

Indian Chieftain.

Published Thursday by THE CHRISTIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

D. M. HARRIS, Editor. M. E. MILFORD, Manager.

VISITA, IND. TER., AUG. 2, 1894.

There were twenty-five thousand and cattle on the Chicago market Monday, and six thousand at Kansas City.

If the appropriation to pay the "Old Settlers" is included in the Indian appropriation bill that is now pending in congress that will add something like \$800,000 to the circulating medium among the Cherokees.

The Cleveland commission to investigate the Debs strike meets in Washington this week and its work and report will be watched with great interest throughout the country. Some means to settle these difficulties and prevent their recurrence in the future it is hoped will be devised.

The Cherokee nation should congratulate itself that the Lucken editor of the national organ has taken the Keeley cure in time to save the country. The superabundance of brains that Butler is constantly boasting of it is hoped will be sufficient to keep him out of the gutters hereafter.

The forthcoming platforms of the Downing and National parties in this nation will doubtless be very interesting documents. As traps to catch votes these curious literary productions are not as potent as formerly, but no political party would think of going into a campaign without a platform.

The Teller bill passed the senate Monday in about the same shape in which it was reported. As it now stands Visita gets no court, but the chances are that when the bill gets to the lower house it will be amended. Sections 8 and 9 were stricken out by the committee. This was the portion of the bill providing for appeal from Indian courts—that part of the bill most objectionable to the Cherokee delegation.

If you will listen you can almost hear the stillness of the candidates for chief on the subject of allotment of land. They are not ignorant of the necessity of this measure but are afraid of the monopolists. But this stillness is itself ominous and will be broken one of these days by a cry along the line for homes, for a generation of boys and girls, citizens of this nation, who actually are homeless because a few people have gotten in possession of all this country under the "land in common" system.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH gave out a very interesting decision last week concerning the intruders in this nation. Jno. O. Cobb, Dr. Moses Bell and S. H. Payne, alleged intruders, appealed their case to the Interior department from the decision of the constituted authorities of this nation and the secretary has rendered his decision in the case. Under treaty obligations with the Cherokee nation the Interior department recognized the right of the nation to determine who were and who were not citizens of the nation.

WILL THE CHIEFTAIN have anything to say in Cherokee politics during the coming year? Well, we should say that it would. THE CHIEFTAIN will take a very active part in the coming campaign for chief and will not ignore the issues; it will be read by more people than all other newspapers printed in the Cherokee nation. Whatever is best for the Cherokee nation is best for THE CHIEFTAIN, but THE CHIEFTAIN believes that some changes are necessary in our system of government; that monopoly should be broken up and that allotment of land is the way to do it.

Last week Senator Gorman, in denouncing President Cleveland for his interference in the tariff legislation said: "Such interference comes for the first time in the history of the country; never since the declaration of independence was such action taken by a president of the United States." Without entering into the controversy which drew these savage utterances from the lips of the pugnacious Marylander it may be of interest in the line of historical accuracy to cite a precedent for Mr. Cleveland's "interference" with the American boys of lords. On Saturday, August 22, 1879, President George Washington appears in the senate with a treaty with the Cherokees, upon which he desired immediate action. Mr. Gunn from Georgia moved that this be postponed till Monday. The motion carried, and for once the father of his country was set down on, but a precedent was set for Mr. Cleveland.

LAND IN COMMON.

If any one were seeking for a reason for a discontinuance of the land in common system in this country, a better one could probably not be found than that we are unable to keep outsiders and intruders off the public domain. The number of people that got on the pay roll for the Strip payment is believed to be far in excess of the real number of Cherokees by blood; indeed it is pretty universally admitted that hundreds of people drew money that were not citizens. It was "money in common," hence the temptation to get a slice of it. The land is getting the same way, and has been going all along. If the number of people recognized as citizens here, who in reality are not, was known it would astonish every one.

But as land becomes scarcer elsewhere, the pressure on this country becomes more intense and unbearable. It has already set a premium on intermarriage that will eventually swamp the nation by causing the enactment of discriminating laws incompatible with the Cherokee constitution, and which will finally end in the disruption of the country on the citizenship question.

According to the provision of the Strip purchase bill passed March 3rd, 1893, the nation is to pay all the intruders who came into the country before August 11, 1880, for their improvements, and the United States is to remove them from the country. This will in all probability be carried out, but this will leave the bulk of intruders still here with little chance of the government ever removing them. This is the greatest and most complex question with which the Cherokees will have to deal, and it is generally conceded that the only solution of the matter is in dividing up the land and holding it by individual title.

There are few intelligent people in this country who do not realize that some sort of a change in the government of the five tribes is imperative. And down deep in the hearts of the masses of the Indians there is the silent conviction that the United States intends to put an end to the autonomy of tribal government. Congress has decided to do this, and the Dawes commission have not come out here to make a failure. The contempt which some people endeavor to show the commission can't possibly result in any good to the cause. The government holds the key to the situation and has determined to act in conjunction with the citizens here if they will, but if not, then congress will wind up their tribal governments in its own way. It is not at all certain that all the people, some of them at least, will not get worried, but it is hardly possible that the United States could go into so small a business as robbing a defenseless people. There could be no motive for so doing, therefore it is the part of wisdom to make some sort of an agreement with the Dawes commission and get every concession possible.

There never was a time in the history of the Cherokee nation when so many farms were being offered for sale. The bulk of these places though, it should be stated, are farms held by people who are lucky enough to own more than one; it is the overplus that they are offering. A great many people have leased a number of farms and are just now getting possession. But the reasons for wanting to sell their land is not very far in the future.

The Dawes commission, in part, will be at the National and Downing general conventions which assemble August 13th.

Through the press telegraph reports, news reached here Sunday of the murder of C. L. Moore and wife, an aged couple living near Tiff City, Mo. The murdered man was an elder brother to the editor of Our Brother in Red, and he and his wife were well known and liked by all. The motive of the double murder is not known, but robbery is the most plausible reason assigned—Phonix.

Of Lewis Holder, who was hanged in Ft. Smith on July 25th for a murder committed in the territory, the Times says: "Holder is the nineteenth man that has stepped off the old scaffold in the United States jail since the establishment of the United States court at this place, and George Maledon, the regular hangman, has hung eighty-eight of them, and prides himself upon never having had a hitch in any of his programmes."

The Weekly Kansas City Star addresses the farmer as a business man and a citizen. Doesn't tell him how to farm, but how to sell, and where and when, and keeps a vigilant eye upon his rights as a shipper, a producer and a taxpayer. All the news, too, and plenty of "good reading" for the family. Now read in 100,000 farm houses. Fifty-two big eight-page newspapers for 25 cents. To any one who sends the Weekly Star five yearly subscribers, together with \$1.25 the paper will be sent one year free.

INFIDELITY THE CAUSE.

SERMON DELIVERED BY REV. S. A. CALDWELL.

Of the Presbyterian Church, this City, on the Subject of the Recent Labor Trouble—The Cause—The Antidote.

If any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness; He is proud, knowing nothing, but dotting with questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmises, Perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness; 1 Tim. 6: 1-5.

For God is not the author of confusion, but of peace.—1 Cor. 14: 33.

It would seem almost superfluous to again call attention to the essential benefits of Christianity on the world, so often has this truth been impressed from our pulpits and public platforms and by the press and exemplified in the lives of men and of nations. But it is a fact of human nature that we are so corrupt and perverse that we continually forget and neglect the greatest and most evident facts of life and morals, until we are brought face to face with them by some great and startling occurrence.

I want to direct the thoughts of the people into a channel that some of us at least have not fully followed out. It is the idea found in the second part of the text, that "God is not the author of confusion, but of peace." And I may as well say here that this line of thought was suggested to me by some facts in connection with the recent difficulties between labor and capital. I want to show that the root of this whole matter lies deeper than the oppression of workmen by capitalists. That is no doubt one of the causes. It takes scarcely a glance to see that workmen have just cause to complain of their treatment at the hands of employers. But even the secondary causes are more than this.

It is just one of the difficulties of our nature that we find it easy to select a secondary cause for evils and overlook the real central cause, the tap-root, from which all other causes spring up and by the vitality of which they bear fruit in just such disastrous occurrences as we have had in this present strike with all its riots, lawlessness, murder and treason, all secondary matters growing out of the central and great evil, the neglect to recognize God's authority and to obey His precepts; refusal to accept His solution of labor problems, problems of government and problems of life.

The psalmist tells us that "the fool"—and only the fool—"hath said in his heart 'There is no God,'" and all history has shown him who rejects God and Christ to be a fool, not in that alone, but in all his acts and decisions. We might begin and present scriptural incident after incident of the destructive results of this "practical atheism." In fact the whole history of Israel might be divided into periods of belief and worship of God, periods when nothing withstood their progress and prosperity, when, led by Joshua, they captured Jericho, drove out all their enemies and rested in peace, and periods of return from exile, bondage and want to homes of peace, freedom and plenty, when a Gideon went forth with his band of faithful men and conquered the mighty hosts of Philistia; and on the other hand, periods of "practical atheism," rejection of the wise counsels of God and refusal to obey His commands. At such times it was that the flood came and swept from the earth those who scoffed at the laws of God, those torments as they rolled thundering in their ears:

The wicked shall perish; The earth where they trod Shall be left no more. With the seeders of God. At these periods it was that Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed by a deluge of fire; that Elijah on Carmel made that wonderful test of powers of God and of Baal, when at his word all those wicked priests perished. To Ahab at that time he said "I have not troubled Israel, but thou and thy fathers house, in that ye have forsaken the commands of God, and followed Baalim," which was no God.

It was this atheism, disobedience to God's laws that carried Israel away captive into Babylon and it was this that gave the power over Judea into the hands of the Romans just before Christ came. I can safely challenge anyone to show any great calamity that ever came upon Israel that did not have its roots in the soil of atheism—or more accurately of infidelity.

But leaving biblical history and sketching briefly a few of the great disasters of our own era, let us try to find out the true cause of them. Passing over the early centuries whose conflicts with heathenism were the warfare of God with the godless, we will come to more recent times and to some of the greatest revolutions and worst disasters that the world has ever seen.

The great Protestant reformation that shook the world to its center and that inaugurated and accompanied by the most destructive wars and cruel persecutions, found its cause in the infidelity of the Roman church and clergy, and the crimes against humanity and morality that were committed were inspired by those who had interest in neither God nor man, except so far as the interests of others advanced their own. The great invasion in Spain in which so many Protestants were put to the flames, while it was instituted by the Roman church, was taken charge of by the Spanish government and repudiated by the church, corrupt as it was. Torquemada in the sixteen years of his authority burned at the stake more than 9,000 people. Of him and his successors in this work our text is a faint characterization.

But the great culmination of cruelty and intolerance took place in Paris on the night of St. Bartholomew's day, Aug. 24, 1572, when from 30,000 to 70,000 Huguenots were murdered at the word of one corrupt, unprincipled, godless woman, Catherine de Medici, fearing not God, but finding her power endangered by those she so fully murdered.

Just immediately after our own revolution, which was caused by ungodly oppression, disregard of God's laws and the principles laid down by Christ, came the great French Revolution, the prime cause of which our historians find in the influence of such men as Montaigne, Rabelais, Voltaire and Rousseau, who, deserving great praise for their patronage of learning, were yet atheists and free thinkers. And it is to their intellectual leadership that the chief cause of the Revolution is due. This was the change or loss of the national popular religious sentiment. It was a great defection from religion to atheism; things went from bad to worse as the atheists grew in numbers and power, the golden rule came into frequent use, till in 1793 the "Reign of Terror" was instituted. In 1792 a new era was established with Sept. 22, '92, as the year one. Months were renamed and the weeks were changed from seven to ten days, with each tenth day a holiday. Atheism was officially declared to be the truth and all customs were changed. A "goddess of reason" was set up in the person of a corrupt and licentious woman. Thus was introduced the "Reign of Terror," when the guillotine was used to destroy all vestiges of religion. The guillotine did its deadly work and even turned its destruction on the leaders. In the nature of the case this state of affairs could not last long, and so in 1794 after the streets had been deluged with blood for one year, and after the atheistic leaders, Danton, Marat and Robespierre had suffered the penalty of their atheism, this period of the revolution came to an end, and a milder form came in with Napoleon Bonaparte, who gradually gained power until by becoming "notar of all he surveyed," till he overreached himself and lost his power. Many other like events in history can be traced directly to atheistic influences and in fact all without exception, to infidelity to the Christian faith, which is practically atheism.

We notice also the anarchistic movements that for the last ten years have disturbed the peace of Europe and robbed so many governments of their heads, carried on by men open defiers of God, whose main principle is that there is no God. Our own Chicago anarchists laid that down as their foundation stone, inscribed it on their crimson banners, proclaimed it as their battle cry in their parade, and chanted it over the graves of their dead. And it was only their rejection of God and law that gave them liberty to perpetrate their crimes. So, too, the assassin of President Carnot of France, is a member of an atheist secret society club. We might enumerate instances and individuals by the day. My point is proved. And in fact it scarcely needed proof, for any thoughtful man can hardly ignore the fact that all our sufferings, revolutions and strifes are caused by men who boldly and openly profess to ignore God's right to rule.

It was of our own labor troubles that I intended to speak, and I think we are now prepared to examine the cause, not only on the side of the strikers, but on the other side as well. In the first place all oppression of the laboring man is atheism of the worst sort. Paul says "The love of money is the root of all evil, which while some count after, they have erred from the faith." Love of money more than of God is rejection of God. The faith of God teaches respect for the rights of all men, the servant not less than the lord. And in the words of our text, he that does not do this and teaches not to do it is proud, knowing nothing, given to contentions and envies and strifes. I have not the slightest doubt that there is just cause of complaint in the treatment our laborers receive at the hands of capitalists like George M. Pullman. And while I do not know the religious professions of Mr. Pullman, I do know that so far as he oppresses the poor he is not a Christian.

But on the other hand, the other side is fully as much at fault for the sufferings, starvation, riots, public disturbances, inconvenience and loss caused by these great strikes. In the first place the leaders are not laboring men who toil for daily bread. Eugene V. Debs is a man who owns his own elegant home and is in excellent circumstances, spends money at pleasure for bribe-couriers and costly nothings, runs his own business and independent, hence, out of sympathy with suffering of labor-

ing men besides a president of the A. R. U. he receives a good salary for just these very acts, calling out poor, ignorant, helpless men to starvation, paid a premium on the starvation of the wives and children of those he so falsely pretends to serve; there would be the shadow of an excuse for it if the strikes ever accomplished anything for the laborers. But a man in the situation of Pullman is more than able and willing to close his eyes to all his employees are forced back at reduced wages.

The point I wish to bring out is that, not only is it a financial gain and a gratification of the selfish pride of the leaders of these strikes, at the expense, not of capital but of the laboring man, but that the head and shoulders of this present strike, Eugene V. Debs, is an avowed atheist and a special intimate friend of Robt. Ogden, U. S. senator, a disciple you say of Debs. It should be suggestive commentary on labor troubles to know that the brilliant soulless satirist of the 19th century, who scoffs at "everything sacred and awful, (for God is law), is the high priest and idol of the author of the great A. R. U. strikes; a man himself as devoid of understanding as of soul leading the mighty hosts of labor to the glorious consummation of starvation.

It is very hard to know that Pullman's most brilliant speeches are mere chaff that the wind blows away; unreasoning tirades and brilliant satires against all that is good in man and that brings good to man; himself reveling in the luxuries and liberties that christianity has made possible for him. These facts taken in connection with the history of Israel and of christendom would be all that a candid, consistent investigator would have to say to convince him that in God alone is the true way of life. To him it will prove that God is not the author of confusion, but of peace.

Our text includes in its conditions not only those who openly deny and defy God but also those who tacitly reject his right to rule in them. "For if any man consent not to wholesome words—the words of our Lord Jesus—he is proud" and thus his pride "knoweth nothing" is involved or liable to be involved in question and dispute of the words, "whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmises, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds, destitute of the truth," making gain his God.

ADAIR NOTES.

A Few Interesting Items From a Busy Town.

—Mr. Perry is building a new bay barn. The town is well supplied with soda water. The town is busy shipping hay, grain and cattle and trade is quite brisk.

—J. W. Skinner is building a three room house on his place a mile west of town. The capacity of the school house is being increased by the erection of an addition 20x20.

—Misses Tina Langley, Ella Shepherdson, Nora Simpson and Meera, O. F. Wolfe and J. W. Johnson went to Visita Monday to view the show.

—Joe Rogers has just completed and now occupies his new three story building. Mr. Shackelford will occupy the old house for the same purpose.

—Perry's store and Joe Rogers' were broken into one night last week and some clothing, a pair of shoes and some tobacco stolen. A young man was captured next day with the property in his possession and taken before the commissioner at Visita.

—One of our popular young men made a dinner some nights since of the proposition that three cents a mile was enough railroad fare. When he had walked back from the point where the conductor put him off he looked as though he wished he had three cents to pay the balance of the fare, as they desired.

FAIRLAND FACTS.

A New Budget from our Neighbors on the East.

—Our grain men have all they can handle. —Quite a number of our people took in the show at Visita Monday.

—There is some speculation of the organization of an Odd Fellows lodge at this place soon.

—B. Price went to Nevada Saturday, having been called there by the sickness of his son-in-law.

—We had a fine rain Saturday night and Sunday and saved the corn in this part of the country.

—From the appearance of things our people will all soon have fine houses; the cabin and wigwam must go.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—In 1881 the gold was so great in Europe that wild gold sought refuge in the cities. The wilder deer came down to the villages in search of food, and packs of wolves made travel unsafe on the continent.

The highest temperature ever known in London was recorded July 10, 1881, 95.5 degrees; at Paris, 101, on August 26, 1765; at Adelaide, Australia, January, 1841, 114; at Mouzeux, India, July 10, 1872, 113.

The driest place in the world is that part of Egypt between the two lower falls of the Nile. Rain has never been known to fall there, and the inhabitants do not believe travelers when told that water can fall from the sky.

The Dutch, who once held the supremacy of the seas, when Holland was the first commercial nation of the world, excelled likewise in science and her mariners over three hundred years ago explored the tropics and faced the dangers of ether pole.

The jewelry found recently in an excavation near one of the pyramids of old Memphis, Egypt, exhibits about as much skill in working gold and precious stones as now exists, although the articles found were made 4,300 years ago. The figures cut on an amethyst and carnelian are described as exquisite and anatomically correct.

Mrs. M. French-Shelton has sailed for London en route for Africa. Her purpose is to establish colonies in the country on the Tuva river, about six hundred miles south of Zanzibar. The population of this region is about forty thousand, who are said to be industrious and most of them are run away slaves who have received their manumission papers from the British East Africa Co.

New important harbors on the North sea are projected by both Belgium and Germany. It is proposed to make a large port at Heyst, the little fishing place beyond Ostend, best known as a quiet bathing resort, and as a spot where the old form of viking ship could still be seen. An attempt is being made to develop the idea of such a port. The territory proposed to develop Cuxhaven into a big port of war, feeling that since the development of her navy she is badly off with only two such harbors.

Although she has been long in communication with European nations, Siam is but little known by us to-day, and there are no doubt many surprises in store here for the western traveler during his next visit to the world's newest Siam is a rich country. The soil is especially fertile and the acreage already under cultivation is ample to support the entire population. Gold is found in the mountains, and copper, lead and iron have also been discovered. In numerous localities precious stones, principally the sapphire, emerald, amethyst and topaz, are to be found, and in some places are mined by Europeans.

NAPOLEONS AS NOVELISTS.

Two Ambitious Rulers Who Tried Their Hand at Fiction.

Some curious revelations have recently been made as to the moral and mental characteristics of the Bonapartes; but none of these more or less authentic disclosures of hidden motives and unspoken habits strikes the world with such surprise as the discovery that such Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. tried their hands at novel-writing.

The outline of the petit caporal's romance was found not long ago among the bundles of papers found in the study of Napoleon III. before sailing for St. Helena. If its existence was known to the family, the reasons for its suppression will be readily understood, when we say that Napoleon III. received in the bitterest spirit of Corsican hatred against France and Frenchmen. It was roughed out just on the eve of the defense of Toulon, where the young lieutenant of artillery laid the foundation of his future fortune. The style is said to bear some analogy to that of Jules Verne.

The nephew's literary project was more ambitious. He conceived the idea of bolstering up the imperial regime by the aid of fiction. So far as can be judged from the scenario he compiled by his own hand, the result would have been a work of portentous dullness. M. Benoit, a worthy grocer of Paris, is supposed to expatriate himself in 1847, when Louis Philippe was the idol of the bourgeoisie. As he roams through the forests and over the prairies of the New World, only vague echoes of what is going on in France reaches his ears. In 1868 he returns, expecting to find his country growing more despotic and utterly demoralized and impoverished. Bit by bit his melancholy participations are dissipated. The marvelous reforms in every department of political and social life are one after another brought before his astonished gaze, and at last he is compelled, like Balzac, to take up his pen and the idea of writing. Perhaps the fanciful nature of the whole programme is the detailed enumeration of such items which was to be glorified by the romancer's art. The bald list reads like a manifesto of the London county council.

But even more extraordinary than this is the manner in which the book is written. The man whose own life surpasses in fantasy interest the wildest product of imagination is the undoubted fact that Napoleon III. seriously contemplated a dramatic authorship. He called to his aid the most experienced playwright, M. Edmond Gondinet, and submitted to him the outlines of a couple of pieces, one to be entitled "Les Alarmistes" and the other "Les Idees de Monsieur."

Each of them had a political aim, and Gondinet, after reading the manuscript, offered to help in elaborating the plot on condition that the play should be remodeled so as to support the opposition rather than the government. After this refusal the imperial author seems to have dropped any aspirations for the stage, contenting himself with the laurels he had won by his edition of "Casan's Commentaries."

St. James Gazette.

DEATHS OF THREE CHILDREN.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 26.—Raymond, 9; Leroy, 7, and Freddie, 6, the children of James W. Ganion, a locomotive engineer on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, who have been missing since Thursday evening, when they went to bathe in the Connecticut river, were found dead at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the closet of a freight carbox standing on a side track near the roundhouse, not 500 feet from their homes. The children had gone into the closet, the door of which closed with a spring lock and imprisoned them. They evidently died of suffocation, the weather being very hot about that time.

It is proposed to establish an international marriage bureau, with headquarters in Rome, for the purpose of regulating marriages between natives of different countries and so doing away with the anomalies and cruelties which at present too often result from marriages between aliens.

PANTHER'S SPRING.

An Exciting Scene Witnessed by a Western Hunter.

A fine rock and lock down, is a bit of valley with a silver stream running down it from a spring under my feet, and drinking from this stream are seven wild horses of the plains. They are the real mustangs—swift, hardy and wary, and Indian and wolf have pursued them in vain. An antelope might run with them for a couple of miles, but not further. The Indians have ponies more fleet but not with such endurance. Let pursuit be attempted and one of the mustangs, wild and untamable and knowing to master, would strike a gallop which would not lag or be broken for fifty miles. The seven belong to the drove of fifty we saw two days ago and were probably separated during the thunder-storm yesterday. As I watch them they turn away from the stream, bite at each other in play, and one begins to feed towards me. The grass is sweet and green, but he takes a bite here and there as he comes, as if hunger were almost satisfied, and finally reaches a sapling growing almost at the base of the cliff and begins to rub against it.

Thirty feet below we are another jutting mass of rock, entirely bare except for a single stem, and it is twenty feet above the horse and the same distance away. I have heard nothing from the rocks and bushes below me—not the snap of a twig or the rustle of a branch—but suddenly an object attracts my eye. A panther is crouching in the rocks and moves forward. He looks to the right and to the left, but not to me. Let me move hand or foot and his eyes would be turned to me. He has heard the horses and crept out to investigate. He is a fair shot for me, but the idea of firing on him does not occur. As he pulls himself slowly forward to peer over the edge of the rock he hears the silver stream and the play of all his muscles can be seen. His ears work rapidly and his tail moves softly to and fro. When he thrusts his nose over the edge and gets sight of the horse below a sort of shiver passes over him, and for thirty seconds the tail is still. He is surprised, but he soon rallies. His every action for the next two minutes betrays his intentions. He measures the distance of the lean to a rock. He half rises to feel if he can get a good foothold on the rock. He moves to the left to be entirely clear of the bush, and when he sinks down again I see that he has gathered his feet under him for the spring. The tail moves like the pendulum of a clock and his grating sound as his sharp claws meet the surface of the rock.

The mustang stands quivering, and has backed up a little to rub his neck. Only his head is in a flash against the panther's face. The panther's ears are suddenly laid flat to his head, he utters a low, fierce snarl, and while I am watching him with wide-open eyes he disappears in a bush and the panther is gone. I did not see him in the air, but I saw him as he alighted on the horse. The force of the spring threw the poor animal down and rolled him over, but he was up in a flash and the panther was on his back again. This time the age beast was farther forward, and as the horse reared up and plunged around I saw the panther biting at the base of his neck and tearing away at the hair. The animal fell to the ground, and I rushed up with my rifle to shoot, but the six other mustangs came forward with a rush. For thirty seconds every animal seemed to be on its hind feet and walking in a circle, snorting and snorting and grating. Then I noticed the panther on the ground and heard him whining and howling like a dog in pain. He was rolled over and kicked this way and that, but he somehow managed to get clear of the horse and he was grating. Then I noticed the panther on the ground and heard him whining and howling like a dog in pain. He was rolled over and kicked this way and that, but he somehow managed to get clear of the horse and he was grating. Then I noticed the panther on the ground and heard him whining and howling like a dog in pain. He was rolled over and kicked this way and that, but he somehow managed to get clear of the horse and he was grating.

By-and-by I found a way down the cliff and inspected my prize. He must have died within a few minutes had I not shot him. Two of his legs were broken, one ear had been bitten off, and he had broken several ribs. He had plainly seen the other horses before his spring, but he had probably counted on their running away.—Detroit Free Press.

Pretty Woman's Ways.

They were two women, and they were on the last lap of a shopping to-do on the afternoon of a bright day. As they passed out from one of the big dry-goods establishments the pretty woman remarked to her companion: "When I am on one of my shopping expeditions I feel just as if I had a man doing who takes a couple of drinks and goes off to a spree. The attractions of the shops are too much for me. After the first few purchases I become intoxicated through my vanity and love of pretty things, and I begin to run up bills. Here I have been running up bills all the afternoon, and I guess I might as well wind up and go to the haberdashery and have my hair fixed up." They passed on, and the listener could readily imagine that the pretty woman's experience would be as painful as those of the man who had gone on a spree, when her husband, provided she had one, and she was pretty enough to have one, began to receive the bills.—Buffalo Express.

The hospital-car is the newest thing in railroad enterprise. The cars are fitted to contain and supplied with cots, stretchers, medicine of all sorts likely to be needed and the usual appliances of an emergency relief corps. One of these cars is now in service on the New Jersey Central railroad. It will be of great use at times when such cars fully equipped will be placed on all lines and made available for immediate use in case of accidents.

Two Hearts Beating as One.

They had wandered far from the merry throng, and the shade of a beaming orb, where the flapping wings spoke in soft unison with their thoughts they paused.

"My darling," he whispered, "I trust our engagement will be short."

She looked into his face with a puzzled look in her great, gray eyes.

"Of course."

Her every word burned into his soul. "You don't imagine I can afford to pay ten dollars a day at that hotel and foot with long engagements, do you?"

Then it dawned upon him that the heart of the fine sleek woman was fearfully and wonderfully made, and that the man who understood it was just about a dandy.—Detroit Tribune.

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