ce, I will proceed to sell the
eal estate at public vendue, to
, for cash, at the south front
court house of Jackson coun-
, Missouri, on Thursday, June
the hours of nine o'clock in
ive o'clock in the afternoon of
ll apply the proceeds of said
f the costs and expenses of
ded of trust and to the pay-
ndness secured thereby.
1893.
NELL, Sheriff and Trustee.

SALE—Whereas, Robert J.
certain deed of trust dated
ed for record in the office of the
of Jackson county, Missouri,
March 30th, 1889, and recorded
ok B 344, at page 42, did con-
as trustee, certain real es-
Jackson county, Missouri, and
rs: lot eleven (11), in block
lyn place, an addition to the
w Kansas City), in trust to
ut of one certain promissory
y him, and particularly de-
eed of trust; and, whereas,
ue and unpaid; and, whereas,
id deed of trust, it is provided
absence of the trustee men-
eed of trust from Jack son
the then acting sheriff
county shall be his
trust; and, whereas T. R.
named in said deed of trust,
n Jackson county; and, where-
ell, am now sheriff of Jack-
therefore, at the request of the
note described in said deed of
unt of the non-payment of
roceed to sell the above de-
at public vendue to the high-
h, at the south front door of
ouse of Jackson county, in
ourt, on Thursday, June 22nd,
ours of 9 o'clock in the fore-
in the afternoon of said day,
proceeds of said sale in pay-
and expenses of foreclosing
and to the payment of the in-
l thereby.
1893.
NEILL, Sheriff and Trustee.

L. Dever, by his deed of trust,
8th day of June, 1888, and re-
9th, 1888, in the office of the re-
Jackson county, Missouri, at
., in book No. 153, at page 430,
undersigned trustee the fol-
real estate situate in Jack-
urt, to-wit: All of the south
7), in block twelve (12), of con-
wood, a subdivision of a part of
arter (¼) of section four (4),
e 32, Jackson county, Missouri,
f trust was given to secure a
ase money of the above de-
rust to secure the payment of
er's promissory coupon note
on in said deed of trust de-
ven several instalments of in-
, as represented by the cou-
attached, are past due and un-
has been made in the payment
therefore, notice is hereby
request of the legal holder of
pons, and by virtue of the
ed by said deed of trust, I, the
tee, will on Thursday, the 22nd
and between the hours of 9 a.
that day, proceed to sell the
described at public vendue
lder, for cash, at the west door
tes postoffice building, corner
Mnut streets, in Kansas City,
Mo., to satisfy and pay off said
and the costs of executing this
AMES SCAMMON, Trustee.
SBY & STUBENRAUCH, Attys.

RS' MEETING—Notice is
that the regular annual meet-
olders of the Majors Invest-
will be held at the office of the
an and Trust Company, on the
building situated at the north-
ssouri avenue and Delaware
s City, Jackson county, Mis-
esday, June 7, 1893, at nine
enoon, for the purpose of elect-
rs of said company for the term
ensuing and for the transaction
iness as may legally come be-
GEORGE D. MARCY,
ecretary. President.
1893.

ANSAS CITY
JOURNAL,
cluding the
UNDAY PAPER,
e sent to you,
IL, ONE YEAR,
OR $7.50.
E JOURNAL.

LEARNED TO OBEY ORDERS.

"It was at the battle of Westport when I first learned how well some soldiers love to obey orders," said A. L. Carpenter. "I was nothing but a strip of a boy engaged in the mail service when the battle of Westport took place. About 5 o'clock on that morning the citizens of Kansas City were awakened by the boom of cannons. Shelby and Price were expected by the home guard militia, and the deep roar of the cannon stirred the hearts of the local soldiery.

"Curious to see a battle I saddled a horse and met a young friend, Dwight Thacher, who had made up his mind that he would like to go along. As we went through McGee's addition we met Colonel Kersey Coates coming back from Westport, riding a foaming horse. He had lost his hat, and the old English stirrups were considerably too short for the colonel, but he was making good time, nevertheless. 'They have taken Westport; go back! go back!' yelled the colonel. Boyish like, we pushed ahead, intent on seeing the battle.

"Every now and then the sullen boom of the cannon told us that the battle was still going on. We found ourselves within the ranks. A shell burst above our heads, in an oak tree, and a shower of splinters came down. 'Thacher,' said I, 'we had better turn back. Did you see that shell?' We started to return, but were met by a soldier, who ordered us to the front. In vain we tried to explain that we were sightseers, but we were met by the reply that any man found turning back would be shot on the spot. That settled it, and we were pushed up into the militia ranks. The batteries opened on our right and the roar of the cannon made me wish I had stayed at home. A colonel dashed down the line yelling commands: 'Cavalry fall in; count fours; No. 1 will hold the horses; Nos. 2, 3 and 4 will dismount and march ten paces to the front.'

"The numbering commenced. How anxiously I watched the count, hoping to be No. 1. One, two, three, four, came the numbers down the line, but, alas, I was No. 2 and Thacher was No. 3. No. 1 was a big brawny fellow who had been watching the count as closely as we. Visions of home, etc., flitted through my brain as I inadvertently went down into my pocket for a $2 greenback. I fished the bill out and tendered it to No. 1 to exchange places with me. The roar of the cannon became more frequent. Thacher offered him a $5 bill to exchange places with him. 'Young uns,' replied he, with considerable satisfaction as he saw the batteries plunging by to the front, 'Young uns, I alwnys obey orders.' We were marched the ten paces to the front, formed into files of fours, and at the command, 'Right forward, fours right, guide left,' we marched up behind a battery to give it support. I never saw the big brawny fellow after that, but his assurance that he would obey orders fell like a funeral knell, and I will remember him to my dying day."

GEORGE TODD'S DARING RIDE.

"Narrow escapes were common enough during the late war," remarked an ex-Confederate at Independence, whose recollections of the troublous times of 1861 to 1865 are yet vivid. "Nowhere in the state was there a more intense feeling than in Jackson county. The black flag was always out with Quantrell's band, and one of the leading spirits was George Todd, who followed the notorious leader through many a skirmish and died on one of the numerous battlefields in which the Confederate forces were led by Price. Todd was a Missourian and did what [illegible] to fear. A wife fractured [illegible] with a musket, and a pair of green [illegible] was the undoing of Todd. The green [illegible] was in all probability a good [illegible] of [illegible], and the favorite horse in both [illegible] guiding [illegible] for his [illegible] ability.

"Todd always [illegible] during the battle of the Little Blue river east of Independence [illegible] had committed [illegible] me were Quantrell's men and escape was impossible. My heart sank, for I knew my captors meant what they said. The game started off when I saw George Todd coming up Lexington street in a gallop. 'What are you going to do with that man?' asked Todd of Quantrell. 'Hang him for trying to kill me,' replied Quantrell. 'Hang [illegible] Get down off that horse. I will be d—d if I hang anybody.' I got down and was released. I afterwards ascertained that on the day previous a man named Andy Stewart had shot at Quantrell from the Jones hotel and made a bullet hole in his hat. Quantrell had suspected me upon coming into the town and all the powers on earth could not make him believe that my name was not Stewart until Todd demanded my release.

Getting Into the United States This Summer.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Cholera will have a hard time to get into the United States this summer. Not only will all the sea ports be closed but a line of defenses is being raised along the Canadian borders which will be well nigh impregnable. Heretofore this has been the weakest point in the country's defenses against the invasion of disease, but under the authority given him under the new law, Commissioner of Immigration Stump hopes to make it impossible for cholera to be imported from this direction. He proposes to make the laws restricting immigration at that point as rigid as they are to use to the full the powers conferred upon him by the president.

He has already framed a number of rules of a very radical nature to aid in keeping back the immigrants. One of these directs that the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific and other lines entering the border shall not bring an immigrant into this country after 7 p. m. Up to the present time the tide of immigration has been flowing across the borders, both day and night, and it is said that the most undesirable come over at night when the immigration inspectors are asleep or off duty.

From this time forward there will be an absolute suspension of immigration across the border between the hours of 7 p. m. and sunrise. Another rule of equally radical nature is that the railways crossing the border must provide a special train to be known as the "immigrant train. This must accommodate all immigrants instead of allowing them to scatter themselves on the various passenger trains.

The purpose of this is to expedite the work of inspection. At present the immigrant inspectors are compelled to go aboard every passenger train and do detective work in running out the immigrants.

Under the new system the immigrants will be grouped, or herded, on a single train, so that the inspection can be readily done. It will be necessary, of course, when the immigration traffic is very heavy, to permit this immigrant train to be run in several sections. It is said that the Canadian Pacific railroad has already agreed to bring its immigrants on a single train.

NORTH DAKOTA BANKS CLOSED.

Two Concerns Controlled by One Family Which Were Not Conducted on Sound Principles.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The National Bank of North Dakota, Fargo, N. D., and the First National Bank of Lakota, at Lakota, N. D., were closed to-day on orders issued by Mr. Eckels, comptroller of the currency. Both of these banks were organized by E. Ashley Mears, who was also the organizer of other national banks and of many state banks and other institutions.

His plan, says the comptroller, appears to have been to make loans to the various institutions subscribing to the stock of the two national banks in amounts which, in some cases, exceeded the amount of stock subscribed to by them.

The management of the Fargo bank was ostensibly conducted by a board of five directors, consisting most of the time of E. Ashley Mears, Mrs. M. B. Mears, Mrs. D. C. Mears and Miss L. D. Mears, respectively the wife, the mother and the sister of the president, and one other director who was not a member of the Mears family. This bank owes the treasurer of the United States about $14,000 for money expended by the treasurer in the redemption of the circulating notes of the bank coming into the treasury for redemption, and which that bank has failed to reimburse to the treasurer. The comptroller says the ovtord Examiners Bleuh and Diamond to close these banks, because of the repeated violations of the law on the part of the management and the refusal to pay assessments, thereby producing a condition rendering them insolvent and dangerous as banks of deposit.

Hotel Victoria—first-class in every particular. Take Ninth street cable from Union depot. Every room with bath.

HUMILIATED BY SATOLLI.

Bishop Bonacum, of Nebraska, Ordered to Revoke His Suspension of Father Corbett, of Palmyra.

OMAHA, NEB., May 29.—Right Rev. Bishop Bonacum, of the diocese of Lincoln, has been humiliated by the papal delegate, Manager Satolli. He suspended Father Corbett, of Palmyra, Neb., in the early part of last week and went to Palmyra on Friday to take possession of the church and install Father Smith in the suspended priest's place.

When in Palmyra he received a telegram from Satolli, ordering him to sustend his suspension, which order he very reluctantly obeyed and did not yield until Saturday evening.

Had there been no telegram from the apostolic delegate, and had the bishop attempted to get possession of the church, the congregation was on the ground prepared to resist him, and some of them made angry threats about throwing him over the river. This is the culminating of a long and bitter fight between the bishop and Father Corbett, and is considered in the light of a triumph for the latter. The priest, who has garnered strong support in the bishop's diocese, is a favorite with the people, while the bishop is unpopular. They claim he has violated all church traditions for the ecclesiastic and are prepared to prove their charges. The next move is to be made by Father Corbett, with Bishop Bonacum, of Omaha, presiding, for he was appointed

VIKING HAS BEEN SIGHTED.

Norwegians of Brooklyn and New York Will Welcome Her Royally.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The 10,000 Norwegians of Brooklyn and the 2,000 persons of the same nationality who dwell in New York rejoiced to read yesterday that the Viking ship, under command of Captain Magnus Anderson, has been spoken off St. Johns, Newfoundland, and that all were well on board. The good news incited the two committees to do some hustling, as it is the intention of the Norsemen population to give the Viking ship a right royal reception.

It was originally intended that the Viking should put into New London, Conn., but the Newport cottagers, following the lead of ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, have promised to give the Norsemen such a hearty welcome that the committee has decided that Newport shall have the honor of first entertaining Captain Anderson and his crew of volunteers.

The cost of the Viking and her expedition is about $20,000, all raised by popular subscription in Norway. She is consigned to Christopher Ravn, the Norwegian royal commissioner at the Chicago exposition. The ship, if she encounters no bad weather, ought to arrive at Newport next Saturday or Sunday.

SECRETARY GRESHAM'S DENIAL.

He Says Emphatically That No Threats of Any Character Have Been Made by the Chinese Government.

NEW YORK, May 29.—A special from Washington says Secretary of State Gresham authorizes an emphatic denial of the statement that the Chinese minister had notified the department of state that the Chinese government would retaliate if the Geary expulsion act should be enforced.

Secretary Gresham called at the White house this morning and was in close conference with the president for several hours. At 1 o'clock the president went down into the East room and shook hands with about 200 callers. In the meantime Secretary Gresham waited in the cabinet room to resume his conference with the president.

While thus waiting a reporter was admitted to the cabinet room to interview Secretary Gresham on the Chinese question. He said he read the statement of Mr. Ashton, one of the attorneys in the Chinese case, which appeared in the morning papers, and he was very much surprised at the language used.

He said that the report of the interview between the secretary of state and the Chinese minister relative to the decision of the supreme court on the Geary law was pleasant and friendly, and not one word or intimation of a threat on the part of the Chinese government was used during that interview. He said no verbal or written statement from the Chinese government has since been received at the department of state to indicate that they propose retaliation.

"As a matter of fact, the subject has remained passive for some time past, and there is no occasion for agitating it at this time."

"Have any steps been taken to enforce the Geary law?"

"The enforcement of the law," replied Secretary Gresham, "is in the hands of the secretary of the treasury. So far as I am informed I don't believe any action has yet been taken."

Duchess of Sutherland Released.

LONDON, May 29.—The dowager Duchess of Sutherland, who was sentenced on the 18th of April last, by Sir Francis Jeune, in the probate divisions of the high court, to pay a fine of £250 and to be imprisoned for six weeks, for having destroyed a document which she was permitted to examine by order of the court, and which related to the pending contest over the will of the late Duke of Sutherland, was up day released.

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A SPECIALTY Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Syphilis permanently cured in 15 to 35 days. You can be treated at home for the same price and the same guarantee, with those who prefer to come here. We will contract to cure them of Blood Poison and pay expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bill, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary Blood Poison that we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. The danger has always been the use of the many worthless preparations of Mercury and Potash, which ruin the constitution. Secondary Blood Poison is the most terrible form of blood disease. It can be cured in a few days by our Special Blood Remedy. Don't delay. Don't use Mercury or Potash. Don't be humbugged. Don't be deceived. Don't be persuaded to take anything else. Don't be afraid to write us. Don't be afraid to come. Don't be afraid to stay away from home. Don't be afraid to spend your money. Don't be afraid to do anything that will cure you. Don't be afraid to do anything that will cure you. Don't be afraid to do anything that will cure you.

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CHICAGO, May 29.—T
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