THE ROLL CALL OF THE REEF

BY "Q."

Author of "Dead Man's Rock," Etc.

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"Yes, sir," said my host, the fisherman, reaching down the relics from their hook in the wall over the chimney-piece "they've hung here all my time, and most of my father's. The women won't touch 'em; they're afraid of the story. So here they'll dangle, and gather dust and smoke, till another tenant comes and tosses 'em out o' doors for rubbish. Whew! 'tis coarse weather, surely."

He went to the door, opened it, and stood studying the gale that beat upon his cottage-front, straight from the Manacle Reef. The rain drove past him into the kitchen like threads of gold silk slanted in the shine of the wre-kwood fire. Meanwhile, by the same firelight, I examined the relics on my knee. The metal of each was tarnished out of all recognition. But the trumpet was evidently an old cavalry trumpet, and the threads of its parti-colored sling, though frayed and dusty, still hung together. Around the side-drum, beneath its cracked brown varnish, I could hardly trace a royal coat of arms and a legend running, Dieu et Mon Droit—the motto of the marines. Its parchment though black and smelling pungently of wood-smoke, was limp and mildewed; and

AFTER THE STORM.

I began to tighten up the straps—under which the drumsticks had been loosely thrust—with the idle purpose of trying if some music might be got out of the old drum yet.

But as I turned in on my knee, I found the drum attached to the trumpet-sling by a curious barrel-shaped padlock, and paused to examine it. The body of the lock was composed of half a dozen brass rings, set accurately edge to edge; and, rubbing the brass with my thumb, I saw that each of the six had a series of letters engraved around it.

I knew the trick of it, I thought. Here was one of those word padlocks, once so common; only to be opened by setting the rings to spell a certain word, which the dealer confides to you. I was mistaken.

My host shut and barred the door, and came back to the hearth.

"'Twas just such a wind—east by south—that brought what you've got between your hands. Back in the year 'nine it was; my father has told me the tale a score o' times. You're twisting round the rings, I see. But you'll never guess the word. Parson Kendall, he made the word, and locked down a couple o' ghosts in their graves with it; and when his time came he went to his own grave and took the word with him."

"Whose ghosts, Matthew?"

"You want the story, I see, sir. My father could tell it better than I can. He was a young man in the year 'nine, unmarried at the time and living in his very cottage. He was a fisher, too. That's how he came to get mixed up with the tale."

He took a chair, lit a short pipe, and went on, with his eyes fixed on the dancing violet flames.

"Yes, he'd ha' been about 30 year old in January, eighteen nine. The storm got up in the night of the 21st—that night, mind, my father was awakened and out long before daylight. He never was one to bide in bed, let be that the gale by this time was pretty near lifting the thatch over his head. Besides which, he'd fenced in a small taty patch that winter, down by Lowland Point, and he wanted to see how it stood the night's work. He took the path across Gunner's meadow—where they buried most of the bodies afterwards. The wind was right in his teeth at the time, and once on the way the's told me this often) a great strip of ore weed came flying through the darkness and smacked him a slap on the cheek like a cold hand. But he made shift pretty well till he got to Lowland, and then had to drop upon hands and knees and crawl, digging his fingers every now and then into the shingles to hold on, for he declared to me that the stones, some of them as big as a man's head, kept rolling and driving past till it seemed the whole foreshore was moving westward under him. The fence was gone, of course; not a stick left to show where it stood, so that, when first he came to the place, he thought he'd lost his bearings and kept on. My father, sir, was a very religious man; and if he reckoned the end of the world was at hand—there in the great wind and night, among the moving stones—you may believe he was certain of it when he heard a gun fired, and, with 'Wreck! wreck!' he saw Billy Ede's wife standing there in her clothes, with a shawl over her head and her clothes wringing wet.

"'Save the chap!' says Billy Ede's wife, Ann. 'What d'ee mean by crying stale fish at that rate?'

"'But 'tis a wreck, I tell 'ee. I've a-zeed 'n!'

"'Why, so 'tis,' says she, 'and I've a-zeed 'n, too; and so has everyone with an eye in his head.'

"And with that she pointed straight over my father's shoulder, and he turned; and there, close under Lobster Point, at the end of Coverack town, he saw another wreck washing, and the point black with people, like emmets, running to and fro in the morning light. While he stood staring at her he heard a trumpet sound on board, the notes coming like little jerks, like a bird rising against the wind; but faintly, of course, because of the distance the gale blowing—though this had dropped a little.

"'She's a transport,' said Billy Ede's wife. Ann, 'and full of horse soldiers; fine long men. When she struck they must ha' pitched the horses over first to lighten the ship, for a score of dead hosses had washed in afore I left, half an hour back. An' three or four soldiers, too—fine long corpses in white breches and jackets of blue and gold. I held the lantern to one. Such a straight young man!'

"My father asked her about the trumpeting.

"'That's the queerest bit of all. She was burning a light when me an' my man joined the crowd down there. All her masts had gone, whether they were carried away, or wire cut away to ease her, I don't rightly know. Anyway, there she lay 'pon the rocks with her decks bare. Her keelson was broke under and her bottom stove, and she had just settled down on her sagged timbers like a settling hen, put the beast list to starboard; but a man sould stand there easy. They had rigged up ropes across her, from bulwark to bulwark, and besides these the men were mustered, holding on like grim death whenever the sea made a clean breach over them, an' standing up like heroes when the sea passed. The captain and the officers were clinging to the rail of the quarterdeck, all in their brave uniforms, waitin' for the end as if 'twas King George they were expecting. There was no way to help, for she lay right beyond cast of line, though our folks tried it fifty times—and beside them clung a tremblin' as a shaking big man, an' between the heavy seas he would lift his trumpet with one hand, and blow a call; and every time he blew the men gave a cheer. There—hark ee now—there he goes again! But you won't hear no cheering any more, for few are left to cheer, and their voices weak. Bitter cold, too, we was in, and I reckon it numbs their grip o' the ropes, for they were dropping off fast with every sea when my man sent me home to get his breakfast. Another wreck, you say? Well, there's no hope for the poor dears, if 'tis the Manacles. You'd better go down and help yonder; though 'tis little help any man can give. Not one came in alive while I was there. The tide's flowing an' she won't hold together another hour, they say.'

"Well, sure enough, the end was coming fast when my father got down to the point. Six men had been cast up alive, or just breathing—a seaman and five troopers. The seaman was the only one that had breath to speak; and while they were carrying him into town, the word went around that the ship's name was Despatch, transport, homeward bound from Corunna, with a detachment of the Seventh Hussars, that had been fighting out there with Sir John Moore. The seas had rolled her further over by this time, and gave her decks a pretty sharp slope; but a dozen men still hold on, seven by the ropes near the ship's waist, a couple near the break of the poop, and three on the quarter deck. Of these three my father made out one to be the skipper; close by him hung an officer in full regimentals—his name, they heard after, was Captain Duncansfield; and last came the tall trumpeter; and if you'll believe me, the fellow was making shift there, at the very last, to blow, 'God Save the King.' What's more, he got to 'Send us victorious' before an extra big sea came bursting across and washed them off the deck—every man but one of the pair beneath the poop—and he dropped his hold before the next wave, being stunned, I reckon. The others went out of sight at once, but the trumpeter, being, as I said, a powerful man, as well as a tough swimmer, rose like a duck, rode out a couple of breakers, and came in on the crest of the third. The folks looked to see him broke like an egg at their feet; but when the smoke cleared away there he was, lying face downward, on a ledge below them; and one of the men that happened to have a rope around him—I forget the fellow's name, if I ever heard it—jumped down and grabbed him by the ankle as he began to slip back. Before the next big sea, the pair were hauled high enough to be out of harm, and another heave brought them up to grass. Quick work, but master trumpeter wasn't quite dead; nothing worse than a cracked head and three staved ribs. In twenty minutes or so they had him in bed, with the doctor to tend him.

"Now was the time—nothing being left alive upon the transport—for my father to tell of the sloop he'd seen driving upon the Manacles. And when he got a hearing, though the most were set upon salvage, and believed a wreck in the hand, so to say, to be worth a half a dozen (they couldn't see, a good few volunteered to start off with him and have a look. They crossed Lowland point; no ship to be seen on the Manacles, or anywhere else upon the sea. One or two was for calling my father a liar. 'Wait till we come to Dean point,' said he. Sure enough, on the far side of Dean point they found the sloop's mainmast washing about with a half dozen men lashed to it, men in red jackets, every mother's son drowned and staring; and a little further on, just under the limes, three more, but badly cast upon the shore, one of them, a small drummer boy, side drum and all, and near by, part of a ship's gig with H. M. S. Primrose cut on the stern board. From this point on, the shore was littered thick with wreckage and dead bodies—the most of them marines in uniform; and in Godrevy cove, in particular, a heap of furniture from the captain's cabin, and amongst it a water tight box, not much damaged, and full of papers, by which, when it came to be examined, next day, the wreck was easily made out to be the Primrose, of eighteen guns, outward bound from Portsmouth, with a fleet of transports from the Spanish war, thirty sail, I've heard, but I've never heard what became of them. Being handled by merchant skippers, no doubt they rode out the gale safely and reached the Tagus safe and sound. Not but what the captain of the Primrose (Glen was his name) did quite right to try and club haul his vessel when he found himself under the land; only he thought never to have got there in time to took proper soundings. But it's easy talking.

(To be continued.)

TO DRAFT WOMEN IN FRANCE.

May Be Forced to Do Their Share of Military Work if the Birth Rate Does Not Suffer.

It begins to look as if, under the new dispensation, women would have to bear their share of the duties of the state. The government of France is beginning to think this way, at any rate, and a suggestion has been made in the chamber of deputies by one of the members who professes to be a champion of the rights of the fair sex that the conscript laws should be made to apply in a measure to the female residents of France as well as to the males. So far it is not proposed to put women actually in the ranks, though modern Amazons may be seen later on, but to draft them in the same manner as are men, that they may do hospital duty.

From the point of view of the army this would be of immense benefit. Perhaps, as it would really make available for actual military service a very large number of men who are now employed in just that sort of work, and are, therefore, not available for fighting purposes. The project, as outlined by its originator among the deputies, is that every woman throughout France shall register at the local Mairie, like any male recruit, and be compelled to draw lots.

Drafting shall then go on among the women precisely as it is carried on now among males. Those each year that draw the unlucky numbers shall be put through the courses of instruction, and the strength of each is carefully determined by examination. The ones that have the most powerful physiques shall be put into the hospital service, while those that are not so strong will be utilized in the military postoffices and telegraph stations of the republic.

In this way there will be no respecter of classes or position in society, the plan being to include absolutely every woman within the boundaries of France. It follows that society women, heiresses and descendants of old families are quite as liable to be drafted and pressed into service as the women of lesser social ranking. The scheme, therefore, is being opposed throughout the country with great determination, and it is very possible that it will not be carried because of this.

Still another objection that has been raised this on the part of scientists, and these represent the most, if not all, of those that have a great weight in France—is that a wholesale adoption of the idea of feminine conscription will have the effect of preventing many women from entering into a state of matrimony. This, naturally, would tend to materially decrease the birth rate.

Now the birth rate in France has been for some years slowly and steadily sinking, and the population of the country is in the same measure decreasing. Germany, moreover, to the dismist of all France, has the highest birth rate of any country in southern Central Europe.

Every effort has been made of late to raise the French birth rate, and Dr. Roux's antitoxine, or cure for diphtheria, which it was hoped would save the lives of an enormous number of French infants annually, and so make the number of births greater than that of deaths, was hailed with joy. It is hardly probable that any measure that would tend to lower the birth rate still further will receive the approval of the French people.

Half Fare Homeseekers' Excursions.

On June 11 the Union Pacific system will sell tickets from Kansas City, Leavenworth and stations in Kansas and Nebraska to points South and West in Nebraska and Kansas, also to Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Idaho, east of Weiser and south of Beaver Canon, at rate of one first class fare for the round trip. Minimum rate, $2. Tickets good for twenty days. See your nearest Union Pacific ticket agent. Best time and train service to Denver. Ticket offices, Kansas City, 1st Main street, 1038 Union avenue and Union station. Telephone 1005. J. B. FRAWLEY, General Agent.

A TALK WITH YANG YU.

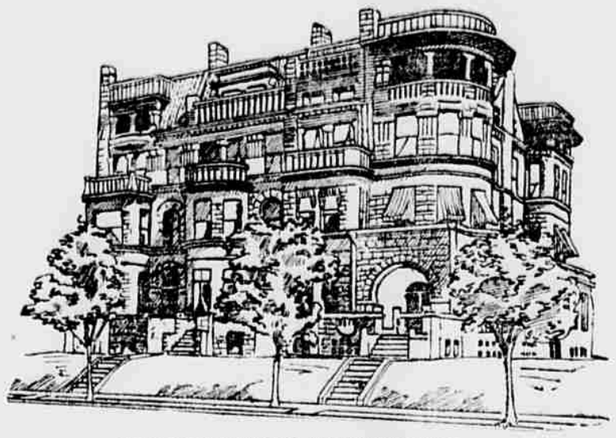
THE CHINESE MINISTER TELLS WHY HIS PEOPLE WERE DEFEATED.

Japs Took an Advantage of Their Celestial Brothers—China's Possibilities and Its Army of the Future.

Of all the diplomats in Washington, Mr. Yang Yu, the Chinese minister, is the most exclusive. A veil of Oriental mystery has been wrapped about the legation since the beginning of the troubles in the far East, and the minister has steadily refused to give any information as to the situation and prospects. Still there are few men so well fitted to talk about China as he. A great part of his life has been spent in Pekin. He comes of one of the noblest families in China, and he has long sat under the shadow of the dragon throne. He is said to be a special favorite of the emperor and his influence with both the Tartar and the Chinese officials is great. He is a strong friend of Li Hung Chang, and it may be that it was through the cordial reception which the great viceroy gave me during my stay in China last year that Minister Yang Yu consented to give his views of the present situation and the future of Asia, through me, to the American people. It took some time to prepare for the interview. The questions had to be submitted to his excellency beforehand and a special delivery letter which I received yesterday morning from his private secretary gave me the announcement that his excellency would receive me at the legation at 11 a. m. in reply to my questions.

At the Legation.

It was just 11 o'clock when I rode up past the residence of Justice Harlan into the hills about Washington and stopped at the big stone mansion which now forms the Chinese legation. It is a magnificent building, commanding a view of the whole city of Arlington, and of the silvery sheet of the Potomac river, which, like a silver band, lines the southern horizon as you stand on the steps of the legation and look over the city. I pressed the electric button of the front door bell, and a Chinese opened it and I was ushered into the home of China in the United States. The inside of a diplomatic building in Washington is practically foreign territory. The police cannot come in to arrest the inmates, and they, in many respects are not subject to American laws. The flags which float over their buildings protect them, and when you enter them you are, for a time, in a foreign country.



CHINESE LEGATION AT WASHINGTON.

My surroundings in the Chinese legation, however, were not far different from those of American homes. The house is furnished in foreign carpets and with American sofas and chairs. A Chinese jar or vase stands here and there, and the walls of the parlor are hung with magnificent scrolls covered with Chinese characters in gold on a background of blue silk; but further than this the furniture is of the conventional American type. The darkey told me to "take a seat" on the table and that the minister would be down in a moment. I had hardly taken my seat in the parlor when two bright-eyed young Chinamen came in and bade me good morning in English. These are among the secretaries of the legation. They both speak English perfectly and one of the young men was a graduate of Yale college.

How the Minister Looked.

A moment later the minister was announced. A stout, round faced, almond-eyed, cream colored man he was dressed in a long silk gown, which reached to his feet. He had on above this a sleeveless jacket of bright red, and his rather handsome head was topped with a skull cap, with an edge of gold embroidery running around it. The front of this cap was decorated with two large pearls, one of some transparent stone, about the size of a pigeon's egg, and of a bright red in color, and just below this there was a great pearl as big as a pea and of perfect shape. Out of the back of his cap hung his long queue, and below his crown shone as silver-like shoes of Chinese fashion. His costume was rich in the extreme, and you know he is said to be one of the richest men of China. He brought with him the largest legation that has ever come to this country, and it was stated at the time that his baggage consisted of eighty trunks. He has entertained more magnificently than the Chinese ministers of the past, and has made a number of innovations in this respect in the Chinese legation. He brought his family with him, and contrary to the usual custom of Chinese ladies, his wife has taken part in the social festivities of the capital.

The minister himself has strong progressive tendencies. He looks at matters in a commonsense way, and his answers to my questions were short, sharp and to the point. One of his secretaries had a list of my questions, and when his excellency had taken me into his private parlor he began the talk by pulling out a manuscript from his sleeve and handing it to the Chinese graduate of Yale. These were the answers which his excellency had dictated in Chinese to my manuscript questions in English. The questions were repeated and the secretary read the answers in English. From time to time I asked other questions. These were interpreted to his excellency, and he answered them in Chinese, which was in turn translated by the secretary to me.

The Chinese-Japanese War.

The first subject was the Chinese-Japanese war, and I asked his excellency as to what, in his opinion, was the cause of the Chinese defeat.

He replied: "The Chinese were defeated because they were not prepared for war. They are as brave as any other people on the globe, and I believe, if properly trained, they would make good soldiers. Japan has been preparing for this war for the past twenty years. She has been remodeling her army and organizing her troops on the modern plan. Japan is a small country. It is much easier for it to adopt foreign methods than a great nation like China.

"The result is that the Japanese government have been able to adopt modern methods. They have established a better navy than we have and they did all this quietly and in such a way that the other Asiatic powers had no suspicion of their plans. Japan was our neighbor. We knew that she was changing her civilization, but we had no idea that she was studying the arts of war as they are practiced in Europe to fight her next door neighbor. I look upon it as a mistake on our part that we did not discover the fact. We should have known it and prepared for it."

"Then you do not think that the result of the war with Japan was an index of the real strength of the Chinese nation?" I asked.

"No, it is not," was the reply of the Chinese minister through the interpreter. "The Chinese have not had a chance to show what they could do. They had no transportation facilities, and they could not move their troops. Speaking of the characters of the people, the Japanese have for years patterned after us. For centuries they were imitating the Chinese civilization. They considered us their superiors. Now, if they can learn the arts of war in the space of less than a generation there is no doubt in my mind but that the Chinese can learn them. I have no doubt of our capacity to do anything equally well, if not better, than the Japanese."

The Effect of the War on China.

"But, your excellency," said I, "what do you think will be the effect of this war on China?"

"It will probably teach us a lesson," was the reply. "Our government has learned of the wonders of foreign warfare. It will now realize that we must be prepared to defend ourselves against the other nations of the world, and that in time of peace we must prepare for war. There is no reason why China should not have stronger defenses than any other nation on the globe. We have a vast country made up of one people. We have great resources which are yet undeveloped, and we have a people who are wonderfully industrious, and, I believe, as brave as any people on the globe. What we will now have to do is to develop our resources. We must cover our country with railroads, so that we can bring our supplies from one part of the land to another at a moment's notice. We must reorganize our army and navy and must have our troops all trained after modern methods. We must have new ships and new forts, and we must so increase our military strength that we can defend ourselves against any nation or all nations."

The Chinese Army of the Future.

"How much of an army might China have if it were properly organized?"

"It is hard to estimate its wonderful possibilities in this regard," replied the Chinese minister. "There are now more than 400,000,000 people under our government. We could easily put twice as many men in the field as could any other nation of the world. The Chinese army of the future will be numbered by millions, and it will be ably commanded. The Chinese do not lack ability to organize forces and to carry out undertakings. We have men full of courage, men endowed with great executive ability and men who ought to make good strategic leaders. And then, our country is big enough and rich enough to support a vast army. There is no soil better than the Chinese soil, and few countries produce more in comparison with the area cultivated. We have all kinds of food, and we have the material resources which will enable us to make with our own coal and iron the guns and munitions of war which we need. We have already a number of large arsenals. There is one in operation at Shanghai which employs thousands of hands and which has shown that it can make guns with Chinese iron. There are iron mines near Hankow which we expect to see developed, and there are arsenals and gunworks in a number of the cities of the empire. Such works will now be increased. New plants will be established and the condition of China will, I believe, in a short time be materially changed as to her possibilities of self-defense."

Modern Machinery in China.

"Then this war will lead to the introduction of modern machinery into China?"

"Of some kinds, yes," replied the minister. "We will have to have much new machinery, but it will be only of certain kinds. We will have to have railroad material and the machinery for ship-building. Such machinery is very expensive, and the importations will probably cost a large amount of money. They will be continued of necessity. As to ordinary labor-saving machinery, however, I think China will keep out as far as possible all which comes into competition with the trades and the labor of the common people. We have a vast population and we cannot afford to take the bread out of our own people's mouths. It would be hard to make them understand that such machinery would eventually be to their benefit. They would certainly create trouble if it were introduced at the present time. I think you may safely say that the introduction of ordinary labor-saving machinery as to matters outside of railroads and gun works will be slow."

China as the World's Factory.

"Will China ever manufacture for the whole world?"

"I think so," replied his excellency. "We have as skillful workers as you will find in the world. There are few things we cannot make, and there is nothing we cannot copy. We have vast stores of natural resources. There are large deposits of undeveloped coal and iron all over the empire, and our country seems to be well fitted for a great factory. Our labor is very cheap, and our people are glad to work for the wages they receive. They are willing to work a whole day at a time if they get paid for it, instead of eight hours, and I think the time will come when we will go into manufacturing. We will some day export goods in large quantities to foreign countries. We have the material at hand to supply half of the world and, and we will probably be able to satisfy those wants cheaper than any other people of the world, and quite as well. The time when this result will be obtained, however, will be far distant. Have you ever reflected about the Chinese market? Think of our hundreds of millions, and remember that every man, woman and child of them has his wants that must be satisfied. The Chinese markets are enormous, and they will be big enough for us for years to come. You cannot quickly change such a vast nation as the Chinese. It must move slowly. The export manufacturing trade will hardly come until after the railroads. I think, in fact, that it will follow them."

"How about the development of China, your excellency?" I asked. "Will the country be developed by the Chinese or by outsiders?"

"I think we will be able to develop our own resources. The Chinese are good business people. They are accustomed to the handling of capital and labor."

China and America.

"What ought we Americans do to increase our trade with China?"

"One great thing would be the building of the Nicaragua canal. This would bring you closer to the Chinese markets. You ought to study the wants of the Chinese people and make your goods as cheap as possible, in order to compete with those which are sent to us from Europe."

"Are the Chinese friendly to Americans?"

"There is no doubt about that," replied the minister. "Both the Chinese government and the Chinese people are friendly to the United States. They think that the Americans are sincere and just, and they are glad to be friends with them. There is some opposition to Americans in South China. It is from this part of the country that those Chinese whom you have in the United States have emigrated. Their hostility comes from the exclusion act. The rest of the empire, however, is extremely friendly to America and Americans, and the influence of these few Southern Chinese is not strong enough to affect the sentiments of the government or the people in this regard."

The Missionaries Doing Good.

"How about our missionaries in China? Are they doing any good?"

"Yes, I think so," replied the minister. "They are intelligent people, and the better class of the Chinese know that they labor with sincere and honest intent. The opposition to them comes from the lower classes, and from these classes the majority of their converts have also come."

"Do you think that the Chinese will ever become a Christian nation?"

"It might be so," said his excellency, with a smile. "But I think the possibility is very remote. The doctrines of Confucius have a strong hold upon the people, and I doubt whether they will ever give them up for those of Christianity."

China Will Last.

"It is said that China is on the verge of dissolution, and that the empire will soon be shattered in pieces. Do you believe so, your excellency?" I asked.

"No. I do not," replied the minister. "China has lasted for a number of thousands of years, and I expect that the empire will last some thousands of years longer. The government is strong, the people are loyal, and they are fond of peace. You would be surprised at the great reverence which the people of China have for their emperor. They respect the government, and they are loyal and patriotic. It is true, there are some internal dissensions. These exist in all nations. We have some lawless and turbulent people, but such elements in China are not organized. They lack purpose. They are men of no character, and their leaders have little ability. The country has been torn up with such revolutions before, and it has come out all right. Take the Tai-Ping rebellion. It lasted for years, and it was scattered over ten provinces. It did not affect the stability of the general government. The rebels were finally put down, and the emperor was again supreme over the whole of China. The government grows stronger every year through the introduction of modern institutions. We have now the telegraph, by which we learn the reports of dissatisfaction or uprisings in an instant of time. We will soon have railroads, and the great empire of China will be bound together as it never has been before."

American Capital in China.

"What chances are there for American capital in China?" I asked.

"I think there will be great chances," replied the minister. "Following this war there must be development of the material resources of the empire. New gun works will have to be established. New railroads are to be built. Coal and iron mines are to be opened, and the work of modernizing China will probably begin. The bringing about of such a result will require large capital. Whether China will furnish this herself by borrowing it or whether the government will farm out such things to syndicates, in either case a large capital will be required. This capital will have to come from America or Europe. The Chinese will probably take it from the point where they can get it the cheapest and at the best rate. If the United States can do as well for us in a business way as the other nations of the world we will be glad to patronize them."

I next asked some questions as to the relations of China and Russia, and one or two as to the future of Corea, but as to these the minister declined to answer.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

OTTAWA CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

Ottawa, Kas., June 17th to 28th Inclusive.

This will be the seventeenth annual session, and the programme will be better than ever. Special features every day. June 20 is Grand Army day, and Governor McKinley, of Ohio, will be the speaker of the day. June 27 is Children's day. A programme of special music, also of special amusement by Mr. Frank Beard and others, will be given. Very low special rates have been named by the Santa Fe Route for this occasion, and special trains will be run.

Call at Santa Fe Route ticket offices, northeast corner Tenth and Main streets, 1059 Union avenue, or Union depot.

LEGAL NOTICES.

(First publication June 7th, 1895.)

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, on January 24th, 1890, Charles Dougherty and Isabella Dougherty, his wife, made, executed and delivered their deed of trust for the purpose of securing the payment of one bond for the sum of $300.00, in said deed of trust described, wherein they conveyed to the undersigned, David H. Ettien, trustee, the following described real estate, situated in the county of Jackson and state of Missouri, to-wit: A parcel or lot of ground two hundred and fifteen (215) feet in width, and running the entire length north and south, off the west end of that four acre tract of land situated in the city of Independence, and described as follows: That is, the north half of the west one-third of a certain twenty-four (24) acre tract of land lying south of and adjoining the addition made by Thomas Boggs to said city of Independence, which addition consists of seventy-six (76) lots, said twenty-four (24) acre tract, making with the said addition of seventy-six (76) lots the whole of the tract purchased by said Boggs from Lewis Franklin, said addition of seventy-six (76) lots being now known as Waldo and Norris' addition, the four (4) acre tract herein described being bounded on the north by Short street, on the east by land sold by John W. Boggs to one Robinson; Walnut street runs through said four (4) acres from east to west, leaving a strip some twenty-four and a half (24½) feet wide on north side of said Walnut street; and, whereas, on the 27th day of January, 1890, at 11:16 o'clock a. m., said deed of trust was duly recorded in book 175, at page 491, of the records of said Jackson county, Missouri; and, whereas, said deed of trust provides that upon non-payment of the debt secured by said deed of trust by the makers thereof, or their failure to insure the buildings situated upon said land, or to pay or cause to be paid all taxes and assessments levied upon said premises when the same become due and payable, the property therein described may be sold by the trustee for the purpose of raising the money to pay the debt thereby secured; and, whereas, said indebtedness is now past due and unpaid, and said makers have failed to insure the buildings, and to pay or cause to be paid the taxes levied upon said premises; now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, David H. Ettien, trustee named in said deed of trust, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by said deed of trust, at the request of the owner of said bond, will proceed to sell the above described real estate, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the building in Independence, Missouri, in which the circuit court of said Jackson county, Missouri, is held, on Saturday, the 29th day of June, 1895, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of raising the money to pay the amount of said indebtedness, with interest and costs of executing this trust.

DAVID H. ETTIEN, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, D. S. Patterson and Elizabeth A. Patterson, his wife, by their deed of trust dated the 13th day of August, 1889, and filed for record and recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds for Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, on the 29th day of August, 1889, in book B 260, at page 217, did convey to the undersigned as trustee, the following described real estate situated in Jackson county, Missouri, to-wit: Lot sixteen (16), in block five (5), in Winfield place, an addition to Kansas City, as the same is marked and designated on the recorded plat of said addition, in trust to secure the payment of the notes in said deed of trust described; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the installment of interest due February 13, 1895; and, whereas, by the terms of said deed of trust, it is provided that if default be made in the payment of said note or of any interest thereon, or if the grantors therein should fail to pay all taxes and assessments, general and special, on said land or the improvements thereon within the time required by law, then the trustee may proceed to sell said premises at the place in the manner and upon the terms provided in said deed; and, whereas, special taxes and assessments for paving Olive street from Independence avenue to Twelfth street, amounting to $60 and interest are now for past due and are unpaid; and, whereas, the city taxes for the years 1894 and 1895 are past due and unpaid, and the state and county taxes for the year 1894 are unpaid, and all of said taxes, general and special, have not been paid within the time required by law; now, therefore, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust and by reason of the premises stated, and at the request of the holder of said notes and mortgage, I will proceed to sell the real estate hereinbefore described, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door, in Kansas City (the same being the south front door), in the county of Jackson aforesaid, on the day, the 14th day of June, 1895, for the purpose of paying said note and taxes, and expenses of executing this trust.

A. A. TOMLINSON, Trustee.

D. S. Patterson has sold the above described property.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, default has been made in payment of principal and interest of a bond described in a deed of trust made by George W. Warder (single) to secure a part of the purchase price of the real estate hereinafter described, dated August 5th, 1889, filed for record September 12th, 1889, in the office of the recorder of deeds for Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, and recorded in book B 378, at page 442; public notice is hereby given that I will, pursuant to said deed of trust, at the request of the owner and legal holder of the bond, proceed to sell, and sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at public vendue, at the west front door of the United States custom house and postoffice building in the City of Kansas (now Kansas City), Jackson county, Missouri, on Saturday, June 22d, 1895, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in the county of Jackson and state of Missouri, to-wit: All of lots number one (1), two (2), three (3), and four (4), in block number four (4), in the subdivision known as "Warder Park," as said lots are marked and designated on the plat of Warder Park, filed and recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds for Jackson county, Missouri, for the purpose of satisfying said indebtedness and the cost of executing this trust. GARDINER LATHROP, Trustee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, James R. Anderson, by his certain deed of trust dated the 17th day of August, 1889, filed for record in the office of the recorder of deeds for Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, on the 17th day of August, 1889, and recorded in the office of said recorder of deeds at Kansas City, in book "B" No. 368, at page 514, conveyed to me, Oliver H. Dean, the undersigned trustee, the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Jackson and state of Missouri, to-wit: A certain tract or tracts of land located partly in section 36, township 50 N., range 31 W., and partly in section 31, township 49 N., range 32 W., Jackson county, Missouri, bounded as follows: On the north by the right of way of the Kansas City and Independence Rapid Transit Company, on the east by the Big Blue river, and on the south and west by the center line of Goose Neck creek, as shown by plat annexed to said deed of trust, in trust, however, to secure the payment of certain promissory note in said deed of trust described, which said promissory note was given as a part of the purchase price of said real estate; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said promissory note, and the same, with interest thereon from the 17th day of August, 1890, remains overdue and unpaid; now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, the said undersigned trustee, at the request of the legal holder and owner of said promissory note, and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said deed of trust, will, in accordance with the terms and provisions of said deed of trust, proceed to sell, and sell, the said real estate in said deed of trust and hereinbefore described, and appurtenances thereof, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the city of Kansas City, Jackson county, Missouri, said court house door being the south front door of the Jackson county court house, situated on the north side of Missouri avenue, between Oak and Locust streets, in said Kansas City, on Tuesday, the 18th day of June, 1895, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of paying off said promissory note and the interest due thereon, and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

OLIVER H. DEAN, Trustee.

Kansas City, Mo., May 11th, 1895.

(First publication June 5th, 1895.)

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, on April 17, 1888, John Torpey and Lucena Torpey, his wife, made, executed and delivered their deed of trust for the purpose of securing the payment of one bond for the sum of $3,000, in said deed of trust described, wherein they conveyed to the undersigned, David H. Ettien, trustee, the following described real estate, situated in the county of Jackson and state of Missouri, to-wit: Lots numbered nineteen (19), twenty-one (21) and twenty-three (23), in St. John & Dean's addition to the city of Independence, Missouri, according to the recorded plat thereof, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging; and whereas, on the 17th day of April, 1888, at 1:50 o'clock p. m., said deed of trust was duly recorded in book 173, at page 232, the records of said Jackson county, at Independence, Missouri; and whereas, said deed of trust provides that upon non-payment of the debt secured by said deed of trust by the makers thereof, the property therein described may be sold by the trustee for the purpose of raising the money to pay the debt thereby secured; and whereas said indebtedness is now past due and unpaid; now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, David H. Ettien, trustee named in said deed of trust, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by said deed of trust, at the request of the owners of said bond, will proceed to sell the above described real estate, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the county court house of Jackson county, Missouri, at Independence, the county seat of said county, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of raising the money to pay the amount of said indebtedness, with interest and costs of executing this trust.

DAVID H. ETTIEN, Trustee.

EDWARD C. WRIGHT, Attorney.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE—By reason of default in the payment of the principal note and the last four coupons thereto attached, excepting a payment of $125, April 20th, 1894, on coupon No. 7, described in and secured by the deed of trust dated May 1st, 1889, made by Annie E. Sutton and Frank G. Sutton, her husband, to the undersigned trustee, recorded in the recorder's office of Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, in book B 407, at page 547, at the request of the legal owner and holder of said deed of trust and said notes, I, the undersigned trustee, will, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1895, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the south front door of the circuit court house, at Missouri avenue and Oak st., in Kansas City, Jackson county, Missouri, sell, at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the property situated in said Kansas City, Jackson county, Missouri, and in said deed of trust described as follows, to-wit: All of the north six and one-fourth (6¼) feet of lot numbered thirteen (13), and all of lot numbered fourteen (14) in block numbered four (4), as the same are marked and designated on the record plat of Chace's subdivision of a part of the southeast one-fourth (¼) of section four (4), township forty-nine (49), range thirty-three (33), for the purpose of paying off and satisfying said indebtedness, together with interest thereon, and the expense of this trust.

W. C. PARKER, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, Esther A. Freeland, and John L. Freeland, her husband, by their certain deed of trust, dated the first day of November, 1889, and filed for record and recorded on the 27th day of January, 1891, in the office of the recorder of deeds of Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, in book B No. 452, at page 85, did convey to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, situate in the county of Jackson, state of Missouri, to-wit: Lot number six (6), in block seven (7), in Jersey heights, in addition to the City of Kansas, now Kansas City, Missouri, as the same is marked and designated on the plat of said addition on file and of record in the office of the recorder of deeds of said Jackson county, in trust to secure the payment of one first mortgage real estate note, in said deed of trust described; and, whereas, the said note has become due and default has been made in the payment thereof; now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, Ed L. Scarritt, trustee, will, under and by virtue of the authority in me vested, by the terms of said deed of trust, and at the request of the legal holder and owner of said note, proceed to sell, and sell, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, the property hereinbefore described, at the west front door of the United States postoffice, in Kansas City, county of Jackson, state of Missouri, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of July, 1895, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to pay said note and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

ED L. SCARRITT, Trustee.

NOTICE to the members of the congregation of the Christian church, worshiping at the northwest corner of 11th and Locust streets, Kansas City, Missouri: You are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of said congregation of said church at northwest corner of 11th and Locust streets, in said city, on Sunday, the 16th day of June, 1895, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of voting on the question of incumbering, by deed of trust, what is known as the West Side church property, being lot twenty-four (24), in block six (6), Merriam place, an addition to Kansas City, Missouri, and the improvements thereon. Dated Kansas City, Missouri, June 5th, 1895. T. E. BRYANT, Church Clerk.

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