

..GOODLAND'S.. Grand Fourth of July Celebration.

Programme.

DEWEY SALUTE AT SUNRISE.

- 10 a. m.—Parade of Farmer's Delegations.
Largest Delegation—1st prize \$50, 2d prize \$25, 3d prize \$10.
- 11 a. m.—Sparking at the Opera House.
Hon. Charles W. Smith of Stockton, Orator of the Day.
- ONE HOUR FOR IRRIGATION AND DINNER.
- 1 p. m.—At the Base Ball Park.
Fig Race—prize the pig. Sack Race—prize \$5.
Wheelbarrow Race—prize \$1. Foot Race, 100 yards—1st \$25, 2d \$20, 3d \$15.
Bicycle Race, 1 mile—prize \$5.
- 2 p. m.—Live Bird Shooting Contest; \$30 purse.
- 3 p. m.—Ball Game, Goodland vs. Colby; \$25 purse.
- 2 p. m.—Horse Racing at Race Track.
Trotting—1 mile and repeat; 1st \$100, 2d \$50, 3d \$25.
Running—1/2 mile dash; 1st \$15, 2d \$10, 3d \$5.
Running for Ponies—1/4 mile dash; 1st \$10, 2d \$5, 3d \$2.
Slow Mile Race—1/2 mile; 1st \$25, 2d \$15, 3d \$10.
Note—In all the racing events 5 to enter and 3 to start; 50 per cent entrance fee in each race; entrance closes evening of July 3.
- IRRIGATE AND SUPPER.
- 6:30 p. m.—Grand Masque Parade.
For the Best Costumed Couple a prize of \$2 will be given.
- 8:30 p. m.—Elaborate Pyrotechnic Display at Ball Park.
MUSIC BY GOODLAND MILITARY BAND THROUGHOUT THE DAY.
Grand Ball at the Opera House and Bowery Dance Afternoon and Evening.

..THE CITY IS YOURS..

THOUSANDS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Trusts Discharging Men and Reducing Salaries to Low Notch.

Washington, D. C., June 16.—The industrial commission to-day heard a statement from P. E. Dowe of New York, president of the Commercial Travelers National League. Mr. Dowe said the opinion of the commercial men at large was that the trusts were a menace to the community. He estimated the traveling salesmen in the United States at 350,000, saying that the census figures of 60,000 were grossly incorrect. The formation of trusts and combinations was throwing a large number of these men out of employment.

In giving specific instances he said: "The National Enameling and Stamping Company, which depends for its raw material upon the American Tin Plate Company, has thrown a great many out of employment and those retained have had their salaries reduced."

"The great tobacco combines throw out about 3,000 salesmen; the Continental Tobacco Company telegraphed the discharge of 350 in one day; the baking powder trust has dispensed with all excepting half a dozen men. I know of two salesmen discharged by the trust who were formerly in the employ of the Cleveland Baking Powder Company, one receiving a salary of \$5,000 a year, the other \$4,500. Their routes, with those of other discharged salesmen, are covered by one agent at \$18 a week."

"The bicycle trust will throw out 800 salesmen gradually, and will cut down agencies in every city; the chair trust will affect immediately more than 500 salesmen, by cutting them out of the line."

"One man writes me the Union Bag and Paper Company has thrown out of employment hundreds of salesmen."

"The number of salesmen out of work because of the United States Rubber Company are 300; the salesmen retained have been reduced to a salary averaging, so I am informed, \$1,300 a year. The American Tin Plate Company cut off about 50 out of every 100 salesmen. American Steel and Rod Company, I have been told, discharged 300 commercial travelers in one day. In giving these estimates I am not considering the office force thrown out through trusts."

"Sugar and coffee monopolies have thrown out 1,000 salesmen, average reduction in salary of those retained \$1,000 a year. Twenty five per cent only of the old force being retained in house positions."

"The Standard Oil Company employs fewer salesmen than any other concern in the mercantile world of one-half of its capital."

Mr. Dowd said that the trust combinations had raised the prices of the commodities they controlled from five to 100 per cent, in almost every instance except coffee and sugar. In these they were still fighting for control of the field. He said his figures in this line were absolutely correct, being from reliable commercial acquaintances. The examples he gave were:

"Iron pipe, over 100 per cent; tinware and enameled ware, about 33 per cent; brass goods, 60 per cent; chair trust just formed will advance prices 30 per cent; rubber overshoes (United States Rubber Company), advanced prices 14 per cent on May 1; American tin plate advanced prices something like 30 per cent; newspaper, quarter to half a cent a pound; book papers, five and ten per cent; in common soap, 25 to 30 cents a box; jobbers and manufacturers of clocks have advanced the wholesale prices on account of the advance of metals 60 per cent; all metal goods have been advanced; brass pins, 25 per cent; pipes and brushes, 12 1/2 per cent; combs, 7 1/2 per cent; ribbons 10 per cent."

"The umbrella trust failed four years ago, but it advanced prices while in existence, and after its break up the return to legitimate and healthy prices caused a loss to the retailer through the stock on hand."

This witness concluded by saying that

A STOKER'S STORY.

What Twitcheil, of the Raleigh, Did and Didn't See of the Battle of Manila.

We all know about the man behind the gun and the man on the bridge, and we all know about Dewey. What of the fireman and the stoker at the battle of Manila bay?

Down in the fire-room of the Raleigh the other day, Charles H. Twitcheil, who was on the Olympia during the great sea fight, told me how things went down in the awful heat of the furnaces. Here is Twitcheil's story in his own words:

"You see, there isn't much fun for a man 'way down here, out of sight of everything and everybody; it's work for men, and plenty of it. You may think it hot down here now, but this is paradise alongside of what we had when we went for the Spaniards."

"Midnight before the battle my shift went down to take care of the engines. Just about that time we got opposite Corregidor, and the guns in the Spanish forts woke us up and let us have it. We passed 'em all right and kept right on up the bay as though nothing had happened."

"Of course we didn't know much of what was going on up above. The battle hatches were all battened down, and we were shut in this little hole, the ventilating pipes being the only things left open."

"Everybody had received orders to stand by his post and do his best until the shooting match was over. The temperature was nearly up to 200 degrees at this time, and it was so hot our hair was singed. There were several leaks in the steam pipes, and the hissing hot steam made things worse."

"The clatter of the engines and the roaring of the furnaces made such a din it seemed one's head would burst. When a man could stand it no longer he would put his head under the air pipe for a moment and try to cool off a little. The heat grew so unbearably fierce at times our hands and wrists would seem on fire, and we had to plunge them in water. All the water we had was in an old pork barrel, and it tasted more like hot brine than water. But bad as it was it would at least moisten our throats. About half-past four that morning we were ordered on deck to get a breath of air and a cup of coffee. We were given to understand when we divided down into our furnace again that the battle was going to begin at once."

"We knew that might mean that this was the last glimpse we would ever get of the deck, and we went down prepared to go to the bottom of Manila bay. Battered down the way we were in the bottom of the ship, had we been sunk there would not have been the slightest chance of escape."

"We could tell when our guns opened fire by the way the ship shook; we could scarcely stand on our feet the vibration was so great. Just at that moment I glanced at the clock hanging on the wall, and saw it was ten minutes to six."

"From that time on the din was something horrible. Every once in awhile one of the apprentice boys would come to our ventilating pipe and shout down from the deck what was going on. That was the only way we could tell how the battle was going. We kept on working all the time as hard as we could. The ship shook so fearfully that the soot and cinders poured down on us in clouds. Now and then a big drop of scalding water would fall on our bare heads, and the pain was intense."

"One by one three of our men were overcome by the terrible heat and were loisted to the upper deck."

"Whenever a Spanish ship would make a move out toward us, some of the boys on deck would shout down that they were coming for us full tilt. We knew it meant sure death if the Olympia got a shot through her anywhere in our vicinity. We were suffering so much from the heat and thirst that death didn't frighten us. I guess we all thought it couldn't be much worse than what we were going through. Along toward the last of our first engagement an apprentice boy shouted down the pipe that a Spanish torpedo boat was making straight for us. I don't believe any of us had said more than a word or two up to that time, but at this news almost all of us set up some kind of a shout. We knew if that torpedo reached us that would be the windup."

"But it never did reach us, and in a few minutes the boy yelled again and said the boat had been riddled by our guns. This news brought a cheer from the men, and we felt considerably better. About eight o'clock we drew off for a consultation of war. We went on deck then for a breathing spell and a bite to eat, and I can tell you we were mighty glad of the change. We were all surprised that the decks weren't covered with blood and mangled bodies, and could scarcely believe it when they told us no one was hurt."

"I shall never forget those few hours I spent in front of the furnaces in Manila bay. It seemed to me the longest day I ever lived. I'm not anxious to go through it again, and I don't think any of the others are."—N. Y. Herald.

Why He Was Glad.
The Preacher—And so you are always glad to have me call, are you? Well, I am glad of that. It pleases me to know that I am liked by the dear little boys.

Johnny—'Tain't 'cause I like you, but ma always has jelly on the table when you're here and she doesn't do any more than wink when I eat for three helpin's.—Chicago Evening Journal.

Writing to Demonstrate His Capacity.
"If I give you a quarter," said the old lady, kindly, "what assurance have I that you will not immediately go off and get intoxicated?"

"Madam," replied the polite tramp, "it would give me the greatest pleasure in the world to demonstrate to you that it isn't enough for the purpose."—Chicago Post.

THE NEW PARASOL.

It Comes in Odd Combinations and Exquisite Colorings—How to Make the Cover.

It has come to a pass that you buy your parasol cover as you purchase a new dress for yourself. If you want your parasol to go out on a cloudy day you get a dark wash silk cover for it. If it is to do all its traveling at the seashore on a sunny day, you provide it with a tulle or gauze cover.

You can get a white chiffon cover for your parasol trimmed around the ferrule with a ruffle, which is gathered with baby ribbon. Another ruffle will trim the top or outer rim of the parasol. You can also buy a dotted mull cover trimmed with lace ruffles, the ruffles falling one over the other until the parasol is all covered. You can buy silk covers of every color to match your different gowns, and its cover will have its ruffles of chiffon and lace.

If you inquire the price of these parasol dresses you may find the figure rather large. They are not cheap by any means, but the redeeming feature is that you can make one at home, and thus you can have a very nice parasol for a very small sum. The shops are selling now at very low figures—when workman is scarce.

But in making your own parasol cover take the advice of a Fifth Avenue maker, who gets up these covers by the half dozen for her Newport patrons. "Choose the thinnest material; lisse is very good. Get it the right width. This can be ascertained by measuring your parasol. Open it and stretch a tape measure from the middle to the outside edge, or from the end of the ferrule to one of the tips; add three inches. Select goods that width."

"Cut off a piece at least two yards long; better three. Sometimes, if I am handling chiffon, I use four yards. Sew it together until it is an endless piece."

"Now gather it around the top, using white baby ribbon. Leave a ruffle. Gather it also around the outside edge, using baby ribbon for this purpose."

"Now dress your parasol. Slip the cover over the parts of it with the baby ribbon tightly around the ferrule."

"Dispose the gathers evenly around the edge and tie the baby ribbon in a tiny bow."

"Next take several tiny pieces of baby ribbon and run through the chiffon. Tie around the ends of the ribs invisibly."

"When you have made a deep ruffle of lisse or chiffon sew it upon the outside rim of the parasol in such a way that it will fall over the face when one is carrying it. Many covers are made, but all the successful ones are upon this pattern."

It is to be decidedly a parasol summer, the parasol being carried as an ornament like a fan, even when not in use. With this in mind it becomes a matter of taste to match the parasol to the suit, or at least to the bodice.

Some of them are absolutely bewildering in their variety of trimming. The parasols are bewildering in puffs, ruffles, lace, applique and artificial founces, but white seems to be the prevailing color. You can match your dresses by adding founces to correspond in color, but the chiffon parasol must be white.

A dainty parasol was made half way of pompadour silk; white with festoons of pink roses. The rest of the parasol was covered with smoothly drawn mousseline appliqued with white lace and edged with a tiny ruffling of mousseline. The wire frame inside was covered with a tiny ruffle of pink chiffon, forming a most becoming background. Another in the same style was half covered with puffs of white chiffon above the mousseline, embroidered in silver sequins.

Handles are of light natural wood sometimes, but more often of mother-of-pearl, carved ivory or Dresden china mounted in silver. Long, flat handles are used almost exclusively.

Many parasols are trimmed on the inside instead of the outside, but the inside trimming prevent the closing of the parasol except in a bungling way. They are used for the afternoon promenade. Chiffon ruffles and soft roses are best adapted to the inside trimming.—Philadelphia Press.

Naples Chop.
Take as many nice lean chops as you require for the dish and trim away nearly all the fat. Fry these lightly in a hot, dry pan, set in a steppan and dredge thickly with brown flour. Cut in slices two or three large onions, season with black pepper and fry till a golden brown. Scatter the onions over the chops, and into the pan pour enough hot stock to cover the surface. Have a pint of chestnuts boiled, peeled and added. Place a cover on the steppan and cook the contents slowly for two hours. The onions and chestnuts will be cooked by steam, and their flavor will permeate the chops. To serve take up the chestnuts and onions, pile in the center of a hot dish, arrange the chops around, strain the gravy, thicken and pour slowly over the chops. Scatter chopped parsley over the chestnuts and serve.—Boston Globe.

Sunday Cakes.
Sift three half pints of flour with two teaspoonfuls baking powder, add half tablespoonful butter, half teaspoonful salt; rub the butter fine in the flour, mix the yolk of two eggs with half a pint of water, add them to the flour and mix all into a smooth thick batter and drop it by portions cent off with a tablespoon into hot fat; fry to a nice, light brown color and till done. Stir with molasses or maple syrup.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Best one egg fill light. Add half a gill of cold soup stock; season to taste, pour into a small square greased pan, the a greased paper over the top and poach in boiling water set on the back of the stove. Let this get cold before cutting into squares.—Housekeeper.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS.

In Nine Cases Out of Ten the Trouble is Caused by Accumulated Soot.

In old times when the coal fire failed to burn it was attributed to the jealousy of the gnomes, who resented the robbery of their underground country of its coal treasures. The remedy was to cross the grate with a poker and the mystic form of the cross was supposed to chase away all malign spirits. It might be a satisfaction to some householders if they could find so simple an excuse and remedy for a fire that will not burn.

It is strange what excuses a housewife will resort to before she is convinced that a chimney needs cleaning. In nine cases out of ten when a chimney smokes or when the draught of a stove does not draw it is because of the presence of soot. If wood is burned the chimney becomes filled much more quickly than when coal is burned. And when the flue is open, as it is in a fireplace, the chimney becomes more quickly clogged than when the flue is closed by a stovepipe leading directly to a stove. A chimney which is connected with a stove will draw so long without smoking that we become negligent in this matter. It is possible to let a chimney draw alone for almost a generation without its being completely closed up with soot, so long as it is not connected with a fireplace, but with a stove. The family in the house for the last dozen years of this time have known that the draught of the stove was "poor," but no one suspected the cause. Probably the manufacturer of the stove had another man heaped on his head because it did not "burn." Long before the chimney smokes the flue may be so closed up with soot that the cooking stove connected with it may be out of order. If the flues of a cook stove are clean and there is no other visible cause why the stove does not work well, it is probable that the flues of the chimney are at fault. The inside walls of a chimney that is properly built are as smooth as a plastered house wall. If the surface inside the chimney flues is not smooth, soot will soon cling to the walls and collect more and fill up the space; otherwise it will fall to the bottom, as it should. All chimneys should be cleaned at least once in five years, and in some cases oftener. It is not desirable, however, to stir up soot oftener than is necessary. This all-penetrating dust is very disagreeable to encounter. Seal up all openings to the chimney before beginning to clean it, except the opening at the top of the flue. Scrape the sides of the flue with a sharp-edged plank attached to ropes. There are very few chimneys now that can be brushed out by boys as old English chimneys were, but long-handled brushes now do the work quite as well as the dusky little urchins of old.—N. Y. Tribune.

HINTS ON HOARY AGE.

How the Fashionable Lady of Mature Years Preserves Her Youthfulness.

In many ways the fashionable woman is a benefactor to her sex. Do you know why it is that the fashionable woman looks as young and rosy at 50 as the unfashionable woman generally looks at 30? It is because she takes care of herself. The unfashionable woman gets her beauty sleep every night and never dissipates in the matter of balls and lit- tle suppers prepared over the blazer while the rest of the world is asleep. She eats her three meals a day and at just the proper hours. Everything on her table is wholesome and intended to keep her skin rosy and her little body lissome. She thinks it almost immoral to clog the pores of the skin with powder and pomade and she believes in nature absolutely. And just there is the difference. The fashionable woman—or the woman of the world, if you choose, for the fashionable woman is hardly a broader enough term for the woman who is always young at 50—believes in art. She knows that nature is a wonderful restorative, but she has infinitely more faith in art and science. When the wrinkles begin to come the Turkish bath will do more toward making her eyes lustrous and her skin clear than all the ten-hour sleep and whole-wheat-bread remedies in the world. She wears corsets—snug ones, too—but they are corsets that fit the figure and do not grip it in a cast-iron vice, and she hangs her skirts from the hips. But she does dance all night and she is as fresh and rosy next day as if she had never seen the inside of a ballroom.—Chicago Chronicle.

What May Be Done with the Bones.
All bones, such as carcasses of chickens, turkeys or ducks, with the bones from roasts and steaks, and the liquors in which meats are boiled, should be carefully saved for stock. It is not a good plan to have a continuous stockpot, but twice a week, say on Tuesdays and Saturdays, the bones which have accumulated may be covered with cold water, simmered gently for three hours, strained and put aside for future use. This stock may be used for all the ordinary soups, and for the liquid portion of all meat sauces as well.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Small Cakes.
Three-quarters of a pound of flour, half a pound each of sugar and butter, one teaspoonful of powdered ammonia, a few currants or chopped almonds, mix with two eggs and beat in. A piece the size of a walnut is sufficient for each cake. Bake on buttered paper on a flat tin, for about ten minutes.—Good Housekeeping.

Cheaper to Let It Go.
Client.—This bill of yours is exorbitant. There are several items in it that I don't understand at all.
Lawyer.—I am perfectly willing to explain it, but the explanation will cost you ten dollars.—N. Y. Journal.

PITH AND POINT.

"After business hours" are those during which we are not after business.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Repartee.—"The Lawyer—"Take your case to somebody else. You are too thick-skinned." The Client—"Hardly pay you to skin me, eh?"—Detroit Journal.

Never-swear Nicodemus—"Did you ever hear about a princess went slept for a hundred years?" "Tattered Tolliver—"Yes. Wot an ideal life she led!"—Kansas City Independent.

Bicycle Admonition.—"Eredren," said the bicycle parson, "guide youn spiritual bikes in dis ere wold so Philadelphina North American.

A man was heard admitting to-day that his handwriting is very hard to read. It was the first time those present had ever heard a similar admission by anybody.—Acheson Globe.

One Blow After Another.—"Did you hear the dreadful news about Mrs. King? Her husband has run away and left her." "How awful." "But that's not the worst—he has come back!"—Judy.

Feminine Amenities.—"She said your taste in dress was really execrable." "The cat! Why, she borrowed my winter hat to wear to her husband's funeral!" "Oh, well, you know, she never really cared for him!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Brawley (given to boasting)—"Do you know, I suppose I've the best eyesight of any person going?" Litesum—"Oh, there's no doubt of that. That book you praised so highly you were able to read without stopping to cut the leaves. Don't believe another person in town could do it."—Boston Transcript.

Are You Going to California?
Only \$52 for round trip via Great Rock Island Route. The Kansas and Oklahoma delegations have decided to start on Thursday, July 6. Train leaves Goodland 1:35 a. m., arriving Colorado Springs 7:35 a. m., Friday. One day will be spent in this beautiful city. The route of this personally conducted excursion is via Great Rock Island Route, Royal Gorge, Tennessee Pass, Canon of the Grande, Glenwood Springs and Salt Lake City, where we remain Sunday. Persons anticipating this trip should make their application for sleeping car reservations early as possible. Pullman's latest designed tourist sleeping cars have been assigned for this business. Only \$5 for double lower berth to Los Angeles, Cal. Double berth will accommodate two persons. For further information write E. W. Thompson, assistant general passenger and ticket agent, Topeka, Kan.

Chicago or the East?
THE THROUGH EXPRESS FROM Colorado—Kansas—Nebraska VIA OMAHA.

ARE YOU GOING TO Chicago or the East?
THE THROUGH EXPRESS FROM Colorado—Kansas—Nebraska VIA OMAHA.

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AND THE Chicago Express from Kansas City in addition to Pullman Sleepers, Free Chair Cars, and the Best Dining Car Service in the World, are equipped with Buffet Library Smoking Cars furnished in club style and supplied with latest periodicals, illustrated papers and a library of recent fiction.

ARE YOU GOING TO Colorado or the West?
TRY THE COLORADO FLYER
Fast, carpet Dining Cars and Pullman Sleepers. Leave Omaha, 6:30 p. m., Kansas City, 6:30 p. m., St. Joseph, 4:30 p. m., arrive at Denver and Colorado Springs, next morning.

John Sebastian, G.P.A. E. W. Thompson, A.G.P.A. CHICAGO, ILL. TOPEKA, KAN.

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Reliable abstracts furnished and all kinds of notary work performed. Business attended to for non-resident property owners.

M. ROBINSON Goodland, Kansas.

G. H. & P. TIME CARD.

GOING EAST.
No. 4, Omaha Flyer..... 3:50 a. m.
No. 10, Express..... 5:00 p. m.
No. 32, Local Freight..... 7:15 a. m.

GOING WEST.
No. 4, Omaha Flyer..... 1:25 a. m.
No. 2, Express..... 1:25 a. m.
No. 10, Local Freight..... 4:30 p. m.

Passengers are not carried on through freight. Freight is carried on local freight between Goodland and Philadelphia. Through tourist sleeper for San Francisco on No. 4, every Friday. Freight on Mountain No. 4, every Friday. Local Agent.

Sheriff's Sale.

In the district court of the Thirty-Fourth judicial district, sitting in and for the county of Sherman in the state of Kansas. Pearle Tomlinson, plaintiff, vs. George L. Bagley and Mary M. Bagley, husband and wife, E. A. Hoffman and Mrs. E. A. Hoffman, wife of E. A. Hoffman, some first and real name is unknown to plaintiff, defendants. By virtue of an order of sale issued to me, out of said district court, in the above entitled action, I will, on Friday the 20th day of June, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock p. m. of said day, at the east front door of the court house, in the city of Goodland in the county of Sherman in the state of Kansas, offer at public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the following-described real estate, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SW 1/4) of section one (1) in township six (6) south of range forty (40) west of the sixth principal meridian, lying and situate in the county of Sherman in the state of Kansas. The above described real estate is taken as the property of said defendants, and is directed by said order of sale to be sold, and will be sold, without appraisal, to satisfy said order of sale.

GEORGE M. BRADLEY, Sheriff of Sherman County, Kansas. HOTT ANDREWS, Attorney.

Sheriff's Sale.

In the district court of the Thirty-Fourth judicial district, sitting in and for the county of Sherman in the state of Kansas. E. A. S. Leonard, plaintiff, vs. John Krieger, Sarah S. Krieger, C. F. Shrew, trustees, Samuel C. Blair, Mrs. Samuel C. Blair his wife, and G. M. Caldwell, defendants. By virtue of an order of sale issued to me, out of said district court, in the above entitled action, I will, on Friday the 20th day of June, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock p. m. of said day, at the east front door of the court house, in the city of Goodland in the county of Sherman in the state of Kansas, offer at public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the following-described real estate to-wit: The northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of section thirty-one (31) in township eight (8) south of range forty-one (41) west of the Sixth principal meridian, lying and situate in the county of Sherman in the state of Kansas. The above described real estate is taken as the property of said defendants, and is directed by said order of sale to be sold, and will be sold, without appraisal, to satisfy said order of sale.

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GEORGE M. BRADLEY, Sheriff of Sherman County, Kansas. H. L. HUNTER, Attorney.

Personally Conducted Excursions To all points east via Great Rock Island Route. Leave Goodland every Saturday. Pullman Tourist Car rates \$2.50 to Chicago, \$4 to Buffalo and \$4.50 to Boston. Reserve your accommodations early. Get full particulars of agent, or write E. W. Thompson, assistant general passenger and ticket agent, Topeka, Kan.

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