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THURSDAY, June 23, 1898.

Walters has sold out his saloon department.

There are a number of boys from Oregon who went with the first troops to Manila. It is reported that two of them deserted when they reached Honolulu. Parents and friends will be anxiously waiting to see who they are.

The $300,000,000 in bonds now being offered to the people will produce an extra crop of bloated bondholders. Some of our good friends in Grants Pass will soon be wearing the insignia and we propose to watch them too.

The name Joseph Leiter, or the thoughts of it seems to produce the nightmare with some people. If wheat goes up, it is Leiter who is responsible, and if it goes down Leiter wants to buy more wheat. Mark Hanna has lost his grip upon the suspecting mind.

Where one person is idle of necessity there are two idle from choice. Much of the crime committed comes from the camp or parlor of the idler. Work is elevating and ennobling. Parents, train your children to work. They will then make better men and women.

It is reported that Rockefeller, the millionaire, will use his utmost to keep from paying the war tax. We hope that the report is false and that Mr. Rockefeller is more loyal than to even try to get out of paying his part of the war expenses. He who is protected most should pay most.

There is nothing so strikingly silly as to see young girls at the train whenever troops pass through begging, pleading, and coaxing for buttons. America is a wonderful country, it has people capable of the highest degree of intelligence, culture and moral refinement, but it can beat the world on silliness.

Requests are coming to this office asking us to use our influence with the council to secure a special police to keep the cows out of the yards. What a power is this influence of precedent. Who would have ever thought of a special police to keep the gentle cow out of the yard if it had not been for the men congregating on the corner.

W. J. Bryan is opposed to the annexation of the Philippine islands to the United States, but he certainly can not be opposed to our taking possession of them until Spain has paid the costs of the war. If the war continues long it will take all the Queen's provinces and a great deal of her home territory to pay the bill.

The war tax is all right. It is those who will try to escape paying it who are in the wrong. It is a war measure and will last no longer than is necessary. Tobacco and intoxicants will have to pay a great deal of it, but these are not the necessaries of life. Wholesalers may put the amount upon the retailer and he in turn upon the consumer who will put it upon his wife and children to bear the burden.

Captain-General Blanco says that he will not exchange Lieutenant Hobson and his men. He evidently puts high value on these men to count them worth more than all the Spanish soldiers taken by the United States. He is correct in his estimate to the extent of a thousand or more anyway. Blanco also says that hereafter he will not recognize a flag of truce. The old man is becoming Weylerish in his extremity, but the end is not quite yet. His scalp will be the more sought for by the *blue* as he increases in intensity and gives evidence of bad breath.

More than once has the report gone out from San Francisco that some companies of the soldiers concentrated there have not received proper rations, not enough of it, and, besides, unfit to eat. The government pays for the best food and if those who have the supply contract fail to provide suitable and sufficient food there can be no just condemnation because the boys mutiny. If the report be true that the food is scarce and unfit for the men to eat it certainly is no fault of the government, but of the contractors. But it is the duty of the government to look into the matter to see if there is any ground for complaint. It will take eternal vigilance on the part of honest government officials to keep all things pertaining to the army in order, and even then corruption on the part of rascals who have to do with the service will creep in.

The question of a road from Leland to the foot of Mt. Reuben is still holding fire. The miners of that section are anxious to know what the people of Grants Pass and Leland are going to do about it. The time is close at hand when this matter must be settled one way or the other. The road will either be made on the other side of the mountain leading away from Josephine county or else it will be made on this side of the mountain and the trade will come this way. What is the thing for our people to do, let it go the other way or make strenuous efforts to have it come this way? It is the opinion of mining men of ability that the wealth of this county will be eventually in its mines and that this part of the county already shows proof of its richness. Some people give liberally, in fact they give more liberally than their ability will justify, while there are others who never give anything to a public enterprise, but they stand ready with open arms to reap all the benefit. The purely selfish man must see $2 flow into his till before he will allow even one to flow out for a public enterprise. These are days of business enterprise, public and private; competition is rife everywhere and our neighbors will, if permitted to do so, come right to our doors and take from us that which materially belongs to us. But this is only the fruits of enterprise, a commendable spirit, which is taking advantage of our lethargy, if lethargy we allow it to be. Some of our business firms in this city are on the alert and will do all in their power to push this matter to a satisfactory conclusion. Let everybody be interested in whatever promotes Grants Pass and Josephine county.

United States Bonds.

United States bonds are recognized as the most secure and stable form of obligation that investors can hold. They are attractive, not only because of the absolute security offered, but because at all times there is a public market for them on which holders can quickly sell; and they also offer the most desirable form of collateral if the holder wishes to secure a temporary loan. The fact that the United States bonds are not subject to taxes of any character—Federal, State, or municipal—is a valuable feature of that form of investment. United States bonds are issued in both coupon and registered form.

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NEW BONDS.

The war loan which is now being offered will be sold to subscribers at par during the period of subscription, which ends July 14, 1698. The method of subscription has been made as simple as possible. Blank forms may be obtained at every money-order post-office, and at most of the banks and express offices, and on these forms is clearly indicated all that is necessary for the subscribers to fill out. The subscriber may himself mail to the Treasury Department at Washington the blank form filled out, together with his remittance covering the par value of the amount of bonds for which he wishes to subscribe. That remittance may be in whatever form best suits the subscriber's convenience—in currency, bank draft, check, post-office money order, or express money order. The day the currency is received, or the day the proceeds are received from the checks, drafts, or money orders, the subscription will be entered and will immediately begin drawing interest. When the bonds are delivered, a check will accompany each delivery covering the interest at 3 per cent from the day the subscription is entered to the 1st of August, the date of the bonds, and from which date the bonds will carry their own interest.

A Scandalous Appointment.

Portland, June 17.—(To the Editor.)—I see by today's Oregonian that I. L. Patterson, of Salem, has at last been appointed to the place of collector of customs for this port. When Mr. Patterson was first mentioned for this place I made a protest against the appointment basing such a protest upon the ground of the known dishonesty of the man. I did not, however, have much hope that any proof which I might tender of his petty and cowardly peculations from public funds upon former occasions would act as much of a bar to his future preference with Mr. McKinley, for I do not look upon Mr. McKinley as a strong man. Yet it was a duty which I felt that I owed the public, and I did it without malice. It is our misfortune that we have such cattle, but, having them, it is our solemn duty to brand them, and if our ox or our ass is "breechy" we must put a "poke" on them. Others may do what they please, but I for one do not propose to let thieves be set in place over me without making a protest against the iniquity of the proceeding.

So far as I am concerned personally, it is a matter of small concern whether our "Ike Pattersons" are boosted into places of trust where they have opportunity to steal from the people, or whether they are shoved into our penitentiaries, where they belong. But as a citizen sharing in the loss of self respect, and the disgrace attendant upon such a condition of affairs, it becomes a matter of sufficient importance to arouse my resentment and contempt.

Quite a time before this appointment was made my charge that Mr. Patterson had been caught in the act of furnishing adulterated foodstuffs to the insane people of this state, and that with merciless dishonesty he had year after year been engaged in the practice of low-lived and contemptible theft upon the prisoners at the penitentiary, was presented to Mr. Gage, secretary of the treasury. These charges of mine were not idle assertions, but were carefully-weighed utterances of fact beyond successful dispute, and which I have been and am perfectly able to verify to Mr. Patterson's entire satisfaction, at any time when he may wish the evidence put upon record. These charges were made by me in good faith and in spite of them the appointment was made by Mr. McKinley, acting upon the advice of the Oregon delegation in congress, all of whom were quite familiar with the charges of dishonesty resting upon Mr. Patterson, and the offer of full proof at any time he dared question my veracity. This appointment may then be accepted as representing the average requirements of decency to fit one for public service, as our delegation, Mr. Gage and Mr. McKinley see it.

I do not know how far the policy of appointing cold-blooded and cowardly thieves to places of trust has been pursued in other states, in the army or in the navy, but I presume that we are not alone in our shame, and I have every reason to believe that this appointment has been made with full cognizance of its meaning, and is the recognition of a principle which sinks honesty and truth to a level below that of vice and cowardly petty larceny. It exalts the knave and puts the blush to modest worth. It sets up an example of successful and triumphant fraud before the eyes of our children and gives them the right to question the wisdom of parents who teach that honesty is a virtue, and that the thief shall be confounded.

Such appointments, it seems to me, must make sober people doubt the wisdom of our form of government, chill patriotism and cast a cloud of gloomy foreboding over our country's future. They drive our people to attempt all manner of legislative experiments to free themselves from such civic leprosy, and eventually, if they are persisted in and its McKinleys are not kept out of office, and its "Ike Pattersons" are not gotten into the penitentiary, where they belong, they are going to bring our country down with a crash. HARRY LANE.

The above was taken from the Oregonian of the 19th, and if the serious charges preferred by Harry Lane be not true that gentleman has certainly made himself a subject for heavy damages for libel, but on the other hand, if what Mr. Lane has written be *true*, then Ike Patterson should never accept the place. If guilty as charged he would more gladly accept it that he could steal where it is more plentiful and while in an exalted position. It was not Mr. Patterson's fitness or unfitness for the place; his honesty or dishonesty; his merit or demerit that secured him the place, but it was his standing pat for ex-senator Mitchell. There are a great many of these fellows over the state who claimed allegiance to the gold standard republican party, but they have fought for Mitchell, not that they were in love with Mitchell, but they looked to him as the Apostle who could lead them to the acquisitions of the political spoils. And in this it seems they were right for this man has been a power with the present administration so far as appointments are concerned. If Patterson is guilty of a tenth, of what he is accused it is a disgrace to the republician party that he is appointed to this or any other place.

It is a case of "To the Henchman belongs the spoils," and it is a reflection upon political purity, if there be such a thing as purity in politics.

LATE WAR NEWS.

Food Scarce at Porto Rico.

New York, June 20.—The Herald published the following correspondence dated San Juan, Port Rico, June 9:

Provisions are very scarce, and prices have been increased 75 per cent above the normal. In the interior of the island the conditions are still worse. No work is being done on the estates. Thousands of men are unemployed, and misery and hunger are rife. The local currency is at a low ebb, the rate of exchange being anything from 110 to 145 per cent on gold value.

Since the bombardment of the city May 12 there has been a general feeling of unrest, uneasiness and uncertainty as to what is to come next, as it is too clearly evident that matters will not rest in statu quo. Where and when the next blow may fall is the all-absorbing question. No American papers have come to hand lately, and it is supposed those that arrived have been suppressed. That is true of those coming by way of St. Thomas. News by cable is utterly unreliable, as passed for publication by the authorities, and the only reliable information is that which comes surreptitiously from St. Thomas.

A grand review of the new volunteers was held last Sunday, when about a thousand men swore fidelity to the Spanish flag. None of the Spanish warships have arrived in Porto Rico except the torpedo boat Terror, which is thought to be a grand acquisition to the defenses. Her sister vessel, the Furor, lies at Martinique, according to the latest advices. The other warships in port are the usual ones—the Isabella II. Ponce de Leon and Concha.

The armed transatlantic steamer Alfonso XIII lies loaded with provisions for Santiago or some other Cuban port, but does not seem inclined to get out. She made a quick run a few days ago to Mayaguez and Ponce, to carry provisions to the small garrisons there.

Prisoners are working briskly on the earthworks, as are repairing and strengthening the batteries.

The absence of the cruiser Yale from her usual daily appearance on some part of the coast is much commented upon, and the rumor was started on no foundation whatever that she had been sent to the bottom by a Spanish war vessel near some undefined point.

No vessels have been sighted at sea from any station on the island, so that the small coasters are beginning to follow their regular routes again.

The mines at the harbor entrance have been laid furthur seaward, covering all the lines the United States fleet took during the bombardment, which were too close in to have effect on Morro, which lies on the flat top of the cliff above where they were.

The islanders are perfectly quiet; even politics is not discussed. There have been many cases of hamstringing of cattle so that they have to be killed, and the owners, having more flesh on their hands than they can dispose of, have to give it away to the poor people—the people who did the mischief, in fact. This trick is becoming very common, and may lead to something more serious when people are starving as they soon will be.

The angry feeling against the "Yankees" is extremely bitter among the purely Spanish party, but nothing of the kind exists among the true islanders, who appear to be passively awaiting the developments of the war. At present they are cowed, but it a competent leader were to come forward they would rise to a man and make short work of their oppressors—too short, it is feared, humanely speaking. The island has now a population of a million. The purely Spanish element may count for one-tenth of the whole.

Food Scarce at Havana.

Key West, June 20.—A vessel which arrived this morning from the blockade squadron reports all quiet along the line. She brought an officer of the Cuban army and a pilot who carries important dispatches to Senor Palma from General Rodriguez, the insurgent commander in Havana province.

The Cubans report food supplies in Havana extremely scarce, and that the Spanish army has been placed on half rations. The Cuban officer says that in two weeks the whole population of Cardenas will be starving. He described the people as living on palms buds and dog meat, which he claimed is considered a delicacy.

Growing Worse at Havana.

Toronto, June 20.—A cable dispatch has reached here from Havana, after having been more than three days on the way. It is from a merchant, and deals with private affairs, but has three ominous words, "Affairs growing worse," referring to the condition of the city.

Some letters from Havana have also arrived. They were three weeks on the way. They say that the outlook is desperate and that there is no possibility of keeping the insurgents out of the best part of the province. They constantly harass the city, cut off the supplies and destroy the roads.

General Blanco sent out a force to dislodge the insurgents, but the train was disrailed and the soldiers had to retreat and come back, leaving many dead.

The blockade is said to have been run several times by small vessels, but the stores and ammunition landed were of little account. The statement is made that the city and garrison cannot withstand a close investment.

The populace believe that Great Britian and the United States have united in the blockade. The officers of H. M. S. Talbot were said to have gained valuable information on the condition of the garrison and reported it to the United States admiral. They believe Cervera's fleet has been sunk and that Santiago is at Sampson's mercy.

Washington, June 21.—General Duffield's brigade of 3000 men at Camp Alger have been ordered to take transports at Fort Monroe for Santiago.

Movements on Foot.

New York, June 21.—A Times special from Washington says: "From behind an appearance of quiet at the war department certain evidences of preparations for large and momentous events which are known to be on foot, make their way into public cognizance. Notable among these indications of the way the war wind is blowing is the announcement that the volunteers encamped at Mobile, on the Alabama gulf coast, have been ordered to Miami on the Atlantic coast of Florida. There are six of these regiments, the First and Second Texas, First and Second Alabama, the First and Second Louisiana, all infantry, and all from the fact of their coming from the lower tier of Southern states, are regarded as peculiarly adapted for service in the West Indies in the hot season.

Washington, June 21.—By way of Marseilles, France, the state department has received and transmitted to the navy department advices confirming the report that the Spanish reserve fleet has returned to Cadiz. The dispatch states that the Victoria came into port disabled and in tow.

Havana, June 21.—On Friday morning last the United States battle-ship Texas, it is announced, endeavored to cover the landing of American marines at Ponta Cabrera, province of Santiago de Cuba, but the Americans were repulsed by Spanish troops with the loss of several men.

On Friday last three Spanish gunboats and some large vessels, apparently merchantmen, left Havana harbor and proceeded eastward, close in shore. The auxillary gunboat Maple fired upon the Spanish ships and they returned to port and have not since attempted a sortie.

White to be Court-Martialed.

Washington, June 21.—The Secretary of the navy has ordered a general court-martial to meet at the navy yard at New York next Wednesday for the trial of Engineer U. S. G. White, U. S. N., on charges of neglect of duty and culpable inefficiency while serving as subinspector under Engineer Menocal in the construction of drydocks at the New York navy-yard.

New York, June 21.—An Evening Journal cable from Hong Kong says: "Chinese authorities, presumably upon representations from Spain, have compelled the U. S. S. Zafiro to leave Chinese waters without allowing the usual 24 hours to take on coal and provisions. She is now in British waters at Hong Kong."

Madrid, June 21.—There are rumors current here today that the cortes may suspend its sessions during the coming week, when Senor Puigcerver, the minister of finance, will resign, in which event it is thought Premier Sagasta will be compelled to submit to the queen regent the question of confidence in the ministry. It is possible, therefore, that Senor Sagasta will resign, in which case it is said a national government pledged to a most energetic course will succeed his ministry.

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Treasurer's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there are funds in the county treasury for the redemption of the following county warrents protested Sept. 27 and 30, 1890:

189, 173, 192.

Interest on same will cease from this date. A. BARTLETT,
County Treasurer.

Grants Pass, Or., June 14, 1898.

Treasurer's Notice.

There are funds in the city treasury to redeem the following outstanding warrants, protested to November 3rd, 1894. Interest on same will cease after this date.

No.	No.	No.	No.
602	604	595	592
607	608	589	

Dated at Grants Pass, Oregon, June 23d, 1898. COL. W. JOHNSON,
City Treasurer.

Fifty Persons Drowned.

London, June 21.—During the launching of the British first-class battle-ship Albion, of 12,950 tons, at Blackwell today, by the Duchess of York, at which ceremony the United States ambassador Colonel John Hay, and Mrs. Hay and Lieutenant Colonel Well, United States naval attache, assisted, the displacement of water caused an immense mass of water to rise on all sides, completely submerging one of the lower stages of the yard, and immersing hundreds of people. It is estimated that 50 persons were drowned. Another but discredited report says the warship sank. As this dispatch is sent, the bodies of 27 men, women and children have been recovered. The Duchess of York, Colonel and Mrs. Hay and the remainder of the distinguished guests did not see the accident, which occurred at the moment when three cheers were called for the successful launching, and the cries and screams of the victims were drowned by the outburst of hurrahs.

Carbon paper at the COURIER office.

The American Navy.

Those who have already secured the portfolio of the American Navy will be interested to know that the publishers have added five more numbers to the series, containing among other portraits those of Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley. There are also many interesting scenes in Cuba, the Philippine islands, Porto Rico, Spain and the Canaries. A large number of the vessels of the American navy and some of the Spanish vessels are shown. If you want these interesting numbers send in your orders immediately.

Severe Pains

Caused by Stomach and Liver Troubles—Could Not Eat or Sleep—Great Weakness—Now Entirely Cured—Hood's Sarsaparilla Did It.

"I suffered for about five years with stomach and liver troubles and tried different remedies without much benefit. I had spells of vomiting which would last for a long time and I suffered severe pain. I could not eat or sleep. I was very weak and could hardly walk across the room. While suffering one of those terrible spells my husband urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Finally I consented and after taking the first bottle I was greatly benefited. I have now taken three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and am cured. I have not had any of those bad spells and can eat anything I wish." MRS. WESLEY FREDENBURG, Box 69, Catskill, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

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A NOTABLE SCHOOLHOUSE.

In It the First Meeting in Favor of Secession in South Carolina Was Held.

"While down in Abbeville, S. C., recently," said Rev. Frank Parsons, of New York, "I visited the famous schoolhouse there. The building is not exactly famous for the character of the education that is given there, though I am inclined to think it compares favorably with its section of the country but for the part it played during the war of the rebellion. It was in this schoolhouse that the first meeting was held in favor of the secession of South Carolina, the first state to secede from the union. It was also the place where the first resolution of secession was ever passed. In a few weeks it was the scene of the organization of the first military organization which tendered its services to the confederate government, which company, by the way, was the first company accepted by that government. The first man who lost his life in the war, on the confederate side, belonged to that company, and he was the first man who enlisted. He was killed by the accidental discharge of a musket, which, it is said, was the first musket that was issued to the company, though of that I am not as positively informed as I am about the other facts under consideration. It was also one of the first schools to be closed in consequence of the war for school purposes. All these are remarkable enough in their way as interesting facts in connection with the rebellion, but it can also be truthfully said that it was in this building that Jefferson Davis and his cabinet held their last cabinet session of the confederate government. From this building they escaped, and it was only a short distance from there that the confederate president and the members of his cabinet were captured. Rather remarkable, was it not, in view of the extent of the southern states, that the end, practically, should have been in the identical building where the actual beginning of the confederate government occurred? Now, couple with the above the other fact, even more remarkable, seemingly, that Abraham Lincoln died upon the identical bed and in the same room that his assassin, John Wilkes Booth, had slept in for a long time in this city, and there is a wonderful combination of the often-expressed idea that this is a small world."—Washington Star.

MIND AND DISEASE.

Too Much Mental Activity Will Kill One in a Very Short Time.

When a man is in the excited stage of alcoholism—that is, has had a quantity of alcohol sufficient, not to make him drunk, but to stimulate the processes of his thought—we find him talking rapidly and vividly, and if we are ourselves the man, we find ourselves thinking in pictures with very great rapidity—that is, each thought or mental picture leads instantly to another. But we know this to be morbid and the result of alcohol poisoning. And we know it to be disastrous to the brain to repeat this process often. We know further that the same thing may occur without the alcoholic poison.

In persons of a certain temperament, called sensitive or emotional, any little disturbance in circumstance or chance word will in the same way set the mind off, rattling it; it may happen even without any marked cause at all. Such a one will, in body, compose himself to sleep, in bed, but that is not what his mind is proposing. It passes from thought to thought, from memory to memory, from picture to picture, and at last the very possibility of sleep departs. By morning the wearied brain is unable either to think of anything or not to think of everything, and two more such nights would mean insanity or apoplexy. This form of wear and tear of brain, like the alcoholic, is morbid. No one would deny that. Yet that is what we all do, in lesser degree. It is an example of an extreme degree of that utter uncontrol and uneconcentration of thought of which every one of us in lesser degree is guilty, and as in this form the brain may be destroyed unless help comes in a few days, so in the course of years we perhaps all destroy our brains and die prematurely from useless wear and tear, due to unconcentrated, wandering weakness of thought.—National Review.

Picture Postal Cards.

Most persons who have traveled abroad are familiar with the picture postal cards which are used in France Germany and other European countries. But of late these little cards have achieved a wonderful popularity. Hardly a village or wayside hamlet in France, Italy, etc., but has its own cards, containing some typical illustration of the place, when it boasts no post office. A name is all that is required to carry the card. Sometimes they are sold at some remote part where it is necessary to go four or five miles to mail them. It is quite a fad to collect these cards as souvenirs of one's travels. They tell their own story, and often prove a timely aid to one's memory.—Boston Herald.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

RUSSIAN ICE-BREAKERS.

Project to Cut Through Frozen Arctic Waters.

Very prompt attention is being given by the Russian admiralty to Admiral Makaroff's scheme of ice breakers for the Gulf of Finland and the frozen ocean. Vice Admiral Makaroff is an experienced dreamer. He has held high command in the Mediterranean and Pacific, and is recognized as one of the ablest officers in the Russian service.

His startling idea of cutting through polar ice in order to reach the pole surpasses in audacity the aeronautical flights of Herr Andree. For the immediate future, therefore, he wisely intends to confine the application of his theories to the Gulf of Finland and the Kara sea.

Capt. Sverdrup, of Dr. Nansen's ship the Fram, has arrived here at the invitation of Admiral Makaroff, to take part in a consultation on the subject at the department of the imperial admiralty, and this looks like serious business. It is also stated that a credit of 1,500,000 rubles is to be forthwith opened for the construction of a new ice breaker, and a number of drawings of such vessels submitted by various firms are already under examination. It is proposed to be ready to make the first experiment in the winter of 1899. Practically, this means increased facilities and an increase of English trade with Cronstadt and St. Peterburg, and perhaps with Siberia, at times of the year when British ships are now kept back or frozen in by the ice; besides which the building of these powerful ice breakers is likely to be undertaken only in England, unless the engineering dispute continues to ruin the chance of properly executing foreign orders.

Sea communication with the Yenisei is now carried on in a casual, desultory kind of way only once a year, whereas by means of ice breakers a regular service of boats might be maintained and a voyage made every fortnight, beginning in the first week of June or earlier, when the mouth of the river is free from ice. Siberia is so rich, and its population increases so fast by natural growth and colonization, that plenty of cargo would be found to support a more regular course of sea traffic between Siberia and the rest of the world.

Another and more pressing want, which could only be satisfied by means of ice breakers, is felt nearer home. Odessa, Nikololeff, Reval, Vladivostok and other Russian ports were all cleared of ice in this way, while St. Petersburg, the capital of the empire, and the nearest port of access to the great manufacturing districts of Moscow, still remains closed to ships throughout the winter. This can only be remedied by an ice breaker of 10,000 horse power, which would be able to cut through ice of the Finnish gulf at a rate of five to seven knots.—London Times.

IN MEMORY OF ONE CORN.

He Was a Western Lawyer, Who Dearly Loved a Joke.

Among the early-day settlers of Smith county, of whom Judge Dick Pickler wrote in his Christmas reminiscences, was Attorney 'Dolph Corn, who has been dead for a score of years. Corn was a splendid lawyer, but almost a failure in the practice. He knew no more the value of money than a child. He loved his family, and so long as they were happy and contented he was beyond the reach of care. He was bubbling over with humor and simply could not be serious for a moment. He was willing to lose a case at any time rather than forego the pleasure of amusing his friends with a witticism.

Mr. Corn once ran for county attorney, and held joint debates with his opponent. At one of their meetings his opponent hinted broadly at one of Mr. Corn's weaknesses as follows: "If any man here to-night can say I ever took fees on both sides of a case like some one I could name let him now stand up and say so. If anyone can say I ever swindled a client or that I have ever been guilty of a dishonest action, let him now say so."

Then it came Mr. Corn's turn and he responded as follows: "It is perhaps true that I have taken fees on both sides of a case, and it is a source of great regret that some other lawyer does not move into the county, so I won't have to attend to both sides. Gentlemen, it may also be true that you know something of me that would not sound well if told. If such is the case I want to say that you will do me a kindness to keep quiet about it until after the election is over."

This view of the situation so struck the humor of the voters that Mr. Corn carried the township by a practically unanimous vote. "On one occasion," says Judge Pickler, "two men came in Corn's office and had him take out a chattel mortgage, and then the old question arose as to who should pay for it. One said: "Let's settle it according to custom. I will abide by it if you will," and, both agreeing, they left it to Corn to say what the custom was. 'Dolph scratched his head, but finally ruefully said: "Well, I don't exactly like that. So far as I am concerned I don't like to abide by the custom, for the custom is that whenever two fellows want a chattel mortgage drawn they come in here, and when the work is done they usually get into a quarrel as to who should pay and go off without anyone paying for it."—Kansas City Journal.

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