Chase County Courant.

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

VOL. XXV. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1898. NO. 11.

ACCEPTED BY SPAIN

The Dons Take the Terms Offered by the United States.

PHILIPPINES CEDED TO AMERICA.

The Peace Commissioners' Work Nearly Finished—Madrid Is Calm, but Much Bitterness Is Displayed Toward the United States.

Paris, Nov. 29.—Spain has accepted the United States' offer of $20,000,000, and at a joint session of the peace commissions yesterday afternoon consented without condition to relinquish Cuba and to cede Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine islands. The document presenting this acceptance contained only 300 words. It opened with a reference to the final terms of the United States and that the Spanish commissioners, after having taken cognizance of the terms proposed by the Americans, replied that their government had tried to give as equitable an answer as possible, but that they were not prepared to commit their government to the acceptance of the principles embodied in the American argument. Spain rejects these principles, the note continues, "as she always has rejected them." Basing her attitude upon the justice of her cause, the note then says, she still adheres to these principles, "which she has heretofore invariably formulated." However, the note adds, in her desire for peace she has gone so far as to propose a certain compromise, which the Americans have always rejected. She has also attempted, it is further asserted, to have submitted to arbitration some of the material particulars upon which the two governments differed. These proposals for arbitration, it is added, the Americans had likewise rejected.

Spain's reply, in substance, continued by declaring that the United States has offered, as a kind of compensation to Spain, something very inadequate to the sacrifices the latter country makes at this moment, and she feels, therefore, that the United States' proposals cannot be considered just and equitable. Spain has, however, exhausted all the resources of diplomacy in an attempt to justify her attitude. Seeing that an acceptance of the proposal made to Spain is a necessary condition to a continuance of negotiations, and seeing that the resources of Spain are not such as to enable her to re-enter upon war, she is prepared, in her desire to avoid bloodshed and from considerations of humanity and patriotism, to submit to the conditions of the conquering nation, however harsh they may be. She is, therefore, ready to accept the proposals of the American commission as presented at the last sitting.

The reading and the translation of the document occupied less than five minutes. At the conclusion of the translation, the commissioners empowered Senor Ojeda, secretary of the Spanish commission, and Secretary Moore, of the American commission, to draw up articles which are to embody the relinquishment of Cuba by Spain and the cession of Porto Rico and the Philippines. These articles, which may be considered as constituting the conditions of peace, will be ready for submission on Wednesday.

COMMISSION'S WORK NEARLY ENDED.

Washington, Nov. 29.—It is the impression at the state department, in the absence of anything save press reports of the proceedings at Paris yesterday, that the commission's work is now near at end and that about two weeks' time will suffice to close it up. This idea is based on the belief that, instead of undertaking to arrange the several matters yet to be settled in the treaty of peace, a general clause will be placed in the treaty binding each of the parties to begin negotiations in the near future upon those subjects. Such a clause of necessity must be very carefully drawn in order to insure the United States a resumption of commercial relations with Spain on fair terms with other nations, though it cannot go far into details and must be limited in scope to something like a general pledge to yield to the United States favorable conditions. It was said at the state department that the next step in order will be to begin negotiations for the acquisition of Ualan in the Caroline islands for a cable station. This is not to be made the subject of a demand upon Spain, but will be an offer in all sincerity to purchase the island at a fair price. It is not in contemplation to take all of the Caroline group.

MADRID CALM BUT BITTER.

Madrid, Nov. 29.—The city is calm. There have been no disturbances resulting from the announcement of Spain's acceptance of the terms of the Americans. The papers, however, publish gloomy articles, sadly reminding the country that the day is one long to be remembered as marking "the closing scene of a glorious colonial history." All agree that the government has adopted the only possible policy, though much bitterness is displayed toward the United States.

Terrible Accident in Havana.

Havana, Nov. 29.—A box of dynamite exploded this morning near the Reina battery, killing and injuring 40 persons.

THE WISCONSIN LAUNCHED.

Big Battleship Christened by Miss Elizabeth Stevenson at San Francisco—Larger Than the Oregon.

San Francisco, Nov. 28.—The big battleship Wisconsin was successfully launched from the shipyard of the Union iron works at 9:50 Saturday morning in the presence of many thousands of spectators. Miss Elizabeth Stephenson, daughter of ex-Congressman Stephenson, of Marinette, Wis., christened the huge leviathan as she started from the ways, dashing over her bows a bottle of California champagne and calling out in perfectly distinct tones: "I christen thee Wisconsin." As soon as the great mass of steel was seen to move, the thousands who thronged the yard and neighboring points of vantage, burst into enthusiastic cheering, while bells, whistles and steam engines throughout the city clamored and shrieked in concert.

The Wisconsin is somewhat larger than the battleship Oregon, which vessel recently made such a good record in the engagement with Cervera's fleet, but is not quite as large as the Ohio, now building at Cramps' yard in Philadelphia. The Wisconsin is 368 feet in length, 73 feet 2¼ inches in breadth of beam and 33 feet 6 inches normal draught. Her displacement will be 11,500 tons and her speed 16 knots an hour. Her armament will consist of 4 14-inch guns and 12 6-inch rapid-fire guns. Her armor will be of harveyized steel.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

National Business League Sends a Letter to President McKinley Urging the Establishment of a New Department.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—The National Business league Saturday sent to President McKinley a long letter relative to the establishment of a department of commerce and industries. The letter, which is signed by Ferdinand W. Peck, Erskine M. Phelps, A. H. Revell, John W. Ela, E. G. Keith and the other members of the executive committee of the league, urges favorable action on bills for the establishment of the department which are now pending in congress. The letter says in part:

The expansion of our commercial relations to include many new peoples, living under widely different conditions, seems to deepen the conviction already growing in the minds of every business man that tariff questions are getting to be questions of facts, for experts rather of party politics. We submit that, whether these questions are in politics or not, a department of commerce and industries might provide facilities through which competent, non-partisan experts could make such investigations and reports, before legislation on any contemplated change in a tariff schedule, as would enable congress to take action with comparatively accurate knowledge as its effects and thus the wholesale revisions of the tariff, so damaging to general business interests, might be avoided.

OUR MARINES IN CHINA.

Captain of the Charleston Places a Guard Ashore at Tien Tsin—Will Protect American Legation at Pekin.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The navy department received a dispatch that the cruiser Boston has landed a marine guard at Tien Tsin, in the roadways of the gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, 100 miles by water from Pekin, the Chinese capital. The dispatch was considered so important that it was taken to President McKinley at the white house at once. The disturbances in Pekin following the dethronement of the Chinese emperor suggested to Washington the necessity of sending a naval vessel to Chinese waters to protect American interests. Secretary Hay, when called into consultation over the dispatch, said that the marines were landed, not because of any information of rioting or attacks on American missionaries, but solely to act as a guard for the United States legation at Pekin.

AN UNHAPPY END.

Eight of the Crew of an Australian Trading Cutter Said to Have Been Eaten by Cannibals of Baku Island.

London, Nov. 28.—Advices from Brisbane, Queensland, contain a ghastly story of cannibalism in the German group of the Sulu islands. It appears that a Queensland trading cutter, the Sea Ghost, with three white traders and a crew of seven natives, was boarded by the treacherous natives of the island of Baku, who murdered two of the whites and six of the blacks. Their bodies, it is asserted, were then dressed for a cannibal feast. In the meanwhile the natives found a keg of rum and soon they were all helplessly drunk. Before they recovered from their stupor the surviving white man and the native seaman managed to unloose the ropes with which they were bound and escaped in a small boat, from which they were picked up by a British ship.

HAVOC BY PRAIRIE FIRES.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory Suffer Heavy Losses of Hay, Cotton, Live Stock and Buildings.

Perry, Ok., Nov. 28.—Prairie fires have played havoc in Oklahoma and Indian territory for the last few days. One farmer lost 1,000 acres of fine hay in the field, several hundred bales of cotton and 500 head of cattle and hogs. He estimates his loss at $20,000. Millions of tons of hay in bale and in bulk have been burned in other sections, and no less than 100 residences have been destroyed. Several lives have been lost in these prairie fires. In the Kiowa Indian reservation a strip of land 30 by 75 miles was burned, causing great damage

A DISASTROUS GALE.

More Than Seventy Lives Lost on the New England Coast.

A HUNDRED VESSELS DRIVEN ASHORE

Every Life-Saving Crew Performed Deeds of Heroism in Rescuing Crews from the Stranded Vessels During the Storm.

Boston, Nov. 29.—It is known definitely that more than 70 lives have been lost in the wrecks of tugs, schooners and coal barges during the sorm of Saturday night and Sunday morning, and, if the steamer Portland has also gone down, as now seems possible, the list of casualties will rise to 140, with over 100 vessels of all descriptions ashore, two score of them known to be wrecks and and an unknown number probably beneath the waves of Massachusetts bay.

There is scarcely a bay, harbor or inlet from the Penobscot to New London that has not on its shore the bones of some stanch craft, while along Massachusettts bay, and especially Boston harbor, the beaches are piled high with the wreckage of schooners and coal barges. The record, although hourly lengthening, is still incomplete, for that ocean graveyard off Cape Cod is still to be heard from.

The annoyance and inconvenience of the railroad and street car embargo, covering the whole of southern New England, sank into insignificance before the story of destruction wrought by wind and wave, yet it will be many a day before the full import of the disaster is known or even realized. The islands of Boston harbor are, without exception, strewn with wrecks and wreckage; no fewer than 29 vessels are ashore at Gloucester; over 20 in the supposed safe harbor of Vineyard Haven parted their anchor chains yesterday and are high and dry on the beach; Nantasket beach saw two schooners and a coal barge dash to pieces on its sands; the rocks of Cohasset claimed a stanch fisherman; Scituate, a well-known pilot boat; Manchester, a down east lumberman; while one tug and three barges, known to have been between Cape Cod and Boston, are unaccounted for and probably lost.

The upper harbors of Boston, Plymouth, Salem, Portsmouth, Portland and other places where vessels were supposed to be comparatively safe were the scenes of numerous collisions between the ships and the wharves. The schooner Mertis H. Perry, of Boston, and the Edgar S. Foster, of Bucksport, Me., were wrecked off Brantrock during the storm. The crew of the Foster wes taken off by the life-savers, but Capt. Pike and four members of the crew of the Perry perished.

Every life-saving crew performed deeds of heroism in rescuing crews from standed vessels, and tugboat captains risked life and property in their endeavor to save life.

EUROPE NOT PLEASED.

Except England, All the Old World Countries Resent America's Taking the Philippines—The Pope Especially Bitter.

Paris, Nov. 29.—The whole European continent will bitterly resent American acquisition of the Philippines. This sentiment is not confined to diplomats, but especially here in Paris it is the opinion constantly heard in the highest French society. It is known that a high official of the French foreign office said yesterday: "The appearance of the Americans in eastern waters is a disturbing factor to the whole of Europe. Americans, as is well known, lack diplomatic manners and will surely bring constant trouble to all of us." As to the general sentiment, William T. Stead, who has just returned from a tour of France, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Austria, Turkey and Italy, and who has seen the highest politicians in each country, and, in some cases, their rulers, said:

The immense majority of Europeans are, of course, absolutely ignorant of what has happened. Intent upon their daily toil, they neither know nor care what occurs in the other hemisphere. But Europeans who read the newspapers are able to form what may be called "public opinion" in the old world. They are practically unanimous on the matter. Outside of England I have not met a single non-American who was not opposed to the expansion of America. Nor through my whole tour of Europe have I met a European who did not receive the protestations of the genuine sincerity with which the Americans entered upon the war with more or less mock incredulity.

Mr. Stead reports that the bitterest hostility of all was found at the vatican.

Shipping Losses on the Lakes.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—A careful estimate of losses to shipping and vessel owners on the great lakes for the record breaking year of 1898 places the probable figures at $2,500,000. This may be increased before the close of navigation, but, even without more storms or foundered vessels, it will hold first place for losses in the history of navigation.

Internal Revenue for October.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The monthly report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that during the month of October the receipts aggregated $21,735,807, an increase as compared with October, 1897, of $7,699,276.

TWO OF THEM TAKEN.

Members of a Noted Gang of Bank Swindlers Captured at Freeport, Ill.—Headquarters Were at Cameron, Mo.

Freeport, Ill., Nov. 28.—Two noted bank swindlers, who gave their aliases as W. J. Shannon and W. H. Wilson, were arrested here by a constable. Bank cashiers in the small towns of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas will breathe easier when they know that these men are in custody. During the past 12 months it is known that over 50 banks have been mulcted of sums ranging from $200 to $600 by these swindlers and it is said that if the truth were known the number of defrauded banks would exceed 100. That the gang knew the ropes and were deep-dyed criminals is shown by the fact that not one of the banks they victimized was a member of the American Bankers' association, but in almost every instance private banks or institutions of small capital. The field in which the gang operated was the territory of which Cameron, Mo., is the center.

CATTLE INDUSTRY IN CUBA.

A Texan Who Traveled Over the Island Found Conditions Favorable for This Industry.

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 28.—David Pryor has just returned from a trip to Havana and other places in Cuba. Mr. Pryor went to that island in August in charge of a shipment of cattle to Havana via Galveston. He visited the provinces of Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara and investigated the conditions there in relation to the cattle industry, which he contemplates engaging in. He found that there are great possibilities there. It is not a feeding country, being tropical, and suitable cattle feed is not raised there. But it is a splendid grazing country and cattle fatten and flourish well on the native grasses.

Gen. Butler in Washington.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Gen. M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, member of the Cuban evacuation commission, arrived here direct from Havana, in response to a telegraphic summons from President McKinley. He made an extended report of negotiations for the evacuation and of the terms upon which the Spaniards had agreed to complete the evacuation by January 1. Gen. Butler gave it as his opinion that all the Spanish troops will have departed ten days before the date fixed in the agreement.

Want Dewey for President.

New York, Nov. 28.—In a quiet way Admiral Dewey is getting quite a boom in the east for the democratic nomination for the presidency. This boom seems to originate in the lesson of the Roosevelt victory. The democrats who are anxious to eliminate the money question from politics, see in Dewey a chance to do in the nation as the republicans did in New York state and they figure that the colonial question will keep the Dewey boom alive long enough to make him available.

Co-Operative Colony a Success.

Edmond, Ok., Nov. 28.—Oklahoma comes to the front with her first co-operative community, which, contrary to the usual order of things, is proving to be an unqualified success. The colony or association is a little over a year old, and the results attained are really remarkable. It was started by four families a year ago in Hartzell township, this county. The scope of the colony is to be greatly enlarged.

In Prison Thirty-one Years.

Lawrence, Kan., Nov. 28.—S. D. Tripp was sentenced in the district court here to three years in the state penitentiary for larceny. Of the past 33 years there were only 18 months that Tripp did not spend in prison in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois. Six others were sentenced to terms in the penitentiary and state reformatory.

An Attack on Bailey.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Gov.-elect Benton McMillan, of Tennessee, who is a member of the present house, is out in a bitter attack on Congressman Bailey, of Texas, the recognized democratic leader in the house. He says Bailey is guilty of all sorts of political crimes and the democrats of the country are just beginning to find him out.

Blizzard in the East.

New York, Nov. 28.—New York and the whole of New England has just passed through the severest blizzard since 1888. The storm began Saturday at noon and before it ended last night ten inches of snow had fallen, street and railway traffic was seriously impeded and many ships along the coast were driven ashore.

Boston Bank Consolidation Effected.

Boston, Nov. 28.—The Shawmut national bank, the new institution which was organized recently to take the place of nine of the smaller national banks of Boston, which are being liquidated, has opened its doors to the public. The new bank has a paid up capital of $3,000,000 and a surplus of $1,500,000.

St. Joseph Stock Exchange Burned.

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 28.—The stock yards exchange in South St. Joseph burned yesterday morning, entailing a loss of $20,000. The fire started in the telephone exchange on the second floor, where an oil stove, supplying heat for the night operator, a boy, exploded.

HAWAII'S GOVERNMENT.

Provision for a Partial Continuance of the Present Form, Under Federal Supervision—Qualification of Suffrage.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says Senator Cullom is preparing the report of the Hawaiian commission and will submit it to the president for transmission to congress so that it will be ready at the opening of the session. The senator declines to give details as to the character of the report, but from other sources it was learned that the report as finally drafted will provide for a partial continuance of the present government in the islands under direct federal supervision. There will be a senate of 15 members and a house of double that number, which is an increase in the present house membership of Hawaii. There will be a graded qualification on the suffrage. Members of the house may be elected by voters who pass an educational test alone, while members of the senate will be chosen by voters possessing both educational and property qualifications. There will be educational and property restrictions in regard to holding office, the qualifications for which will be closely defined. There will be no "open door" in Hawaii. The tariff laws of the United States will be extended to the islands without alteration, because Hawaii was formally annexed to the United States by a statute law and any other course would unquestionably be opposed by the supreme court. The immigration, labor and general election laws of the United States will be specifically extended to the islands. These will keep out further inroads of coolies.

HE REFUSED TO OBEY.

A Prominent Republican Leader Says Lives Might Have Been Saved If Sampson Had Entered Santiago Harbor.

New York, Nov. 28.—A republican leader who was in close consultation with President McKinley during the war has recently given out an interesting bit of naval history which has never been shown up in any of the naval reports. He states positively that one night when he was at the white house and the naval situation at Santiago was critical, the president, about midnight, decided to issue peremptory orders to Admiral Sampson to enter Santiago harbor and force the fight. The order was sent and Admiral Sampson, in brief, refused to obey the order. That is, he replied that he was on the ground and could better judge of the futility of such a scheme. "The battle of San Juan hill would not have been necessary," he continued, "if Sampson had obeyed this order."

An Army of One Hundred Thousand.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Chairman Hull, of the house military committee, has announced that his committee has in preparation a bill increasing the army to at least 100,000 men. Mr. Hull stated there was a disposition on the part of some to make the limit 125,000, but he believes that as finally presented to the house it will not carry a larger force than 100,000. Of this number 8,000 may be natives of Cuba and Porto Rico, who will be stationed in those two islands for garrison duty.

Fatalities on the Gridiron.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—The Tribune says: The football season just closed shows more deaths and more serious accidents than any season in the history of the game. The season opened September 24 and closed with the Thanksgiving game between Pennsylvania and Cornell. During that time there were six deaths and 33 serious injuries, while the minor accidents ran up into the hundreds.

Serious Boiler Explosion.

Stockton, Cal., Nov. 28.—The most disastrous river accident in the history of Stockton occurred yesterday near Fourteen Mile slough, when a part of one of the boilers of the river steamer T. C. Walker, which left San Francisco Saturday night, was blown out, killing five and dangerously wounding 11 persons, while probably 15 or 20, more or less, are badly hurt.

Three Deaths Over a Trivial Matter.

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 28.—Passengers on the St. Louis & Southwestern train give the details of a street fight that occurred at Hughes Springs, on the line between Marrs and Cass counties, Tex., in which Constable James Driver and his son were killed and Ben Boone, a prominent resident, was mortally wounded. The affair resulted from a trivial matter.

Spain Would Sell Them All.

Madrid, Nov. 28.—A plan for the selling of all the remaining Spanish islands in Oceania will be formulated soon after the ratification of peace. It is considered by those who advocate this course that, in view of the great demand for coaling stations in the far east by all nations, good prices could be obtained for property of trifling value in the Spanish regime.

Fear a Warship Trust.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Naval officials are discussing seriously the reported combination among American ship builders to divide the new construction of vessels for the navy which congress is expected to authorize in accordance with the recommendations of Secretary Long.

END OF HIS ROPE.

Grant Gillett, the "Cattle King" of Kansas, Fails for Nearly a Million Dollars—His Meteoric Career.

Abilene, Kan., Nov. 26.—An attachment suit for $40,000 filed here yesterday by the Gillespie Commission company, of Kansas City, against Grant G. Gillett, of Woodbine, precipitated much comment among commission men. Gillett has been the cattle king of the state for three years. Starting with nothing, he has shipped over 200,000 cattle from Texas, placing them with feeders on cattle paper. Of late, he has been hard pressed and Monday he made an assignment and deed of trust to D. W. Naill and went to Texas. Twenty-five commission firms sent representatives to Woodbine on a special train, and they are searching for Gillett cattle, which are scattered over central and western Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. No one yet knows how many there are or where they are. The register's office shows $1,000,000 of his paper, about one-third being "blanket" and unreleased mortgages, the remainder covering cattle being fed. The commission firms claim that many cattle have been mortgaged more than once. Gillett has recently taken $237,000 life and $200,000 accident insurance, has traveled in special trains and has a cowboy band. He is 31 years old and has startled the old cattlemen by his bold methods. Four years ago Gillett was practically without means. He lived on a mortgaged farm near Woodbine, and even his household goods were mortgaged. He began his cattle operations by feeding steers for others, and, prospering, was soon doing a bigger cattle business on his own account than any other man in the state.

GOOD REPORT FROM WOOD.

Military Governor of Santiago Says He Has Sent Rations to All Parts of the Interior.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the department of Santiago, has sent an official report to the war department, of which the following is an extract:

I have sent rations all along the sea coast and by pack trains into the interior, using every effort to scatter the rations about in such a manner as to enable the people desiring to return to their native farms in the interior to do so with a reasonable assurance that they can obtain food while waiting the development of their first crop. Santiago is as clean and healthy as any town of its size along the American seacoast south of Fortress Monroe. Excellent order prevails. There has not been a murder in the city since our occupancy.

Some time ago Maj. McLeary, whom Gen. Wood had appointed mayor of Santiago, requested to be relieved of his mayoralty duties and to return to his military post. Gen. Wood appointed as McLeary's successor Senor Bacardi, an old resident. The new mayor will conform to Gen. Wood's ideas, which are to give the Cubans every opportunity to show themselves capable of self-government.

"OPEN DOOR POLICY."

Chairman Dingley, the House Tariff Advocate, Explains What It Means at Manila.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, explained the "open door" policy as applied to the future commerce of the Philippines in case they should be acquired by the United States. He said:

The phrase "open door policy" which is now being talked about so much in the newspapers means simply equality of treatment and not free trade. As applied to the dependency of a country it simply means that imports from all countries are to be admitted on the same terms as imports from the mother country. As applied to the Philippines, it would mean that imports from Great Britain and all other foreign countries are to be admitted at the same rates of duty as imports from the United States. Of course, this policy could not be applied to the Philippines if they should be admitted into the union with territorial form of government, because the constitution provides that duties shall be uniform within the United States, unless there should be an amendment to the constitution permitting this.

MISSOURI OFFICIAL VOTE.

Average Democratic Plurality About 32,000—Valliant, for Supreme Judge, Had the Largest Vote.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 26.—Secretary of State Lesueur opened the official returns of the election of November yesterday. He announces the following vote, as shown by the totals of the county clerks:

For judge of the supreme court, long term—Marshall, 285,770; Finkelnburg, 245,428; Voris, 9,937; Robinson, 2,933; Sanderson, 1,645; Custenberder, 1,066; scattering, 54; Marshall's plurality, 30,372.

For judge of the supreme court, short term—Valliant, 288,136; Higbee, 293,178; S. Livingston, 9,752; Orr, 2,871; Hoshen, 1,634; Cunningham, 1,034; scattering, 65; Valliant's plurality, 34,958.

For superintendent of public schools—Carrington, 287,213; Kirk, 254,263; Brown, 9,631; Bond, 2,812; Rendall, 1,646; Kaucher, 1,621; Carrington's plurality, 32,954.

For railroad and warehouse commissioner—McCully, 287,002; Hathaway, 254,495; Hillis, 9,685; Williams, 2,823; Storz, 1,640; Andrews, 1,059; scattering, 58; McCully's plurality, 32,507.

Banquet to Rear Admiral Schley.

New York, Nov. 26.—A complimentary dinner was tendered to Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley in the Brooklyn club last night by its members. Covers were laid for 150. Schley was escorted to the club by Congressman Bennett, and he was accorded a hearty reception by the guests when he took his place at the guests' table along with Chauncey M. Depew, Benjamin F. Tracy and others.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

BEHIND THE BAT

By WILLIS BOYD ALLEN.

IT WAS a bright, cool afternoon in early September, when a dozen or more high school boys were gathered on Readville common, eagerly discussing a subject which was interesting enough to make their eyes sparkle and their voices all chime in together as they talked.

"Now, hold on, fellows," said one of the tallest, raising his hand for silence. "We may as well do this business up squarely on the spot. I'll read the challenge, if you'll all keep still."

The boys threw themselves on the ground, and in various attitudes prepared to listen.

Harry Hunter, the tall speaker, remained standing, and drawing a paper from his pocket, read as follows:

"Jamestown, Sept. 1, 1897.

"The Jamestown High School Nine hereby challenge the Readville High School Nine to a game of baseball, to be played on Readville Common, on the afternoon of September 4, at three o'clock.

"League rules to be followed.

"HIRAM BLACK,
"Captain Jamestown B. B. Nine."

A chorus of cheers and cat calls broke out immediately on the conclusion of the challenge; but Harry raised his hand once more.

"The question is, Shall we accept? Those in favor say 'Aye!'"

A tremendous shout rent the air.

"Those opposed, 'No!'"

Dead silence.

"It is a vote. Now for positions and players."

It should be explained that Harry was the captain of the Readville club; so there was no dispute as to his authority thus far.

When they came to choice of positions, however, there was a little more feeling. As to first, second and third base, the matter was easy enough. There were two fellows who played short-stop well, but they were warm friends, and each was ready to yield to the other.

Dick Manning was acknowledged to be the best pitcher in town, having a "drop twist" which he had gained by days of practice, at odd moments, behind his father's barn, and upon which he greatly prided himself in a modest way.

Up to this point all went smoothly.

"Now, as to catcher," said Harry. "I know it's a show place, and I don't want to put myself forward. But it's an important game, and I think I understand Dick's delivery better than the rest of you. Rod Farnum is a tip-top hand behind the bat, I know; but—"

Harry hesitated as he saw Rodney look down and dig his heel into the ground, half sullenly.

Rodney was a graceful player, a strong hitter and swift thrower. His chief trouble was uncertainty. You couldn't depend either on his temper or his nerve in a closely-contested game. Harry knew this, and now endeavored to smooth over matters by suggesting that Rod should play center field at first, and come in for change during the close of the game, if necessary.

Right and left fielders were easily appointed, and the boys seized their bats and balls for a couple of hours' practice.

Rod excused himself gruffly, and wandered down by the river alone. He wanted catcher's position for that game, and felt defrauded by his captain.

All the girls from the institute would be sure to come and cluster around the in-field, while the center fielder would be stationed away off by himself, with, perhaps, not a single chance to win applause.

Rod's father was one of the wealthiest men in town, and the boy was used to having his own way.

Only yesterday, a fine new catcher's mask had come up from the city. Of course, he had meant to lend it freely to the nine in all their games; but now he resolved he would say nothing about it. The old mask was nearly worn out, and, if struck at certain points, was sure to hurt the wearer.

If Harry Hunter was so particular about catching, he could wear the old thing, for all Rod cared.

Having gone so far as this, the unhappy boy suddenly hit upon another scheme to obtain his revenge. He stopped short and scowled darkly.

"I'll do it," he said, to himself; then turned and walked homeward, meditating all the way on the surest means to accomplish his purpose.

It was no less than to bring about the defeat of his own companions. How he succeeded will be seen.

At two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, parties of young people, in twos and threes, began to stroll toward the common.

Already a number of players were on hand engaged in vigorous practice, their jaunty uniforms showing prettily against the green, closely-cropped ballfield.

The Jamestown nine wore blue stockings and gray suits; the "Readvilles," white, with red stockings.

The crowd increased. At about a quarter before three, two of the players, one from each nine, separated at a distance from the common, and came to it from different directions.

One of them was the captain of the "Jamestowns," a rough, black-eyed fellow, whom nobody liked, but who was a fine player. The other was Rodney Farnum.

Three o'clock arrived, and in presence of the umpire the two captains tossed up a cent. The "Readvilles" won the toss, and sent their opponents to the bat.

As the red stockings walked past them into the field, the Jamestown captain winked at Rod, who nodded slightly in return, blushing at the same time and glancing over his shoulder to see if he was observed.

"Play!" called the umpire.

Dick Manning drew himself up, looked carelessly about the field; then suddenly, with a swift movement, sent the white ball whizzing directly over the plate, about two feet from the ground.

"One strike!" shouted the umpire.

The Jamestowner looked surprised, and before he had gathered himself for the next ball it was past him again and in the hands of Harry, who waited till the umpire called "Strike two!" and then ran up behind the bat, adjusting the old mask over his face.

The next two balls delivered were wide. The third was just right, and the Jamestowner hit with all his force. It soared far up in the air, toward the center field.

"Rod! Rod Farnum!" cried Harry, as two or three of the fielders started for the ball.

Rodney ran, and stretched out his hands—a little awkwardly, his friends thought. The next moment the ball struck the ground six feet away, and the striker was safe on second base.

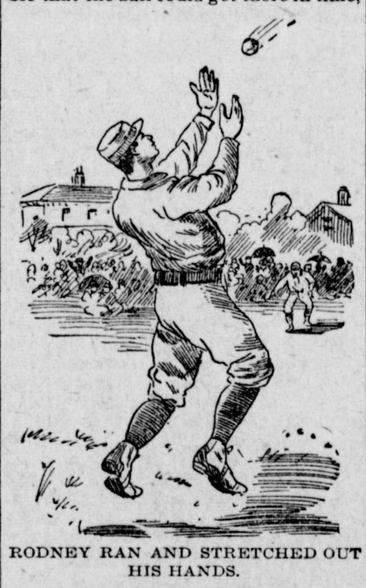
A prolonged "Oh-h-h!" came involuntarily from the crowd, and Rod returned with a sullen air to his station, after fielding the ball.

The game proceeded, and was contested hotly at every point. The visitors seemed possessed with but one ambition, and that was to knock the ball down to center. Time and again it started in that direction, but dropped short, or into the hands of one of the other fielders.

At last the ninth inning was reached. The score was a tie—eight to eight. "Jamestown" came to the bat, and two men went out in quick succession, one on a foul fly, the other at first base. The third striker got the ball just where he wanted it, and sent it high up in Rod's direction.

Now, Rodney had already begun to repent of the treacherous part he was playing. Here was a chance to redeem himself. He made a desperate run backward for the ball, but tripped and fell just as it was coming to his hands. Again he heard that long note of dismay from his friends. The sound nerved him. Leaping to his feet he darted after the ball like a deer, and, picking it up lightly, as it rolled, faced about. The runner was making the round of the bases, amid the shouts and jeers of the Jamestown people who had come over to see the game.

Rodney gathered himself for a mighty effort, and drawing back his arm, threw the ball with all his strength. Harry was waiting for it eagerly, with his foot on the homeplate. It seemed impossible that the ball could get there in time,



RODNEY RAN AND STRETCHED OUT HIS HANDS.

and the Jamestowners cheered more lustily than ever, as the blue stockings went flying along the base line toward home; but still more swiftly came the ball, sent with unerring aim from Rod's far-away arm.

Just a wee fraction of a second before the runner touched the plate the ball settled into Harry's hands, which swung round like lightning, and Jamestown was out—score, eight to eight.

On coming in with his side for their last turn at the bat, Rod found himself all at once a hero.

"Never was such a throw seen on the grounds!" they said; and poor Rod hung his head, and answered not a word.

Harry made a good hit that carried him to second, where he seemed likely to be left, as the next two at the bat struck easy flies, and went out. It was Rod's turn. Heretofore he had purposely struck out every time he came to the bat. Now his hands clenched the stick firmly, and he braced his feet as if he meant business. The crowd saw the slight movement, and cheered to encourage him.

"Strike one!" called the umpire, as the ball flew over the plate a little higher than Rod wanted it. "Strike two!"

Still not just right. Rod waited calmly. The crowd were silent, and looked downcast. Suddenly they gave a wild cheer. Hats were flung into the air, and handkerchiefs waved. Rodney had made a terrific hit, sending the ball far beyond the right fielder. In another moment Harry had reached home, and scored the winning run—score, Readvilles, nine; Jamestowns, eight.

That night Rodney drew Harry to one side, and had a long talk with him. Whatever its nature was, it is certain that the boys wrung each other's hands at parting, and have been like brothers ever since. As for Rodney, he will not soon forget the match, and the two parts he took in it, and a manlier, humbler, nobler fellow doesn't live to-day in Readville.—Golden Days.

THE CLAIM IS FALSE.

Absurd and Impossible Assumptions of Gold Standard Advocates.

There is not a single objection to bimetallism that rests upon any broader or better basis than the technical quibbles, false analogies, and naked assumptions which characterize their affirmative claims in favor of gold. Take the claim that bimetallism is impracticable, or, as some put it, impossible. What objections are offered to it? Why, we are told that "we cannot have two standards of value any more than we can have two standards of length." A distinguished citizen of Nebraska, and a prominent member of the "Sound Money league," has been reported as saying that to him "two standards of value are utterly unthinkable." If he used that expression it merely proves the "unthinkable" character of the apparatus which he carries around on his shoulders and which he probably thinks is a thinker. The truth is that there are different standards of various kinds.

The French meter is a standard of length and the American yard is another. The avoirdupois pound is a standard of weight and so is a pound troy. There are no less than three different standards by which heat is measured, and so with other things. But these standards are easily adjusted, one to another, and it requires no great intellect to make the adjustment. It is equally so with standards of value. Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as a "standard" of value, because the word "standard" implies fixity, while values are all the time changing. A money "standard" is merely a system by which values are computed. Different countries have different systems and different units. England has the pound sterling of gold. India has the silver rupee, artificially raised above the level of silver bullion. China has four different kinds of silver taels; we have the dollar, etc., etc. But the difference between these various units or standards are easily calculated. It does not require a mind of any great thinking power to enable one to understand the difference. Commerce is going right on between countries with different money systems. The most ordinary clerk can convert pounds into rupees, or dollars into taels, and without any very labored effort at thinking, either. The idea which called out this unique expression is this: If we attempt to establish bimetallism by admitting both metals to free coinage it is claimed that gold will at once go to a premium, the parity will be broken and we will have two standards of value, which the gentleman says is "unthinkable." Now, suppose just that should take place and gold should go to a premium of, say, 50 per cent. What would that mean? Simply that two gold dollars would be equal to three silver dollars. Surely no man can be so utterly destitute of intelligence as to be unable to comprehend as plain a proposition as that. In the face of the whole monetary history of the world the gold men assume that the very moment gold and silver parted company (if they did part) our finances would fall into confusion worse confounded, and ruin follow. Just how the ruin would come they never attempt to explain, save by a series of propositions that are both absurd and impossible.

O. J. WARNER.

NO FORCE BILL.

It Is Not Likely That the Republicans Will Again Hamper Themselves.

Alarm lest an attempt be made in congress to pass another force bill is expressed by the Richmond Dispatch. It thinks that the republicans assured of power in all branches of the federal government after March 4, 1899, will entertain the project.

It says: "The recent race riots in the Carolinas furnish them with all the excuse they wish. Nor does it matter to them whether those disturbances were provoked by the negroes themselves, or, perhaps, we would better say, by those negroes who suffered themselves to be guided by incendiary whites."

It may be that some of the ultra radicals in the republican ranks, like Boutelle, Hanna, Hoar and Lodge, itch to get even with the south for voting the democratic ticket, as they have itched in the past for the same cause; but they are hardly strong enough to commit their party to a folly from which James G. Blaine saved it when partisan and sectional bitterness ran higher.

It is not likely that a level-headed, adroit politician like McKinley will lend active encouragement to a measure whose advocacy added seriously to Mr. Harrison's weakness when he ran for a second term and which would contribute largely to the defeat of his party in 1900.

Party advantage for the democrats would be greatly augmented by an effort of the republicans in congress to pass a force bill. The threat would solidify the south and be almost sure to restore New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware and Indiana to the column of certain democratic states, with chances of acquisitions in the west and middle west.

The prospect of a force bill is remote as a practicality. There may occur the expected talk on southern outrages, but the likelihood of a farce bill being even considered is remote.

The republican party has more irons in the fire already than it can well manage without increasing its difficulties by advocating a force bill.—St. Louis Republic.

——The persistent and heavily increased deficit since the Dingley law went into operation shows its failure as a revenue producer, while large exports of domestic manufactures underselling the foreigners in their own markets demonstrate the absurdity of its protective features. In short, the protectionist theory has been exploded, as a political issue it is dead as a door nail.—N. Y. Herald.

WHAT BRYAN SAYS.

Free Silver Will Prove a Strong Factor in the Next Presidential Campaign.

Col. Bryan, in an interview, said:

"While I do not understand that service in the volunteer army prevents a soldier from having and expressing opinions upon political questions, I declined to take part in the late campaign lest I should be accused by partisan opponents of attempting to embarrass the administration. Now that the election is over I shall exercise the citizen's privilege of discussing the returns.

"Compared with the election of 1896, the republicans have gained in some places and lost in others. It was not a sweeping republican victory. On the whole the result was not surprising when it is remembered that the administration is just concluding a successful war.

"While a majority of the soldiers are probably anti-republicans, the management of the war has been entirely in republican hands, and the strongest argument used during the campaign was that a republican defeat would discredit the president in the eyes of foreign nations while his commissioners were engaged in making a treaty.

"It was not a trial upon the issues now before the people, but a successful plea for a continuance of the case.

"The people have not accepted the gold standard; they have not fallen in love with the plan to give the banks a monopoly of the issue of paper money; they have not decided to retire the greenbacks; they have not surrendered to the trusts.

"These questions were forced into the background by the declaration of war, but they must be faced again as soon as peace is restored.

"The Chicago platform presents for public consideration certain vital economic questions. That platform has not been abandoned by those who indorsed it in 1896. It will be reaffirmed in 1900, because it gives expression to the hopes and aspirations of a large majority of the party.

"When the democrats, populists and silver republicans favored Cuban independence they understood that war would give a temporary advantage to the party in power; but they were willing to risk defeat in order to aid a people fighting to be free.

"Neither can the election be regarded as an indorsement of any definite policy. Until a treaty of peace has been entered into and the terms made known, the people cannot pass judgment upon it. Whether the war will raise any question of sufficient importance to turn public attention away from domestic problems remains to be seen."

In regard to the Nebraska election he said:

"A light vote was cast in Nebraska, but the fusionists have elected the entire state ticket and carried the same congressional district that they carried in '96. If Senator Allen is defeated for reelection it will be because senators are elected by legislature instead of by the people. If a republican senator is chosen by the new legislature he will go to Washington to represent a minority of the people of the state and to thwart the wil lof the majority."—N. Y. World.

PRESS COMMENTS.

——Apologists for the trusts assert that trust management puts an end to strikes. The window glass trust has started a month late owing to disagreement on wages. Trust managers are not usually philanthropists. They pay "market" wages, and not a cent more than they are compelled to.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

——Mr. Dingley has evidently found the war tax to be the working member of the revenue family. That is why he is unwilling to change it, and thereby force alterations in his tariff measure that will lower the profits of the manufacturer by putting additional import duties into Uncle Sam's treasury.—St. Louis Republic.

——The people may expect the coming two years to witness a striking increase in the activity of the trusts. The way monopoly stocks jumped up on 'change the day after election showed the estimate put by the beneficiaries of the trusts upon the value to their pockets of the transfer of complete governmental power to the republican party.—N. Y. Journal.

——It may be remembered that James A. Garfield once announced in congress that he was "for that protection which leads to free trade." Can it be that the time has come for his party to take that free trade path, and are his successors in northern Ohio republican leadership, Messrs. Hanna and McKinley, getting ready to head the procession?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

——Senator Hanna in an interview said that the tariff would have to be revised "to meet existing conditions—because under the present tariff we are not deriving enough revenue to support to government." Dingleyism is thus virtually discredited by the one man more than any other responsible for its existence. It is a confession that the republican party is starting out to steal its way in the democratic position of a tariff for revenue only.—St. Louis Republic.

——It has, until the advent of the present administration, always been the declared and acknowledged policy of our government to keep out of foreign entanglements. But we are now drifting into them with a vengeance. The clear indications are that we are about to become involved with foreign powers in the assertion of rights we do not concede to them. No doubt there will be an attempt to denounce as unpatriotic all who do not agree with the administration in its schemes of seizing the Philippines. But the sober sense of the country is opposed to the seizure of the Philippines either with or without war.—Cleveland (O.) Press.

WARSHIPS' THERMOMETERS.

The Work Done by These Bits of Delicate Workmanship Is Very Important.

The thermometers used in the boiler rooms and magazines of warships in almost every navy in the world come from the United States. They are made in an obscure little workshop in Brooklyn. By their aid the magazines and coal bunkers are guarded against accidents by spontaneous combustion. The temperature in all the vital parts of a ship is watched constantly and reported, and, it is hardly necessary to say, is kept at the lowest point possible.

The factory consists of two rooms in an apartment house. Two skilled workmen are all that have to be paid off when payday comes around. A thermometer lately adopted by some of the big battleships, orders for which are now being filled for several of the smaller vessels in the navy, is that which is known among experts as the Hicks pattern. It takes its name after the English manufacturer who invented it. It is so complicated in pattern that there is only one man in the United States who knows how to make it. He is employed in the Brooklyn factory, where he has his hands full. The attractive feature about this instrument is that it automatically records the lowest and the highest temperatures to which it has been subjected since last observed. This is accomplished without the use of an ink-marked diagram, but by little floats which stick in the tubes where the mercury has been highest or lowest. Such thermometers, however, are very expensive, as, in fact, are all of those which are made in the queer Brooklyn factory. Nothing is there made but high-priced instruments for special scientific tests, in which it is necessary to ascertain temperatures with fractional accuracy. Cheap thermometers, such as are commonly seen in ordinary use, are made in various places all over the world.

Henry J. Green, the owner of the Brooklyn workshop, is a close student and is little known to the outside world. Among officials in the navy and weather bureau he has probably a wider circle of friends than any other man in America, however. Personally he has made many inventions, and has added much to thermometer science, though he freely admits that a large share of the reputation of Brooklyn thermometers is not due to himself. His father, who established the shop, established its reputation also, and gave its present owner his practical knowledge of exact thermometery.

Since the war came the shop has been unable to supply the demands made upon it by the United States navy alone. The orders it has now are weeks behindhand, and cannot immediately be filled because of the lack of workmen who possess recognized skill sufficient to undertake them. This is all due to the recent wholesale conversion of merchant vessels for active war service. Now that the war is over it is likely that before long the little shop will resume its quietude.—N. Y. Sun.

ANIMAL BRAIN POWER.

Constant Contact with Human Beings Makes Dumb Brutes Intelligent.

In individuals of the same species extremes of size do bear some relation to mental power, usually as coincident with deficiency. Very large dogs, such as the Great Dane, the St. Bernard (of the show bench) and the mastiff are seldom as intelligent as those of medium size even when constantly in their owners' company. It is possible that the "Landseer" Newfoundland is as intelligent as it is courageous in aquatic feats, but recorded instances are wanting. So also "dwarfed" dogs, the little creatures bred to be carried in muffs or as fancy pets, are often stunted in mind as well as in body. But this does not apply to some of the naturally small breeds; the Blenheim spaniels being, as might be expected from their cranial development and expression, among the most intelligent of dogs—far brighter, for instance, than the heavy Clumber spaniels, which weigh 70 pounds.

The little Jersey or Kerry cow has often twice the wits of a large Shorthorn or Hereford. But this is doubtless because both the Jerseys and Kerries have been in more intimate relations with men, and have been kept as pets and family friends for very many generations—for how many anyone may judge who buys the annual reports and pedigree lists contained in "The Jersey Herd Book." In the same way, ponies are commonly said to be "cleverer" than horses. This is mainly because, owing to their smaller size, they are in daily use in petty domestic work, and so are in constant contact with human beings.—London Spectator.

Japanese Signs.

Nearly every shop in Japan for the sale of foreign goods is furnished with a sign in a foreign language. No matter whether the language is intelligible—if it is only in foreign characters that is enough. Many of these signs are a study. "The all countries Boot and shoe Small or Fine Wares;" "Old Curious;" "Horseshoe maker instruct by French horse leech;" "Cut Hair Shop;" "If you want sell watch, I will buy; if you want buy watch, I will sell. Yes, sir, we will, all will. Come at my shop. Watchmaker;" "Hatter Native Country;" "Antematic of Nausea Marina," and "The House Build for the manufacture of all and best kinds of Hats and Caps."—N. Y. Herald.

Can't Learn the Whole Language.

The Japanese language is said to contain 60,000 words. It is quite impossible for one man to learn the entire language, and a well-educated Japanese is familiar with only about 10,000 words.—Chicago Tribune.

CatarrhCured

Blood Purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla and Health is Good.

"I was a sufferer from catarrh. One of my neighbors advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I did so. A few bottles purified my blood and cured me. I have remained in good health ever since." JAS. T. ADKINS, Athensville, Illinois.

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Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1: six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Her Guess.

He—For a week I have not slept an hour at a time. I have tossed upon my bed night after night, only to arise weary and depressed in the mornings. I cannot eat. I come and go and am weighed down with one all-pervading thought. It is with me in my waking hours. It is with me in my dreams.

She—Ah, it is too bad. I'm sorry for you. "Marie, have you not guessed what it is that troubles me?"

"Yes. You're afraid there may be another call for men and you'll have to go and fight."

An hour afterward he was still walking around in a circle and wondering whether she really meant it or not.—Chicago Evening News.

At It Again.

Mattie—I'm invited to the Swelldon's ball next week, but really I don't know what I'm to wear.

Helen—Well, dear, if you want my advice, I think a thick veil would go well with your complexion.—Chicago Evening News.

Had Its Uses.

Mrs. Watts—Don't you find your neuralgia an awful annoyance?

Mrs. Potts—Oh, I get used to it, more or less, and, besides, I always get the tenderest piece of the steak when my teeth are lame.—Indianapolis Journal.

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Black and blue are the universal football colors.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

The cold keeps active the pain of Sciatica. St. Jacobs Oil drives it out.

Laziness and dirt never quarrel.—Ram's Horn.

Rust eats faster than use wears.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

The path of ambition leads to a great many political graves.—Chicago Daily News.

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will go with it. In order to do this a new type of nutrition must be established through bettering the condition of the blood. Under Dr. Hayes' treatment new life comes into the blood, the recruited blood nourishes the very organs which made it, so that they make still better blood, and so the circle goes on until the diseased tissues are replaced by new and healthful ones, and Asthma is gone. Write to Dr. P. Harold Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y., for advice as to your own case.

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LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

It Is Not as Pleasant as Many Would Have Us Believe.

Some Actual Facts Concerning the National Capital—Things Are Not as They Are Painted by Space Writers.

[Special Washington Letter.]

"Real life in Washington," says one of the most experienced reporters of the city, "is never depicted in any of the local papers, and very seldom referred to by Washington correspondents. For some reason or another the city editors of the papers published here are opposed to the publication of news concerning some of the most important phases of life.

"For example, it is not generally known that no ladies ride in street cars in this city. I have been a constant rider back and forth from the navy yard to Georgetown and all over the hills upon the electric lines, and I have never yet seen a lady in any street car. Nevertheless it is a fact that there are three women riding to one man, and maybe the proportion is greater. There is comfortable room on either side of any of our regular street cars for ten people. Five women will spread themselves out over that entire space, and if another woman enters the car, no matter if she is feeble and aged, not a single one of the five women spreading themselves over so much space will make room for her unless the conductor requires her to do so. If there should happen to be a lady in the car she would, of course, make room for the aged, the infirm, or for one of her own sex. For my part I have never yet seen a woman in any street car in Washington make room for another of her own sex, or recognize the presence of a man hanging to a strap, even where there was plenty of room for all. Moreover, when I was first a reporter in Washington I used to give up my seat whenever a woman entered the door, but I found that none of them were ladylike enough to offer me even a bow or a smile, much less a 'thank you,' so I have ceased giving my seat to women in street cars.

"I entered the rotunda of the capitol this morning, after walking up the grand marble staircase on the east front. To my right, as I came up the stair, I noted the figure of Daniel Boone and the Indian in mortal combat, and the entire group was so covered with dust and begrimed that it was simply disgraceful. To my left was the figure of Columbus, holding aloft a globe in his right hand, and the figure was so disgracefully dirty that it almost made me blush for my country. As I stepped upon the sandstone platform at the head of the stairs I noted the figure of Mars to my right hand, and a similar statue of Minerva to my left, both of them so extremely dirty and filthy that I almost felt like calling for the hose and a scrubbing brush in order to ameliorate the disgraceful condition.

"As I passed through the costly bronze door into the rotunda, my blood boiling with rage at the carelessness which produced this shameful result, I noticed upon my right hand and upon my left hand, and at convenient intervals all around the spacious rotunda, small square wooden boxes filled with sawdust for the benefit of tobacco chewers. These filthy receptacles have probably been there ever since Charles Dickens visited the capitol and wrote his scathing denunciation of the ex-

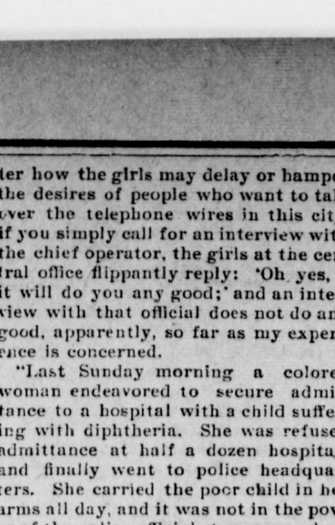
SEEKING AN ASYLUM.

pectoration habit of the American people. There is no dirtier place in this city than the capitol rotunda and its approaches. Some one is responsible for this condition of affairs, but it would probably take a Lexow investigating committee to discover the responsible party.

"I do not suppose any paper in this city would publish the fact that the central office of the telephone company is practically without discipline. The young ladies who manipulate the wires there seem to be privileged to do just about as they please, and to have no regard for any power of discipline over them. Only yesterday I rung up the United States senate, and after having had a satisfactory conversation with an official there I endeavored to ring off in order to call another party. I rang probably 20 times, but the girl at the central office paid no attention to the bell. Finally, when she did give attention to the ringing, I requested an interview with the chief operator.

"In a very short time by conversation with him over the wire I ascertained that he deemed it to be his duty to defend the girls under his direction, no matter whether they were right or wrong, and therefore I found it necessary to make a report to the general superintendent in order to get proper attention to the demands of subscribers for the telephone service. No matter how the girls may delay or hamper the desires of people who want to talk over the telephone wires in this city, if you simply call for an interview with the chief operator, the girls at the central office flippantly reply: 'Oh yes, if it will do you any good;' and an interview with that official does not do any good, apparently, so far as my experience is concerned.

"Last Sunday morning a colored woman endeavored to secure admittance to a hospital with a child suffering with diphtheria. She was refused admittance at half a dozen hospitals and finally went to police headquarters. She carried the poor child in her arms all day, and it was not in the power of the police officials to secure a harbor of refuge for her, except in a little unused upper room at the precinct station house. Late at night, just before church time, when the bells were ringing, calling our people to worship under the forms of the religion of love, the health officer of this city was discovered somewhere, and, by the exercise of unusual official energy, he found some means of caring for the unfortunate woman and her child. That is a sample



THE GREAT MAN'S GREAT MAN.

of how we are governed in the District of Columbia.

"No lady can visit the department of agriculture in the national capital without humiliation. Between Tenth and Fifteenth streets, on Pennsylvania avenue, there is a cordon of crime through which every person must pass who wants to go to the department of agriculture, the bureau of engraving and printing or the Washington monument. Seven solid blocks of residences are occupied by fallen women; and they receive police protection, or encouragement.

"No lady or gentleman can go to the top of the dome of the capitol building without being intercepted by beggars or disreputable characters. The dome is not properly policed, and many a crime of a venal nature has been committed there. But conditions have recently somewhat improved.

"People who read the daily news from Washington do not realize how difficult it sometimes is to ascertain bare facts from officials who seem imbued with the belief that they are custodians of great state secrets, and that they must withhold from the public all information concerning public affairs.

"Then again, it is exceedingly exasperating to be obliged to stand out in a corridor and send in a card, begging an audience of a man who sits behind closed doors mainly for the purpose of magnifying his own importance. Too many doors are thus guarded in the public departments. Moreover, many a man in this city is drawing $60 a month for doing nothing but sit in front of the door of some man who thinks he is great because he holds a little brief authority, when the same man, if he were not a messenger to some supposedly great man, could not earn a dollar a day chopping wood or working on the streets.

"But there is another thing which ought to have public attention. The white people are encouraging the crime of miscegenation. The black men and women who abound in Washington are no longer regarded as desirable servants. The people who have but little colored blood in their veins are taken in preference to the pure African. Moreover, in our barber shops the black men are not as popular as they used to be, and their places are being taken by the light-colored mulattoes. This condition of affairs is encouraged by our white people, and it produces crime. Moreover, strange as it may seem to you, light-colored girls no longer associate with black men, nor accept them as beaux at any of the church meetings, or any of the other entertainments of colored people.

"This city is a nondescript community, which cannot be called cosmopolitan, and if it were written up as it ought to be written up, or down, by some good descriptive writer, it would surprise the American people to learn the facts concerning real life in Washington. The national capital they usually read about is a fictitious affair. Any newspaper man who might have the foolhardy courage to write actual facts concerning this city might soon find himself out of a job, because all manner of influences would be brought to bear to wreak his ruin. It will not do to tell the truth on all occasions, particularly concerning this city." SMITH D. FRY.

Ardup Frees His Mind.

"No, sir. Not a cent!" was the reply of young Ardup's opulent but untouchable relative. "I've lent you more money already than you will ever pay back. You can shift for yourself henceforth. The difference between us is that I am provident, and you are improvident."

"The difference between us," vengefully retorted young Ardup, with his hand on the doorknob, "is that I'm a man of moderate means, and you're a man of immoderate meanness!"

Then he fled.—Chicago Tribune.

IN DEFENSE OF THE PEOPLE.

WAYS AND MEANS.

To the Friends of Our Cause—Through the action of the National Democratic Committee, the undersigned have been appointed a committee on ways and means to begin work, now, for the campaign of 1900, and desire to issue the following address upon the work we have undertaken:

Money to meet expenses is as necessary in securing justice for the people in the trials of great political issues before the jury of the whole people, as it is necessary in the case of a litigant securing a fair and impartial hearing before a court and jury. In the latter instance a suitor without money is unable to employ counsel of ability, take needed depositions, and make other legitimate preparations requiring the expenditure of money; and when thus situated, if opposed by a wealthy adversary, he frequently fails in securing justice by being unable to fairly and fully present his case to the court and jury.

And while this is true of the individual in a court of justice, on a much larger scale it is true of a great body of people contending for the cause of truth and liberty. Money must be raised to pay the necessary expenses, or our cause will meet with an adverse verdict in 1900.

The forces opposing us have four active national committees, to whom money is supplied by those profiting by national legislation and the corrupt administration of affairs. One of these committees is the so-called National Democratic Gold Standard Committee, at the head of which is Mr. George F. Peabody, a New York banker. Another is the Indianapolis Committee, the outgrowth of the Indianapolis gold standard commercial convention, at the head of which is H. H. Hanna, who is insidiously working through commercial bodies, seeking to frighten them into compliance with the behests of the money power. The third is the bankers' organization at 52 Williams street, New York, that is supplying free of expense to all willing newspapers misleading arguments in favor of the gold standard; and the fourth is the National Republican Committee, of which Mark Hanna is chairman, and to whom the trusts, monopolies and other combinations are furnishing the money for corrupting the minds of the people and debauching the nation.

If we are to combat the evil influences at work the necessary money must be raised to defray the necessary expense thereof. We appeal to the people—the great common people—who have no interest in special legislation and whose rights and that of the common welfare are to be protected.

All money collected will be paid to the national treasurer of the committee, the Union Trust Company Bank, corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, Chicago. No money will be paid out except as appropriated by the committee in session deliberating upon its expenditure. We have appointed Mr. W. H. Harvey as the general manager of the work of the committee.

The plan adopted and approved by the committee is to secure a subscription from as many persons as possible to pay one dollar per month for each month from now till October, 1900. Thus a person subscribing to the fund of the Ways and Means Committee in October, 1898, will agree to pay one dollar per month for twenty-five months, or in all, $25. One subscribing in November following will agree to pay one dollar each month for twenty-four months, with the last payment due Oct. 1, 1900. A subscription in December, 1898, means twenty-three payments, the last Oct. 1, 1900, and so on. The number of payments depends on the month and year in which the subscription is made and all ending on the first day of October, 1900. Where one is willing and able to pay more than $1 per month, the subscription will be accepted for such increased amount as the subscriber is willing to make. Where one is not able in his judgment, to subscribe one dollar per month, he will be expected to get one or more to associate themselves with him jointly in the subscription for the one dollar per month. It is the opinion of the committee that it is only in this way that the money needed can be raised—that it must come from the people whose rights and interests are to be protected.

The offices of the committee have been opened at room 1044 Unity Building, Chicago, where a complete set of books will be kept showing the names of all subscribers with their postoffice address by counties and States, and the condition of each account will at all times appear upon these books. In no instance will solicitors be authorized to receive money. Anyone soliciting subscriptions will receive no money from the subscriber, but will forward the subscription papers to the national office. The national office will notify the subscriber of the receipt of his subscription and will forward blanks governing the details of remittances to the national treasurer.

It is from the sincere advocates of our cause everywhere that subscriptions to this fund for human liberty are expected, and, on the whole, a sum sufficient may be thus raised to properly present our cause to the American people;—which means success, for a just cause is doubly strong. To those who appreciate what hangs upon the impending struggle, the payment of the one dollar each month will assume an importance equal to that of love for home and children. The fund thus collected may decide for weal or woe our fate and that of countless millions to come after us.

The selfish system of greed that has mothered the gold standard, special privileges and monopoly, is destroying the opportunities for the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness! It is confiscating our homes and reducing the people to tenantry! It is quartering among us the agents of English money lenders who are coming into the possession of the title to our lands and the business industries of the nation! It is destroying human character and lowering the standard of morals and religion! It respects neither sex nor age! The babe in the mother's arms, the aged and enfeebled, the boy just budding into manhood are, all alike, through poverty existing or threatened, the victims of its rapacity! Honor and patriotism, a decent self-respect and love of country demands its overthrow! Our future and that of posterity is involved! Our cause appeals to the manhood and womanhood of America!

A blank subscription form will be found herewith. We ask that each reader cut it out, fill up the blanks and send it at once to W. H. Harvey, General Manager, Room 1044 Unity Building, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES K. JONES,
Chairman Democratic National Committee.
WM. J. STONE,
Ex-Governor of Missouri.
JOHN P. ALTGELD,
Ex-Governor of Illinois.
WM. V. ALLEN,
Senator from Nebraska.
HENRY M. TELLER,
Senator from Colorado.

PAY NO MONEY TO SOLICITORS.

All Money Is Payable to Treasurer of the Committee Only.

For the purpose of promoting the cause of Bimetallism and of carrying on the necessary work to overthrow the un-American and corrupt gold standard domination of this country, and, in consideration of the fact that others are making similar subscriptions for this purpose, I hereby agree to pay to THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE, composed of Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas; ex-Governor Wm. J. Stone, of Missouri; ex-Governor John P. Altgeld, of Illinois; Senator Wm. V. Allen, of Nebraska, and Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, and their successors, the following sums, to wit: One dollar for the present month, and one dollar for the first day of each succeeding month, to and including the first day of October, A. D. 1900; in all..... payments of one dollar each. This money to constitute a special fund to be paid out only on the approval and order of said committee.

..... (Signature)

DATE .....

POSTOFFICE .....

STREET NUMBER .....

COUNTY .....

STATE .....

POLITICS .....

Name of paper this was cut out of.

.....

Cut out, fill up blanks and mail to W. H. Harvey, General Manager, 1044 Unity Building, Chicago, Ill. On receipt of the subscription, directions will be sent you how to remit.

FUNNY FOLKS

The Usual Thing.

Jonks is going to Klondike for the purpose of obtaining wealth enough to enable him to travel in Europe for his health."

"Why, there isn't anything the matter with his health, is there?"

"Not now; but there will be by the time he gets back from Klondike."—Judge.

The Golfer.

The north wind doth blow
And we soon shall have snow,
And what will the golfer do then, poor thing?
He will hunt up some chap
Who understands that clap trap
And talk it all day unto him, poor thing.
—Cleveland Leader.

WHAT INDEED?

Mistress (waylaying maid-of-all-work, who will be so dressy)—Martha, I'm surprised at you! Now, what would people say if I went out on a Sunday afternoon in a pink blouse and white feathers?—Punch.

Rank Rebellion.

The darling little baby boy presented me of late,
I love with all a father's fond delight;
And yet the little rebel, quite unnatural to state,
Is up in arms against me every night.
—Harlem Life.

A Suggestion.

Bobbie had been studying his dear old grandfather's wrinkled face for a long time.

"Well, Bob," said the old gentleman, "do you like my face?"

"Yes, grandpa," said Robbie; "it's an awfully nice face. But why don't you have it ironed?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The First Symptom.

"I'm afraid my wife's affection for me is cooling."

"Why?"

"When she bade me good-by this morning she didn't say: 'Be sure and hurry home as early as possible.'"—Cleveland Leader.

Sheer Rascality.

Her golden hair was hanging down her back.
She looked so young, and fair, and gay, and chipper!
She felt a sudden tug, and then—alack!—
Her golden hair was gone with Jack the Clipper.
—Chicago Tribune.

THE NEAR-SIGHTED FISHERMAN.

Lushington—Can't understand it. Been sitting here for hours and ain't had a bite. Guess there are too many steamboats on the river.—N. Y. World.

The World's Way.

To gobble up an island, at the present, seems to be
The purpose of each potentate and plotter;
He longs to plant his flag where'er the bottom of the sea
Sticks up above the surface of the water.
—L. A. W. Bulletin.

The Sequence of Events.

"The doctors had a consultation yesterday."

"What was the result?"

"I understand that the family lawyers are now in secret session."—Brooklyn Life.

Only Doing One of the Things.

Janitor (to tramp)—Don't you see the sign that says no begging and loitering is allowed here?

Tramp (indignantly)—I'm not begging and loitering. I'm only begging.—N. Y. World.

Could Not Explain It.

Master—How was it I saw you handing your friends in the kitchen my best cigars?

Mary—I can't tell, sir, for the life of me; for I'm sure I covered the key-hole.—Tit-Bits.

Financial Enterprise.

"Fitz-Cooper is a close-fisted landlord."

"Close-fisted? If he owned a haunted house he would get a spiritual medium to collect the rent from the ghost."—Puck.

A Short Fall.

Mrs. Church—I hardly ever see Tom Backslid at church any more—he must be falling from grace.

Mr. Church—Well, he won't land with much of a thump.—Puck.

Hopelessly Tangled.

Prof. Thinkitout was about to be married, and had just received an invitation to his own wedding, which he had absent-mindedly mailed to himself.

"Well, well," he mused, "what does this mean? My fiancee's name on a wedding invitation! The faithless hussy! And great Logarithms!! There's my name on it, too. Either she's untrue or I'm about to be a bigamist."—N. Y. Truth.

Discipline.

"That child must be taught that it can't have everything it wants," said Mr. Blykins, sternly.

"Yes," said the mother, "but I don't think we ought to devote too much attention to that part of his education. After he grows up it probably won't be many years before he realizes, as most people do, that he's lucky to get anything he wants."—Washington Star.

Starting Him Right.

He (after being accepted)—And now, darling, may I have just one kiss?

She—Will you promise never to ask me again if I let you have just one?

He—Yes; that is, I'll promise not to ask for that particular one again.

She—Oh, well, take it. But I don't see why you want to waste time asking such fool questions.—Chicago Daily News.

The Variety Ceased.

"Mrs. Hasher," said the cross-eyed boarder to the landlady, "I hope you will not consider me impertinent if I say that there is not very much variety in your fare."

"Sir," replied Mrs. Hasher, "I used to serve hash frequently, but the young gentlemen objected so strongly that I stopped it."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Just a Way They Have.

The girl who keeps her birthday,
When a merry little elf,
Keeps it still when she grows up,
But keeps it to herself.
—Chicago Daily News.

A TELEPHONIC PARADOX.

"Don't you hear me? I say this thing must be on the dead quiet. On The Dead Quiet!!"—N. Y. World.

Discontent.

A man may jes' as well work on,
It makes no difference how small
De task may be. Befo' it's done
He'll wish he hadn't none at all.
—Washington Star.

A Parting Shot.

"Woman," remarked the up-to-date maid, "is rapidly becoming man's superior."

"Yes—I don't think," answered the slangy youth, as he lit another cigarette.

"No, of course you don't," she retorted. "How could you?"—Chicago Record.

Atmosphere.

Friend (criticising picture) — Your winter effect is excellent; it fairly makes one shiver to look at it.

Artist—No wonder, old man, I began that picture in December, and had to pawn my overcoat to buy the canvas.—Town Topics.

She Would and She Wouldn't.

"Ah, if I were only a man!" sighed Mrs. Porkby.

"What would you do?" asked Porkby, gruffly.

"What—er—well, I wouldn't chew nasty tobacco, any way."—Judge.

Slow of Comprehension.

The Spaniards comprehend the truth,
And heavily it sets;
The Yankees didn't go to war
To pay somebody's debts.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT.

"By Jove, I'm awfully glad to see you here, Miss Brown. When I first came in I felt quite nervous—everybody looked so awfully clever."—Punch.

Man.

Man was sentenced to earn
His bread in the sweat of his brow.
But the man who does it is looked upon
As small potatoes now.
—Chicago Daily News.

Pessimistic.

Mrs. Wigwag (reading society paper)—The bride was supported to the altar by her father.

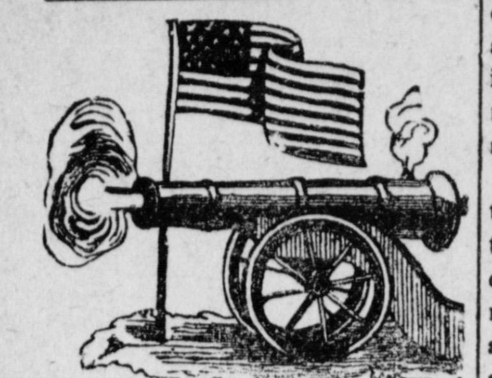
Wigwag—Yes, and it's ten to one he'll keep on supporting her.—Philadelphia Record.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of City & County



A Republican Congress with only 13 majority to count on is the number generally credited to a suicide club. Just enough to "hold up" the hands of the President in many ways.—*Emporia Democrat.*

Governor-elect Stanley in a recent interview said in effect that where a town or city wanted to sell whisky, it would be all right with him. But wherever a municipality didn't want to sell, there should be nothing compulsory about it. An accomodating executive, truly.

Senator Matthew Quay has been indicated for conspiracy to loot the Pennsylvania State treasury, and a Philadelphia bank. Senator Platt wrecked his own bank in New York, and the grand jury is after Mark Hanna for bribery and corruption. And these are the three great lights of republicanism.

Against slander there is no defence. It is the pestilence walking in the darkness; it is the heart-searching d ggor; it is the sting of the deadly adder. It may leave death and disaster in its train; it may leave the brand of a traitor on the brow of the hero; it may protect the coward, but the lie can not live forever. Truth and only truth is immortal. It was never born and never dies. Divine truth will stand unharmed when the universe is destroyed. It will stand untouched amid the crash of matter and the wreck of worlds.—*Ex.*

The election of Theodore Roosevelt to be governor of New York is not an administration victory. It is not a result for President McKinley and his immediate political friends to be felicitous over It flatly presents another candidate for the highest favor of the republican national convention in 1900. It will be of no avail to affect contempt of Roosevelt as a presidential possibility. The sneering campaign has exhausted itself and facts will have to be stared in the face. One of these facts is that a man who has been elected governor of New York cannot be flippantly shoved aside if his friends and those who see personal advantage in supporting him choose to consider him fit for the most eminent advancement.—*Cincinatti Enquirer.*

NOTES FROM STATE UNIVERSITY.

The department of chemistry still searches in vain for more room. All the extra rooms in the basement of Fraser Hall have been taken and now another room has been secured in the Physics building.

The need of a new building simply increases with time.

Messrs. Stewart, Beedy, and Prentice are busy on the next volume of the Paleontology of Kansas in the University Geological Survey series. The paleontology of Kansas will be written up by Mr. Beedy, while Mr. Stewart and Professor Williston will take the western part of the state. The drawings are being made by Mr. Syd Prentice.

The new Fowler Machine Shops are rapidly nearing completion, and in a few weeks this last addition to the group of University buildings will be ready for dedication.

The new machinery for the shops represents an outlay of $20,000, and may be divided into three classes.

First—Machinery for instruction in mechanical work, including lathes, planers, shapers, milling machines, forge rooms.

Second—Dynamoes and motors for lighting and power for all the University buildings. This machinery is of a commercial type and represents large units. There is a large alternating current dynamo for power, and an arc light machine.

Third—Machinery for instructional and testing work in electricity. This class includes various types of small generators and motors representing all of the standard makes. Testing instruments are in abundance, and the students are given facilities for all sorts of tests.

The two large high pressure boilers in the west end of the shops are a new kind and are set with a patented method so that hydrogen enters largely into the combustion. In this way a practical smoke consuming device is obtained, also almost complete combustion of coal, In addition to the two large boilers, there is a small 12 horse power boiler so set as to allow tests on boilers, fuel, etc., and it is connected with an independent engine so that an isolated plant is made available for students. Ten thousand feet of floor space of the shops will be given to machine work proper, and 7,500 to electrical work and steam pressure purposes.

Two rooms, embracing 3,000 feet of floor space, will be used by the department of Civil Engineering, mainly for testing the strength of materials used in construction—cement, bricks, and stone.

The new shops will be run on purely principles, and the strict discipline that prevails in private machine shops will be maintained among students. In size and equipment the Fowler Machine Shops are larger and more complete than any in the west, and will compare favorably with those in the eastern universities. The mechanical work is done under the supervision of trained machinists, and the steam and electrical work under the instructors in the department of Electrical Engineering. A practical trend is aimed to be given to all work.

The building itself is the gift of Mr. George A. Fowler, president of the Fowler Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo. He is an intimate friend of Professor Lucien I. Blake, head of the department of Physics and Electrical Engineering, recognizes the value of technical instruction. Mr. Fowler also realizes that state universities are the proper institutes for instruction of this kind, for instructions of private endowment too often lack the necessary fund for the work.

The shops are two stories high with an attic. They are made of native limestone hewn out of Mount Oread, rough rubble finish and deep pointed. The roof is covered with red Luodovic tile, first introduced in this country at the world's fair. The building is 222 feet long with an average width of 55 feet, and with a high tower. Fully 70 per cent. of the walls are windows. The entire lighting will be by a new method of using the ceilings as a reflector by incandescent and arc lights. Its purpose considered, the new building is one of the most pleasing to the eye of the group on Mount Oread, and is no mean addition to the University campus.

A GREAT LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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

A NEW SPELLING OF YANKEE.

An Englishman has taken the trouble to write a long screed in support of his contention that it is cumbersome to spell out or to say "a citizen of the United States of America," in referring to one of us, we should be called "Usans."

He argues it out thus: To call us and us only "Americans" is inexact, as there are twenty nations or governments in the Americas, the people of any of which are as justly entitled to be called "Americans" as are we. Our country is usually designated in type "U. S. A." Therefore let this particular American country be named "Usa," and its inhabitants "Usans."

All this is learned, ingenious and not far from a possible bull's eye. But not quite "Usuns," dear friend, if you wish us to accept the word readily and undetstandingly. Try rather something like it—"Usuns."

It is ordinarily spelled in Arkansas "you'uns" or "we'uns," but in this era of international comity we will not stand defiantly on a small matter. And if our transatlantic essayist will yield a little so will we, and further the cause of peace and brevity by agreeing to compromise on "Usuns."—Ex.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN AN EDUCATION, SHAKESPEAR OR MUSIC?

Send your name to the Editor Home Study Circle, Kansas City Times, and he will send you for a month free. The Twice-a-week Times and an illustrated booklet. This Home Study Circle is really one of the best, and very best, schools ever conducted. The young man or women who follows the Night School Course—there is a Night School Course in the Circle—can gain an education befitting them for honorable positions anywhere. Grown folks, especially ministers and literary people, will follow the Shakesperean lectures with keenest interest, while those who would know of Handel, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Haydn, Schubert, Beethoven and all the old Master will delight to read the Musical Course. But send a postal card to the Editor Home Study Circle, Kansas City Times, Kansas City, Mo., and have him send you his Booklet, which will tell all about it. It is an education for nothing.

PROTRACTED MEETING.

The meetings at Elinor will be held each evening at 7 o'clock until further announcement. New organ in shcoolhouse. We'll have good music. Come and help us.

A. CULLISON, Pastor.

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

Treasurer's Quarterly Report.

Statement of amount on hand in the Treasury of Chase county, Kansas, for the quarter ending, Monday, October 24th, 1898.

	OVER. PAID	ON HAND
State fund		$ 1124 85
County fund		7999 06
Redemption fund		200 00
Cottonwood Falls, City		40 12
Strong City		71 06
Normal institute fund	$13 95	
county school apportioned		2 56
County school unapportioned		111 44
State school apportioned		824 05
School land interest		336 68
School land principal		144 00
Railroad bond interest		1095 51
TOWNSHIP FUNDS.		
Bazaar township general		62 80
" " road		22 65
Cedar township general		87 82
" " road		67 90
Cottonwood township general		674 35
" " road		45 89
Diamond Creek township general		
Diamond Creek township road		
Falls township general		69 05
" " road		17 16
Matfield township general		15 90
" " road	17 02	
Toledo township general		35 78
" " road		27 17
SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS		
1 bond interest / 1 bond sinking		105 16
2 bond interest / 2 bond sinking		87 50
6 bond interest / 6 bond sinking		111 93
11 bond interest / 11 bond sinking		21 25
15 bond interest / 15 bond sinking		210 40
16 bond int. and sink.		8 69
22 bond int. and sink.	18 79	
33 bond int. and sink.		347 30
39 bond int. and sink.		
42 bond int. and sink.		40 59
43 bond int. and sink.		47 60
49 bond int. and sink.	47 89	
52 bond int. and sink.	22 49	
54 bond int. and sink.		17 43
56 bond int. and sink.		6 74
57 bond int. and sink.		14 88
58 bond int. and sink.		18 55
59 bond int. and sink.		13 31
60 bond int. and sink.	2 49	
61 bond int. and sink.		9 43
63 bond int. and sink.	4 26	
66 bond int. and sink.		18 02
1 general		9 67
2 general		31 30
3 general		
4 general		
5 general		
6 general		40 98
7 general		70 94
8 general		
9 general		104 36
10 general	11 34	
11 general		65 65
12 general		39 97
13 general		7 41
14 general		10 22
15 general		12 25
16 general		3 90
17 general		21 55
18 general		13 50
19 general		
20 general		27 96
21 general		1 04
22 general		41 26
23 general	29 82	
24 general		18 42
25 general		44 20
26 general		
27 general	6 13	
28 general		
29 general		6 00
30 general		76 53
31 general		29 05
32 general		5 44
33 general	71 18	
34 general		13 18
35 general		2 72
36 general		170 70
37 general		15 48
38 general		
39 general		62 55
40 general		174 11
41 general	5 66	
42 general		28 29
43 general		30 00
44 general		10 05
45 general	52 85	
46 general		103 55
47 general		165 74
48 general		118 74
49 general	10 46	
50 general		43 54
51 general		70 78
52 general		11 84
53 general		18 59
54 general		71 89
55 general		91
56 general		8 85
57 general		5 55
58 general		157 54
59 general		9 13
60 general		9 60
61 general		32 87
62 general		79 24
63 general	8 45	
64 general		24 50
65 general		160 74
66 general		12 66
Total		$16441 43
Overpaid	257 28	
Balance in bank	15952 34	
Supplementary tax list and Cash	231 81	
Warrants paid and uncanceled		
Total	$16441 43	

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
Chase County, }

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

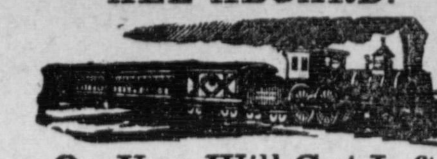
C. A. COWLEY, County Treasuer.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of October, 1898.

[SEAL.]

M. C. NEWTON, Connty Clerk.
NETTIE HOLSINGER, Deputy.

ALL ABOARD!



Or, You Will Get Left.

THE MAYOR OF FALAISE.

It was dark in the streets of Falaise.
The mayor issued a proclamation that every citizen should hang a lantern in front of his door,
But still the streets were no lighter.
Then the mayor swore an oath, and issued a proclamation that the citizens should put candles in the lanterns.
And still the streets were no lighter.
Then the mayor swore a greater oath, and issued a proclamation that the citizens should light the candles.
Then the streets were lighter.
A man once wished to make money.
He secured a good store.
He secured good goods.
He secured good clerks.
He made no money.
Then he turned on his store the light of newspaper advertising and let people know he was in business and why. He kept them in the dark no longer.
Then he made money.—*Chas. Austin Bates.*

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

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

A. T. STEWART.

A POINTER.

Manager Hartz, of the Euclid Avenue opera house, Cleveland O., believes he has demonstrated the superiority of newspaper advertising over all other forms. That week he decided to abandon all advertising by means of bill board posters or window hangers and to depend upon newspapers entirely. The only posters shown were those at the entrance to the theater. The result of the experiment was gratifying. That night Julia Marlowe began a week's engagement and the house was sold out, it is said, before the performance began. Mr. Hartz has decided to put up no more posters.

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!

We have secured valuable claims in the

Famous Gold Fields of Alaska.

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

North-American Mining & Developing Co.

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

PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

This Company Gives the Poor Man a Chance as well as the Rich.

NOW IS THE TIME!

To invest your money. $1.00 will buy one share of stock invest now besore our stock advances in price. Not less than five shares will be sold. We have the best known men in America as Directors in this Company. Therefore your money is as safe with us as with your bank. Send money by Post-Office order, or 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.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
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JOSEPH G. WATERS,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW
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(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. feb23-tf

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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Chase County Land Agency

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.
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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
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CAREFUL atter ' on to the practice of medicine in all its branches,

OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway Residence, first house north of the Widow Gillett's.

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

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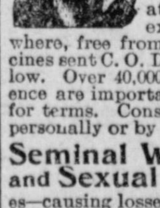

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BOOK for both sexes—96 pages, 24 pictures true to life, with full description of above diseases, the effects and cure, sent sealed in plain wrapper for 6 cents in stamps. You should read this book for the information it contains.

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

The Chase County Courant.

THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1898.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS

W. E. TIMMONS Ed. and Prop.

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

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

Santa Fe Route

TIME TABLE!

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

EAST.	KC.& At.x	KC.& Ch x.	Ch x	KC. x.	KC.p	KC.a.
	a m	p m	p m	a m	a m	p m
Cedar Grove.	1 40	3 46	1 10	12 15	10 13	5 44
Clements....	1 48	3 53	1 17	12 27	10 23	5 51
Elmdale.....	2 02	4 04	1 28	12 44	10 36	6 01
Evans	2 05	4 08	1 31	12 50	10 40	6 04
Strong City.	2 12	4 14	1 37	1 10	10 48	6 11
Elinor.....	2 20	4 22	1 43	1 20	10 57	6 19
Saffordville.	2 26	4 27	1 50	1 27	11 03	6 27

WEST.	cal.x.	Cal.l.	Col.x.	KT.x	MC.x.	T.x.
	p m	p m	p m	a m	p m	p m
Saffordville.	3 40	1 10	2 28	3 19	6 27	1 50
Elinor	3 45	1 15	2 35	3 26	6 33	2 00
Strong City.	3 52	1 21	2 45	3 45	6 40	2 13
Evans.....	3 57	1 27	2 54	3 58	6 46	2 23
Elmdale.....	4 00	1 30	2 57	4 05	6 50	2 28
Clements....	4 10	1 40	3 10	4 30	7 02	2 41
Cedar Grove.	4 17	2 47	3 18	4 45	7 10	2 50

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

O. K. & W. R. R.

EAST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Hymer.....	12 23am	5 15pm	
Evans.....	12 40	5 45	
Strong City.....	12 50	6 00	8 00pm
Cottonwood Falls.			8 10
Gladstone.....			8 25
Bazaar.....			4 10
WEST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Bazaar.....			4 20pm
Gladstone.....			4 50
Cottonwood Falls.			5 10
Strong City.....	4 00am	9 00am	5 20
Evans	4 10	9 15	
Hymer,.....	4 26	9 44	

COUNTY OFFICERS:

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

SOCIETIES:

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

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

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

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

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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Mrs. Patrick Raleigh, of Strong City, is quite sick.

The A. L. C's. met with Miss Cora Howard, Friday night.

Mrs. Mary Quinn, of Strong City, was quite ill, last week.

S. T. Slabaugh, of Wonsevu, was in town, last Friday, on business.

The Woodmen posponed their dance till the Christmas holidays,

Capt. H. A. Ewing, spent Thanksgiving with his mother, in Nebraska,

Mrs. Mary Palmer, of Strong City, visited friends at Madison, last week.

Thawing weather, this week, and slight snow, Monday and yesterday morning.

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

Miss Emma Vetter is reported to be quite sick, in Erie, Pa., where she and her mother are visiting.

C. W. Trowbridge enjoyed a visit, last week, from his brother. Jesse Trowbrige, of Clay Center.

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

Miss Bertha Brown, of Strong City, has returned from an extended visit at Florence, Dwight and Wamego.

A large stock of Xmas presents and Holiday goods will be on display at Hilton's Pharmacy December 3.

Died, at 4:30, a. m., Monday, November 28, 1898, the boy baby of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hickman, of this city.

John McNee returned home, yesterday, from Quincy, Ill., where he had just graduated from a business college.

J. A. Broderick, of Strong City, came in from Holbrook, Arizona, to spend Thanksgiving with friends and relative.

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

Jesse Z. Maun went to Kansas City, Monday, for medical treatment. He was accompanied by his son, Wm. A. Mann.

H. P. Brockett, of Topeka, went home, Sunday. Mrs. Brockett is still visiting with friends and relatives here.

Misses Jennie and Emma Baker, who are attending Washburn College, at Topeka, were home, last week, for Thanksgiving.

Wm. J. O'Byrne, of Strong City, who is working for B. Lantry's Sons; at Morgan, Texas, got one of his feet badly mashed, last week.

Charles W. Minor, having sold the boarding house at quarries, to a Mr. Bullene, of Kansas City, has moved into Chas. Moore's house, in this city.

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

The annual meeting of Strong Camp, No. 2519, for the election of officers, will be held in the camp at Strong City, on Wednesday evening, December 14, 1898, and all members are requested to be present.

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

The preliminary examination of Lewis Heskett, charged with assault, with intent to kill, on Frank Mabell, which was to have come off in 'Squire H. A. McDaniel's court, in this city, last Monday, has been postponed till 10, a. m., Monday, December 12, 1898.

D. C. Evans, the candidate for Trustee of Falls township, apponent of C. C. McDowell, having filed notice of contest, the County Commissioners met, this morning, to recount the vote, the first canvas having given McDowell 5 majority for the office; and the canvas, to day, reduced his majority to 4.

Mrs. May Smith Lundgren, of Deadwood, S. Dakota, arrived here, Monday evening, to see her mother, Mrs. Robert Smith, who died, Sunday afternoon, November 27, 1898. And Mrs. Smith's son, A H. Smith, of Humbolt, Kansas, and also her sister, Mrs. Barbery Davis, from Americus, were in attendonce at the funeral,

John Gagan was arrested in Strong City, Monday night, November 28, by City Marshal E. F. Jones, of Strong City, charged with stealing a watch from D. J. Morgan, and was taken before 'Squire W. C. Haavey, at 10 o'clock, a. m., Tuesday, at the Court House in this city, plead guilty, and was fined $20 and costs, and, in default of costs and fine, was committed to the County Jail until costs and fine are paid. Mr. Morgan got his watch back.

The Pope Mfg. Co., of Hartford, Conn., has issued the Columbia Deskpad Calendar for 1899. This handy reminder has been for years one of the most pleasing of special advertising features. We note that the new calendar is very similar in design and make-up to the 1898 calender, although it has more artistic covers and is more profusely illustrated. Any person may obtain copy by applying to the nearest Columbia dealer or sending five 2-cent stamps to the Calendar Department, Pope Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the Americans trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot Large book Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Secy., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

The failure of Grant G. Gillett, the cattle king, of Kansas, effects some of the farmers of this county, but the feeders will get what is coming to them for feed, before the cattle can be shipped over any railroad in the State. The feeders involved, from about $40 up to $2 000 are Jim Cahoon, E. A. Kinne, Crocker Bros., Ed, Gottehuet, Ben Makin, J. A. Rockhold, P. P. Carmichael and W. F. Dunlap. There are $489,876 64 in mortgages recorded in this county, against the Gillett cattle, of which $101,149.14 were given by W. F. Dunlap, the ballance being given by parties residing outside of the county. F. P. Cochran represents the mortgages of $255 875 78 of these mortgagees. Considerable litigation will, no doubt, grow out of the deal in this county.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas., November 15th, 1898, it was found, as a result of a canvass made during the past five months, that there were $13,000 cash on hands, an amount sufficient to pay the last dollars of interest bearing debt. With an usually large enrollment, the friends of the institution united and enthusiastic in its support, and now relieved of a heavy burden which it has been carrying for years, the outlook is very encouraging. There yet remains a non interest bearing debt of $3,700 upon the institution and an active canvass is now begun to meet this obligation and it is believed that the amount necessary will be provided for by the time of the sessions of the Kansas and South Kansos Conferences, the patronizing territory, in March.

Died, at 3 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, November 27, 1898, at her home, in thie city, Mrs Emma Smith, consort of Mr. Robert Smith, aged 71 years, she having been born in Henry county, Ind., September 29, 1827. On Wednesday of last week she prepared breakfast early, and that morning, about 9 o'clock, received a stroke of paralysis, from which she died, Sunday afternoon On September 17, 1848 she was married, in Wayne county, Ind., to Mr. Smith, by whom she had eleven children, six of whom servive her, to mourn her death with her husband and nineteen grandchildaen. Mr. and Mrs. Smith came to Kansas, in 1877, and located in the southwest part of Chase county. Ten years ago they moved to this city and made it their home ever since. The funeral took place at 2:30 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, from the M. E. church, the Rev. A. Cullison, preaching the sermon, and the remains were laid to rest in Prairie Grove Cemetery, west of this city, Mr. Smith and children have the sympathy of this community, in their bereavement.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to extend our thanks to those friends, who assisted our beloved wife one mother, Mrs. Robert Smith during her sickness.

ROBERT SMITH,
CHILDREN, AND SISTER.

DECEMBER LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

The Christmas Ladies' Home Journal surpasses all expectation in the variety of its literary contents, in the interest and excellence of its pictorial features, and in the wide range of articles aimed to solve the problems incidental to the holidays. There is a notable contribution on "The First Christmas Present," telling of the gift of the Magi to the Christ Child, and another recalling "Washington's Christmas at Valley Forge." Edward W. Emerson takes one back to "When Louise Alcott was a Girl," and gives some delightful glimpses of her girlhood, her home and her daily life. F. Hopkinson Smith's new story, "A Kentucky Cinderella," will afford the Journal's readers great pleasure. It is much in the same vein as, but infinitely sweeter than, "Colonel Carter of Cartersville." Other fiction features are "Old Pegs" and the continuation of "The Girls in Camp Arcady," "The Minister of Carthage" and "The Jamesons in the Country." As usual Edward Bok's editorial page is filled with seasonable suggestions, and makes a special plea for the remembrance of those who are alone at Christmas.

W. L. Taylor's illustration, "Minnehaha and Hiawatha"—the first of a series of "The People of Longfellow"—worthily occupies the opening page. Other pictorial pages show "Mary Anderson in her English Home," "Where Christmas Means so Much," "The Creator of 'Ben Hur' at Home," "In Some Pretty Rooms of Girls," "Christmas in the Church" and "Christmas in the Sunday-School." "Christmas Dainties on the Chafing-Dish" is the theme of Mrs. S. T. Rorer's article on cooking. "Brightest and Best of the Sons of the Morning," the Journal's prize Christmas anthem, is the musical feature of the December Journal, which is excellent from every point of view. By the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

DEATH OF DAISY BROCKETT.

In last week's COURANT, we mentioned the fact that Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Brockett, of Topeka, would arrive here on Thursday afternoon, November 24, with the remains of their daughter, Daisy, for burial in Prairie Grove Cemetery, west of this city, who had died, the previous Monday. Miss Daisy was attacked, Monday night, November 14, with peritonetis, and her spirit left its earthly home, at 2:10 o'clock, Monday afternoon, November 21, 1898, to dwell in mansions of eternal bliss. She was born in this city, October 11, 1873, and lived here until her parents moved to Topeka, when she was thirteen years old, and where she had lived ever since. Her remains were met at the depot in Strong City, by a number of friends and mourning relatives, and was laid to rest, as above stated, the Rev. A. Cullison, Pastor of the M. E. church of this city, of which Mr. and Mrs. Brockett were members when living here, officiciating. Mr. and Mrs. Brockett have the sympathy of this commuity in their bereavement; but they should remember that, "as a rule, it is the good whose bodies the Supreme Arshitess of the universe makes use of as living stones for the building of that spiritual structure, that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Topeka papers please copy.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Stella Hunt Brandley, consort of Mr. Arnold Brandley, of Elkins, W. Va., died, at Baltimore, Md., at 2.30 o'clock, p. m., Saturday, November 26, 1898, while a surgical operator was being performed on her. Her sister, Mrs. J. J. Comer, of Chicago, Ill., was with her at the time of her death, but her mother, Mrs. H. L. Hunt, who left here, Tuesday of last week, to be at her bed side, had not yet reached Elkins, when Mrs. Brandley was taken to Baltimore. The remains were taken back to Elkins for interment. Mrs. Brandley was born at Mannington, W. Va., in 1857; came to Kansas, in 1860, with her parents, who settled near Clements, from where they moved to Cottonwood Falls, in 1864, where she grew into womanhood, and, in 1880, was married to Mr Arnold Brandley, a jewler of this city. Soon after marriage they moved from here to Cherryvale, Kansas, and from there to California, and from there to Elkins, W. Va. She leaves no children. She was well known by the old settlers of the county, and her parents have the sympathy of the entire community, in their bereavement.

FOUND DEAD.

Last Sunday morning the people of the quiet little village of Elmdale were horror striken by the report that a man was found dead, near the bridge east of town, on the A. T. & S. F. R. R. The body was removed to the depot, and Coroner Steele was notified On examination, it was found that the man had been hit by oneof the night trains, and that he had the right arm broken; right knee dislocated, and that he was bruised on back and face. The man had not on his person a single line of any kind by which he could be identified. He had on a light soft hat, three dark shirts, two pairs of dark pants and heavy shoes. He was about 45 years old and would weight about 135 pounds, was about 5 feet, 8 inches nigh; had a short cut mustach, dark hair, sprinkled gray. On his right fore arm was a tatoo of the crucifix, and a lady in theatric attire, and just above the lady were the letters, "N. R." He was buried at Elmdale, Monday.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Notice is herebody given to the stockholders of the Chase County National Bank, that the annual meeting of the stockholders of said 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 Bank, on Tuesday, January 3rd, 1899, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m

W. W. SANDERS, Cashier.
Nov, 29 1898.

HOLIDAY GOODS

now begin to demand attention. It will pay you to make your purchases here. Our goods are all of the Sensible, Serviceable kind, and the prices are moderate; no fancy prices on anything here.

We Are Showing

Books, Slippers,
Albums, Umbrellas,
Purses, Handkerchiefs,
Mirrors, Jewelry,
Fancy Baskets
Fancy Dishes
Toilet Cases Jewel Cases
Shaving Sets

and have not forgotten for the Little Folks: **DOLLS.**

Come Early

and get the best selections. We will keep any article for you till Christmas on which a small deposit is paid.

E. & E. C. GORVIN.

"The New Cash Store."

NEXT TO A DAILY THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL

For the Farmers of Kansas.

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

The Semi-Weekly Capital

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL
AND
THE CHASE COUNTY COURANT

For One Year
For the very low price of $2 00.
Address The Courant.

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A FRANK, FEARLESS FORCEFUL UNCOMPROMISING OPPONENT OF PLUTOCRACY

Editors :: B. O. Flower
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Monthly, 100 large pages, illustrated,—not a dull line in it. It is fighting your fight;—it deserves your support.

One dollar a year, 10 cents a copy; sample number mailed for six cents.

THE NEW TIME, 56 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO

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

TO OUR FARMER READERS.

The American Bird, published the first of every month at Sidney, Iowa, is the leading Poultry Journal of the country today and is still making enormous strides to the front. It is the only Poultry Journal devoted exclusively to the great American class and at the small subscription price asked, 25 cents, ought to be in the hands of every poultry raiser in the country. One of its many special feature is its Market Department, which gives the latest report of the poultry and egg market each month from all the leading trade center of the country. As an advertising medium for breeders of pure-bred poultry and dealers in poultry supplies, and more especially breeders in the American class, it is absolutely unsurpassed by any Journal in America. Send for sample copy to The Ameridan Bird, Sidney, Iowa, and mention the COURANT.

NOTICE.

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

Respectfully,
F. T. JOHNSON M. D.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cause County Agricultural Association will be held in the Sheriffs office in the court house at Cottonwood Falls, Kans, on the second Tuesday in December (13th.) 1898 W. A. WADDELL, Secy.

CAUSED BY SICKNESS.

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

BEAUTIFUL SEA SHELLS.

Every one admires them. Since coming to Florida I have received numerous inquiries for sea shells, and now I am prepared to answer yes I can send you shells, for I have made quite a collection of lovely shells, both from our own coast, the coral reefs, and some beautiful ones from the West India Islands. I will mail a dozen or more different kinds, no two alike, to any one who sends a stamp for postage.

MRS. F. A. WARNER.
Jacksonville, Fla.

"American Through and Through."

Continental Fire Insurane Company,

OF NEW YORK.

"Continental" Building, 46 Cedar Street, New York.

Western Department, 718 Rialto Building, Chicago, Illinois.

The "Old Continental" undergoes an examination by the Kansas Insurance Department and makes a splendid showing. Read the following extract from the report to Hon. Webb McNall, Superintendent of Insurance:

"The cash, the real estate, mortgages, stocks and bonds, and other investments were carefully examined and found correct, and to be exceptionally fine investments, the market quotations at date of examination being much higher than prices listed in the statement. The re-insurance reserve, losses unpaid, and other liabilities, were carefully investigated and found correct; and the manner of adjusting losses by this Company was found to be thorough and complete, it seeming to be the policy of the management to settle such claims in a just, equitable and satisfactory manner, and to avoid litigation with claimants when possible. The Company was found to be in a sound financial condition, and doing a safe and conservative business, showing a thorough economic business management."

The Continental is especially "A KANSAS COMPANY," In the early days it insured the pioneers; now, with age, experience and over EIGHT MILLIONS OF ASSETS, it is still in Kansas protecting their sons against loss by fire, lightning and cyclones. nov17-4w

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss
CHASE COUNTY. }

In the Probate Court in and for said county. In the Matter of the Estate of Leapold Holz Deceased. Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid Estate are hereby notified that we shall apply to the Probate Court, in and for said County, sitting at the Court House, in Cottonwood Falls, County of Chase, State of Kansas, on the 19th day of December, 1898, for a full and final settlement of said Estate.

FREDRIEKA HOLZ,
ALMA HOLZ BALDWIN,
Administratrixes of the estate of Leopold Holz, deceased.

Nov 23d, A. D 1898

Notice to Bridge Builders.

Notice is hereby given that bids will be received at the office of the county clerk of Chase county until noon of Monday, December the 19, 1898, for constructing an Iron Leg Bridge at the crossing of Bloody Creek in place of the cable bridge now used Location of said proposed bridge is about five miles from Cottonwood Falls. Dimensions of bridge: 70 foot span and 14 foot roadway.

Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the board of county commissioners of Chase county. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.
[SEAL]

ROAD NOTICE.

State of Kansas, Chase county ss.

NOTICE IS Hereby Given, That on the 3rd day of October, 1898, a petition signed by A Rosebaugh and 12 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the establishment and vacation of a certain road, described as follows., viz:

To establish, commencing at the south-west corner of lot two, section thirty-one, town twenty-one, range eight, running thence north to where the road is now fenced, thence northwest to the line between lots three and thirty, thence west to near the south-east corner of lot twenty-eight, thence north-west to get on the divide, thence south-west to a point about twenty-five rods north of the center of north line of section thirty six, township twenty-one, range seven, thence south to the section line, thence west to intersect the present established road. To vacate road No. 273 from place of commencement of this petition to place of ending.

Whereupon said board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz:

Seward Baker, Ben Talkington, Jacob Jackson as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the place of beginning in Matfield Twp. on the 8th day of Dec., 1898, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing, and make report thereof as the law directs.

By order of the board of county commissioners.

[seal] M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk

Frazer Axle Grease

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE

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

Notice of Pardon.

To Whom It May Concern:—You will take notice that an application for pardon from the Reformatory of the state of Kansas, will be made to the Board of Pardons, of the State of Kansas, on the 15th day of December, A D. 1898, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the State House in the city of Topeka; that the defendant, Earl Sample, was convicted of the crime of carnal connection with a female under the age of 18 years of age; that said conviction was had at the regular March term of the District Court of Chase county, Kansa, on the first day of March, 1898. J. E. SAMPLE.

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

Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
Ripans Tabules cure billousness.

THE MOUNTAIN STREAM.

I rise exultant from the mountain's crown,
Leaping, sparkling,
Through dark and rocky courses rushing down,
Shining, darkling,
I throw my spray to kiss the ferns and daisies
And keep them green;
The harebell and the lily sing my praises
And o'er me lean.

I tarry not within the shady dingle
To rest and sleep,
But with the rugged rocks I rudely mingle
And rush and leap,
The precipice invites me to its border
But cannot keep,
I spring impetuous from each would-be warder
And downward sweep.

I bear along the pebbles and the grasses
In merry play,
And many a bowlder in the narrow passes
I turn astray;
Curvetting, dancing to my music springing,
I haste along,
Far down the hillside all my treasure flinging
Of happy song.

—Edlah G. Hawkes, in Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

PART V.

CHAPTER XXVI.—CONTINUED.

We were both of us capsized in a second, and both of us rolled, almost together, into the scuppers, the dead redcap, with his arms still spread out, tumbling stiffly after us. So near were we, indeed, that my head came against the cockswain's foot with a crack that made my teeth rattle. Blow and all, I was the first afoot again, for Hands had got involved with the dead body. The sudden canting of the ship had made the deck no place for running on; I had to find some new way of escape, and that upon the instant, for my foe was almost touching me. Quick as thought I sprang into the mizzen shrouds, rattled up hand over hand, and did not draw a breath till I was seated on the cross-trees.

I had been saved by being prompt; the dirk had struck not a half foot below me, as I pursued my upward flight; and there stood Israel Hands with his mouth open and face upturned to mine, a perfect statue of surprise and disappointment.

Now that I had a moment to myself, I lost no time in changing the priming of my pistol, and then, having one ready for service, and to make assurance doubly sure, I proceeded to draw the load of the other and recharge it afresh from the beginning.

My new employment struck Hands all of a heap; he began to see the dice going against him; and after an obvious hesitation, he again hauled himself heavily into the shrouds, and, with dirk in his teeth, began slowly and painfully to mount. It cost him no end of time and groans to haul his wounded leg behind him, and I had quietly finished my arrangements before he was much more than a third of the way up. Then, with a pistol in either hand, I addressed him.

"One more step, Mr. Hands," said I, "and I'll blow your brains out! Dead men don't bite, you know," I added, with a chuckle.

He stopped instantly. I could see by the workings of his face that he was trying to think, and the process was so slow and laborious that, in my newfound security, I laughed aloud. At last, with a swallow or two, he spoke, his face still wearing the same expression of extreme perplexity. In order to speak he had to take the dagger from his mouth, but in all else he remained unmoved.

"Jim," says he, "I reckon we're fouled, you and me, and we'll have to sign articles. I'd have had you but for that there lurch; but I don't have no luck, not I; and I reckon I'll have to strike, which comes hard, you see, for a master mariner to a ship's younker like you, Jim."

I was drinking in his words and smiling away, as conceited as a cock upon a walk, when, all in a breath, back went his right hand over his shoulder. Something sung like an arrow through the air, I felt a blow and then a sharp pang, and there I was pinned by the shoulder to the mast. In the horrid pain and surprise of the moment—I scarce can say it was by my own volition, and I am sure it was without a conscious aim—both my pistols went off, and both escaped out of my hands. They did not fall alone; with a choked cry the cockswain loosed his grasp upon the shrouds and plunged head first into the water.

CHAPTER XXVII.
"PIECES OF EIGHT."

Owing to the cant of the vessel the masts hung far out over the water, and from my perch on the cross-trees I had nothing below me but the surface of the bay. Hands, who was not so far up, was, in consequence, nearer to the ship, and fell between me and the bulwarks. He rose once to the surface in a lather of foam and blood and then sunk again for good. As the water settled I could see him lying huddled together on the clean, bright sand in the shadow of the vessel's sides. A fish or two whipped past his body. Sometimes, by the quivering of the water, he appeared to move a little, as if he were trying to rise. But he was dead enough, for all that, being both shot and drowned, and was food for fish in the very place where he had designed my slaughter.

I was no sooner certain of this than I began to feel sick, faint and terrified. The hot blood was running over my back and chest. The dirk, where it had pinned my shoulder to the mast, seemed to burn like a hot iron; yet it was not so much these real sufferings that distressed me, for these, it seemed to me, I could bear without a murmur; it was the horror I had upon my mind of falling from the cross-trees into that still green water, beside the body of the cockswain.

I clung with both hands till my nails ached, and I shut my eyes as if to cover up the peril. Gradually my mind came back again, my pulse quieted down to a more natural time, and I was once more in possession of myself.

It was my first thought to pluck forth the dirk; but either it stuck too hard or my nerve failed me, and I desisted with a violent shudder. Oddly enough that very shudder did the business. The knife, in fact, had come the nearest in the world to missing me altogether; it held me by a mere pinch of skin, and this the shudder tore away. The blood ran down the faster, to be sure; but I was my own master again and only tacked to the mast by my coat and shirt.

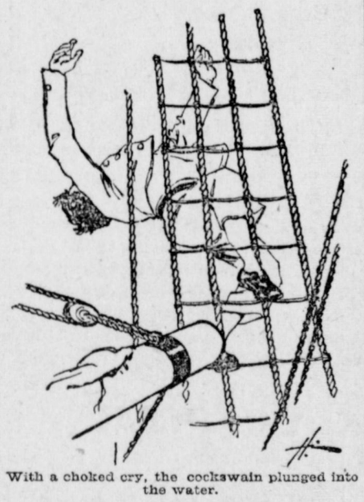
These last I broke through with a sudden jerk and then regained the deck by the starboard shrouds. For nothing in the world would I have again ventured, shaken as I was, upon the overhanging port shrouds, from which Israel had so lately fallen.

I went below and did what I could for my wound; it pained me a great deal and still bled freely; but it was neither deep nor dangerous, nor did it greatly gall me when I used my arm. Then I looked around me, and as the ship was now, in a sense, my own, I began to think of clearing it from its last passenger—the dead man, O'Brien.

He had pitched, as I have said, against the bulwarks, where he lay like some horrible, ungainly sort of puppet; life-size, indeed, but how different from life's color or life's comeliness! In that position I could easily have my way with him, and as the habit of tragical adventures had worn off almost all my terror for the dead, I took him by the waist as if he had been a sack of bran and, with one good heave, tumbled him overboard. He went in with a sounding plunge, the red cap came off and remained floating on the surface, and as soon as the splash subsided I could see him and Israel lying side by side, both wavering with the tremulous movement of the water. O'Brien, though still quite a young man, was very bald. There he lay, with that bald head across the knees of the man who had killed him and the quick fishes steering to and fro over both.

I was now alone upon the ship; the tide had just turned. The sun was within so few degrees of setting that already the shadow of the pines upon the western shore began to reach right across the anchorage and fall in patterns on the deck. The evening breeze had sprung up, and though it was well warded off by the hill with the two peaks upon the east, the cordage had begun to sing a little softly to itself and the idle sails to rattle to and fro.

I began to see a danger to the ship. The jibs I speedily doused and brought



With a choked cry, the cockswain plunged into the water.

tumbling to the deck; but the mainsail was a harder matter. Of course, when the schooner canted over the boom had swung out-board and the cap of it and a foot or two of sail hung even under water. I thought this made it still more dangerous; yet the strain was so heavy that I half feared to meddle. At last I got my knife and cut the halyardy. The peak dropped instantly, a great belly of loose canvas floated broad upon the water, and since, pull as I liked, I could not budge the downhaul, that was the extent of what I could accomplish. For the rest, the "Hispaniola" must trust to luck, like myself.

By this time the whole anchorage had fallen into shadow—the last rays, I remember, falling through a glade of the wood and shining, bright as jewels, on the flowery mantle of the wreck. It began to be chill, the tide was rapidly fleeting seaward, the schooner settling more and more on her beam-ends.

I scrambled forward and looked over. It seemed shallow enough and, holding the cut hawser in both hands for a last security, I let myself drop softly overboard. The water scarcely reached my waist, the sand was firm and covered with ripple marks, and I waded ashore in great spirits, leaving the "Hispaniola" on her side, with her mainsail trailing wide upon the surface of the bay. About the same time the sun went fairly down and the breeze whistled low in the dusk among the tossing pines.

At least, and at last, I was off the sea, nor had I returned thence empty-handed. There lay the schooner, clear at last from buccaneers and ready for our own men to board and get to sea again. I had nothing nearer my fancy than to get home to the stockade and boast of my achievements. Possibly I might be blamed a bit for my truantry, but the recapture of the "Hispaniola" was a clinching answer, and I hoped that even Capt. Smollett would confess I had not lost my time.

So thinking, and in famous spirits, I began to set my face homeward for the block-house and my companions. I remembered that the most easterly of the rivers which drain into Capt. Kidd's anchorage ran from the two-peaked hill upon my left, and I bent my course in that direction that I might pass the stream while it was small. The wood was pretty open, and, keeping along the lower spurs, I soon turned the corner of that hill, and not long after waded to the mid-calf across the water course.

This brought me near to where I encountered Ben Gunn, the maroon, and I walked more circumspectly, keeping an eye on every side. The dusk had come nigh hand completely, and, as I opened out the cleft between the two peaks, I became aware of a wavering glow against the sky, where, as I judged, the man of the island was cooking his supper before a roaring fire. And yet I wondered, in my heart, that he should show himself so careless. For if I could see this radiance, might it not reach the eye of Silver himself where he camped upon the shore among the marshes?

Gradually the night fell blacker; it was all I could do to guide myself even roughly toward my destination; the double hill behind me and the Spy-glass on my right hand loomed faint and fainter; the stars were few and pale; and in the low ground where I wandered I kept tripping among the bushes and rolling into sandy pits.

Suddenly a kind of brightness fell about me. I looked up; a pale glimmer of moonbeams had alighted on the summit of the Spy-glass, and soon after I saw something broad and silvery moving low down behind the trees, and knew the moon had risen.

With this to help me I passed rapidly over what remained to me of my journey; and sometimes walking, sometimes running, impatiently drew near to the stockade. Yet, as I began to thread the grove that lies before it, I was not so thoughtless but that I slacked my pace and went a trifle warily. It would have been a poor end to my adventures to get shot down by my own party in mistake.

The moon was climbing higher and higher; its light began to fall here and there in masses through the more open districts of the wood, and right in front of me a glow of a different color appeared among the trees. It was red and hot, and now and again it was a little darkened—as it were the embers of a bonfire smoldering.

For the life of me I could not think what it might be.

At last I came right down upon the borders of the clearing. The western end was already steeped in moonshine; the rest, and the block-house itself, still lay in a black shadow, checkered with long silvery streaks of light. On the other side of the house an immense fire had burned itself into clear embers, and shed a steady, red reverberation, contrasted strongly with the mellow paleness of the moon. There was not a soul stirring, nor a sound beside the noises of the breeze.

I stopped, with much wonder in my heart, and perhaps a little terror also. It had not been our way to build great fires; we were, indeed, by the captain's orders, somewhat niggardly of firewood; and I began to fear that something had gone wrong while I was absent.

I stole round by the eastern end, keeping close in shadow, and at a convenient place where the darkness was thickest, crossed the palisade.

To make assurance surer, I got upon my hands and knees, and crawled, without a word, toward the corner of the house. As I drew nearer, my heart was suddenly and greatly lightened. It was not a pleasant noise in itself, and I had often complained of it at other times, but just then it was like music to hear my friends snoring together so loud and peaceful in their sleep. The sea-cry of the watch, that beautiful "All's well," never fell more reassuringly on my ear.

In the meantime, there was no doubt of one thing; they kept an infamous bad watch. If it had been Silver and his lads that were now creeping in on them, not a soul would have seen daybreak. That was what it was, thought I, to have the captain wounded; and again I blamed myself sharply for leaving them in that danger with so few to mount guard.

By this time I had got to the door and stood up. All was dark within, so that I could distinguish nothing by the eye. As for sounds, there was the steady drone of the snorers, and a small occasional noise, a flickering or pecking that I could in no way account for.

With my arms before me I walked steadily in. I should lie down in my own place (I thought, with a silent chuckle) and enjoy their faces when they found me in the morning. My foot struck something yielding—it was a sleeper's leg; and he turned and groaned, but without awaking.

And then, all of a sudden, a shrill voice broke forth out of the darkness:

"Pieces of eight! pieces of eight! pieces of eight! pieces of eight! pieces of eight!" and so forth, without pause or change, like the clacking of a tiny mill.

Silver's green parrot, Capt. Flint! It was she whom I had heard pecking at a piece of bark; it was she, keeping better watch than any human being, who thus announced my arrival with her wearisome refrain.

I had no time left me to recover. At the sharp, clipping tone of the parrot, the sleepers awoke and sprung up; and with a mighty oath, the voice of Silver cried:

"Who goes?"

I turned to run, struck violently against one person, recoiled, and ran full into the arms of a second, who, for his part, closed upon and held me tight.

"Bring a torch, Dick," said Silver, when my capture was thus assured.

And one of the men left the log-house, and presently returned with a lighted brand.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Step Was Necessary.

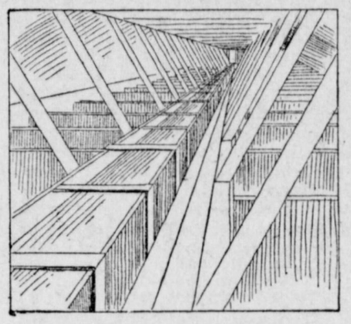
Mrs. Kruger—I understand that Mr. Tallman kissed you on the steps last night.

Miss Kruger—Why, yes, mamma; he's so tall he had to.—Odds and Ends.

WESTERN CREAMERIES.

Some of Them Carry On Gigantic Operations in the Matter of Hog Feeding.

The Utah Experiment station at Logan has issued bulletin 57, which is an excellent account of experiments in feeding the by-products of the dairy. Skim-milk and whey, fed to hogs and calves, gave excellent results and proved very satisfactory. These experiments seem to prove that calves may be raised on skim-milk when it is properly fed. Whole milk is, of course, the best feed for calves, but it costs too much to feed it. On the whole, calves gave as good returns for the skim-milk as did hogs, and it was demonstrated that it pays well to feed a certain amount of grain with the skim-milk, when pork is sold at four cents a pound live weight. The skim-milk and grain were fed to the best advantage in the proportion of



A UTAH HOG HOUSE.

three pounds of skim-milk to one pound of grain. Hogs fed on milk alone gained very slowly, and did not keep in good health.

Our readers will get an idea of the extent of hog-feeding at western creameries, when we say that the feeding pens are so arranged that one man handles from 400 to 600 hogs. At one creamery, one man was able to feed 1,000 hogs, clean all the pens each day, and draw the grain feed two miles. Hogs at these creameries are purchased when weighing from 50 to 100 pounds. They are crowded hard so that in 100 days they gain from 100 to 125 pounds.

The picture gives an idea of the interior of one of these creamery piggeries. In the center aisle is a tank into which the skim-milk and whey run by gravity from the factory. Grain is mixed in this tank with the milk and whey. Directly underneath it is a large trough running the whole length of the building. In feeding the hogs, plugs which are shown in the engraving are pulled up, leaving openings through which the milk and grain run into the trough where the hogs may eat it. A stream of water runs close to and on both sides of this trough, and by means of a rubber mop the manure in the pens is scraped to this water, which thus carries it away. During the growing season, this water is used to irrigate the land on which a crop of hog feed is grown. This seems to us like a remarkable saving of labor, and gives us an idea of some of the large operations carried on in the west.—Rural New Yorker.

FAULTY CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing Can Be Expected of a Macadam Roadway That Is Without Solid Foundation.

The requisites of macadam road construction—perfect drainage, careful building, ample rolling and no clay for binding, have been frequently pointed out. One result of not securing them is told by a Greenville, N. J., man in the Jersey City Journal, in describing a street in his town. He says:

"To prepare this road for the macadam nothing further was done than to scrape the upper crust so as to make it level. Then crushed stone was scattered until a layer of stone nine inches deep was laid. The laborers then spread a thin layer of earth over the stone and steam rollers were put to work. When the mass became fairly compact the so-called macadam pavement was completed.

"I predicted at the time that after the first winter's frost the level of the road would not only be destroyed, but that the earth filling would either be washed away or settle between the crushed stone, thus exposing the top layer. My prediction was verified during the spring following. At the places where the filling settled the roadway sank and formed deep holes, and great stretches of the roadway where the filling washed away were as rough as a nutmeg grater.

"Traffic added to the destruction, and in order to maintain the semblance of a pavement the street and water commissioners were compelled to spend $3,000 for repairs. A new layer of crushed stone and screenings restored the pavement to a smooth condition, but last spring the road was in even worse condition than before. Another contract for repairs was awarded and a contractor is now at work endeavoring to create a road out of what will never be a road unless a firm foundation of Telford is laid under the crushed stone."

Good Thing for Farmers.

The Long Island farmers carry more than double loads to the New York market since the main roads on the island were macadamized.

Arsenical spraying does effect circulio, and the results of the Bordeaux mixture in grape rot are even more marked.

LESSON OF THE PRESENT.

Recent History Has Pointed Out the Absolute Necessity of Good Country Roads.

It may be seriously questioned whether any country that can be classed among the civilized nations of the earth can show such poor wagon roads as the United States, unless it be Russia and the smaller principalities of southeastern Europe. The early settlements in the United States were mainly along the banks of navigable waters, and the steam railway came so soon after commerce developed between the growing towns that the roads, which had in some cases been started, were neglected.

In Europe, wagon roads were constructed long before the introduction of steam, and conditions there have made it necessary to maintain and develop them. It is only within ten years that America has begun to learn how much she loses from the present bad condition of her highways, and is at last beginning to set about improvements in earnest.

At present the condition of Cuba is attracting much attention. We already see the losses that have been entailed there by the absence of anything that can be called a road, and we will realize much more fully in a short time what decent highways mean to a country when they begin to be opened up in the long dormant ex-Spanish islands and their many resources are developed.

America is entering upon a period of increased activity in commerce and manufacture. She has lately been forced into unexpected relations with the other powers of the world. Distant outlets are demanded for our productions and more perfect facilities at home for their preparation. Successful competition in the great markets of the world means that all classes at home must enjoy prosperity and develop conditions of the greatest possible efficiency, and, to accomplish this, nothing is more important than the best means of transportation and perfect intercommunication among all sections of the country over firm highways.—Good Roads.

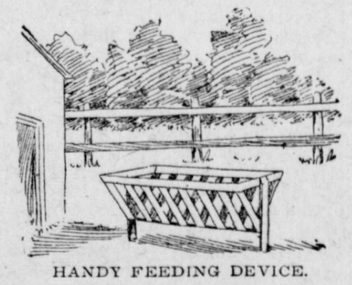
SIMPLE FEED RACK.

Handy Device When Calves and Lambs Have the Run of a Small Lot or Yard.

It is the little things that make farm life a pleasure, and when rightly employed also profitable. Therefore, when lambs and calves have the run of a small yard or lot near the barn all to themselves, as during summer and fall they often do, nothing is more practical than setting up for them a feed rack such as is exhibited herewith in the illustration.

As can be seen, it is cheap, very simple of construction and is easily moved from one place to another. In making it, all that is required are narrow strips of boards sawed in proper lengths and held in place with plenty of nails. Indeed, the uprights at the ends should be nailed very firmly to the rack, and have their lower ends sharpened, so that they can be driven into the ground wherever it is desirable to set up the rack, as is represented.

Thus arranged, hay, grass, corn fodder, or any other material of a similar nature can be placed in the rack and fed with impunity. Why? Because it



HANDY FEEDING DEVICE.

is held up out of the way of dirt and dust, and all the little animals have to do is simply to pull it out and eat it, as desired, only a very small percentage being wasted in their so doing.

Place such a rack as this in the shade of a good tree or the barn, and then "load" it, and calves or lambs can eat and enjoy it to their hearts' content during the hot, dry days of late summer and early autumn. As treatment of this nature helps them much to get "seasoned" to meet the better the hardships of winter, it ought never to be neglected.—Frederick O. Sibley, in N. Y. Tribune.

Calves Running with Cows.

At this season of the year, when cattle are allowed to run in the barnyards together, it is often a question whether it is advisable to allow spring calves to run in the same yards with their dams, still giving milk. We never found any such trouble. Sometimes the calf will remember the sucking habit and may try to get near the cow to suck. But almost invariably the cow will drive the calf away. Cows at this season do not give enough milk to cause pressure on their bags, and a six-months-old calf is more apt if it tries to suckle to hurt the cow than to relieve her. It is well, however, to watch the cow and calf together. The cow will pretty plainly show that she remembers her offspring, but evidently sees that it is able to take care of itself without suckling her for its food.—American Cultivator.

Preparing Orchard Soil.

Walter F. Taber, the New York horticulturist, says the greatest obstacle to fruit growing is the imperfect preparation of the soil. Most soils, he says, are deficient in humus, hence are compact and without moisture, and the first step must be to secure the one in the presence of the other. This humus is secured at least cost by growing leguminous crops, rye or buckwheat, and plowing them under in a green state and following plowing with rolling.—Prairie Farmer.

WIT AND WISDOM.

A man can understand a bullet without getting it through his head.—Golden Days.

Resting upon one's laurels, one has to be very careful lest he crush them.—Detroit Journal.

"Why do you say he's a good match for that grass widow?" "Because he's a rake."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Although every convict doesn't become a grammarian, he learns how to parse a sentence in jail.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Uncle George—"So you really think you love the girl?" Harry—"Love her? Why, I actually enjoy her mother's company."—Boston Transcript.

"Do you have any rule to regulate shaking hands?" "Well, I never shake hands with any man oftener than he shakes hands with me."—Chicago Record.

"I suffered nearly all night from insomnia," said the drummer. "I'll bet you two dollars," roared the country landlord, "that they ain't one of 'em in my house."—Indianapolis Journal.

Sporting Editor—"I see a Toledo paper publishes a poem entitled 'The Death of the Poet.'" Religious Editor—"Does it mention the name of the hero who killed him?"—Cleveland Leader.

Carefully Considered—"What," inquired the psychological student, "do you regard as the chief end of man?" "Well," answered Mr. Blykins, "it depends on what you want the man for. If you want him to do brain work it's his head, and if you want him to run errands it's his feet."—Washington Star.

Mr. Porter was a smart, brisk, middle-aged bachelor. One day, at a lawn tennis party, he was introduced to a widow, who, by a curious chance, happened to bear the same name as himself. He was quite equal to the occasion. "Mrs. Porter!" he exclaimed. "Bless me! The lady that I have been in search of all these years!"—Boston Journal.

A SENSIBLE FASHION.

The Following Shows Why Girls Should Wear Big Flashy Hatpins.

It happened at the theater the other night. About two minutes before the curtain went up a young man came down the aisle, accompanied by a decidedly pretty young woman in a very big black hat. The usher turned down their seats and handed them their programmes with a flourish, and then departed.

The girl realized that the time before the play was short, and so, hardly stopping to get thoroughly settled in her seat, she raised her arms and began to grapple with her hat.

Out came a pin surmounted by a huge imitation emerald and a row of diamonds, followed by another which bore upon its end a big army button. Both these the girl jabbed in just over her knee, and the men behind her waited to see the tower of feathers descend, but they did not realize what an immense amount of anchorage one of those creations needs, for still the maiden fumbled, her gloved fingers wandering desperately, aimlessly up and down among the ribbons and folds and feathers.

Time passed. The men behind grew anxious, the girl frantic, her escort amused. At last her hands dropped in despair, and she exclaimed, quite audibly: "I just can't find it, Tom! Can't you see?" And she ducked her head in his direction. But he basely declined.

"No," he remarked, "I can find any train I want in any railroad guide—I have even been known to discover the pocket in my mother's dress—but at the thought of hunting a small black pin in a girl's hat I tremble—and what's more, I decline."

The girl groaned, and raised her weary arms once more.

"You're awfully mean," she declared. "Don't you know the curtain's going up in a minute, and these folks behind me can't see a thing?"

That evidently moved him, for he was seen to take a passing peep into the millinery tangle, but with no success, and just at that moment the lights went down and the curtain went up.

The girl knew very well from previous personal experiences that those behind her might just as well, for all they could see, be in a millinery store, and so she struggled on, and nobody in that neighborhood had much idea of the first act, though after awhile she just gave it up and slumped as far down in her seat as possible to let the folks behind see over if they could.

Before the curtain went down again she rose and vanished, presumably to get help in the ladies' dressing room, for she reappeared presently, hatless and smiling, and was heard to declare, as she sank into her seat: "I'll never wear a common little black pin again—you see if I do! I'm going to get the biggest, loudest, most noticeable hat pins that money will buy. It's a fashion that has a reason," and the inhabitants of the neighboring seats agreed with her.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Shrewd Woman.

When Jenerby comes home late he receives a lecture from Mrs. J—— of such length and strength that he is pretty certain to stay out later the next night. When Hollister, on the contrary arrives at his domicile at an untimely hour, Mrs. Hollister smiles sweetly as she says: "How fortunate, Charles! To be sure you are a little late for dinner, but you are in admirable time for breakfast. You must be hungry, dear, so I'll set about getting it at once." Next evening Hollister reports at an early hour. Mrs. Hollister understands man's nature better than Mrs. Jenerby does.—Boston Transcript.

Sure Sign.

She—How do you know that I can make you happy?

He—Because you make me so miserable.—Puck.

Confession of a Millionaire.

A millionaire confessed the secret of his success in two words—hard work. He said he put in the best part of his life in gaining dollars and losing health, and now he was putting in the other half in spending dollars to get back health. Nothing equals Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for restoring health to the overtired body and brain. It gets at the starting point—the stomach—and overcomes nervousness, sleeplessness, dyspepsia and indigestion.

A Real Prize.

"If I had such a wife as Mrs. Negley I think I could be supremely happy."

"Why, I don't consider her especially good looking, and it is easy to see that she isn't very clever."

"I know, but when her husband starts to tell a funny story she doesn't assume the look of a martyr or try to change the subject."—Cleveland Leader.

For California Tourists.

The Burlington Route has Weekly Tourist Sleeper Excursions, personally conducted (by a Burlington Route Agent) every Thursday from Kansas City and St. Joseph to Los Angeles and San Francisco. The route is via Denver, Scenic Colorado, Salt Lake City with 98 per cent. sunshine throughout the year. Ask Ticket Agent or write for descriptive folder to L. W. Wakeley, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

A Sweet Memory.

She—I shall never, never cease to enjoy the memories of my college days.

He—What incident connected with them is brightest in your memory?

She—Let me see—oh, yes! those elegant ice cream sodas we used to get down at the village apothecary's!—Roxbury Gazette.

Her View of It.

"Well," said the old lady, "the war's over, John's got his pension, the mortgage is done paid off the mule; an' now, ef we could jest have another war we could git the house painted an' put a new door on the barn!"—Atlanta Constitution.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

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

In angling it is much the same as in love making. The fish we land are very small fry in comparison with the beauties that get away.—Boston Transcript.

Check Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Dislocated by Scorn.—"Is Glorinda proud, since she has been abroad?" "Proud? She holds her head so high that it hangs down her back."—Detroit Free Press.

After six years' suffering I was cured by Piso's Cure.—Mary Thomson, 29½ Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 10, '94.

Indolence often assumes the mask of patience and gathers in her rewards.—Chicago Daily News.

Comerford Bros., Buffalo, N. Y., want representatives to introduce their low-priced Holiday Watches. Write them.

Money makes the mare go, but that is not believed to be wholly due to her sex.—Town Topics.

Very cold, very bad Neuralgia. St. Jacobs Oil very sure to cure.

Shingle your house before you plaster it. —Ram's Horn.

Nothing so common as muscular pains and aches. St. Jacobs Oil cures.

Half Sick Half Well

Many persons have their good day and their bad day. Others are about half sick all the time. They have headache, backache, and are restless and nervous. Food does not taste good, and the digestion is poor; the skin is dry and sallow and disfigured with pimples or eruptions; sleep brings no rest and work is a burden.

What is the cause of all this? **Impure blood.**
And the remedy?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It clears out the channels through which poisons are carried from the body. When all impurities are removed from the blood nature takes right hold and completes the cure.

If there is constipation, take Ayer's Pills. They awaken the drowsy action of the liver; they cure biliousness.

Write to our Doctor.

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.
Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

This cut shows a dropping valve for seed planters. Shown in patents years ago. A man asked us to patent it for him last month Told him no. Saved his money and our reputation. We do not want your money unless your device is patentable. A search will usually tell. Cost $5. If interested in Patents write for "Facts" S. C. Sweet, Dept. C Des Moines, Iowa. Advice Free

Top Snap Complete Double Breech Loader $9.99 **GUNS** FISH-TACKLE SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLIES CHEAPER than ELSEWHERE Send stamp for catalogue. POWELL & CLEMENT CO. 418 Main St., CINCINNATI

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

THE SAWED-OFF MAN

He Doesn't Get a Fair Show in This World of Tall Ones.

Copyright, 1898. By M. QUAD.

"Do you know, sir—do you know that I'm seriously contemplating suicide?" said the sawed-off man, as he put his back to the front wall of the post office and got a brace of his feet to hold him there.

"What sorrowful thing has happened?" was asked.

"Nothing special. It's simply the continuation of a sorrow that came with my birth. I've got tired of being a sawed-off man and want a change. For 30 years I've been trying to bear up under it and deceive myself, but I've got to open my eyes whether I want to or not. A sawed-off man is simply N. G. in this world, and the sooner he gets out of it the happier he will be."

"What has a man's height to do with joys and sorrows?" queried the other.

"Everything, sir—everything. If you were a sawed-off man you would not ask that question. You would have been made to realize, almost from your birth, that height means more than riches. I can't remember what happened up to my first birthday, but from that time on I was a miserable baby If I'd been designed for either a dime museum midget or a modern Hercules nobody would have heard a kick from me, but the doctor settled it that I was to be a betwixt and between and thus wrecked my life. If I'd been a midget the women would have taken me up in their arms and exclaimed: 'Oh! how little and cute!' If I'd been designed for a giant they would have rolled me around and cried out: 'My, but isn't he a whopper!' Being a betwixt and between they poked their fingers into my ribs and contemptuously said: 'Why, he'll grow up to be a runt of a man!'"

"Well, you grew up," said the other after a painful pause.

"Of course I did!" bitterly exclaimed the sawed-off man, as he waved an arm about. "Death could have stepped in at any time until I was 12 years old and found me innocent hearted and insured me further happiness, but death would not do it. I was too small to be noticed. Even the measles and whooping cough passed me by, and I can't remember that I ever fell into a mudhole, down a well or got run over by a butcher cart. As a kid all the other kids called me 'runt' or 'banta.' I was left out of all games because my legs were too short, and if I was invited to a party it was that they might make fun of me. Oh, yes—oh, yes, I remember all about it, and the wonder is that I haven't turned loose and killed a dozen tall men before this!"

The other didn't know exactly what to say and so kept silent, and with a sob in his throat the sawed-off man continued:

"As a young man I was neither a baby, a kid, a youth, a young man nor a man. Nobody could get a line on me. I had the legs of a boy, the body of a youth and the head of a young man, and I can't wonder that folks were puzzled. When I recall those years of doubt and suffering and sorrow I want to die right here and now. I don't know why I lived to be a man. Perhaps I had a dim idea that I might get blown up on a steamboat, wrecked on

MARRY A MAN SIX FEET TALL.

a railroad or meet with a cyclone, and that I'd get telescoped into a midget or drawn out into a man, but this has never happened. I am still a 'runt'—a 'banta'—a 'sawed-off.' You seem to pity me, but you couldn't pity me enough if you went into it is a business on a capital of $250,000. Say, now, just imagine me as delivering a Fourth of July address, will you! I know the history of this country from the landing of the Mayflower down, but if I was to be put up on a platform to tell of its glorious record I'd get the grand guy before I opened my mouth. You can't make nobody believe that a sawed-off man has any oratory in his head or patriotism in his heart."

"I think I see," mused the other, as he slowly nodded his head.

"You see, of course. How could you help it? At the age of 23 I felt it my duty to marry. How d'ye think I came out? I couldn't find a girl on the face of the earth who wasn't at least a head taller than I am, and I got the throw down till I had to give it up in despair. My last love affair was with a midget two feet high, but after considering my proposal for two weeks she decided to throw me over and marry a man six feet tall. As to matrimony, I'm hoodooed, sir—knocked clean over the fence because I'm a 'banta.' Like all other men, I wanted to go into politics. I couldn't see no reason why I shouldn't be an alderman. I had the brain power and the money, but when I began to lay wires I was laughed to scorn. The professional ward heelers wouldn't even take my cash and holler for me. I never heard that there was a rule that a politician should be over a certain height and weight, but it seems there is, and that sawed-off men must stand aside. I've thought of taking the lecture field. I've got a feeling that I could entertain an audience and make $200 a week for myself, but there is a bar again. I go to the manager of a lecture bureau and ask for an engagement, and he leans back and laughs. Then he wants to know whether I propose to stand on stilts or take a seat on the top of a step-ladder while delivering my remarks. If I get on my dignity it reminds him of a chicken bristling up to a strawstack, and if I seek to arouse his sympathy he pats me on the head and calls me 'bub.' Are you looking down on me and listening from up there?"

It's tuff—tuff," replied the other. "I never had any idea that a sawed-off man met up with such sorrows."

"Probably not. The tall world goes skating along with never a thought of the short. A year or so ago I turned to poetry. I mailed a poem to a magazine and received a check for $25 and an order for a second idyl. Instead of mailing it I carried it in. The result

"ONLY HALF FARE FOR CHILDREN."

was what I might have expected. The editor said he wasn't publishing a children's magazine, and that I'd better send my stuff to some juvenile publication. It was the same thing when I turned to prose. I wrote a story about the big trees of California, and the editor looked from the story to me and laughed like the hyena he was and said the inconsistency was too vivid. His advice was that I write of currant bushes. Oh, yes—oh, yes, I've been through it and am nearing the end! As a sawed-off man I've fought the world and been downed, and it's no use to kick against fate. This morning I had a little gleam of sunshine and almost decided to live on. I was drawn on the jury, same as any other man. I haven't shown up yet, and don't know what sort of a welcome I'll get from the judge, but in serving me with the notice the constable didn't even grin. I was patting myself on the back over this when I took the car to come down. I handed the conductor a nickel and turned away, but he thrust two cents at me and smilingly said: 'Only half fare for children on this route!' And now, sir—and now what do you say to all this? Would you continue to live on as a sawed-off man, or would you end it all in sweet oblivion?"

"Well, sonny," began the other, as he stared at the billboards across the street, but the sawed-off man threw up his hands and shouted:

"There you go—there you go! You call me 'sonny' in place of 'sir' or 'mister!' You wouldn't dare do that if I was six feet high and weighed 180 pounds! No, sir, you wouldn't!"

"Well, youngster, give me a show. I was going to say that—"

"Stop! I might have known that it would happen when we first started in. There is no show for a sawed-off man on this earth. It is the end. Good night and good-by!"

And the little man started off into the night, and grew smaller and smaller by degrees, until he had reached the end of the block and vanished entirely from sight.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN 1661.

The Pilgrims' Banquet at Which Indian Chiefs Were Guests Was Fit to Set Before a King.

"The state dinner of the occasion—the real Thanksgiving dinner—took place on Saturday, the last day of the celebration," writes Clifford Howard of "The First Thanksgiving Dinner" in America, in Ladies' Home Journal. "Notwithstanding that the kitchens of these wilderness homes were sadly wanting in many of the most common essentials of cookery, there was no lack of good things nor of appetizing dishes at this great feast. The earth, the air and the water had yielded of their bountiful supplies, and the good dames had done honor to their skill and ingenuity by setting before their hungry guests and companions a repast as sumptuous and tempting as it was varied and delightful. Foremost of all there was roast turkey, dressed with beechnuts; then came rare venison pasties, savory meat stews with dumplings of barley flour, delicious oysters (the gift of the Indians, and the first ever tasted by the white men), great bowls of clam chowder with sea biscuit floating on the steaming broth, roasts of all kinds, broiled fish, salads, cakes and plum porridge;

"It was the time of the Indian summer. The soft, mellow sunlight shone warmly through the drowsy haze, illumining the somber woodland with a rich golden light, while the gentle winds of the south, laden with the sweet perfumes of the forest, came as a lingering dream of summer to add to the joy and brightness of this Thanksgiving feast. Upon the balmy air arose the hum of many voices and the merry music of laughter, as the Pilgrims with their Indian guests partook of the feast that the Provider of all things had given them."

"HUNGRY AS A TEACHER."

A Puerto Rican Proverb That Has a Basis in Fact—Some School Statistics.

Public instruction in Puerto Rico is not in such a satisfactory condition as might be expected from the number of schools, colleges, and other institutions which it has. If they were better managed they would be enough for the population of the island. The school system is defective, the teachers' salaries are small, and the government spends very little on public education.

According to the latest statistics there are on the island 513 public schools, of which 398 are for boys. They are maintained at a total expense to the municipalities of $267,000 a year, about $520 to a school, which has to pay rent and salaries and provide supplies. Besdies these there are 39 private schools, as well as many private teachers.

Although the appropriations for public instruction are so small, the municipalities very seldom furnish the money at the proper time, the teachers in some cases not being paid for six months; consequently "hungrier than a school-teacher" is a common and true saying in Puerto Rico. Landlords in some towns refuse to rent houses for school purposes for the same reason, and pupils have frequently to go without books for a year. Naturally no care at all is exercised in the selection of school buildings, with proper hygienic conditions, and gymnasiums are totally unknown. There are no graduation diplomas, the teacher merely telling their parents not to send their children to school any longer, when he considers that they know enough. In this way teachers can and do get rid of troublesome pupils.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

TO PROPOSE TO A QUEEN.

An Example of How It May Be Done by Letter with Due Attention to Detail.

The art of making a proposal of marriage to a queen is one in which it is no disgrace for any of us to plead ignorance and inexperience, says the London Chronicle. A resident of Malta has thus addressed one of the dusky queens of the South Pacific islands:

"Her Gracious Queen: I hope you will most willingly excuse me for having the impudence to write to you in this manner, and the reason for my doing so is, when I was reading the paper yesterday I read about the steamship Bonanza being drifted on your island, and the women under you began to select husbands from the crew, and that you, my queen, wanted for a husband a man that would love you and make you happy. I have been thinking the matter over, and I have come to the conclusion that if you will have me for a husband, write back and let me know; also that you should send me the money for my passage out, so as I can come to you, and I will repay the money when I get to you. If, my queen, I will suit you, write back and let me know as soon as possible; also send me a paper note for £23 or £25, and I will come at once."

If the Maltese gentleman wonders why he received no reply to the businesslike proposal, it may interest him to know that it never reached her majesty. His letter was opened by the head chief, who handed it to the principal white trader, who posted it to his Sydney firm, who in its turn sent it to the Sydney Daily Telegraph. The postmarks showed that it had passed through London, Queensland, Sydney, Samaral and Herbertshoh.

Southerland Puffs.

Put one pint of milk into a double boiler; add a quarter of a pound of butter, and when hot throw into it hastily half a pint of flour; stir until perfectly smooth, take from the fire and stand aside to cool. Beat the yolks of seven eggs, and the whites of four until very light; add them to the mixture; beat hard for ten minutes, cover and stand aside in a warm place for one hour. Grease ordinary tin custard cups, fill them half full with the mixture, and bake in a quick oven for 45 minutes. Serve hot with a liquid pudding sauce.—Ladies' Home Journal.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

	KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 28.		
CATTLE—Best beeves	$4 30	@	5 10
Stockers	3 00	@	4 85
Native cows	2 50	@	3 60
HOGS—Choice to heavy	2 00	@	3 50
SHEEP—Fair to choice	1 50	@	4 25
WHEAT—No 2 red	66	@	67
No. 2 hard	61	@	63
CORN—No. 2 mixed	31¼	@	31¾
OATS—No. 2 mixed	25	@	25½
RYE—No. 2	48	@	48½
FLOUR—Patent, per barrel	3 65	@	3 75
Fancy	3 15	@	3 25
HAY—Choice timothy	6 50	@	7 00
Fancy prairie	7 00	@	7 25
BRAN (sacked)	52	@	52½
BUTTER—Choice creamery	18	@	21
CHEESE—Full cream	9	@	9½
EGGS—Choice	18	@	20
POTATOES	20	@	30
ST LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Native and shipping	$4 00	@	4 15
Texans	3 00	@	3 90
HOGS—Heavy	3 40	@	3 60
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 25	@	4 25
FLOUR—Choice	3 60	@	3 70
WHEAT—No. 2 red	71¼	@	71½
CORN—No. 2 mixed	31	@	32
OATS—No. 2 mixed	26	@	27
RYE—No. 2	51	@	51½
BUTTER—Creamery	19	@	23
LARD—Western mess	4 85	@	4 90
PORK	7 80	@	7 85
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 00	@	5 80
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 15	@	3 60
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 75	@	4 40
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 65	@	3 90
WHEAT—No. 2 red	70	@	70¾
CORN—No. 2	33¼	@	33¾
OATS—No. 2	27½	@	28
RYE	51	@	51½
BUTTER—Creamery	14	@	21½
LARD	4 90	@	4 95
PORK	7 80	@	7 90
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Native steers	4 25	@	5 25
HOGS—Good to choice	3 65	@	3 80
SHEEP—Common to choice	3 45	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	77⅜	@	79¾
CORN—No. 2	39⅝	@	4 ¼
OATS—No. 2	29	@	30½
BUTTER	15½	@	24

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.

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

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Meanness Personified.

"Did I understand you to say that dress you admired so much to-day was a dream?" inquired Mr. Smokehart.

"Yes," answered his wife hopefully.

"Well," he proceeded very kindly, "you keep your mind on it when you are to sleep to-night and maybe you will dream one of your own."—Washington Star.

Many People Cannot Drink

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

An Authority.

Willie—Mamma, what does making a bad break mean?

"You'd better ask your father, Willie."—Indianapolis Journal.

Cats are very gentle to their kittens, notwithstanding the fact that they lick them frequently.—Golden Days.

A slip, a sprain, a sling. Use St. Jacobs Oil—cured. No sling.

Very few people appreciate the importance of doing a thing right in the first place.—Atchison Globe.

Hard winter, hard aches. Hard rub with St. Jacobs Oil. Easy cure.

Of all the letters in the alphabet, only two are O. K.—Golden Days.

COULD NOT SLEEP.

Mrs. Pinkham Relieved Her of All Her Troubles.

Mrs. MADGE BABCOCK, 176 Second St., Grand Rapids, Mich., had ovarian trouble with its attendant aches and pains, now she is well. Here are her own words: "Your Vegetable Compound has made me feel like a new person. Before I began taking it I was all run down, felt tired and sleepy most of the time, had pains in my back and side, and such terrible headaches all the time, and could not sleep well nights. I also had ovarian trouble. Through the advice of a friend I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and since taking it all troubles have gone. My monthly sickness used to be so painful, but have not had the slightest pain since taking your medicine. I cannot praise your Vegetable Compound too much. My husband and friends see such a change in me. I look so much better and have some color in my face."

Mrs. Pinkham invites women who are ill to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is freely offered.

A. N. K.—D 1737

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Every American, and especially every American who had a relative or friends "at the front," will wish to own this work. It is far more than the mere story of the fighting. It gives a comprehensive account of the condition of Cuba and of Spain before and after the war, of both the outer and hidden causes of the war, and tells about nearly every one who had anything important to do, at home and in the field, with carrying on the struggle. It is truthful, well informed, and complete, and forms an elaborate picture of the United States at this critical stage of its history, when it suddenly finds itself with imperial duties. There are character sketches, too, by special writers who know their subjects, of Dewey, McKinley as War President, and other notable figures of the war. The naval lessons that the war taught us, the new facts it brought out about the best rifles, machine guns, and equipments, and many other special subjects, are treated in separate chapters by expert military writers. Dr. Shaw (who is the author of "Municipal Government in Great Britain" and other important books) has had the benefit of the official reports and documents issued by the Government, and the history is as authentic as possible. It should stand on the shelves of every American library

Its hundreds of portraits, maps, scenes in Spain, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, are handsomely printed and are selected for their real value rather than for mere ornament. Many striking cartoons are reproduced from Spanish and French papers, showing what the Spanish thought of us, and how they believed they were beating us until the very end.

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I enclose $1 for membership in the Review of Reviews History Club, and agree to pay twelve monthly instalments of $1 per month, beginning Dec. 1, 1898, for one year's subscription for the American Monthly Review of Reviews, to begin with the current number, and "Our War in Two Hemispheres" (three volumes, half morocco), the same to be sent me as fast as issued.

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LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMP'Y, Manufacturer.

AN AMAZING GROWTH

Postal Service of the United States as Viewed by Its Official Head.

Charles Emory Smith Tells of the Work in Our New Possessions — Marked Advance in the Money Order Business—Other Matters.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The most interesting view of the postal service for some years, owing to its operations in military and naval fields, is the report of Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith. Aside from the discussion of the regular branches of the department it tells of the work accomplished and policies adopted in our territorial acquisitions. The postmaster general says:

The war entailed the necessity of a military postal service and prompt measures were required for handling the mails of an army of 250,000 men. Large post offices were suddenly created at the camps of concentration, the exigencies of constant changes and movements were met, and the military and naval forces on active services in the West Indies and Philippines had prompt and constant postal communication with home. These military post offices were clothed with all postal powers. Some of the larger camps increased their volume of postal business to that of cities of high rank.

Postmaster Smith calls attention to the rapid and amazing growth of the postal business in all its branches. In the last fiscal year the gross revenue was $89,012,618, against $33,315,479 in 1880, and the gross expenditure $98,033,523, against $36,542,804; the number of post offices, 73,000, against 43,000. Within this period the population has increased about 50 per cent., while postal business has multiplied nearly threefold. The general increase of expenditures for the past year has been little more than the preceding one, despite the fact that nearly $1,000,000 earned in mail transportation by the aided Pacific railroad companies was paid this year directly out of the department appropriations. There was an increase in postal receipts of nearly $6,500,000 over the aggregate of 1897, which is cited as a proof that the country is again prosperous.

The estimate of revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, follows: Total revenue, $100,958,112; estimated expenditures, $105,224,000; deficiency for 1900, estimated, $4,265,888. But for the gross abuse of the second class matter privileges, the deficit would have disappeared long ago, and its present and promised decrease is in the face of this abuse.

Discussing rural free delivery, the postmaster general says replies to circulars sent out suggest some assurance of the permanence of the service. A revision and rearrangement of the service established prior to 1897 is contemplated.

The most marked advance in the volume of money order business in the history of the system was this past year, the increase being 1,700,000 in number and $16,000,000 in money carried. There were 28,753,412 money orders issued; face value, $204,593,891.

Legislation is asked for at the next session of congress to correct the evils growing out of the practice of bidding for star route service.

There were 15,630,220 pieces of mail matter registered at the post office during the year and the aggregate of $998,199 in fees collected was an increase of over seven per cent. over the previous year.

Among recommendations for legislation are those to make depredations of railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employes embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for ten cents for greater security and safety; for at least curtailing the use of postage stamps as a medium of exchange, and for allowing postmasters of the first and second classes to pay for the special delivery of letters by salaried postal officials, and to allow car fare to special delivery messengers in the great cities.

CHIEF SALMON'S REPORT.

Work of the Bureau of Animal Industry During the Last Year Set Forth—Interesting Statistics.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, in his report to the secretary of agriculture for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, says:

During the year meat inspection was in operation at 135 abbatoirs, as against 128 for the previous year, and in 35 cities, as against 33 in 1897. The number of animals inspected before slaughtered numbered 51,335,398. Of these 9,228,237 were cattle; 10,008,287 were sheep; 438,199 calves and 31,610,675 hogs. At the time of slaughter, 31,116,833 animals were inspected and 63 662 were rejected. 91,598 carcasses were condemned. The meat inspection stamp was affixed to 14,583,780 packages of mutton and beef and pork products, of which 374,131 contained microscopically examined pork.

Seven to Five for Conviction.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 26.—The jury in the case of David V. Reiger and Richard D. Covington, president and cashier respectively of the defunct Missouri national bank, was unable to agree on a verdict and was discharged by Judge Philips in the federal court. The jury was out for nearly 60 hours during which time a score of ballots were taken, with practically the same result each time—seven for conviction to five for acquittal.

A Peanut Trust.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Seventeen of the principal peanut concerns in the country have agreed to a combine or consolidation. There are about 20 cleaning houses for peanuts. These handle a crop which is valued at about $6,000,000 a year. They represent an investment of $3,000,000. It is through the combination of the cleaning houses that the attempt will be made to handle the crop hereafter, maintain prices and prevent ruinous competition. Two concerns are in St. Louis and three others in various parts of the west. Oklahoma is looming up as a very successful peanut raising region.

IT IS UNPRECEDENTED.

Director of Mint Roberts Says the 1897 Coinage of Gold Surpasses All Previous Records.

Washington, Nov. 25.—In his annual report, Mr. George F. Roberts, director of the mint, says:

The most important events of the fiscal year in the world of government finance have been the consummation of the long planned resumption of specie payments by Russia in gold, the reorganization of the monetary system of Japan with gold as the standard, and the refusal of the government of India to co-operate with the government of the United States and France in an effort to establish bimetallism by international agreement.

The gold coinage of the world in 1897 was the largest recorded, amounting in value to $437,719,342, against $195,899,517 in 1896. Of the former sum $143,622,194 was recoinage and approximately $291,097,148 a net addition to the stock of gold coins. The principal coinage was by the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Austro-Hungary, France and Japan. The extraordinary coinage of the year is accounted for by the preparations of Russia, Austro-Hungary and Japan for their monetary reform. In the case of Russia particularly, gold, which has been accumulating for years, much of it in bars, was passed through the mints to prepare it for circulation. The completion of Russia's plans of monetary form and the opening to the use of commerce of her great gold reserve, systematically gathered year by year until it is the greatest single hoard of treasure the world ever saw, is in itself a most notable event.

Reviewing the efforts of the Wolcott international bimetallic commission, the director says that the sentiment in favor of a bimetallic monetary standard, supported by international agreement, had found expression, not only by the legislative bodies of France and Germany, but of Great Britain, and it had, therefore, seemed opportune that a conference should be had with a view to ascertaining what concerted action might be agreed upon. Mr. Roberts adds:

Although the efforts of the commission were brought to an end by the refusal of the government of India to join the movement, the director considers the failure indirectly due to a growing feeling that the rapidly increasing product of gold has radically changed the situation from what it was ten years ago, when the gold product seemed to be at a standstill or declining. It has changed to indifference or opposition the attitude of many who then feared an appreciating standard, but who are quite as much opposed to a depreciating one.

Great as was the world's production of gold in 1897, amounting to the value of $237,504,800, and exceeding that of 1896 by $34,822,500, it is, judging by the returns already at hand, certain that the product of 1898 will be still greater.

Deadly Explosion at Ashburn, Mo.

Quincy, Ill., Nov. 24.—The powder mill at Lamotte, Mo., situated 80 miles south of here on the "K" line, and half a mile from Ashburn, blew up yesterday, killing six men and wounding several others. The explosion took place in the packing house and was so terrific as to be heard and felt at a distance of 25 miles. Until the truth was known the inhabitants thought it was an earthquake. The exact cause of the explosion will never be known, as all the men in the packing house at the time were blown to atoms.

Would Boycott "Yankee Negroes."

Santiago, Nov. 25.—El Porvenie prints a two-column article with reference to the intention of a colored preacher at Topeka, Kan., to bring 30 families of negroes and establish a town in the highlands above Santiago which shall be known as Topeka. El Porvenie demands that the people boycott the Yankee negroes, asserting that they are frequently guilty of horrible crimes, and that the southern states, anxious to be rid of their colored population, will endeavor to send them to Cuba.

Will Build Up Home Schools.

Muscogee, I. T., Nov. 25.—The Choctaw council has passed a bill instructing the board of education of the Choctaw nation to have all pupils now at schools in the states at the expense of the nation returned home by January 1. For the last few years as much money has been spent on the education of a few boys and girls in the states as for the support of the schools in the nation. In the future all the available school money will be spent on the development of the Choctaw school institutions.

Zinc Ore Price Going Higher.

Joplin, Mo., Nov. 25.—Zinc ore took a big jump last night, advancing $3 per ton. High grade ore, which brought $35 last week, sold at $38. This is nearly double the average price paid last year. The present cold snap and scarcity of coal have forced many mines to shut down, and will cause a shortage of ore this week, which is stimulating the demand and booming the price. The prices paid for ore last night are the highest by $3 ever paid in this district.

Serious Wreck Near Burlington, Ia.

Burlington, Ia., Nov. 25.—Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern passenger train, due in Burlington at 6:30 a. m., but running four hours late, was derailed six miles north of Burlington while rounding a curve. The day coach, containing about 20 passengers, rolled over twice and landed right side up in a ditch 50 feet away. Two persons were fatally injured and several others received bruises.

Young Lady Beaten Almost to Death.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 25.—Miss Nora Bitner, a highly-respected young lady of Allegheny, was beaten so badly yesterday afternoon by three girls (none of whom is over 15 years of age) that she will probably die. Her assailants, Mamie Wright, Sophia Mickle and Maria Bennett, are in jail. The cause of the assault is rather mysterious. Miss Bitner was walking along the street when the assault took place.

No Contract Labor in Hawaii.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The system of importing laborers under contract to Hawaii will be discontinued, if the report of the Hawaiian commission to congress be adopted. The commissioners have concluded that, as the system is contrary to the laws applying to this country as a whole, it would not be wise to continue it, temporarily, in Hawaii.

Nearly a Centenarian and Weds.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 25.—The county clerk issued a marriage license to George Bush, aged 99 years, and Mrs. Lucy Prophet, aged 68 years.

WORLD-WIDE FAME.

Secretary Long Discourses on the Strength of the American Navy.

In Recent Months Uncle Sam's Seamen Were Put to the Supreme Test—Unparalleled Victories at Manila and Santiago—Some History.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The annual report of the secretary of the navy is much longer than the usual annual report. The first sentence explains this as follows:

For the first time since its rehabilitation the navy has been put to the supreme test of war. Years of patient, persistent training and development have brought it to a point of high efficiency which resulted in the unparalleled victories at Manila and Santiago—victories which have given the names of our naval commanders world-wide fame and added an additional page to the glorious naval history of our country.

The report describes in rapid order the steps that were taken to consolidate the squadrons and put the navy in readiness for hostilities. Sigsbee's famous telegram asking a suspension of public opinion in connection with the blowing up of the Maine is quoted and the secretary says: "This judicious telegram did much to secure in the public mind a dispassionate view of the disaster."

The story of Dewey's victory at Manila is told, and of it the secretary says:

Aside from the mere fact of having won without the loss of a single life, such a brilliant and electrifying victory at the very outset of the war, with all the confidence which it infused throughout the country and into the personnel of every branch of the service, it removed at once all apprehensions for the Pacific coast. The indirect pecuniary advantage to the United States in the way of saving an increase of insurance rates and in assuring the country freedom from attack on that coast is incalculable.

One fact disclosed by the history of the days before the surrender of Santiago is that Sampson asked to be represented in any conference held to arrange the terms of surrender of Santiago by virtue of the fact that he had engaged in the joint operations. Shafter replied that he should be glad to have Sampson represented, but the surrender took place before his representative could reach the camp. Admiral Sampson's chief of staff did arrive before the final articles were signed, but Shafter declined to permit him to be one of the signatories.

A brief chapter in the report tells of the operations of the blockade. It is said that this was of an extremely arduous character, generally unrelieved by the exhilaration of combat. Many devoted officers and crews from the beginning of the war till the end rendered most valuable and conscientious service without opportunity for winning distinction in battle. High praise is awarded the marine corps for their work throughout the campaign.

In view of the prospective increase in the navy and the necessity of guarding the naval stations which will be needed in the newly-acquired territory of the United States and especially in view of the general efficiency displayed by this corps the secretary says that it should be increased to 5,000 men, with the necessary officers.

Touching upon the naval militia, Secretary Long says those organizations were largely recruited outside of the seafaring class and lacked the experience in gunnery, navigation and the habits of the sea which are essential to immediate efficient service in the navy. On the other hand, they were men of a high standard of education and intelligence, and rapidly acquired while on shipboard the knowledge necessary for their efficiency.

Praise is accorded to the officers and men connected with the auxiliary naval force and the coast signal service. Secretary Long gives a complete list of all the merchant vessels and yachts that were acquired by lease or purchase for the navy and in each case shows the purchase price. There were 110 of these vessels, including the warships bought abroad.

The secretary, in summing up the work, imposed upon the department, in its vastness, says that the country, as well as the service, has cause for congratulations in the results which have followed, and which have been so generally approved, and in the further fact that no personal feeling has arisen to mar the glorious victories and magnificent work of the service.

The secretary compliments the equipment bureau for the satisfactory manner in which, notwithstanding the many difficulties which developed, in providing coal for the fleets. The largest single item of expenditure was for the purchase of coal—452,551 tons being bought at a cost of $2,122,000.

In the Garb of a Miner.

Paris, Nov. 26.—To avert a strike of miners at Lens, in the department of Pas de Calais, at the extreme north of France, President Faure, with his suite, visited the town yesterday. The president put on miners' clothes and went down into the pit. He talked with the men and made a brief speech to them, in the course of which he said he wanted to bring to the workers proof of the government's solicitude for them.

Prosecution Not Probable.

Washington, Nov. 26. — Criminal prosecution of persons connected with the wrecked Emporia bank is not now probable. Comptroller Daws is inclined to believe that the suicide and subsequent publication of the confession of Mr. Cross renders unnecessary any proceedings against the remaining officials.

The Baldwin Hotel Fire.

San Francisco, Nov. 26.—So far as now known the victims of the Baldwin hotel fire number five as follows: J. L. White, Lewis Meyers, J. M. Leighthead, Tate Pryor and J. J. Carter. The bodies of Leighthead and Pryor have been recovered. That of Racing Judge Carter has not yet been found, though his remains are doubtless among the ruins. The body of Pryor will be forwarded to St. Louis, where his wife resides. It was found under a mass of timbers and debris. It was badly burned, but was identified by the peculiar gold filling of the teeth.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Bliss Reports the Work of His Department — Indians, Pensions and Schools—Webster Davis' Report.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The annual report of Secretary of the Interior Bliss, made public last night, reviews in detail the progress of the pension, Indian, land, patent, educational and territorial affairs. Reviewing the gradual diminution of public land area, Secretary Bliss says:

Of 300 and odd million acres of desert lands requiring irrigation to render them valuable farming lands, the available water supply is sufficient for only 71,500,900 acres, leaving 260,676,000 acres suitable only for grazing purposes. There are 30 forest reservations, embracing an estimated area of 40,719,474 acres.

The Indians are declared to have made substantial progress, and the Chippewa outbreak was the only serious disturbance of the year. The senate is urged to ratify the treaty with the Uintah Indians to receive such Uncompahgres as should be allotted to lands on the Uintah reservation. No agreement, however, can be made with the Uintahs for the sale of all their lands in order that all not needed for allotment might be offered for sale. The commission reports its failure and says the terms specified were not acceptable to the tribe. The workings of the Curtis Indian territory act are praised and the more progressive element of the Indians in the territory are reported as inclined to accept the situation in good faith.

Reviewing pension matters, Secretary Bliss reports 637,000 claims of all classes pending and says a separate division has been organized for the adjudication of claims growing out of the war with Spain. These soldiers will receive their pensions under the general law for permanent disabilities contracted in the service. He also concurs in the recommendation for the creation of a commission to revise the pension laws and regulations in the interest of a future reliable, intelligent and uniform practice.

The advancement along educational lines is outlined by an increase of over 250,000 of school pupils in the United States for the fiscal year of 1896-97 over the previous one, but yet the total average amount of schooling per individual for the whole United States, measured by the present standard, does not quite equal five years of 200 days for each inhabitant. The total number of school pupils in the country, in elementary, public and private schools, universities, high schools and academies, is put at 16,255,093.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis, in his annual report, says the 122,681 appeals from the pension bureau and 626 motions for reconsideration filed during the year make up a number unprecedented in any one year or two years in the history of the board of appeals. The proportionate increase still continues and on October 1 last there were 11,820 such appeals and motions pending and Secretary Bliss concurs in Assistant Secretary Davis' recommendations for providing for three additional members of this board; for additional legislation amending the act of August 7, 1897, relating to marriages; legislation regulating the payment of pensions to soldiers who deprive their families of the use thereof because of immoral habits and incompetency; and a legislative amendment in behalf of widows whose husbands died while in the service, death not being the result of any violation of any law, regulation or rule of the military or naval service, death under such conditions to be equivalent to an honorable discharge as now required.

CANNOT STAND COLD.

Oklahoma Cattle That Were Dipped Die in Great Numbers—Cattlemen Protest and Favor Reinstating Open Season.

Guthrie, Ok., Nov. 24.—Live stock in this part of Oklahoma passed through the cold weather of the last few days in good shape. Cattle were in excellent condition and able to withstand the blizzard. Those that were dipped, however, according to the new quarantine regulations, have died in great numbers. Out of a herd of 500 dipped last week, 50 have died in two days. They were worth $40 a head. Cattlemen protest against dipping and declare that cattle cannot endure cold weather after being dipped. The result will be that practically no feeders will be brought into Oklahoma this winter unless the live stock sanitary board reinstates the open season.

The War Revenue Law.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The commissioner of internal revenue in his annual report recommends that the war revenue law be amended so as to allow a discount of three per cent. to purchasers of $100 or more, instead of one per cent. as is now provided. Unless such action is taken, the commissioner says, a very large increase in the number of stamp deputies will be necessary. The number of internal revenue stamps issued during the year was 1,442,274,189, of the value of $193,153,933.

Women Remember the Soldiers.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 25.—Every soldier in the Seventh corps was made to feel that yesterday was Thanksgiving. All drills were abandoned for the day, and at two o'clock each man received a ration of turkey, fruit and cake. Over 1,000 turkeys and several wagonloads of fruit and cake were sent to camp yesterday morning. The feast for Gen. Lee's men was provided by the ladies of Charleston.

Must Pay Stamp Tax.

St. Louis, Nov. 24.—On application of the Business Men's league of this city the state supreme court has awarded an alternative writ of mandamus against the American and the Wells-Fargo Express companies to compel them to pay the war stamp tax.

Gen. Blanco Has Resigned.

Madrid, Nov. 24.—The Official Gazette publishes a decree accepting the resignation of Gen. Blanco as captain general of Cuba. Gen. Blanco followed Gen. Weyler, who was recalled when the Sagasta cabinet came into control.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Gov. Stanley will have 600 official positions at his disposal.

Ex-Congressman S. R. Peters is now editor of the Newton Kansan.

Adjt. Gen. Allen announces that he will reorganize the Kansas national guard.

Cattle feeding in central and northern Kansas is beating all records this winter.

New stucco works are being built at Burns, where there are valuable deposits of agatite.

At Pittsburg a serious coal famine was threatened, caused by the inability of railroads to furnish cars.

Miss Lizzie Fisher, of Parsons, was indicted by the grand jury for sending obscene letters through the mails.

In North Topeka William H. Hayes was shot and killed by T. M. James, a prominent populist politician, in a quarrel over a line fence.

The annual football game at Kansas City on Thanksgiving day between Kansas and Missouri resulted in a victory for Kansas, as usual.

Heavy losses of cattle from the recent blizzard are reported from several places in Kansas. Grant Gillett, of Dickinson county, lost 75 head.

W. C. Morgan, an old and wealthy resident, was found dead on the prairie near his home seven miles west of Cheney, a victim of the blizzard.

Returns from the votes cast by the Twenty-third (negro) Kansas regiment in Cuba shows that 383 votes were cast, Stanley receiving 191 and Leedy 92.

Ed Whitecomb, of Nebraska, president of the United States Bee-keeper's union, will make an address before the annual meeting of the state board of agriculture in Topeka in January.

George Fowler, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years for stealing chickens in Wyandotte county, has been pardoned, on the ground that the punishment was excessive.

Adelaide Towers, daughter of a farmer near Lincoln, run off to St. Louis to marry R. W. E. Meyers, a stranger. She could not find him when she reached the city, and she was penniless.

C. E. Eckert, editor of a populist paper at Larned, was knocked down and beaten the other day by Col. William Mansfield, because of an article by Editor Eckert reflecting on Mansfield's integrity.

The recent blizzard caught J. H. Cranwell, his wife and child some miles from Violenta, Sheridan county, camping in a wagon. The horses could not move in the sleet and the child was frozen to death.

Two young girls of J. D. Paddock, of Anthony, were kidnaped from a Wichita hotel, where they were visiting with their father. It was thought they were taken by their mother, who was lately divorced from Mr. Paddock.

In the county court of Fairfax county, Va., the case against Capt. Louis C. Duncan, of the Twenty-second Kansas, who was charged with complicity in the desecration of confederate graves at Manassas, Va., was dismissed.

A lone highwayman entered Ecker's drug store in Kansas City, Kan., just south of the police station, just after dark the other evening and covering the clerk with a revolver robbed the store of $102 in cash, then made good his escape.

The private boxes in the state treasury vault in the capitol building, used by state officers and employes as depositories for private funds, were robbed recently of over $1,000 by some unknown person who evidently had a key that fit the treasure boxes.

At Troy, when Dr. Reeder's family opened a pumpkin preparatory to making pies, they were surprised to find a pumpkin vine inside bearing leaves and blossoms. As the pumpkin was not broken in any way, it is hard to account for the freak.

Railroads have granted a 1⅓ fare rate to the state board of agriculture's meeting at Topeka in January. The rates are also for the benefit of the swine breeders', stock breeders' and poultry association's meetings, which will be held in Topeka at the same time.

Republican politicians have a scheme to "relieve" Gov. Stanley of much of the responsibility of the state patronage. It is to prorate it among the congressional districts, the men who get the indorsements of the congressional committees to have the places. Gov. Stanley has not given his approval to the scheme.

Charles N. Lee, who was serving a life sentence in the Kansas penitentiary, was pardoned Thanksgiving day. In 1894 he was sent up from Pittsburg for the murder of William Chapman. The evidence was circumstantial, worked up by detectives to secure the $300 reward. Recently a convict in the Oregon penitentiary confessed to having murdered Chapman.

Election returns have been received from the Second and Third battalions of the Twentieth Kansas, which voted at Honolulu November 8. The certificate of the election officers is not sworn to and it is a question whether the state board of canvassers will have lawful right to consider it. Altogether, 470 soldiers voted. Stanley received 352 and Leedy 114. The vote on different congressmen was about three to one republican except in the Sixth district, where McCormick got four votes and Reeder three.

Prof. George E. Kyner, of Junction City, president of the North Central Kansas Teachers' association, has gone to Cripple Creek, Col., to embark in the newspaper business.

The discovery of a vast bed of coke coal on the farm of James O'Neil, in Cherokee county, has resulted in the construction there of the only coke plant west of Pennsylvania.

William Stryker, state school superintendent, has been offered a professorship in a Pacific coast college.

Ex-Kansans living in Kansas City, Mo., have formed an ex-Kansan club. Noble L. Prentis is president of the club.

THE BANK OF KANSAS.

Interesting Facts and Recommendations from Breidenthal's Annual Report—Nearly 300 State Banks Operating.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 24.—State Bank Commissioner Breidenthal has given out for publication advance copies of recommendations which will be contained in his forthcoming biennial report. His recommendations for a law creating a guaranty fund for the protection of depositors and a law placing building and loan associations under the control of the banking department have already been published.

According to his report, there are at this date 286 state (including three savings banks) and 82 private banks under the supervision of his department. Of this number, three state and seven private are in process of liquidation. During the period covered by his report (two years) 65 state banks, with an aggregate capital of $781,600, have been organized. Of this number, 23 were reorganized private banks, 8 reorganized national banks, 4 reorganized state banks and 30 were new organizations. During the same period 48 state and 15 private banks, with a capital of $1,049,150, have gone into voluntary liquidation, and 13 state and two private banks, with a capital of $409,500, have been closed by the department. A number of failures were due to the misuse of the bank's funds by its officers and an utter disregard of the provisions and requirements of our law. I refrain from mentioning these by name for the reason that criminal proceedings are pending against the officers of several such banks, but I would impress upon the minds of all bankers the fact that they are trustees for the funds placed in their hands, and that as such trustees they cannot handle or invest the money under their control in the same reckless manner that many individuals employ their own funds, but must exercise the utmost care and the best of judgment in their every act; and, in the matter of observance of law, they should set an example for their entire community.

The annual statement of receipts and disbursements for the year 1897 (published in this report) shows that during that year the banks charged off the following items of loss:

Bad paper, loans	$452,716.21
Depreciation in value of real estate	168,518.12
Depreciation in value of furniture and fixtures	41,580.94
Total	$662,815.27

One provision which produced the greatest opposition was the section which limited the total investment of every bank, except savings banks, to four times its capital and surplus. This was looked upon as an innovation from the fact that no other state had attempted to adopt such a provision. The theory upon which the adoption of this section was urged was that a bank's capital should bear some proper relation to the volume of business transacted by it; and, there being no feasible way by which the amount of deposits could be restricted, the idea of restricting the investments appeared to be not only feasible, but wise.

The operation of this section has resulted in nearly 100 banks either increasing their capital or surplus. Many have carried their entire earnings to surplus, thereby adding to the strength of the bank and the security of depositors.

While there has been a nominal reduction of capital and surplus of over $4,000,000, the actual capital is greater to-day than in 1892, for the reason that the present capital is unimpaired and is represented by assets worth par, whereas in 1892 none of the losses resulting from the "boom period" had been charged off and the impairment of capital at that time probably amounted to 50 per cent.

Individual deposits increased nearly $4,000,000, while demand and time deposits decreased $1,660,000. The item of borrowed money, bills payable and rediscounts has been practically wiped out, having been reduced from $1,400,000 to less than $300,000. In this connection it is proper to state that at least 3,000,000 of the demand and time certificates shown in 1892 represented borrowed money, upon which the banks were paying from 6 to 10 per cent. interest, a large portion of such certificates being held by banks and persons outside of the state; while at this time only $750,000 time deposits bear 6 per cent. and not to exceed $50,000 of these are held outside of the state. Thus the changes that have taken place in the liabilities are also of a favorable character.

Since 1892 the banking business of the state has undergone many changes. Seventy-six banks, representing a capital of $2,143,610, have been closed; 157, representing a capital of $3,346,950, have gone into voluntary liquidation, and 65 have reduced their capital to the amount of $1,155,050, making an aggregate withdrawal of bank capital of $6,645,610. Perhaps 10 per cent. of this amount has been used in the reorganization of banks, leaving a net withdrawal of nominal capital of $5,981,100.

While there are a number of points in the state where banks could be established with reasonable assurance of success, I am of the opinion that from this time the number of banks will not materially increase.

While some of our very best banks are conducted as private banks by individuals or firms, there are many serious objections to their continuance. The fact that the death of the owner or any one of the owners of a private bank will force its closing is in itself sufficient reason why the state should prohibit individuals or co-partnerships from engaging in the banking business. I therefore recommend that our banking law be so amended as to require all banks to incorporate.

I also recommend a uniform method by which all claims against a defunct banking institution can be proven up, and advocate the publication of a list of unknown creditors of a failed bank within a certain time after the suspension of the bank. I would also urge an amendment to the present law whereby the aggregate loans of a bank to its officers and directors be limited to one-third of its capital.

This department should be given power to examine the books and accounts of any individual, firm or corporation that he has reason to believe is conducting an illegitimate banking business. This pertains to persons not engaged in regular banking.

The provisions of our law relating to legal reserve should be amended so as to permit investments in United States bonds to be included as a part of the banks' reserve in lieu of deposits in other banks.

A number of banks evade the provision of law requiring the creation of a surplus by paying their entire net earnings in the form of officers' salaries. I recommend that where the total salaries of the officers of any bank exceed ten per cent. of its capital and surplus, such excess shall be considered as dividends, and such bank shall be required to carry to surplus the amount required by law before paying such excess salaries.

In several instances a small majority of the stockholders control the affairs of the bank and absorb all its earnings in the payment of salaries and other expenses, thus depriving the minority stockholders of any income. Under our present law there appears to be no relief for the minority. Where a bank's business is unprofitable there should be some provision whereby its affairs could be wound up. I recommend that provision be made whereby the interests of the minority stockholders may be protected.

Meeting of Southeast Kansas Teachers.

Pittsburg, Kan., Nov. 25.—The Southeastern Kansas Teachers' association convened here yesterday for a three-days' session. The association comprises 20 counties located in the southeastern, southern and central portions of the state, and several hundred teachers are in attendance.

Heavy Losses of Cattle.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 25.—So far as known Grant Gillett, a stockman in Dickinson county, was the heaviest loser by this week's blizzard. Seventy-five head of his herd perished from exposure. Other losses were reported.