County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1894.

NO. 35.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE house committee on pensions has voted to report to the house a bill increasing the rates of all pensioners of the Mexican war and Indian war from \$8 to \$12 a month.

THE entrance of Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee, into the house for the first time after his long illness was the signal for a spontaneous outburst of applause. In an instant the business of the house was suspended and members flocked around the West Virginian to welcome him back to congress and congratulate him on his recovery.

A DELEGATION of Osages went to Washington to insist that congress authorize the Dawes commission to treat with the Osages for the purpose of tak-

ing land in severalty.

CHAIRMAN McGANN, of the labor committee of the house has reported favorably the bill to make the first Monday in September a legal holiday, to be known as Labor day.

Col. W. P. C. Breckinridge has filed his appeal bond. The bond is for \$100 and the defendant's brother, Joseph C. Breckinridge, appears as surety. It is hardly probable the case will be heard before next fall.

A BILL to provide for coinage at the branch mint at Denver, Col., has been introduced by Representative Pence. It appropriates \$600,000 for the construction of the necessary plant.

THE clerks of Senators Kyle and Hunton, it is alleged, have received intimation that a money consideration could be secured for the votes of their chiefs against the tariff bill. Senator Kyle was offered \$14,000 and Senator Hunton \$25,000.

Two important projects for the in-land ship canals have been favorably acted upon by the house committee on railways and canals. Appropriations were voted for surveys for a canal to connect the Hudson river and the great lakes and for one between the Ohio river and Lake Erie.

A WASHINGTON special says that Senator Hill has been at work on an entirely new tariff bill to be substituted for the so-called senate compromise tariff bills and he will boldly demand its acceptance.

REPRESENTATIVE DUNPHY, of New York, had a hearing before the house rules committee on his resolution to investigate naval armor plate frauds. He said the frauds for which the government had already assessed the Carnegie company \$140,000 occurred between November, 1892, and September, 1893. The same class of evidence, he said, showed that similar irregularities occurred prior to November, 1892, and subsequent to September, 1893.

ONE hundred buildings were destroyed by fire in Boston on the 15th and more than 2,000 people were rendered homeless. Several persons were injured, but none fatally. The loss will reach over \$1,000,000.

CONGRESSMEN JOHN DALZELL and William A. Stone were renominated without opposition for congress by the conventions of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Pennsylvania districts re-

PAWTUCKETT, R. I., was illuminated the other night by the blaze from fully 50,000 tons of coal consumed by the disastrous fire on the river front. A conservative estimate of the loss is

FIRE started in a wooden building on the 16th at New York known as "Jones Woods" and spread over four blocks, causing over \$200,000 damage. Fifty horses were burned to death and a number of persons injured.

FIRE starting in the United States appraiser's office at Boston and extending to the bonded warehouse caused a loss to the government of about \$150. 000. The damage to the building will be \$25,000. Adjacent buildings were damaged to the extent of \$30,000.

In Pittsburgh, Pa., Mrs. Annie Komentzky, a Polish Jewess, and her 2year-old babe were fatally burned by the explosion of an oil can. The woman poured oil into the stove to start the fire and the explosion followed. ALL the foreigners employed by the

Rainey Coke Co. at Uniontown, Pa., have been discharged and their places will be filled by southern negroes. CLEARING house returns for the week

ended May 18 showed an average decrease as compared with the corre sponding week of last year of 27.6; in New York the decrease was 33.7; out-

THE Tammany society met on the 18th at the wigwam and made Maj. Gilroy grand sachem for one year.

Dun's review of trade for the week ended the 18th said that obstacles to improvement to business do not lessen, yet the recuperating ability of the country is surprisingly great under the circumstances and the volume of business transacted is large

THE celebration at Breeze Cottage. L. I., by the Society of Colonial Dames of the 201st anniversary of the establishment of the first post office in America, was a notable affair, including

many prominent people. THE Presbyterian general assembly's biennial session began at Saratoga, N.

Y., on the 17th. THE order of Tonti has assigned to Francis Schunkbrown and the Land Title and Trust of Philadelphia. The assets are about \$1,250,000. The funds of the order are held in Philadelphia. stead. THE WEST.

THE republican territorial convention at Oklahoma City renominated Dennis Flynn for congress by acclama-

A SEVERE storm at Stillwater, Minn., ble damage, streets being washed out badly. Several houses fell into a gully 30 feet deep. The yards and shops of the state penitentiary were flooded. There will be no trains for several days, all the railroad tracks being badly washed out.

guilty of contempt of court in refusing to produce for the grand jury's use ballots as ordered by the court, fined them \$1,000 each and ordered them to be com- of the trestle. mitted to jail until the fines should be paid.

wrecked by dynamite and an attempt on board of her being drowned. made to fire another similar building. The trouble is attributed to the opposition to the sale of liquor in the vil-

A CYCLONE passed over Kunkle, O., killing five persons and fatally injuring two others. A great deal of damage was done to property, houses being blown down and fences and trees car-

OFFICIALS of the Grand Trunk announced on the Chicago board of trade that pending a settlement of the coal strikes no more grain would be received for shipment.

THE Rush river valley, Minnesota, was a scene of complete devastation on the 17th, and buildings not washed away by the floods were in many instances ruined and covered up with mud. Merchandise stocks in several stores were a total loss. The loss will reach \$100,000 or more.

THE road from Sonora, Cal., up to Strawberry station, a distance of 32 miles, was lined with dead sheep on the 17th, through a snow and wind storm that prevailed in that section. At one place 4,000 sheep were found frozen to death in one heap where they had tried to find shelter among the trees. The snow was 2 feet deep on top of them.

THE storm which swept over Lake Michigan on the 18th was the most disastrous one for years. Eight vessels were driven ashore within the city limits of Chicago and ten men of their crews are known to be drowned and the boats and cargoes utterly lost. The shore for a distance of forty miles was strewn with wrecks.

IN Cleveland, O., the miners held a

final consultation on the 18th, at which it was decided to continue the fight until the operators agree to restore the old scale.

THE limit set by the miners' union in the Cœur d'Alene (Ida.) region for all non-union men to join the union or quit work expired on the 18th. Afwork expired fairs there have assumed an ugly look. Gov. McConnell has been advised that serious trouble is imminent and that the militia is powerless.

THE main building of the Hillsboro, O., Female college burned recently. Loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$10,000.

THE SOUTH.

REPORTS from conventions and primaries throughout Alabama settle the democratic nomination for governor in favor of Congressman Oates. Returns from counties show that enough legislative nominees are instructed for Senator Morgan to make his re-election an absolute certainty.

REPORTS come from Arkansas that locusts are abundant, and many fruit growers are making inquiries regarding their destruction and their probable damage to fruit and crops of the commissioner of agriculture, who says he does not anticipate any serious ravages from them this year.

THE great international regatta at Austin, Tex., witnessed its third day of imposing ceremonies. The cost of conunprecedented success on the 17th by structing it was over \$75,000,000. the grand final three-mile heat with turn, a single scull, purses aggregating \$2,100, the first prize being \$1,000. The entries were John Gaudaur, of Ontario; city on the 21st. Henry Peterson and Ed Durnan, of To-Hosmer, of Boston, and Ed Rogers, of Jake Gaudaur broke the world's record last year, rowing over this same course of the robbers was shot off his horse in 19:06. This year he made it in 19:01%, and captured. The other made good Peterson's time being 19:021/4.

THE best people of Lexington and Fayette county, Ky., including several hundred ladies, turned out on the 14th to the anti-Breckinridge meeting at the opera house. There were no hood- altv. lums present and the meeting, from a standpoint of morality, was a tremendous success. The opera house was filled and 500 people were turned

The other night lightning struck the barn of James L. Boswell, near the capitol grounds. Carrollton, Ky., and destroyed the same, together with seven finely-bred explosion of a boiler used in drilling horses. Among the horses was the rocks at New York on the 21st. The standard-bred stallion General Lane, for which \$6,000 had been refused. The total loss is about \$10,000; insurance, \$1,650 on horses.

THE Kentucky Derby was won by E. Leigh's colt Chant; time (11/2 miles), 2:41; value of stake, \$4,020.

Lexington, Ky., asking Col. Breckinridge to withdraw from the race for reelection to congress from the Ashland bers' salaries had been repealed. district, has been forwarded to Washington. It bore the signatures of a says that owing to a long commercial score of old friends of Col. Breckin- dispute between the Italian minister ridge who want some other man in his and Persia, a rupture between Italy

PETER JACKSON, the colored pugilist, scores Corbett for refusing to give him a satisfactory answer as to the exact date on which he is willing to battle. Jackson says he will meet Corbett in on the night of the 15th did considera- public or private for \$20,000; is willing to fight in a twelve foot ring, and will go to England or fight here. He is also willing to postpone the date from June to July or August.

THE new tunnel through the Palisades, built by the Susquehanna & Western railroad, costing \$3,000,000, is JUDGE CHETLAIN, of Chicago, found Election Commissioners W. A. Hutchings, Henry Schomer and P. H. Keenan nel is nearly 2 miles long. Work was begun on it about eighteen months ago. Twelve Italians were killed about six months ago by the falling of a part

THE cutter Valkyrie, formerly owned by Lord Dunraven, after which the A COLD storage building, recently famous Valkyrie was name i, has foun-erected at Meadow Lake, Minn., was dered off the coast of Africa, all those

To raise funds for the support of the Pullman strikers, the American Railway union, it is said, will assess each of its 380,000 members 3 cents per week. THE United States consul-general at Berlin, William Hayden Edwards, died there on the 15th of brain fever.

A LARGE party is organizing at San Salvador and in Guatemala and Honduras to agitate in favor of annexation to Mexico. Another party in Honduras and Nicaragua prefers a British protectorate. Many families are emigrating.

A DESPERATE fight has taken place between the police and a mob of anarchists who were parading the streets of Roubax, France, shouting, "Vive l'Internationale" and "A Bas la France.

AT the secret consistory at Rome on the 17th the following prelates were created cardinals: Mgr. Sanchay Pervas, archbishop of Valentia, Spain; Mgr. Ferrari, the new archbishop of Milan; Mgr. Leomapa, the new archbishop of Bologna; Mgr. Mauri, arch-bishop of Ferrara; Mgr. Zegna, assessor of the holy office and a cousin of the pope; Father Steinhuber, the celebrated Jerman member of the society of Jesus.

left the provinces of Kherson and Volhynia, Russia, for America to seek an asylum from religious persecution. As the vessel on which they embarked left Libau the emigrants sang a psalm which was heard for some time after the vessel had left the harbor and greatly affected the crowd on the dock.

ONE hundred German Baptists have

THE upper house of the Bavarian diet, after two secret sittings, has agreed to the proposal to place the insane king, Otto, of Bavaria, under guardianship and to transfer the crown to the regent and heir presumptive, Prince Luitpold. It was believed that the deputies would give their assent to this proceeding.

THE failures for the week ended May 18 were 220 in the United States, against 247 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 14 last year.

THE LATEST.

ALL the carpenters and mill hands in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport have been ordered on a strike by a mass meeting attended by over 1,000 men because the boss carpenters have refused to agree to pay \$2.50 for eight hours or \$3 for nine hours with an hour less on Saturday. Nearly 5,000 men are affected. In Peru, Ind., William Seiwert, his

wife and five children were dangerously ill from the effects of trichinosis in packing-house sausage, which they had eaten. Three of the children were reported in a critical condition.

Six anarchists, convicted of complicity in the attempt of Pallas to assassinate Gen. Campos, were executed at Barcelona on the 21st.

QUEEN VICTORIA formally opened the Manchester ship canal on the 21st with

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and thirty other New York millionaires opened their pawnshop for the poor in that

THERE was a desperate running fight ronto; John Teemer, of St. Louis, George in Yukon, Ok., between two men, supposed train robbers and members of Saratogo. This race is the one in which the Dalton gang, and a posse which was organized for their pursuit. One

> SECRETARY SMITH, of the interior de partment, has appointed a commission to treat with the Osage Indians, with a view of allotting their lands in sever

JUDGE MILLER, of the Washington police court, sentenced Coxey, Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones to twenty days' imprisonment in jail for displaying a banner in the capitol grounds and \$5 fine for trespassing on

SEVEN persons were injured by the boiler, which weighed three tons, was blown 75 feet into the air and went through the roof and two floors of a stable, landing among thirty horses.

In the senate on the 21st the metal schedule of the tariff bill was taken up. The house considered the legislative THE petition that was gotten up at appropriation bill and an amendment was passed declaring that the section which allowed the docking of mem-

A DISPATCH from Teheran, Persia and Persia is imminent

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The republican convention of the Fifth district nominated W. A. Calderhead, of Marshall county, for congress. The latest is that farm hands in one or two of the counties of the state have struck for an advance of \$4 per month. Farmers say they have no trouble in securing men to take the places of those who do not wish to work.

A state meeting of physicians was recently held at Topeka to consider changes in the law governing the practice of medicine. It is desired to submit certain amendments to the legislature which will give legitimate practitioners and the public ample protec-

The straight-out democratic convention of the Seventh congressional district met at Hutchinson on the 16th and after a long discussion decided to adjourn subject to the call of the chairman, W. F. Pettillon. The object of this was to await the action of the state convention and of the fusion democrats of the district.

At the hearing of the rate question before the railroad commissioners at Topeka all the railroad attorneys present withdrew and decided to pay no further attention to it. State Senator Leedy appeared for the petitioners and held that the board had the power to fix a schedule of rates on all classes of freight handled by the railroads in the state. This the attorneys for the roads denied, and upon Mr. Leedy's persistence they left the room and will fight

any action the board takes in the courts. In the United States court at Fort Scott the other day the attorney for the coal miners of southwest Missouri and southeast Kansas sought to have the injunction granted by Judge Foster last fall to restrain the miners from forcing other miners to strike and from damaging the companies' property in any way dissolved, but after long argument Judge Williams finally overruled it. In his decision the court remarked that if the defendants were law abiding citizens the order of the court was of no consequence, but if they were not it should stand to protect the coal com-

The grand lodge Knights of Pythias, at its recent meeting in Leavenworth, elected officers as follows: Grand chancellor, Pope C. Loomis, Fort Scott; grand vice chancellor, C. E. Elliott, Wellington; grand prelate, R. M. McGonigle, Colby; grand keeper of records and seal, G. J. Neubert, of Kansas City; grand master of exchequer, F. S. Larrabee, Stafford; grand master-at-arms, J. H. Weigand, Leavenworth; grand inner guard, W. A. S. Bird, Topeka; grand outer guard, W. H. Swartzel, Parsons. The report of the master of finance showed the cash balance on hand May 1, 1893, was \$7,-606.80, the receipts, including the balance, amounting to \$19,746.33.

Robert Kane, an employe of Abernathy's furniture factory, was shot and instantly killed in Foran's saloon in Leavenworth the other day by Barney Fitzsimmons, the bartender. It was said to be the result of an old grudge. While the body of the murdered man was being taken to his home in the patrol wagon by three policemen, Charles Reed, a colored youth about 20 years of age, was seen running along the street pursued by a man. The police jumped from the wagon and joined in the chase, calling on Reed to halt. Policeman Talbot shot at him, inflicting a serious wound in the hip. The colored people held a meeting and severely denounced the action of the popolice.

The complete list of awards at the Hutchinson musical jubilee were as follows: Mixed chorus, first prize, \$500, Emporia; second, \$250, Newton; third, \$150, Anthony. Ladies' chorus, \$100, and male chorus, \$100, Newton. Male quartette, \$25, Newton. Vocal \$25, Mrs. Whiteside and Mrs. Wall, Hutchinson. Soprano solo, \$50, Mrs. Parkhurst, Topeka. Alto solo, \$50. Miss Gertrude Wyatt, Topeke. Bass solo, \$50, H. V. Hinckley, Topeka. Tenor solo, \$50, H. L. Shirer, Topeka. Piano, \$50, Miss Kate Blunt, Leavenworth; Piano duet, \$25, Mrs. McCoy and Mrs. Strong, Wichita; Violin, \$50, Prof. Gosa Dome, Salina. Cornet, \$25, John Davis, Valley Falls. Pipe organ, \$50, divided between Mrs. Lund, of Lindsborg, and Miss Scott, of Hutchinson. Orchestra, no contest, one-half given to Emporia, \$50.

In the United States court at Wichita Judge Williams rendered an important decision the other day. It was the case from Wyandotte county in which the holders of certificates issued under the Buchan road law sought to recover from the county. This law authorized the resident land holders within a half mile on either side of the road to petition the county commissioners for the improvement of the road, and the commissioners were authorized to appoint three road commissioners to take charge of the work. In payment for the improvement these road commissioners were authorized to issue certificates for the whole improvement, twothirds of the cost of which they were to assess against the land in the halfmile district and one-third was to be paid by taxation upon the county at The court held the law under large. The court held the law under which they were issued unconstitutional on the ground that the legislature had no power to delegate the taxing power to the commissioners. There were about \$500,000 of these certificates due, which the taxpayers fought on the ground that they were illegal.

STRIKE IS ENDED.

Trouble in Southeastern Kansas District Has Been Terminated. PITTSBURG, Kan., May 21.—The prospective general strike in the southeastern Kansas district was brought to a sudden termination Saturday afternoon at a called meeting of the arbitrating board held at the Hotel Stillwell. This meeting was in session from 1:30 to 5:30, when the trouble was arbitrated upon the sliding-scale schedule, based upon mine-run coal, for 871/2 cents in summer for screened lump coal and \$1 in winter. This practically amounts to the same schedule as was used before the strike last summer. It is an advanage to good miners, but of no use to poor ones. This will include all mines

will be satisfactory to all the mines in both Cherokee and Crawford counties, The Kansas & Texas was not in the neeting, and it is not known what action they will take in the matter. It is understood that, although the Western Coal & Mining Co. was not represented, it will abide by the result of the meet-

in the district except the Kansas &

Texas and Santa Fe. It is almost

equivalent to the Santa Fe prices and

Regarding the pay day, it was agreed by the board to make it twice a month after August 1. The contract on the above schedule runs from May 21, 1894, to May 21, 1895.

FUNSTON AND BUCHAN FIRM. Neither of the Second Kansas Leaders Will Give Way.

OLATHE, Kan., May 20.—There is less possibility of a compromise of the republican congressional convention now than there was yesterday. Funston and Buchan, who hold the controlling votes between them, obstinately refuse to listen to any compromise proposi-tions, but are holding their delegates moderately firm in line. Each declares that he proposes to remain in the field

was taken without result and the convention adjourned until Tuesday. The last ballot stood: Funston, 39; Buchan, 39; Howard, 21; Parker, 14; Smart, 13.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

Terrible Results of a Quarrel at a Dance in an Austrian Town. VIENNNA, May 21.—During a dance in the village of Schutzen, near Oedenburg, a quarrel arose between some of the young men present about some women. A gendarme ihtervened, whereupon the young men surrounded him in a threatening manner.
The officer believed that his life was in danger and drew revolver and the crowd. His bullets struck and killed four of the young men and a girl. This caused the wildest excitement and the infuriated crowd set upon the gendarme, kicking him until life was extinct. The village is terribly excited over the affair and fur-

HUNTING THE TAYLORS.

ther trouble is apprehended.

The Search for the Butchers of the Meeks Family Continued. NOVINGER, Mo., May 21.-The man hunt for the outlawed Taylor brothers still continues almost literally day and night. The men had but three hours, rest between Friday's work and Saturday's, yet the fugitive brothers are, however, still at large. At 8 o'clock Saturday night the whole hunt was called here from Greencastle, 14 miles away, and the hounds were sent on a hot track just reported, the chase continued till nearly 3 Sunday morning when the scent was lost at the Chariton

Philadelphia Fire.

PHILADEPHIA, May 21. - Fire consumed \$525,000 worth of store property yesterday in the heart of the business section of the city. The flames were discovered about 12:30 o'clock in the cellar of the store of the Julius Sichel Co., dealers in dry goods and millinery, 50, 52 and 54 North Eighth street and 806 Arch street. Before the fire department arrived the flames had communicated with the upper floors through an elevator shaft, and the entire property was gutted. The fire quickly spread to the whole-

sale millinery and straw goods establishment of L. Dannenbaum's Son & Co., adjoining on Arch street, and their stock and building were destroyed. Death by the Guillotine. PARIS, May 21.-Emile Henry, the

anarchist, was executed this morning at daybreak. The walk to the guillotine was exceedingly short. Here he was seized by the assistants of Deibler and bound to the bascule. Then there was a flash as the knife dropped. At the same moment Henry cried out, "Vive l'anarchie." and then there was silence, and the head of the anarchist dropped into the basket in front of the

guillotine. Kentucky Snowstorm.

SOMERSET, Ky., May 21 .- A wet snow, over 6 inches deep, was found covering everything yesterday morning. It began falling rapidly about midnight and continued long after daybreak. The thermometer has not been lower than 38 degrees. A May snow was never known before in this section. This one extends south to Chattanooga,

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Proceedings of the Week Brieff

Given.

AFTER one hour devoted to routine and other AFTER one hour devoted to routine and other business of little importance the senate on the 14th entered upon the seventh week of the tariff debate, the sugar schedule being under consideration most of the day... The house was engaged in District of Columbia business. A small sensation was brought about by a negro man rising in the gallery and addressing the speaker and declaring that the Lord had directed him to appear and speak in favor of the Coxey bill. The negro was ejected and consideration of appropriation bills resumed.

sideration of appropriation bills resumed.

WHEN the senate met on the 15th Mr. Allen
(Neb.) offered a resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information as to the retary of the treasury for information as to the total number of persons engaged in the protected industries, and other statistics as to wages, the number of native citizens and aliens employed, etc. The resolution went over. The tariff debate was then resumed and continued until adjournment.... In the house a bill was reported from the labor committee making labor day a national holiday. The naval appropriation bill was then taken up and considered in committee of the whole and at 2 o'clock the bill passed. The remainder of the o'clock the bill passed. The remainder of the day was occupied in considering the agricult-ural bill.

In the senate on the 16th Mr. Allen's resolu-tion calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information as to the number of persons directly affected by protective duties and by competition with the foreign laborers in the United States was discussed until 12 o'clock. Mr. Lodge offered a resolution for the investigation of charges made of offers to bribe senators, and the tariff debate was resumed. At 6 o'clock the senate went into executive session. The the senate went into executive session...The house passed the bill for the validation of affi-davits made before United States commissioners in all land entries, and the labor committee reported the joint resolution for an investiga-tion of the industrial depression. The house then went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the agricultural bill. At 5 o'clock the committee rose and the house ad-

journed. On the 17th the senate had an interesting discussion upon the resolution of Mr. Lodge for an investigation of the charges of attempt-ed bribery of senators by the sugar trust. Mr. Lodge spoke in severe terms about any at-tempt to bribe senators and said the matter should be fully investigated. Other senators took part and several amendments made to the resolution by which it was made a "veritable drag net," and as amended was adopted. It provides for a committee of five senators to that he proposes to remain in the field as long as the other, even if the convention should remain in session all summer.

Funston is willing that the convention should adjourn sine die, so that he may take his chances again before the may take his chances again before the people of the district, but no other delegation will join him, hence he is unable to adjourn the convention.

Saturday afternoon the 529th ballot

THE senate continued the consideration of the tariff bill on the 18th without any filibustering, an agreement having been reached that after Monday there should be longer daily sessions. At 4:50 o'clock, after adopting Mr. Morgan's resolution calling upon the attorney-general as to the existence of a sugar trust the senate went into executive session... The house had under consideration the legislative appropriation bill which was considered until recess. The evening session was devoted to pension bills and the house adjourned until

Monday.

THE senate further discussed the tariff bill on the 19th and made but little progress. Mr. Gallinger continued his "serial". Several unimportant bills were passed and at 4:05 the senate adjourned until Monday....The house was not in session.

A Novel Trap.

A short time ago a hunter found, in patch of woods in Connecticut, eleven arge black snakes tied up in hard knots and stone dead. Two telegraph wires ran through the woods overhead, and a few days before there had been a heavy blast set off in a quarry near by. This broke down the wires, and started a colony of black snakes from their slumbers in a neighboring ledge. One of the wires was crossed in a distant city by a trolley wire and hence the broken wires, which lay near the snakes' den, made a death trap. When the snakes came to the wires trailing on the ground, one after another crossed over them, touching the ends of both wires at the same time. They thus "short circuited" them, and received a shock which caused death. Immediately upon being shocked, each snake curled up in a hard knot, thus opening the circuit and setting the trap again .- Golden Days.

Making Free with the Language. "You wish five dollars for the translation we printed last week?" roared "How do you make that "Why, sir," said the spring poet, run-

locks, "that strikes me as a very reasonable figure." "But you yourself wrote beneath the heading, just before your own name,

ning his fingers through his ample

'A free translation.' "But that meant that it was translated with a certain amount of freedom from the author's style."

"Oh, well, you will do well to translate yourself with a certain amount of freedom from your present style to the street, or I shall not be answerable for the consequences, especially as our usual variety in style lacks an obituary to make it complete."-Toledo Blade.

Why He Rested.

"Did ye ever stop ter think," said Meandering Mike, "'bout this world's turnin' on its axis once every twentyfour hours?

"Course I have," replied Plodding Pete.

"It's mighty fast travel-so fast tha, it don't seem wuth while tryin' ter improve on it. Er feller thet ain't contented ter jes' sit down an' slide with the earth at that rate of speed is so hard ter satisfy that his opinion ain't wuth listenin' to."-Washington Star.

A Noteworthy Combination.

"Don't you consider that young woman's behavior very extraordinary?" 'Yes; she doesn't pay much attention

to the conventionalities, but she is

worth over a million." "Ah, I see. Bad form, but a good figure."-Detroit Free Press.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS.

This little girl is very poor; She has troubles, she finds, she can scarce

And yet, my dear, she has playthings plenty-Doils as many as two-and-twenty, Houses and arks and picture-books, Something pretty wherever she looks. But half the time she's puzzled to know What to do with the wonderful show, Tired of dollies two-and-twenty. And bored with her various toys aplenty.

That little girl is very rich.
With an old doll like a perfect witch.
A broken chair and a bit of delf. And a wee cracked cup on the closet shelf.
She can play with only a row of pins;
Houses and gardens, arks and inus. She makes with her chubby fingers small And she never asks for a toy at all. Unseen around her the fairies stray Giving her bright thoughts every day.

Poor little girl and rich little girl. How nice it would be if in Time's swift whirl You could—perhaps not change your places, But catch a glimpse of each other's faces. For each to the other could something give, Which would make the child life sweeter

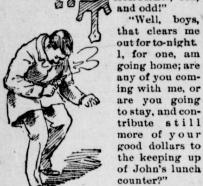
live, For both could give and both could share Something the other had to spare.

-M. E. Sangster, in Harper's Young People.

THE LAST DEBT.

BY GRAHAM SHAW.

[Copyright, 1894, by the Author.] HIRTEEN, red, and odd!"



going home; are any of you coming with me, or are you going to stay, and conmore of your good dollars to the keeping up of John's lunch counter?" "Thanks, no,

awfully obliged for the offer, but I've still got plenty with me. You know I have made it a rule never to lose

ting-and as that much has gone. I stop for to-night."
"You're coming too? That's good. If you fellows are not tired, let's stop in at my rooms for a few minutes. I've got some whisky there that I'd like to have your opinion on.

more than twenty-five dollars at a sit-

"Yes, it is good whisky, isn't it? I laid in quite a stock of it some years ago and it has been mellowing ever since. Fill up again, don't be afraid of whisky like this; there's not a headache in a hogshead of it. It's a great comforter when one has had the bad luck to drop money on the roulette board. Have I ever lost much? Why yes, I dropped quite a pile one night several years ago, and since then, as you see, I've never ventured much. I had a rather curious experience that night, too. Tell you about it? Why, certainly, if you're sure it won't bore

"One night, about six years ago, I went around to Baley's for the first time and with quite a wad. I was a youngster then, had more money than experience-and was poor at that. There were a good many there that night, and the roulette wheel was crowded, but I finally managed to slip into a seat. At first I paid little attention to anything but the game. Soon, however, my attention was attracted by the strange actions of a man on my right, and I could not help but watch him. He had apparently been winning heavily, for there were large stacks of chips in front of him, representing, perhaps, five or six thousand dollars. But, despite the large sum he had before him, I could not help fancying that the man had lost; for his face was drawn in a tense agony, and he played with the feverish recklessness of one who is risking his last dollar. His play, as I said, was reckless to a degree, and absolutely without sys-Now, he would have over a thousand dollars scattered about the board, again, only one or two chips. When he won his eyes would light up with a gleam of hope almost maniacal In its intensity; if he lost, his face would turn fairly livid, and there would be a rattle in his throat as if he were in his death agony. Every few moments he would anxiously count



HE WAS STANDING BAREHEADED.

over the chips in front of him, cursing bitterly as he did so. And I noticed that, in spite of his reckless play, the amount of his winnings remained about the same. Sometimes, almost half would be swept away, but he would win it back again almost in-stantly—though beyond a certain point

he seemed unable to go. I, however, had no such luck. My pile melted away slowly but surely, with here and there a slight winningjust enough to keep me going, but not ough to enable me to stop a winner; and, at that time, I was too poor to be willing to stop a loser. At last I was reduced to ten dollars, and was about so lay it on the red, when a man hurgied in and whispered a few words to

the croupier. He had been about to spin the roulette but stopped.

"'Gentlemen,' said he, 'please take your mouey off the board and cash in your chips at once. Information has just come that we may expect a visit from our friends, the police, and the game is closed for to-night.'

"A scene of confusion at once ensued, each man being anxious to cash his chips and make his departure, knowing that, should 'his friends the police' make a visit, he would be forced to return their call.

"For my part, having no chips, I turned to see how my neighbor was coming out. To my surprise he made no attempt to cash in, but sat there staring into vacancy with such a ghastly look on his face, that, for a moment, I thought he had died in his chair. By this time he and I were the only 'guests' left, and the croupier, turning to him, said:

" 'Hurry, sir, if you please. We have but a few seconds to spare. How much do you want?'

"The man rose, and, gazing wildly at the now deserted table, gasped: 'For God's sake, just one more turn of the wheel-just one-or I am ruined." " 'Can't do it, sir. Orders are to stop the game at once. Besides, you shouldn't mind cashing in-you must have won five thousand, at the least. Where are your chips-ten-twentyfifty-hundred-hundred and twentysix-that's right. Here you are, sir, sixty-three hundred. Good night, sir.'

"As we reached the street I turned and looked at my companion. He was standing bareheaded, with such a look of unutterable misery on his face as I hope never again to see on man. Some impulse prompted me to speak to him, and I asked him-clumsily enough, I'm afraid-if he had lost much.

"'Lost,' he said, vacantly; 'no, I won. I won about six thousand dollars, I believe.

"'You are lucky.' "'Lucky!' and he gave a short, mirthless laugh. 'Did you say lucky? My God! had I but won four thousand more I would indeed have been lucky; but now I am ruined. Ruined; do you hear, ruined!'

"His manner was so strange that I dared not express sympathy, but could only mumble out something about 'taking a drink.' He accepted my invitation, and we went into a saloon close by. A bottle of brandy was ordered, for which he insisted on paying, saying that, as he had won and I lost, it was his right. 'Besides,' said he, bitterly, 'the money I won to-night is too little to be of any use to me. I may

as well spend it.' "'Six thousand no use to you!' I cried. 'You must be rich, indeed, to treat a sum like that so cavalierly.'

"He poured out a great drink of the brandy, and, gulping it down as if it



PRESSED IT TO HIS TEMPLE.

were water, took from his pocket the roll of bills and laid it on the table before him.

" 'No, the money is of no use to me am the paying teller of the Fourth national bank. Last night I took from the safe ten thousand dollars, thinking that, by buying certain stock, I would make my fortune in a day and be able to return the money before its absence was noticed. I lost, of course,' and he laughed, 'all of my own as well. I turned to the safe by to-morrow morning at nine, its loss would be discovered and I ruined. To-night I took my last hundred to Baly's in the vain hope know. So, you see, six thousand dollars is no more good to me than six hundred. I need ten thousand or nothneed it. Take the money. It is noth-

ing to me.' hand, and suddenly drawing a revolver | wealth behind it. pressed it to his temple. Before 1 could interfere it was all over; he lay nia is unique, no similar organization dead at my feet, the pistol clasped in has ever applied itself to such

"I was arrested, of course, but, on the evidence of the waiter, who had ties) has thus far been seen the shot fired, was discharged at than \$11,000, and it is estimated that once.

that to the bank next day, and ex- proffered and declined. It is eminently plained things to the president. The a work for the people, by the people, matter was never made public-the free from political, sectional or class coroner's verdict was 'temporary in- bias, its members are content to serve sanity.' And right, too, for the poor their fellow citizens without fee or redevil must have been insane.

"As for me, I stayed in town all that wenty-five.

"What, are you going? I'm afraid I've bored you awfully. Good night, boys, good night."

Stub Ends of Thought. No man can buy the sunshine. People talk little ills into great ones,

but seldom talk little goods into great There are no busybodies in Heaven Much harm is done by people who think they are doing what is right.

Cupid is not a calculator. It is hard lines to win a woman with bonbons for a year and feed her on

bread and butter for a lifetime. Love is a spontaneous combustion. Charity is the main prop to religion. -Detroit Free Press.

TAX REFORM STUDIES.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

[These "Studies" aim to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariff). They agitate a subject connected with nearly every social question, and seek for the best system of taxation. Land owners especially should be interested, as the principal benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Write your opinions briefly. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.]

THE THEORY OF LISTING BILLS.

A Fallacy sat on a statesman's knee And asked, with a glance askew:
"What do you think in your heart of me, And what am I worth to you?'

The statesman-being alone-spoke free: "Don't publish this interview.

You are worth a great many votes to me, But I den't think much of you

The Fallacy hopped from the aged knee And winked as she said adieu.
"If voters were thinkers and saw through me,
They would think still less of you." -Pall Mall Budget

The Pennsylvania Idea of Taxation. The Tribune presented a careful, but brief, report of the interesting address delivered by Hon. Joseph D. Weeks, president of the Pennsylvania Tax conference, before the Manufacturers' association and the guests of the association, at the Grand hotel.

The central ideas of Mr. Weeks' address are forcefully applicable to Ohio land. conditions.

The speaker set forth: 1. General dissatisfaction with existing methods.

2. A general readiness upon the part of individuals and classes to contribute their fair share to maintenance of publie service if convinced that what is demanded of them is not more than their ly, and it never bears a burden, howfair allotment.

The impracticability of enforcing to a customer. ideal theories of taxation, "taxation of all property at its full value in money, and at uniform rates," may be an ideal theory.

reason of the resistance encountered in physical and social conditions.

4. The fallacy of promulgating theortrolling facts. 5. The futility of efforts by tax com-

missioners, their reports and recommendations always being ignored by the legislature. 6. The idea of a conference embrac-

manufacture and commerce, transportation, government. [Why are the professions omitted?

Do not lawyers, doctors, editors, etc., pay taxes at least in their rent and prices of goods?—Ed. T. R.] AGRICULTUE-Represented by the

five members of the State Grange's committee on legislation. LABOR-Represented by five members selected by the chief officers of the

knights of labor and of the amalgamated associations. MINING—Represented by five members selected by leading mining associ-

MANUFACTURE and COMMERCE-Represented by five leading business men, territorially distributed.

TRANSPORTATION - Represented by five executive officers chosen by the railway corporations of the state. GOVERNMENT-Represented by five county commissioners of the state, constituting a representative body of thirty members, whose recommendations

of law-makers. no member will announce or advocate any plan or method of taxation pending the work of investigating and de-

veloping facts. 8. The work of association: Investigation and publication of facts.

a. A digest of the important features of the tax laws of the several states of now-not worth the paper it is made the United States, relating to the of. Listen, and I will tell you why. I levy of taxation, assessment of property for taxation, and exemption of property from taxation. (Note-A similar publication was issued by the secretary of state of Ohio under authority of the Seventieth general assembly of Ohio, March 17, 1893.)

b. A compilation of statistics show ing present sources of revenue in detail knew that unless the money was re- by counties; assessed values compared with actual values of all taxable objects in the state by counties, and so on.

This investigation has been in hand more than two years, and it is estiof retrieving my losses. The result you mated than nearly one more year will be required for its completion. When completed, the facts will be made the basis for recommendations to the legising. Here, you lost to-night and may lature, and there is no doubt that whatever the conference asks the legislature to do will be done, as it has the "He shoved the roll of bills into my entire voting power of the common-

9. The Tax Conference of Pennsylvawork. The total expenditure (for clerical service gathering statisits work can be completed at a cost "About the money? Well, I returned within \$15,000. State aid has been ward.

The speaker adduced many facts consummer trying to economize, and since nected with existing methods to estabthen I never let myself go beyond lish the propriety of divorcing state and local taxation, and of so adapting rates of taxation to different classes of taxable objects as to reduce to a minimum the incentives for concealment and perjury which have inevitably attended every effort to tax all propertv.

The Manufacturers' association will undoubtedly print the entire address. -Cincinnati Tribune.

Tax the Middleman. The "middleman" is he who stands between the worker and his need for land, and demands "rent."

PRESIDENT GARFIELD said: "The dierty of any church organization you tive power equal to scores of millions impose a tax on the whole community." of dollars a year.—Boston Herald.

The merchant will shift the income tax just as he now shifts nearly all taxes that are levied on his goods. it will be with the banker and the money lender. They never pay taxes as bankers. If they are taxed they add the tax to the interest which they receive for the use of their money. It does not matter to the manufacturer, or the merchant, or the banker, or the private money lender, or the railroad, or the steamship company, whether the tax is levied upon their investments or upon the incomes from their investments. It is precisely the same to them. The laws of trade determine what their net returns shall be, and every expense that is added by way of taxation or otherwise will be added by them to their gross prices, leaving their net incomes just as they are fixed

by competition in trade. Under the proposed income tax even the landlords could shift a large portion of the tax imposed upon them; for, although tax on the rental value of land generally can not be shifted, and tends to reduce rather than to increase ground rents, tax on the rent of land in use only is a burden on the use and not on the monopoly, and it can, therefore, be very largely shifted. This tendency would be intensified under the proposed system by the tax on incomes derived from improvements on

BUT WHERE IT IS A TAX ON PERSONAL

EARNINGS IT CAN NOT BE SHIFTED. The tax on incomes from personal earnings could not be shifted, but the proposed tax on nearly all forms of invested wealth could and would be shifted. The financial world lives on percentages. It calculates them closeever slight, which it can possibly shift

The financier's business is to see that the net return, for which his investment is always made, is kept clear of all burdens. You can not tax capital, Perpetual motion is also an ideal nor incomes from capital (land is not theory. Both are impracticable by capital) by any process short of confiscation that has ever been devised. It will either shift its burdens or leave the country whose laws are unfavoraies prior to the ascertainment of con- | ble to its investment. - Judge Maguire, M. C. from California.

What Is It?

"What is the single tax?" So asked a friend. It is simply a proposal to take the tax from the poor and put it ing elements from all the great inter- on the rich, to remove the tax from the ests, viz: Agriculture, labor, mining, tools and products of industry and place it on land values (not on land area), to remove the taxes which hinder industry and impose only a tax which will not hinder any industry. It is very simple; there is no mystery about it; any one can understand it.

"Why tax land values?" First, because they are "out of doors," there is no concealment about them and little difficulty in assessing them. Bonds can be and are concealed, and it is difficult to estimate the value of securities, houses, furniture, merchandise, etc. By confining the taxation to land values falsehood, fraud and inequality in taxation are prevented. Secondly, taxes on land values can not be shifted and will not raise prices. If houses are taxed fewer houses will be built, if butchers, fewer will engage in the business, and the prices of houses and beef will rise. But the taxation of land values will not decrease the amount or the value of land. Thirdly, because men do not like to pay taxes, and if land values must of necessity command attention are taxed and every other kind of property is untaxed, those who are keeping 7. The theory of the conference that land idle either in town or country will be willing to sell to escape taxation. and those who want to work will have a better chance to work. For, after all, land is the only necessity to either the town or country laborer. If he has land he can borrow tools or merchan-

There is no mystery about the single tax or the reasons for it.-Christian

President Haswell, of the Farmers' Union League, made an earnest address at Bethlehem, N. Y. He spoke of the necessity of organization and united action by farmers. He said it was admitted by all that it was through the efforts of the Farmers' League that the local option tax bill had been defeated at three successive sessions of the legislature. This bill, he said, would ruin thousands of farmers if it had become a law. He also called attention to Assemblyman Wray's bill to exempt the owners of mortgages from taxation, and stated that the league had opposed it.

Collecting a License Tax by Fixing it to Real Estate.

The Iowa house of representatives, by a vote of 53 to 45, the affirmative votes all republican, passed the Martin mulct tax bill, which provides for restricted local option for the cities and towns of the state. The bill allows the assessment of a tax of \$600 against any real estate upon which liquor is sold, and upon the filing of a petition bearing the signatures of a majority of the voters in cities of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, and of 65 per cent. in cities and towns of less size, the payment of this tax is to be a bar to prosecutions under the prohibitory law.

Folly and Wickedness.

Chicago shows the folly of trying to tax personal property. In twenty years its assessment has decreased \$70,-000,000, while its wealth has greatly increased. Mr. Stead states that Marshall Field pays taxes on \$20,000 of personal property; Marshall Field, jr., on \$2,000; P. D. Armour on \$5,000; Geo. M. Pullman on \$12,000; Potter Palmer on \$15,000. The assessors swear to these figures.-Christian Patriot.

The Real Weight of Taxes.

We could stand the loss of a million or two a year by corrupt official contracts and the like; but to lose by a bad system of taxation, trade and manufacture, both actually and by failure to get new industrial installavorce between church and state ought tions, may in a few years' time easily to be absolute. If you exempt prop- be the equivalent to a loss of producUSEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Powdered borax is considered the most effective substance to get rid of cockroaches. Mixed with a little powdered sugar it may be sprinkled freely about the pipes, tubs and other infected places in a kitchen.

-Pieplant Pies. -Prepare the crust and fill with pieplant cut into bits, but instead of adding a little water and flour with the sugar, sprinkle the sugar thickly over the pieplant and use just a dust of flour to absorb the surplus juice. Drop a few lumps of butter into the pie just before putting on the top crust. This is better than adding water.-Orange Judd Farmer.

-Welsh Rarebit.-Cut one pound of common American milk cheese very fine; add four tablespoonfuls butter, one saltspoon dry mustard and a sprinkling of cavenne. Stew this in the chafing dish until it begins to melt, then add a little salt if needed. This is a stringy rarebit. Serve on toast previously prepared and ready in a covered dish or on saltines. - Christian Inquirer.

-Tapioca Pudding. -One-half cupful of tapioca, one pint of milk, two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, three eggs, and a pinch of salt. Salt the tapioca over night in water enough to cover. In the morning boil the milk and stir in the tapioca, cook until soft, then add the other ingredients and cook a few minutes longer. Remove from the fire and add the beaten whites and flavor. It may be served in this form when cold, or baked a light brown and served with sugar and cream.-Good Housekeeping.

-Sweet Pickle of Watermelon Rind. -Prepare the rinds as you would for preserves, and soak them in salt water two days, then in fresh water till the salt is nearly out. Boil them in fresh water until tender, take them out, drain off the water and put them in a stone jar. Be sure there is no water with them. Take a quart of good vinegar, three heaping cupfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of spice, the same of cloves, and boil them all together one minute, and while boiling hot, pour over the rinds. Let them stand until next day, then drain off the vinegar, put it again in the kettle, let it come to a boil and pour it over the pickle. Repeat this for three days and you will have a most delightful sweet pickle.

-Potatoes in Cases.-Nine large, smooth potatoes, one heaping table spoonful of fresh butter, one cupful of boiling cream, the whites of two eggs and a little salt. Wash the potatoes thoroughly, being careful not to break the skin. Bake forty-five minutes. Take the potatoes from the oven, and with a sharp knife cut a small piece from the top of each. Scoop out the inside with a spoon, and put it into a hot bowl. Mash it light and fine, add the salt, butter and cream, and mix well, then stir in quickly the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Return the mixture with a spoon to the skins, allowing it to protrude about an inch above the skins. When the skins are full roughen the potato which protrudes with a fork Put them into the oven a few minutes to brown the tops lightly. Great care must be taken not to break the skins. - Boston Budget. THE LOBSTER'S WORST ENEMY.

Man Plays Havoc With the Crustaceans by

His Unreasonableness. The canning of small lobsters in Maine may affect the product there but the worst of all enemies is man Of all the destructive agents to animal Has discovered in one of our common norant of all animals. His ignorance is especially in contrast with his intelligence when he deals with other creatures. And the lobsterman is an instance; he wants to see lobsters plenty, because he finds a ready market for all he can get, but, when he raises a lobster pot and finds that two or three small lobsters of four or five inches when the right quantity is taken. in length have ventured to eat the whole or part of his bait, he is angry, and, instead of returning them to the water to crow, he mashes them on the bottom of his boat. As well might the farmer shoot his young fowls for eating his grain.

The lobster will eat fish, clams, mus sels and other animal food, fresh or stale, but in the pots a fresh bait is more attractive, and the lobstermen use almost all kinds named for bait. and could, with small expense, so make their traps that, when a lobster entered the pot, it could not devour the bait, and so afford to let the young go free if the larger ones did not devour

them in the pots. The power of the lobster to reproduce a leg or claw is well known. It is not done until the next molt, when the new limb appears as a very small model of the original, but after a few changes of shell the claw is restored to its normal size and usefulness. The animal can and does cast a claw when frightened, especially in cold weather, prob ably to satisfy its captors with portion instead of the whole-a tub to the whale, as it were. The claw is snapped off with a jerk, as if to say: "Take this and let me go." The lobsterman never lifts the animal by its claws for this reason, but grasps it by the thorax, leaving the large claws to hang down or turn up in a attempt to pinch his hand. - Scientfic American.

A Spring Tonic. A raw egg is an excellent tonic with which to begin the warm spring days. It is strengthening and tends to prevent that tired feeling so prevalent at this season of the year. If prepared in the following way it is really a delicious drink: Put the yolk of an egg into a dish with a teaspoonful of white sugar and a teaspoonful of orange or lemon juice, and beat lightly together with a fork. Put the whites on a plate and add a pinch of salt; then, with a broad-bladed knife beat it to a stiff froth. Now, as lightly as possible, mix all together in a dish; then as lightly transfer it to a clean tumbler, which it will nearly fill if properly made. It must not stand in a warm place, as it soon becomes liquid and loses its snowy look. Any fruit juice may be used in place of orange or lemon, or even brandy if the doctor has ordered it .- Chica-



Mr. Robert Barber Canton, Ohio.

Rheumatism Could Walk Only by the Help of a Cane

Until Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

For 15 years I have been afficted with rheumatism, more especially in the feet.

About one year ago I was scarcely able towalk at all. By reading testimonials in the newspapers I was persuaded to try Hood's.

Hood's Sarsa-parilla

Sarsaparilla. After taking three bottles I was able to go without my cane. I continued faithfully with the medicine and Improved Fast.

I have taken one dozen bottles and can walk without any difficulty and attend daily tomy work at the watch factory." ROBERT BARBER, 133 Prospect Av., Canton, Ohio.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, bil-ousness, sick headache and constipation. 25c.

-ADDRESS THE



HORSE POWER. DWINGING STACKER SAW MILL. SELF FEEDER

ENGINE. AS THEY ARE THE BEST ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE. The Greatest Medical Discovery

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

of the Age.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.,

life of most kinds, man stands at the head, at once the wisest and most ig-kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula wn to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases.

(both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

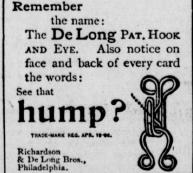
If the stomach is foul or bilious it will

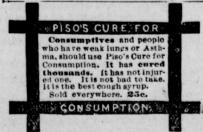
cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-time. Sold by all Druggists.



E. O. McCORMICK, D. B. MARTIN, CINCINNATI, O.

Big Four Route.





TWO CHRISTIANS.

Two Christians traveled down a road, The one was pleased with earth's abode, The other longing for the skies. For one the heavens were so blue They filled his mind with fancies fond; the other's eyes kept piercing through Only for that which lies beyond.

For one enchanting were the trees, The distance was Divinely dim;
The birds that fluttered on the breeze
Nodded their pretty heads for him. The other searcely saw the flowers. And never knew the trees were grand; He did but count the days or hours Till he might reach the promised land.

And one a little kind caress Would to a tender rapture move; He only ope'd his eyes to bless The God who gave him things to love. The other journeyed on his way, Afraid to handle or to touch; He only ope'd his lips to pray He might not love a thing too much.

Which was the best? Decide who can. Yet why should we decide twixt them? We may approve the mournful man, Nor yet the joyful man condemn. He is a Christian who has found

That earth as well as Heaven is sweet; Nor less is he, who, Heaven bound, Has spurned the earth beneath his feet.



CHAPTER VII.-CONTINUED.

Mr. Gregson, who had listened to this address with considerable impatience, could contain himself no longer. "Look here, Mr. Sherlock Holmes," he said, "we are all ready to acknowledge that you are a smart man, and that you have your own methods of working. We want something more than mere theory and preaching now, though. It is a case of taking the man. I have made my case out, and it seems I was wrong. Young Charpentier could not have been engaged in this second affair. Lestrade went after his man, Stangerson, and it appears that he was wrong, too. You have thrown out hints here, and hints there, and seem to know more than we do, but the time has come when we feel that we have a right to ask you straight how much you do know of the business. Can you name the man who did it?"

"I cannot help feeling that Gregson is right, sir," remarked Lestrade. "We have both tried, and we have both failed. You have remarked more than once since I have been in the room that you had all the evidence which you require. Surely you will not withhold it any longer.'

"And delay in arresting the assassin," I observed, "might give him time to perpetrate some fresh atrocity."

Thus pressed by us all, Holmes showed signs of irresolution. He continued to walk up and down the room with his head sunk on his chest and his brows drawn down, as was his habit when lost in thought.

"There will be no more murders," he said at last, stopping abruptly and facing us. "You can put that consideration out of the question. You have asked me if I know the name of the compared with the power of laying our hands upon him. This I expect very shortly to do. I have good hopes of managing it through my own arrangements; but it is a thing which needs delicate handling, for we have a shrewd and desperate man to deal with, who is supported, as I have had occasion to prove, by another who is as clever as himself. As long as this man has no idea that anyone can have a clew there is some chance of securing him; but if he had the slightest suspicion he would change his name and vanish in an instant among the four million inhabitants of this great city. Without meaning to hurt any of your feelings, I am bound to say that I consider these men to be more than a match for the official force, and that is why I have not asked your assistance. If I fail I shall of course incur all the blame due to this. omission; but that I am prepared for. At present I am ready to promise that the instant I can communicate with you without endangering my own combinations I shall do so.

Gregson and Lestrade seemed to be far from satisfied by this assurance or by the depreciating allusion to the detective police. The former had flushed up to the roots of his flaxen hair, while the other's beady eyes glistened with curiosity and resentment. Neither of them had time to speak, however, before there was a tap at the door and the spokesman of the street Arabs, young Wiggins, introduced his insignificant and unsavory

"Please, sir," he said, touching his forelock, "I have the cab downstairs." "Good boy," said Holmes, blandly. "Why don't you introduce this pattern at Scotland Yard?" he continued, taking a pair of steel handcuffs from a drawer. "See how beautifully the spring works. They fasten in an in-

"The old pattern is good enough," remarked Lestrade, "if we can find the man to put them on."

"Very good, very good," said Holmes, "The cabman may as well help me with my boxes. Just ask him to step up, Wiggins."

I was surprised to find my companion set out on a journey, since he had not said anything to me about it. There was a small portmanteau in the room, and this he pulled out and began to strap. He was busily engaged at it latter to men. For fifteen hundred when the cabman entered the room.

"Just give me a help with this buckle. cabman," he said, kneeling over his task, and never turning his head.

The fellow came forward with a somewhat sullen, defiant air, and put down his hands to assist. At that in- a solitary traveler. His appearance stant there was a sharp click, the jangling of metal, and Sherlock Holmes sprang to his feet again.

"Gentlemen," he cried, with flashing eyes, "let me introduce you to Mr. Jefferson Hope, the murderer of Enoch

Drebber and Joseph Stangerson." The whole thing occurred in a mo-ment—so quickly that I had no time to realize it. I have a vivid recollection of that instant, of Holmes' triumphant glared at the glittering handcuffs, which had appeared as if by magic upon his wrists. For a second or two we might have been a group of statues. Then with an inarticulate roar of fury from Holmes' grasp, and hurled him-Lestrade and Holmes sprang upon him like so many stag-hounds. thirst. He was dragged back into the room, and then commenced a tershaken off again and again. He apof a man in an epileptic fit. His face the passage through the glass, but loss his resistance. It was not until Lestrade succeeded in getting his hand ling him that we made him realize that nis struggles were of no avail; and



"JUST GIVE ME A HELP WITH THIS BUCKLE, CABMAN."

even then we felt no security until we had pinioned his feet as well as his hands. That done, we rose to our feet breathless and panting.
"We have his cab," said Sherlock

Holmes. "It will serve to take him to Scotland Yard. And now, gentlemen, he continued, with a pleasant smile, "we have reached the end of our little mystery. You are very welcome to put any questions that you like to me now, and there is no danger that I will refuse to answer them.'

> PART II. The Country of the Saints.

> > CHAPTER I.

ON THE GREAT ALKALI PLAIN. In the central portion of the great North American continent there lies an arid and repulsive desert which for many a long year served as a barrier | water nor nothing to eat?" against the advance of civilization. From the Sierra Nevada to Nebraska You'll just need to be patient awhile, and from the Yellowstone river in the assessin. I do. The mere knowing of north to the Colorado upon the south his name is a small thing, however, is a region of desolation and silence. You'll feel better. It ain't easy to talk returned from their summer outing is Nor is nature always in one mood throughout this grim district. It comprises snow-capped and lofty mountains and dark and gloomy valleys. There are swift-flowing rivers which dash through jagged canyons, and there are enormous plains which in winter are white with snow and in them to Brother Bob." summer are gray with the saline alkali dust. They all preserve, however, the common characteristics of barrenness, inhospitality and misery.

There are no inhabitants of this land of despair. A band of Pawnees or of Blackfeet may occasionally traverse it in order to reach other hunting grounds, but the hardiest of the braves was somethin' wrong; compasses, or are glad to lose sight of those awesome plains, and to find themselves once more upon their prairies. The coyote tle drop for the likes of you andskulks among the scrub, the buzzard andflaps heavily through the air, and the clumsy grizzly bear lumbers through the dark ravines, and picks up such sustenance as it can among the rocks. These are the sole dwellers in the wilderness.

In the whole world there can be no more dreary view than that from the northern slope of the Sierra Blanco. As far as the eye can reach stretches the great flat plainland, all dusted over with patches of alkali, and intersected by clumps of the dwarfish chaparral bushes. On the extreme verge of the horizon lies a long chain of mountain flecked with snow. In this great stretch of country there is no sign of life, nor of anything appertaining to us now!" life. There is no bird in the steel-blue heaven, no movement upon the dull, gray earth-above all, there is absolute silence. Listen as one may, there is no shadow of a sound in all that mighty wilderness; nothing but silence -complete and heart-subduing silence.

It has been said there is nothing appertaining to life upon the broad plain. That is hardly true. Looking again. down from the Sierra Blanco, one sees a pathway traced out across the desert, which winds away and is lost in the extreme distance. It is rutted with wheels and trodden down by the feet of many adventurers. Here and there are scattered white objects which glisten in the sun, and stand out speaking as though he were about to against the dull deposit of alkali. Approach and examine them! They are bones; some large and coarse, others smaller and more delicate. The former have belonged to oxen, and the miles one may trace this ghastly caravan route by these scattered remains three large brown birds, which circled of those who had fallen by the way-

> Looking down on this very scene, there stood upon the 4th of May, 1847, was such that he might have been the death. very genius or demon of the region.

forty or to sixty. His face was lean and haggard, and the brown, parchment-like skin was drawn tightly over the projecting bones; his long, brown hair and beard were all flecked and dashed with white; his eyes were sunken in his head, and burned with expression and the ring of his voice, of an unnatural luster, while the hand the cabman's dazed, savage face, as he which grasped his rifle was hardly more fleshy than that of a skeleton. As he stood, he leaned upon his weapon for support, and yet his tall figure and the massive framework of his bones suggested a wiry and vigorous constithe prisoner wrenched himself free tution. His gaunt face, however, and his clothes, which hung so baggily over self through the window. Woodwork his shriveled limbs, proclaimed what and glass gave way before him; but it was that gave him that senile and before he got quite through, Gregson, decrepit appearance. The man was dying-dying from hunger and from

He had toiled painfully down the ravine and on to this little elevation, rific conflict. So powerful and so in the vain hope of seeing some signs fierce was he, that the four of us were of water. Now the great salt plain stretched before his eyes, and the dispeared to have the convulsive strength | tant belt of savage mountains, without a sign anywhere of plant or tree, which and hands were terribly mangled by might indicate the presence of moisture. In all that broad landscape of blood had no effect in diminishing there was no gleam of hope. North and east and west he looked with wild questioning eyes, and then he realized inside his neck-cloth and half strang- that his wanderings had come to an end, and that there, on that barren erag, he was about to die. "Why not here, as well as in a feather bed, twenty years hence," he muttered, as he seated himself in the shelter of a bowlder.

Before sitting down, he had de-posited upon the ground his useless rifle, and also a large bundle tied up in a gray shawl, which he had carried slung over his right shoulder. It appeared to be somewhat too heavy for his strength, for, in lowering it, it came down on the ground with some little violence. Instantly there broke from the gray parcel a little moaning ery, and from it there protruded a small, scared face, with very bright brown eyes, and two little speckled dimpled fists.

"You've hurt me!" said a childish

oice, reproachfully. "Have I though?" the man answered. penitently; "I didn't go for to do it." As he spoke he unwrapped the gray shawl and extricated a pretty little girl of about five years of age, whose dainty shoes and smart pink frock, with its little linen apron, all bespoke a mother's care. The child was pale and wan, but her healthy arms and than her companion.

"How is it now?" he answered, anxtowsy golden curls which covered the back of her head.

"Kiss it and make it well," she said, with perfect gravity, shoving the injured part up to him. "That's what mother used to do. Where's mother?" "Mother's gone. I guess you'll see her before long."
"Gone, eh!" said the little girl.

'Funny, she didn't say good-by; she most always did if she was just goin' over to auntie's for tea, and now she's been away for three days. Say, it's awful dry, ain't it? Ain't there no

"No, there ain't nothing, dearie. and then you'll be all right. Put your when your lips is like leather, but I more than ever noticeable what is now guess, I'd best let you know how the known as the tennis skin. It is excards lie. What's that you've got?"

"Pretty things! fine things!" cried the little girl enthusiastically, holding up two glittering fragments of mica. When we goes back to home I'll give

"You'll see prettier things than them soon," said the man, confidently. "You just wait a bit. I was going to tell you, though—you remember when we left the river?"

"Oh, yes." "Well, we reckoned we'd strike another river soon, d'ye see? But there map, or somethin', and it didn't turn Water ran out. Just except a lit-

"And you couldn't wash yourself," interrupted his companion gravely, staring up at his grimy visage.

"No, nor drink. And Mr. Bender, he was the first to go, and then Indian Pete, and then Mrs. McGregor, and then Johnny Hones, and then, dearie, your mother.

'Then mother's a deader, too," cried the little girl, dropping her face in her pinafore and sobbing bitterly.

"Yes, they all went except you and me. Then I thought there was some chance of water in this direction, so I heaved you over my shoulder and we peaks, with their rugged summits tramped it together. It don't seem and hot winds make it dry and florid. as though we've improved matters. There's an almighty small chance for "Do you mean that we are going to

die, too?" asked the child, cheeking her sobs, and raising her tear-stained "I guess that's about the size of it." "Why didn't you say so before?" she

said, laughing gleefully. "You gave me such a fright. Why, of course, now as long as we die we'll be with mother

"Yes, you will, dearie." "And you, too. I'll tell her how awful good you've been. I'll bet she meets us at the door of Heaven with a big pitcher of water, and a lot of buck-

wheat cakes, hot, and toasted on both sides, like Bob and me was fond of. How long will it be first.' "I don't know-not very long." The man's eyes were fixed upon the northern horizon. In the blue vault of the heaven there appeared three little

specks which increased in size every moment, so rapidly did they approach. They speedily resolved themselves into over the heads of the two wanderers, and then settled upon some rocks which overlooked them. They were buzzards, the vultures of the west, whose coming is the forerunner of

"Cocks and hens!" cried the little

cult to say whether he was nearer to omened forms, and clapping her hands Say, did God to make them rise. make this country?"

"In course He did," said her companion, rather startled by this unexpected question.

"He made the country down in Illinois, and He made the Missouri," the little girl continued. "I guess somebody else made the country in these parts. It's not nearly so well done. They forgot the water, and the trees."
"What would ye think of offering up prayer?" the man asked, diffidently.

"It ain't night yet," she answered. "It don't matter. It ain't quite regular, but He won't mind that, you bet. You say over them ones that you used to say every night in the wagon when we was on the plains."

"Why don't you say some yourself?" the child asked, with wondering eyes. I disremember them," he answered. "I hain't said none since I was half the height o' that gun. I guess it's



THE CHILD FELL ASLEEP NESTLING ON THE BROAD BREAST OF HER PROTECTOR.

I'll stand by and come in on the choruses.

"Then you'll need to kneel down, and me, too," she said, laying the shawl out for that purpose. got to put your hands up like this. It makes you feel kind of good."

It was a strange sight, had there been anything but the buzzards to see it. Side by side on the narrow shawl knelt the two wanderers, the little, prattling child and the reckless, hardened adventurer. Her chubby face and his haggard, angular visage were both turned up to the cloudless heaven in heartfelt entreaty to that dread being with whom they were face to face, while the two voices—the one thin and clear, the other deep and harsh-united in the entreaty for mercy legs showed that she had suffered less and forgiveness. The prayer finished, they resumed their seat in the shadow of the bowlder until the child fell iously, for she was still rubbing the asleep, nestling upon the broad breast of her protector. He watched over her slumber for some time, but nature proved to be too strong for him. For three days and three nights he had allowed himself neither rest nor repose. Slowly the eyelids drooped over the tired eyes, and the head sunk lower upon the breast, until the man's grizzled beard was mixed with the golden tresses of his companion, and both slept the same deep and dream-

less slumber. [TO BE CONTINUED.] THE TENNIS SKIN.

How the Young Ladies Return from Their Summer Outing.

well-known physician said the tremely beautiful and was almost unknown among women of a previous generation. It is as smooth and polished as satin, fine and close in texture as ivory, is a clear, delicate biscuit in color, transparent and with the rich color showing through rather than lying on the surface. It gives the impression, also, of exquisite cleanliness. It is the result of sunlight and fresh air and the healthful process of cleansing every pore of the skin daily with perspiration. Nothing can cleanse the skin like the moisture that flows through it from warm, quick-flowing blood. No water put on the outside has a like effect to the water that tory to drilling in Moran, Allen county. comes from the inside. This is the reason why it is called the "tennis skin," because the girls who play tennis wash out their skin with perspiration at least once a day. There is another sort and a very beautiful one it is, known among the girls as "a Turkish bath skin." That comes from thoroughly sweating, too, but, while it is very lovely, I like it less than the tennis skin, because the flesh and the muscles are not made as firm beneath t as by that outdoor exercise and therefore the contours underneath it are less round and smooth and it does not wear so well; wind and sun injure it, it is given to fresh winds chapping while the tennis skin is warranted to stand anything and keep its beauty. The Turkish bath skin is velvety rather than satiny and the rose-leaf and sea-shell sort of tints, all pink and white instead of brown and red. But it is very pretty.-Waverley.

Stub Ends of Thought. Love comes in unbidden, and, as with most unbidden guests, he is slow

Wealth is a thing of beauty, but not necessarily a joy forever. The flies that are on society are most

ly butterflies. Old age is a burden which hardly oays carriage. Most people prefer to love rather than

to be loved. Don't trust a man who can't ask a loan before witnesses. Cupid would be put in a lunatic asylum if an unprejudiced jury could

Self-conceited people are always first Self-conceited people are always first to take a slight and always last to for-the pump. At the Kimball well a tank get it.-Detroit Free Press.

On the Safe Side. "I know exactly the character of the lady I am about to marry."

"How did you find it out?" "Why, I took one of her letters to an expert in handwriting."

'Wasn't that rather indiscreet?" "Oh, no; I didn't give him the origi-An observer would have found it diffi- girl, gleefully, pointing at their ill- nal, but a copy."-Paris Figaro.

OIL IN KANSAS.

Some Very Rich Strikes Recently

New Industry That Promises Remuner tive Returns-Wells That Equal the Richest Found in Pennsylvania "Shooting" Wells.

[Correspondence Kansas City Star.] NEODESHA, Kan., May 13.—Sixty-two quarts of nitro-glycerine, weighing 200 pounds, exploded 850 feet under ground in the oil well "Johnson," three miles east of this place at 11 o'clock last Friday. The earth trembled a moment, seemed to wabble from side to side as if undecided whether to go on or quit, and then got back into its beaten path and resented the shock to its interior by chewing up and spitting out the fragments of the capsule that had disguised the dose, along with tons and tons of water, small stones and sand, and finally the black petroleum that seems to be as a vast subterranean lake under that part of the earth's anatomy marked on the map, "Wilson County, Kansas.

After twenty minutes of furious demonstration it quieted down and breathed forth gas, spitting out a little oil now and then as if to remove the taste. This continued all day and in the evening the earth quit the fight, like a ferocious animal subdued, and gave up the black petroleum calmly and harmlessly enough, and it will continue this at the rate of fifty or more barrels a day for how long no man can tell.

Nine or ten times the interior of the earth has been shocked this way around Neodesha, and each time with the same result. Nearly forty of these rude holes have been drilled there, deep into its interior, and into each one sooner or later will be inserted the same powerful emetic that caused such internal

commotion yesterday. George M. Perry, of the Greenwood Powder Co., Webb City, Mo., is the physician who prepares and gives this terrific dose. A teaspoonful of this medicine would blow a man to kingdom come, yet he practices his profession without fear. "There is no danger," he said, "if you don't jar it, and if you do you'll have no funeral ex-

A few years ago, in November, 1892, to be exact, W. M. Mills, a prospector who had been for many years prodding the face of the earth to make it give up something, went from Osawatomie to Neodesha, leased three acres of land of T. Norman almost within the city limits and began to drill for gas. At a depth of 840 feet he struck oil. He plugged up the well and leased 5,000 cres of land, moved his machinery a half mile, and started again. Then he drilled the De Moss well, which runs oil so freely now that it has to be pumped night and day to keep it from wasting. Mr. Mills plugged the wells, and taking a barrel of oil went to Pittsburgh, Pa., where the firm of Guffey, Galey & Mills, was organized soon afterward to develop the new Kansas oil fields. Mr. Guffey and Mr. Galey were experienced oil men. They came to Neodesha in April, 1893, and started the Haag well, and about June 1, 1893, other day: Among the young women they struck gas in such quantities that it almost blew their derrick away. The pressure was 430 pounds to the square inch and now the gas from this well is piped over five miles and supplies fuel

for all the furnaces in the vicinity. Mr. Mills soon dropped out of the firm and Guffey & Galey began to lease land-all of it they could-until now they have some 400,000 acres leased. Their superintendent in Kansas, Mr. W. S. McGhee, said recently that they are now drilling one well in Chautauqua county; two in Neodesha; will begin in Fredonia next week; have just finished two in Thayer, and are drilling three more there; are drilling two in Earlton, Neosho county; one in Chanute; one in Pleasanton, Linn county, and are building a "rig" prepara-One well in Thayer has proved a great success. Guffey & Galey have already some forty wells in Neodesha from 807 to 1,200 feet deep and have spent \$200,000 in and around this city. The full capacity of the wells has not been determined for there have been no tanks in which to store the oil and the owners have not been disposed to pump it out into the Verdigris and Fall rivers, which run together here. The Mann well, which has not been "shot" but runs oil spontaneously, is one of the best in the lot at Neodesha, for with all the conditions against it, many barrels flow from it daily. The Reddington, Kimball and DeMoss wells are all being pumped to prevent waste, the oil being stored in temporary tanks. A mile north of the city a 40,000 barrel tank 96 feet in diameter and 26 feet high is now being built on a ten-acre tract and when finished, in thirty days or more, pipes will be built to it and the pumps will be set in motion to their full capacity.

The Kimball wells, No. 1 and No. 2. the Calender and De Moss wells are now being pumped to prevent waste by steam piped from two twenty-fivehorsepower boilers located in a power house near the De Moss well. Mr. Fred M. Smith, formerly with the Hazelwood Oil Co., of Bradford, McKean county, Pa., is in charge of this pumping station and lives in a tent near by He has wires strung through the woods from the power plant to the wells under his charge, so that any irregularity with the pump at any of the deserted stations is immediately made known to him by his "telegraph." At each well of 1.850 barrels capacity is being filled with oil as slowly as it is possible to do so and at the same time let no oil escape from the well. The fuel at the central power plant is natural gas, which yesterday was under pressure of 357 pounds to the square inch, burning in a blue flame in jets that came from holes punched in the sides of an inch pipe plugged at the end. There was no fire brick or other substance in the in session at Cincinnati.

fireplace, the gas flame coming in direct contact with the boiler. force of the flame was so strong when turned on three-fourths full force that it shook the boilers and made a roar almost deafening. Besides the Haag gas well, four miles northwest of Neodesha, there is the Laverty gas well, two and a half miles northwest, which promises as much as the Haag well has performed. The other gas wells near Neodesha are the Shoemaker, four miles north, and the Duggan, two miles east, but they do not compare with the

Haag and the Laverty wells. The most prolific oil field the world has known was at Bradford, Pa., were 128,000,000 barrels of oil were pumped from 13,000 wells. The field is now practically abandoned by large operators for the capacity of the 13,000 wells has dwindled to about 11,000 barrels a day, enabling only small operators to make money by their operation. The Neodesha wells are not so good as the Bradford wells were, nor does the crude Neodesha product produce as much oil, but the wells are better than the Lima, O., wells both in quantity and quality, and that is saying a great deal.

There is a condition in the early leases of Guffey & Galey, covering some 13,000 acres of land, that the firm shall build a refinery at Neodesha or forfeit a certain sum, said to be \$30,000, to the city. Superintendent McGhee does not care to say when this condition will be complied with, nor will he give an estimate of the capacity of the wells, the quality of the oil, or the plans of the company he represents. It is plain, however, that Guffey & Galey believe there is a big thing in Neodesha oil for they continue to spend money hand over fist and are getting all the leases they can.

Here is a form of the lease in a general way, some slight changes having

been made in pen and ink, in some:
This lease, made between........party of
the first part and.......parties of the second part, witnesseth, that in consideration of
one dollar, the receipt of which is hereby ac-operate for oil and gas all that certain tract of land intownshipccunty,

land intownshipccuaty, Kansas, described as follows, to-wit: Kansas, described as follows, to-wit:
.....Section....Town...Range...Acres...
....Section....Town...Range...Acres...
Containing...acres, more or less, upon the following terms and conditions: Second party lowing terms and conditions: Second party shall deliver in tanks at the wells to the first party without cost, one-tenth of all oil produced on these premises, and pay the market price in cash for the same if first party should so desire and fifty dollars per year for each gas well of sufficient capacity to utilize when used off the premises. Said second party are to par all the damages of any kind that may arise by reason of their operations thereon. If oil or gas is found in paying quantities in any well gas is found in paying quantities in any well drilled, the privilege of operating shall con-tinue as long as oil and gas shall be produced in paying quantities, and when abandoned for in paying quantities, and when abandoned for such purposes the grant shall cease, and ne longer be binding on either party. No wells to be located on cultivated land without the con-sent of the party of the first part. If gas is found on the above described land the party of the first part is to have the use of the same for domestic purposes free. The second party re-serves the right to remove all machinery and fixtures placed thereon by them. In case no oil or gas well is sunk on these premises within oil or gas well is sunk on these premises within two years from this date, this lease shall be-come absolutely null and void unless the second party shall elect from year to year to continue this lease by paying or depositing to the credit of the first party each year in advance .. dollars at ... until a well is completed on these premises....

It is understood by and between the first and second parties of this agreement that all conditions between the parties hereto shall extend to their heirs, executors and assigns. We do going instrument and that it is our free act and deed for the uses and purposes herein named.

Witnesses: If present promises are fulfilled in another year one of the most picturesque valleys in Kansas will be disfigured by the black tops of hundreds of greasy derricks, which have already begun to stick their heads above the foliage of the timber along the two rivers. From Little Bear mound, the highest land in Wilson county, near Neodesha, one can see derricks here and there in every direction marring the beauty of a landscape unequaled. There is a tradition that Little Bear, the brave chief of the Osages, went into Neodesha one day twenty years ago and ate of dried apples so greedily that he swelled up and died when he drank water afterward. At any rate Little Bear died and his braves carried him to the summit of the mound, placed his body in a sitting posture with his face to the setting sun, and then piled stones around it. Some men in Neodesha, who were then young, are said to have Little Bear's bones to-day. A sumae bush grows on his grave and lizards and tarantulas crawl under the stones where his bones ought to be.

SIX CITIES DEVASTATED. Terrible Work of the Recent Earthquake

in South America. NEW YORK, May 18.—Charles Puglar, one of the passengers on the steamship Philadelphia, of the Red D. line, which has arrived from Curacoa, says that by the terrible earthquake in the interior of the state of Maracaibo, Ecuador, April 27, more than half of the people of six cities were killed and much property destroyed. In the cities of Merida, Valara and Timopes the shock lasted nearly two minutes, and houses tumbled down. In the city of Merida 150 soldiers, lodged in the barracks on the outskirts of the city, were kilied. The six cities visited are in an area of about 40 square miles.

Wrecked the Power House SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 18 .- A drum wheel in the cable railway power house broke yesterday morning. cable twisted around the machinery, drew the great tension wheel out of place and sent it crashing through the machinery, making it a total wreck. The loss is \$20,000. The line was started

up yesterday with electric equipment. A. J. Peters, a Topeka, Kan., stone mason, has been arrested on the charge of attempting to circulate counterfeit money. He had \$1,000 in spurious

The Winter Wheat Millers' league is

notes

The Chase County Courans.

W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. The State Convention, by order of the State Central Committee, will be assembled on the 3rd of July, in Representative Hall, at the Capitol, in the city of Topeka, for the purpose of nominating a complete State ticket.

same as it was in 1892. I would suggest that conventions be called at the earliest convenient date, and if convenient, nominate at such

convention an entire county ticket, so that the necessity of calling two conventions may be obviated, and the expense of holding two county conventions will be unnecessary.

W. C. JONES, Chairman. The number of delegates in the above call are as follows for each county:

Allen 4	Linu 4
Anderson: 5	Logan
▲tchison 10	Lyon
Barber 3	Marion
Barton 5	Marshall
Bourbon 7	McPherson
Brown 7	Miami
Butler 6	Mitchell
Chase 3	Montgomery
Chatauqua 3	Morris
Cherokee 3	Morton
Cheyenne 2	Meade
Clay 4	Nemaha
Clark 2	Neosho
Cloud 5	Ness
Coffey 5	Norton
Comanche 2	Osage
Cowley 7	Osborne
Crawford 7	Ottawa
Decatur 3	Pawnee
Dickinson 7	Phillips
Doniphan 5	Pottawatomie
Douglass 7	Pratt
Edwards 2	Rawlins
Elk 3	Reno
Ellis 4	Republic
Ellsworth 4	Rice
Ford 3	Riley
Franklin 5	Rooks
Finney 2	Rush
Garfield 1	Russell
Geary 4	Saline,
Gove 2	Scott
Graham 2	Sedgwick1
Grant 2	Seward
Gray 2	Shawnee1
Greenwood 5	Sheridan
Greeley 2	Sherman
Hamilton 2	Smith
Harper 4	Stafford
Harvey 5 Hodgeman 2	Stanton
Hodgeman 2 Jackson 5	Stevens
Jefferson 6	Thomas
	Trego
Johnson 6 Kearney 2	Wallace
Kingman 3	Washington
Kiowa 2	Wichita
Labette 4	Wilson
Lane 2	Woodson
Leavenworth13	Wyandotte1
Lincoln 3	wy andorto
21ddoin 3	

There is not nor can there be any reasonable excuse for tramps, strikes, nor turvation in this country except from bad laws. Who made the laws? -Hutchinson Times.

Star and Kansan: The fellows who think a change in social and economic conditions isn't brewing would have been saying it wasn't going to be much of a shower if they had lived in Noah's

If the purpose of a tariff is to protect labor, the tax on bituminous coal should be made prohibitory. While miners are striking for wages which will yield them a meagre living, consumers are buying coal in Wales and Nova Scotia, and are paying the tariff of 75 cents per ton and the freight by boat. Sympathy with labor is hardly sufficient to keep out foreign coal.-Topeka Press.

The editor from somewhere says when people talk about there being a better state than Kansas, every potato winks its other eye, every onion feels the duties of most women." stronger, rye strokes its beard, corn sticks up its ears, every wheat field is shocked, every foot of land kicks. Even the horses denounce the state- briety is a disease, physical as well as ment with a neigh, and printers grab mental and moral, and to give the their shooting sticks.

It will be remembered that a couple were married in the Ferris wheel, at the World's Fair, last summer. Now they want a divorce, and, in refusing to grant the same, a Chicago judge gave the following reason: "I find by the testimony that this case is beyond my power to decide. In the evidence ing for strong drink is the effect of it appears that this couple were married 258 feet above the level of the ground, and there is no authority vested by which this court can assume jurisdiction over events beyond this earth." Their predicament must indeed be a sad one.

Among the passengers landed in Among the passengers landed in Philadelphia recently from a Belgian All salted and heavy food stuffs steamship was a French woman with migration officers that twelve others had died in France. When the woman discovered, as a result of a miscount, the last thing on retiring. Apples and she had only enough money to pay the lemon juice are also excellent. fare of twelve children. A message was sent to the husband in a western public."

It is as good as settled, we think, that Morrill will head the Republican ticket, Overmyer the Democratic ticket, while Governor Lewelling will again head the Populist ticket. It is also apparent, we think, that, notwithstanding the speculations that have been indulged in during the past month, by the time the several State conventions come around, the above named candidates will each be nominated substantially by acclamation With three state tickets in the field everything points to a close and intensely interesting campaign. We know that the Republicans, flushed The representation at such conven- with last fall's victories, are confident tion from each county will be the of carrying the state by a large majority, but, as we survey the field, we do not see much to warrant this roseate expectation. - Hutchinson

> An exchange says: Man is born of woman, spanked by the nurse, jerked baldheaded by cranky schoolmasters and attended with a varied assortment of troubles, and lingers on luxury's lap until his paternal ancestor fires him out to begin his batlle with plain print and white paper. A the world. He starts a newspaper, his friends promise to support him, but in the hour of need he finds promises like time journalism. three-cent chimneys, easily broken. If he refuses to associate with Tom-Jim and Jack, they say he is stuck up, and, if he makes intimates of everybody, he is courting public favor. If he publishes all the news, science, statistics, foreign reports, then look out, they say he is too fresh. If he doesn't make a personal of every one in the town they feel slighted, and, if he does, he will run across someone who does not like to be personalized, and get his head punched.

WOMEN VS. WOMEN.

In the New York Constitutional convention there will be a provision to strike out the word "male" from Article 11, section 1, which would mean universal suffrage. This has brought the women who oppose forc-ing suffrage upon women to the front with the following protest, which is signed by some of the best known ladies of new York and Brooklyn cities, and they propose to organize and oppose the suffragists.

"We, American women, and citizens of the state of New York, protest against the proposal to impose the obligation of suffrage upon the women of this state, for the following among

other reasons:
1. Because suffrage is to be regarded, as not a privilege to be enjoyed, but as a duty to be performed. Because hitherto the women of this state have enjoyed exemption from this burdensome duty, and no adequate reason has been assigned for depriving them of that immunity.

3. Because conferring suffrage upon the women who claim it, would impose suffrage upon the many women who neither desire it as a privilege nor regard it as their duty.

4. Because the need of America is

not an increased quantity but an improved quality of the vote, and there is no adequate reason to believe that women suffrage, by doubling the vote, will increase its quality.

5. Because the household, not the individual, is the unit of the state, and the vast amount of majority of women are represented by household suffrage.

6. Because the women not so represented suffer no practical injustice which giving the suffrage will remedy. 7. Because quality in character does not imply similarity in function, and the duties and life of men and women are divinely ordered to be different in the state, as in the home.

8. Because the energies of women are engrossed by their present duties and interests, from which men cannot relieve them, and it is better for the community that they devote their energies to the more efficient performance of their present work than to divert them to new fields of ac-

tivity.
9. Because political equality will deprive women of special privileges hitherto accorded her by law.

ORANCES AS A WHISKY CURE. It is now universally acknowledged by competent authorities that ine pledge of total abstinence to the inveterate drunkard without specific in structions what to do next, and expect him to keep it, is to look for a stupendous effort which only the man of sound mental energy and bodily vigor can perform. An expert, writing on this subject, says that the first step in the process of true temperance reform must be the recognition of the fact that the irresistible cravcauses which must be got rid of before the drunkard can be regarded as safe from temptation. The various patent remedies can in no sense be

rogarded as a cure, for the only cure in the real sense of the word is to get the whole man into better condition, his body purified and his will strengthened. Diet is of extreme im-portance, and if skillfully directed will wean away the craving naturally thirteen children. She told the im- distaste for alcohol oranges are more effective than almost anything else known. They should be taken, one at a time, before breakfast, at 11 a. m. applied for tickets to come west it was at 1 p. m., at 3 p. m., at 6 p. m., and

MUSIC FREE TO YOU. was sent to the husband in a western state, and the money with which to procure the additional ticket was soon at hand. Then this brave woman, the mother of twenty-five children, with thirteen of them under her wing, set out to meet her plucky husband and set up life anew in the "Great Republic."

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"How Money is Made" (the Mint), "How the Treasury is Guarded," "How the Gov-ernment Promotes Ingenuity" (the Patent Oflice), "The Dead-Letter Office," "With the West Point Cadets," "How Armies Talk to Each Other," "Life on a Man-of-War," etc.

SERIAL STORIES BY

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THE PANSY

announces many new and important features

tures.

A special department, "Our Christian Endeavor Bulletin," will be devoted to the work of the Christian Endeavor Society: The Editor, Mrs. G. R. Allen (Pansy), has long been one of the prime movers in Christian Endeavor work. Rev. Tennis S. Hamlin, D. D., contributes in November an article on "The immediate Future of Christian Endeavor. To be followed by helpful and progressive papers from Christian Endeavor specialists.

Other departments of the waggains are to

Specialists.

Other departments of the magazine are to be broadened and enlarged. One is the department of "Athletics," and "Indoor Games in the Home Circle." Mr. A. Alonzo Stagg, the famous Yale pitcher, will contribute an early paper, to be followed by other experts.

VIRA'S MOTTO.

will be illustrated by H. P. Barnes. will be illustrated by H. P. Barnes.
Margaret Sidney's Golden Discovery
Papers will have important subjects.
The Pansy Reading Circle is to take up
Greek History this year. Elizabeth Abbott
will prepare interesting papers.
An important feature will be "Daily
Thoughts," comprising daily readings for
Christian Endeavor Societies and Sundayschools. schools.

The Missionary and Foreign fields of labor will have special departments.

BABY'S CORNER,

will be continued. So will the stories about

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LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Chas. H. Carswell, of El Reno, Oklahoma, is in town. E. P. Allen, of Elmdale, gave us a

pleasant call, yesterday. G. W. Leavitt has added his name

to our subscription list.

P. P. Schriver, of Cedar Point, is having a new house built. Yesterday was a cloudy day, and

the night before was cloudy. There is talk of having a telephone from Cedar Point to Wonseyu.

W. P. Martin returned, Saturday night, from his business trip west. Sheriff J. H. Murdock has been awarded a pension of \$6 per month.

First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week. You have twenty different styles of Carpet to choose from at Gruwell's. Master James H. Timmons is now

assisting his father in the postoffice. There is now a telegraph line be-tween Cedar Grove and Cedar Point. Warren Peck, of Cedar Point, was a pleasant caller at this office, yester-

Mrs. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last Fri-

\$2500 will buy a New Steel Wind Mill of A. M. Clark, the wind mill Mrs. Jane Shofe, widow of the late

John Shofe, has been granted a pen-It will pay you to examine the Car-

pets at Gruwell's before buying else-Mr. O'Toole, the tailor, a brother of Mrs. S. J. Evans, has again located in

this city. Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City,

and get prices on Coffins before going elsewhere. L. B. Breese, of Elmdale, has re turned from a two months' visit in

California. The Brace Bros., of this city, are repapering the residence of E. Stotts,

Chas. V. Evans, of Emporia, is again clerking at Geo. B. Carson's dry goods store.

Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's. Matfield Green. Mrs. J. E. Duchanois is enjoying a

visit from her mother, Mrs. P. F. King, of Emporia. Fred Canningham, typo of the

Leader, returned Wednesday from his visit to Pueblo, Col.

Jabin Johnson, formerly of this city, but now of Pawnee, Oklahoma, is in town, on business. Capt. B. Lantry and daughter, Mrs.

J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, Monday. Gruwell is closing out his Wall

Paper. If you should need any, don't forget this. It will save you money. Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost.

FOR SALE .- A good second-hand piano, cheap. Apply to Henry Bone-well, at the Eureka House, this city. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-

hanging. THOROUGHBRED ROOSTERS FOR SALE—Brahmas, Black Langshans, S. S. Hamburgs and Leghorns. Ap

ply at the COURANT office. Word has been received from Axel Anderson that he and his family are now on their return here, from their

Misses Zina and Mabel Simmons, of Kansas City, arrived here, Tuesday evening, on a visit at their grand-father's, M. P. Strail.

Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Emporia, who was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wit Adare, of Strong City, returned home, Monday.

J. T. Hollett, of Canada, who was, a few weeks ago, sent to the pest house, supposed to have the smallpox, is now almost entirely well.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Rockwood, of Eldorado, who were here on a short visit to their cousin, W. W. Rock-wood, left, last Monday, for their

Miss Mira Tuttle visited at Empo-

Edgar W. Jones, of Guthrie, Oklahoma, was here, Saturday and Sunday, visiting his mother, Mrs. T. S. Jones, and sister, Mrs. J. H. Doo-

There was a match game of base ball at Strong City, Tuesday after-noon, between the Council Grove and Strong City clubs, the latter winning by a score of 13 to 12.

The Strong City base ball club and the Emporia Normals will play a match game of base ball next Thursday afternoon, at Soden's grove, Emporia, for the championship of Chase and Lyon counties.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Upton, of Chula Vista, Cal., after an extended visit at the parents of the former, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Upton, on Buck creek, left, Monday afternoon, for their far western home.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Foreman, of Decatur, Ind., arrived here, yesterday afternoon, for a visit to their cousins, the Foreman brothers, while on their way home, from a visit at Guthrie, Oklahoma.

The heart of ye editor has been made glad during the past week by the receipt of one year's subscription from each of the following gentlemen: Geo. Steubenhofer, E. P. Allen and E. C. Childs.

There was a very heavy frost in these parts, Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights, which did much damage to potatoes, corn and other vegetation. Some fields of corn and patches of potatoes were entirely destroyed.

FOR SALE CHEAP. - One bay stud horse, seven years old, sure foal-get-ter; Cleveland bay; name, Gold Dust 15 hands high, weighs about 1,500 pounds. Cause of sale, boys all gone.
D. W. MERCER,

Matfield Green, Chase County, Ks. Joe Donehoe, a pioneer of Chase, and for many years a citizen of Atchi-son county, which county he repre-sented several times in the legislalature, gave this office a pleasant call, last Friday afternoon, while on his way to Oklahoma, where he has a claim, near Ponca.

Eggs for SALE .- Eggs from thoroughbred Black Langshans, Partridge Cochins, S. L. Wyandottes, S. S. Hamburgs, Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, S. C. White Leg-borns, Plymouth Rocks and Light Kilgore, Eva Cochran. Brahmas, for sale, at from \$1.00 to \$2 00 per 13. Apply at the COURANT

The Elmdale Suffrage Amendment school-house at that place, on Saturday evening, May 26. A good literary program will be prepared, and music will be furnished by the orchestra. All are invited. Each woman attending is to take with her a basket containing lunch for two, with the name of the person in the basket. Baskets will be sold at 25 cents each.

The secretary of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., informs us that their prices will be lower for 1894 than ever. He wishes us to ask our readers not to purchase anything in the line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or harness until they have sent 4 cents in stamps to pay postage on their 112 page catalogue. We advise the readers of the COURANT to remember this

Wichita, and began work, Monday, as the COURANT'S printer. The Captain is an enthusiastic member of the Improved Order of Red Men, the oldest secret society of purely American origin, and he will make an effort to Smith. organize a "Tribe" here. Redmanship in popularity and members. Anyone contemplating joining a secret society should call on the Captain at this office, and he will inform them of the aims and objects of the Improved Order of Red Men.

FOR SALE.

A blacksmith shop-stone building, 22x52 feet,-two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well, stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GIESE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

STRAYED. From my place, one-fourth mile south of Matfield Green, Chase county, Kansas, on Thursday, May 3d instant, one Jersey cow, one horn off one mostly red cow, spotted on flank, bob tail and one horn off, and one

TRY A TEXAS TRIP

To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or E Paso, and get a touch of summer in winter The Santa Fe is offering some low rate tick ets with liberal conditions as to limit. Tex as may be just the place you are leoking for as a home or for investment.

To those whose grape vines were in

jured or frozen during the recent cold spell: If you cut off the frozen points, spell: If you cut off the frozen points, of the old stock, new shoots will at stamps promptly.

Note.—The editor of this paper has already received copies of above has already received copies of above and considers them really not cut off the new frezen wood you pictures and considers them really may lose the entire yine. may lose the entire vine.
S. F. TAFT.

THE FARMERS' PROBLEM.

The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus the more necessary that every farmer who expects to prosper in his business, avail himself of all the aid and information obtainable. And there is nothing more useful in this line than a subscription to a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the old reliable Kansas Farmer, a 16 to 20 page farm journal which was established in Kanssi in 1863. It ranks above most of the journals of its class, and no enterprising farmer can afford to deprive himself or family of it. Every issue has information worth the price of a year's subscription. It only costs \$1.00 per year. Send at once to Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas, for a free sample copy and supplement of premiums, benefit offers, etc., and call at this office and subscribe for the Chase County Courant and the Kansas Farmer, both papers for one year for only \$2.25. THE FARMERS' PROBLEM.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES AT COTTON-

SUNDAY, MAY 27:

Every ex-soldier and sailor is cor dially invited to meet at the G. A. R. hall, this city, at 10 a. m., Sunday, May 27, for the purpose of attending union memorial service at the Presby-terian Church. The following will be the order of exercises:

Voluntary, by the choir. Invocation, by Rev. W. C. Somers. Hymn, by the congregation. Reading Scriptures, by Rev. Thos.

Lidzey. Prayer, by Rev. Lidzey. Anthem, by the choir. Sermon, by Rev. C. C. Hoffmeister. Prayer, by Rev. Somers. Hymn, by congregation. Benediction, by Rev. Somers.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30: All ex-soldiers and sailors and sons of veterans are requested to meet at G. A. R. hall, at 1 o'clock p. m., and march to the court house.

AT THE COURT HOUSE. 1:30 p. m.-Prayer by Rev. Lidzey. Song, "America.' Oration-Hon. J. S. Dean, of Ma-

Song-"Battle Hymn of the Re-

Benediction. After the close of the exercises at he court house the procession will be formed on Broadway, the right resting

Drum Corps. Ex-Soldiers, Sailors and Sons of Veterans. Select Knights, A. O. U. W.

Other fraternal societies.

Citizens in vehicles. The procession will move to the cemetery, where the graves of the deceased soldiers will be decorated by a committee appointed for that purpose y and under the direction of the following ladies, who will constitute the

floral decoration committee: Mrs. J. M. Tuttle, Chairman; Mesdames Joe Gray, J. W. McWilliams, E. A. Kinne, Aaron Jones, David Griffitts, C. L. Conaway, F. D. Replo-gle, Clarence Baldwin, Gid Finley, Jabin Johnson, W. B. Gibson, M. J. Rockwood, T. M. Gruwell, W. H. Holsinger, Geo. Holsinger, M. K. Har-man, J. H. Mercer, F. P. Cochran, Lee Swope, Jas. Atkinson, J. M. Rose, Misses Sadie Forney, Emma

The above committee, whose duty it will be to procure flowers and prepare the floral decorations. will meet at G. A. R. hall on Tuesday morning, Club will hold a baskat social at the at 9:30 o'clock. Every lady who feels an interest in the memorial custom is invited to assist the committee in procuring flowers, and preparing the floral decorations at the above time and place.

PROGRAMME. Motto: "Finitus sed Iniens." Song, Greeting Glee, four part chorus, J. F. Kinsey.

Invocation. Song, "Oh, Softly Rise, Bright Summer Moon." Misses Emma Vetters, Minnie Wisherd, Rosa Allen, Sadie clearly against the doctrines of both Forney, Mary Rockwood, Mamie Sim- the old and new testaments, and it May, comes to us a harbinger of the Capt. J. C. Lucey, who is well known mons, Clara Brandly, Rosa Palmer. among the newspaper men of the Salutatory and Oration, "Our Life derstand anything that is so plain.—
country, arrived here, last Friday, from Is What We Make It," Nellie Sanders. Emporia Republican, May 21. Oration, "The Greatest Advantage

of the Day," Lovernia Hezel.
Song, "A Warrior Bold," Messrs. R.
Scribner, E. Replogle, R. Cochran, E. Rockwood, J. Smith, C. Davis, F

Recitation, 'Debating Society,' has been making great strides the past Grace Hays.

few years, and is constantly growing Duet, Misses Meriam E. Tuttle and Anna K. Rockwood. Oration, "Onward and Upward," Mamie Simmons.

Song, "The Four Life Boat Men. Messrs. R. Scribner, E. Replogle, R. Cochran, E. Rockwood, J. Smith, C. Davis, F. Kerr, T. Smith.

Oration and Valedictory. "The Cross and the Crescent," Hermie

Song, "Last Day of School," two part chorus, Bordese.
Address to the Graduates, Miss

Jones, Emporia. Quartette, "Voices of the Night. Meriam Tuttle, Mrs. Perrigo, E. F. Holmes, J. H. Mercer.

Presentation of Diplomas. Song, "Good Night Chorus," four part chorus, Bierly.

The Russell Art Publishing Co., of bob tail and one horn on, and bright red cow, all giving milk when they left, A librel reward is offered in works of art, and to secure them in works of art, and to secure them the Boat," a superbly executed water color picture, size 10x13 inches, suitable for framing, and sixteen other pictures about same size, in colors, to any one sending them at once the names and addresses of ten persons (admirers of fine pictures) together with six two-cent stamps to cover expense of mailing, etc. The regular price of these pictures is \$1.00, but they can all be secured free by

IF IT CROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S COOD. The Texas Coast country vies with California in raising pears, grapes and strawberries The 1893 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitch The 1895 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitch cock, Tex., who raised nearly \$6,600 worth opears from 13 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be giad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet teling about Texas.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF COLD CURE

for drupkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Saffordville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services.
A. M. Conaway, M. D.

GERMAN-AMERICAN LEACUE.

The German-American League of Chase county held its extra meeting at Strong City on Saturday, the 19th. with the vice president, A. F. Fritze, in the chair. As many new men were present, A. Lehnherr re-explained the principles of the organization, setting forth emphatically, that we meet and organize as Americans, but that we are determined to cut loose from all so-called political affiliations and cast our ballots for those candidates only from whom we have the most assurance that, in their private and official capacities, they will labor for re-submission and against women suffrage, He analyzed in particular the prohibi-tion question, showing that the financial as well as the moral effects of the law were detrimental to our State, and that it becomes the duty of every well-thinking patriot to urge at least the re-submission of this question. In concluding his remarks he re

butted the war cry of the woman suf fragists: "Taxation without represen tation is wrong," by explaining that representation is not based upon taxation, but that representation is based upon a certain taxation, which is placed and can be imposed upon men never upon women.

About twenty new members joined the league, thus pledging themselves to be true soldiers against prohibition and women suffrage. LEAGUER.

Mr. Lennherr, mentioned in the foregoing, made a very fine speech, so we understand, in explanation of the near Friend street, in the following objects of the German-American League. He is working hard and in deep earnest in the cause, and although he has been studying law but a short time, the knowledge he has already gained in that line is being felt, and when once admitted to the bar, we have no doubt, he will make his mark as one of the leading lawyers of the State.

WOMAN'S PLACE.

Rev. Pearce Pinch, pastor of the First Congregational church of this city, preached a sermon Sunday evening to show "The Place which Chris tianity Gives to Woman." The sermon was an excellent one and contained many beautiful passages in relation to woman's achievements in Christian work. However, it was very plain that the Reverend gentleman, in attempting to reconcile Paul's declarations as to woman's place, even in the church, found some difficulty in the stretched construction given to the truths of the Bible-but, when it came to the larger field, an introduction of women into public life, it was apparent that there was no reconciliation consistent with the great Apostle's declarations. The interpretation Mr. Pinch gave, that Paul wrote for his day and generation, which was far behind the present age, is hardly sat-isfactory, for, if Paul was inspired by The eighth annual commencement of the public school of Cottonwood Falls will be held in Music hall, on Friday evening, May 25, 1894, commencing at 8 o'clock. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

PROGRAMME

wrote the scriptures were inspired or not they understood human nature. In both the old and new testaments the relations of men and women are so clearly defined that if we accept clearly against the doctrines of both

OLD HAYSEED'S RAILROAD' IDEA [BY WILL S. HAYS.]

Say, Marthy, you and Si set thar,
An' listen for awhile,
I'll read a piece that I picked up,
Down here about er mile;
'Somebody most er cut it out,
A paper with a knife;
Whoever writ it must a knowed,
My sentiments o' life.

"Life is like a crooked railroad. "Life is like a crooked railroad,
And the engineer is brave,
Who can make a trip successful
From the cradle to the grave.
There are stations all along it
Where at almost any breath,
You'll be 'flagged' to stop your engine
By the messenger of death

"You may run the grades of trouble Many days and years of ease, But Time may have you side-tracked By the switchman of disease.

You may cross the bridge of manhood, Run the tunnel dark of strife, Run the tunnel dark of strile,
Having God for your conductor,
On the lightning train of life;
Always mindful of instructions,
Watchful duty never lack;
Keep your hand upon the throttle,
And your eyes upon the track.

'Name your engine 'True Religion, "Name your engine 'true tengion,
When you're running day or night;
Use the coal of hope for fuel.
And she'll always run you right.
You need never fear of sticking.
On the up-grades long the road;
If you've got Faith for a fireman
You can always pull the load.

"You will often find obstructions
By the cunning devil him;
On a hill, or curve, or trestle,
Where he'll try to ditch your train;
But you needn't fear disaster,
'Jerk her open! Let her go!'
For the general superintendent,
All his plans will overthrow;
Put your trust in God, and fear not,
Keep agoing, don't look back,
Keep your hand upon the threttle,
And your eyes upon the track.

"When you've made the trip successful,

"When you've made the trip successful.
And you're at your journey's end,
You will find the angels waiting.
To receive you as a friend.
You'll approach the sup rintendent,
Who is waiting for you now,
With a word of proud promotion,
And a crown to deek your brow.
Never falter in your duty,
Put your fairh and trust in him:
And you'll always find your engine,
In the best of ranving trim.
Ring your bell and blow your whistle,
Never let your courage slack;
Keep your hand upon the throttle,
And your eye upon the track."

BABYLAND FOR MAY (The Babies Own Magazine) opens with a frontis-piece of a boy and a dog and a hand-organ, and the story that comes after tells all about what they did May Day. The Babies will like it. They will like the verses that follow; they will like the verses, too, and the other stories and verses. In fact the Babies will like everything in this May issue. So will the Mammas. For the Babies' own Magazine is made for Mamma as well as Baby, and the beautiful Slumber Song will appeal to every mother's

Price, 50 cents a year, 5 cents a copy Specimen back number for a 2 cent which you would do well to call and stamp, Alpha Publishing Co., Boston.

MOTHERS

ALWAYS LIKETO SEE THEIR BOYS DRESSED WELL,



And are on the lookout for special good bargains, good styles and good qualities. We have combined all these features, and shall offer 150 boys knee pants suits at such a small price that your boys can as well have a new suit as not.

You can buy a boy's suit, good weight, for 75 cents; a better one for \$1, and for \$1.50 and \$2 you can buy a good servicable suit; \$2.50 gets you a boy's suit, good pattern and color, nicely made and trimmed, good enough for a Sunday suit. All-wool suits, in several patterns and colors, go at \$3; ordinarily the same suits cost you \$4 or \$4.50. Suits that cost from \$6 io \$8 in other stores, we offer you in this lot at \$4.50 and \$5. In this last lot you will find the choicest styles and patterns, and qualities that cannot be excelled. You are sure to be pleased with these bargains, so do not hesitate to come and ask to see the "Boys Bargain Suits."

HOLMES & GREGORY. COTTONWOOD FALLS.

ELKHART CARRIAGE and MARNESS MFG. CO.



OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN, for does not require a theologian to un- month, as well as an issue for which the publishers may justly claim great credit. Indeed its publishers seem to have the knack of obtaining the daintiest and cleverest and oddest bits and brightest conceits going. "The Little Lame Pig" and "The Little Red Man" verify this; so do Mrs. Archibald's pretty Arbor Day Story, which comes in "A Dozen Good Times," Greta Bryar's "What They Learned in the Woods" in "Nurse Powell's Giant," as well as Warren H. Frych's "Fish That Fly," Clinton Scollard's "Whisperers," Miss Wiltse's beautiful "Myth Stories" and the May Day verses and "Decoration Day' rhymes. The pictures, too, are many and good. No child should be without the May issue of Our Little Men and Women. Having seen that they

will want every other. Price, \$1 a year, 10 cents a number. Specimen back number for a 2 cent stamp Alpha Publishing Co., Boston. DANCERS MENACING THE REPUBLIC

If today there is danger ahead, it is not the first time that the American Security from invasion, natural re- from Elmdale, on sources, triumphs of invention and commerce, have led undoubtedly to an over confidence in ourselves. Beginning at 10 a. m., the following Americans are the most free handed, property: self-confident, generous, and confiding of peoples. They have gone so far in their spirit of trust as to even accept 1200 to 1400. without much thought the tuition of scholastic econ mists. But the safety ing mares and horses. is that they are realizing it. Certain it is, that they will not in their concern turn to the tories for help. Great aggregations of capital have been permitted to develop until they menace the social order. This danger was foreseen even at the very beginning.

33 East 17th Street, New York.

EXCURSIONS.

On account of the Southern Convention at Dallas, Texas, the Santa Fe Route will sell round trip tickets at rate of \$13.65, on May 9th to 12th. inclusive, final limit thirty days from date of sale.

CREAT MUSIC DFFER.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on piano or organ together with eight cents in postage and we will mail you one copy Popular Music Monthly, containing ten pieces, full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ.
Address: Popular Music Monthly,
Indianapolis Ind.

B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines,

NOTICE TO WOMEN.

All women in the county interested in making the suffrage convention to be held in Cottonwood Falls, May 15 and 10, a success, are requested to meet in the court room. Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday afternoon, April 21, at 3 o'clock. The convention on May 15 and 16 will be addressed by Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Anna Shaw, Rachel L. Childs and Helen L. Kim-

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given that proposals for the building of a double arch bridge across South Fork, at the W.P. Evans crossing, will be received at the County Clerk's office, the building of a double arch bridge across South Fork, at the W.P. Evans crossing, will be received at the County Clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until Saturday, June 2, 1894, at 12 o'clock, m. Each proposal to be accompanied by a forfeit of \$50 deposit, Specifications on file with County Clerk. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

sioners.
Witness my hand and official seal, this 17th day of April, A. D. 1804.

[SEAL.]
M. K. HARMAN.
County Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE

Of Horses, Cattle, Hogs. Etc.

republic has faced it. The conditions of our national life invite danger. 3 miles east of Clements and 5 miles The undersigned will sell at his farm.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894,

Twenty-seven head of horses, including

Four span of high bred driving or rid-One good driving team 8 years old.

One span one-half Norman 3 year-old One Englishshire mare 2 years old.

3 2-year-old mares. 4 yearling colts, (mares and horses). One thoroughbred stallion, "Stleel-One 2-year-old full-blooded Clydsdale

stallion. 1 8-year-old mule. 4 Good milch cows. 2 2-year-old steers.

2 2-year-old heifers 7 Brood sows.

4 Brood sows (have pigs.) 30 Head of shoats, (weighing 50 to 75 ounds.) Terms of sale: All sums of \$5 or under, Cash; over that amount, eight months time, without interest, on bankable pa-

per, or 5 per cent off for cash. E. C. HOLMES.





I thought 'twas some old man. But here-Furgot I'd been away ten year!

I had to come, Joe. Had to come Fur one more Thirtieth o' May, To see the boys 'nd help 'em some In keepin' Decoration day.

But whar ye bound fur this time, Joe? To set the flags! We'll both on's go 'Nd mark the end o' the march that's done, 'Nd call the roll o' the boys that's gone. Say, Joe, you 'n' me have come so near The still place where They're camped, that we can almost hear

'Em answer their names from Over Ther There's jest ten graves. I r'member 'm all l'en men that's answered detail call, Five flags fur me, 'nd five fur you.

What's all the rest fur? Ten'll do.
'Nd whar's the rest of the boys to-day There should be twelve on's countin' you. I hope they ain't took to stayin' away? That ain't the way they uster do!
'Tain't right! They all had orter come To mark the graves fur 'Morial day, No matter 'f work & pushin' s

Why Joe! You're cryin'! What ails ye, Joe! What's that? Good Lord! That can't be so! All dead but us? Why, Joe—but thar, That couldn't be, outside o' war.

Did fall in battle! Yes-vou're right We've all been in a long, hard fight. They fell in battle. Yes, that's so! Nd that's the way we've got to go.

An' Joe, I'll bet— Not one o' them boys ever let The colors outen 'is sight!

Well Joe, we've got these flags to set. Ther's two o' us is walkin' yet
To stan' guard over them that sleep! But which of us two, Joe, d'ye s'pose Will set the flag fur the next that goes!

have had any soldier or known a thing about him if they hadn't

come home from school around by the cemetery that night. The teacher had been telling them that afternoon that all the arrangements were made to have a big celebration Decoration day. It never had been celebrated at Crane's Corners before, but when the Crane's Corners folks undertook to do a thing they did it "up brown." Esquire Tonnley and Deacon Miles had been up to the city and engaged a great orator-oh! a wonderful man!-to come and make the speech. And the Crane's Corners band and the band from East Milbank met twice a week in the old brick meeting-house and practiced till their lips were sore and their arms ached. And now the school trustees had decided that after the bands and the orator and the few old veterans, and the citizens who would join in the parade, the children should march in line. The girls were all to be dressed in white with blue sashes, and to carry bouquets, and the boys were to carry flags for the soldiers' graves. The graves were all to be marked beforehand, and after the orator had spoken the band was to strike up some real stirring war tune and the children were to march up the narrow, grassy walks and on each soldier's grave the girls were to leave a bouquet and the

boys to plant a flag. After school was out they all walked together as far as the corner, and the teacher told them they would meet and go over it all together Saturday afternoon, for Decoration day was only next Tuesday and it would be awful not to have everything go just right. Then she went into the house where she boarded, and the most of the children said good-night and turned down the west road toward home. There were just Mollie and Nellie Dent and Lulu and Fred Ashley who kept on straight up the road. "Say," Lulu said, when they were by themselves, "it wouldn't be but a little out of the way to go round by the cemetery.

Let's go.' "All right," the other girls said, and Fred said he'd just as soon. So they went on, the longest way round, till they came to the dear old-fashioned cemetery. It was surrounded by a high board fence, painted white, like the tombstones peeping over it. You could catch a glimose of graceful willows and matted rose bushes between the pickets. At the front the big white gates were fastened with a padlock, and the steps that usually served to scale the fence had been carried away to be painted in order to present a more creditable appearance at the celebration.

As the children stood wondering how they could most easily get in a neat little old lady came round the corner of the churchyard and joined them. She stopped and looked when she saw the steps were gone. The children noticed she carried a crutch and was

"How can I get in?" she asked, appealingly.

The children looked at her and then at one another.

"Oh, say, Lu," Fred began, suddenly, "don't you remember there used to be some loose pickets over on the other side? Maybe I can take them out, and we can all get through in that way."

blue as the myrtle blossoms. It seemed and small change.

That was several years ago. The old reaching home safe and sound. A boy lady still lives and is able to come on the morning train her annual pilgrimage to her boy's something when he becomes a man.

Fred went to examine the fence. The old lady sat down on the gras

and smiled at Mollie and Nellie. "I'm very tired, children," she said, apologetically. She held a little bunch of lilacs and syringas, which she laid down in her lap.

The children smiled back at her sympathizingly. "I try to come to his grave every

year," the old lady continued. boy, you know, he was killed in the "A soldier!" the children said under their breaths.

"Yes, a soldier, and a brave one, too, even if it is his mother who says it. He was only eighteen. He enlisted younger than they meant to take them, but he was large and full grown and he was wild to go. Oh, those were terrible times, back in '63-terrible!-terrible!"

and a tear trickled down the old lady's

cheek. "We always intended to have a stone with his name and the company to which he belonged, and 'Died in defense of his country at Vicksburg'-but stones used to cost more than they do | the procession began to move. now, and then fifteen years ago we my husband-and I used to come here every year to Robert's grave; till eight years ago John died, and I've been

coming alone ever since." The children were silent, and Nellie her cheeked apron. Finally Mollie a wreath on each grave and the boys asked, softly:

"Do you live far from here?" "Yes, it's a day's journey, and I'm getting so old and so lame that each year I'm afraid I won't be able to come

the next.' Just then Fred and Lulu came back. "Oh, we've found a splendid place to get in. Come on!" they cried.

Nellie helped the old lady to her feet and kept at her side, while Mollie led the way with Fred and Lulu. She told them softly all about the old lady's boy soldier.

They helped her carefully through the fence where Fred had pulled out the pickets, and then followed her slowly down the soft green paths, between graves covered with myrtle and covered with rose briars and hidden under last year's dead leaves. Then she sank down and said, piteously:

"I'll have to rest." Nellie got down on her knees and began scraping away the leaves with her fingers, and the other children followed her example.

The old lady sat watching them with the tears trickling down her cheeks. "Saturday morning I'll bring over

the rake, and these rose bushes need trimming," Fred said, with a businesslike air. Mollie slipped her hand into the old

lady's as she rose to her feet. "Do you like pinks?" she whispered. "I'll bring a root over and plant on his

grave." "They were his favorite flower," the

phaeton.

sessed. Oh, dear me! I forgot the band. That headed the procession, of course, and it did credit to all of its dreamed. practicing, too! After the veterans came the citizens in line, and last, but beautifully kept, nor a grave so connot least, by any means, the girls and stantly covered with flowers as the one boys, laden down with flags and flowers.

The exercises opened with a prayer Bigelow made a speech that added troit Free Press. luster to his already famous reputation-to this day the Crane's Corners folks speak of him in the same tone of awe-struck admiration that they use in speaking of Daniel Webster and Gladstone. Then the band burst forth into "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and

There weren't very many soldiers moved away, and after that we didn't buried in the Crane's Corners burying seem to have good luck. John-that's ground. There were Squire Tonnley's two boys who were shot at Bull Run. There was a large monument put up to their memory-the largest in the cemetery. The procession marched to that first. The band played softly: "Tentwas wiping her eyes on the corner of ing To-night," while the children laid planted their flags. During the ceremony all heads were uncovered and at its close Hon. Horatio Bigelow made some appropriate remarks.

Then the procession moved on to an other grave and another, even stopping at old Mr. Dean's grave, who ruined his health in the war, but lived to a good old age, and died a peaceful death many years after it was over. That was the last grave-the last that had

been marked for the children to visit. Nelije Dent and Fred Asbley were at the head of the column. Nellie still carried a beautiful bouquet and wreath over ner arm. Fred still held his flag. They turned out of the broad drive-

way, down into the side path and all the rest of the procession followed star-like, blue flowers. She brought them. The paths were too narrow for them into a forsaken corner to a grave anybody to keep step with anybody, but they followed just the same until Fred and Nellie stopped at their soldier's grave.

Hon. Horatio Bigelow looked in vain at 'Squire Tonnley for a hint toward an appropriate word over the grave in this far away corner. Esquire Tonnley looked back at him with a blank face. He did not know who was buried there

Hon. Horatio Bigelow decided to take matters into his own hands, and made a way for himself through the crowd up to Nellie and Fred. "Was this soldier a relative of yours?"

he asked, softly, as he saw the tears in Nellie's eyes. Then Nellie poured the whole story into this great man's ears. He listened

to it with close attention. "Don't be afraid," he said. "I want



"HOW CAN I GET IN?" SHE ASKED.

old lady said, with a little choke in her | you to tell that story over again, just

"There now," said Nellie, "I've made a nice place for the flowers. Of course you'll want to put them on his grave vour own self.

As she knelt over the grave with the flowers Nellie whispered to the others: "Don't you think we ought to go and leave her alone with him?" And even Fred nodded "Yes."

She seemed to have forgotten all bout them until Nellie whispered: "We're going now, ma'am. Good-by! And we'll bring some water for the flowers to-morrow and Fred will fix the

The old lady clasped her hands as if she were praying:

"Good-by, children! God bless you! I shall never forget all your kindness!" "Good-by!" and they stole softly and reverently back through the fence.

"Have to leave 'em out till to-morrow," Fred said, looking at the pickets. They talked it over and over on the way home, and they made a plan, but they didn't tell a soul about it until ment for her. Make the widow happy Decoration day, so I'm not going to, either.

They met on Saturday and rehearsed for the celebration and Fred didn't mention the fact that he was up at four o'clock and had been raking and found herself in the crowd with Hon, that he worked a month at doing odd putting a certain lot to rights all the Horatio Bigelow's silk hat in her

morning. Decoration day came bright and beautiful. The sky smiled down as best to fill it, raining in bills, silver

as you have been telling it to me," and before she knew it he had lifted her onto the front seat of the deacon's ration day might be wisely used to hold double carriage that was waiting in the in deathless memory all heroic souls driveway to carry back the "veterans." and she was telling the story over again. When she stopped there was not a dry eye in the crowd.

Esquire Tonnley was wiping his eyes with a big red bandanna and saying to Deacon Miles "that he remembered as distinctly as if it was yesterday. It was John Allen's boy Robert-as good us all and makes the whole land at the a lad as ever lived.'

Then Hon. Horatio Bigelow's clear voice rang out: "Fellow citizens! Brothers! Patriots!

Your faces tell me that you are deeply touched with this little story. You are grateful to these little children who pearance at Cincinnati recently on his have saved one of your heroes from neglect to-day. You weep with the widowed mother whose fond ambition to raise a stone to her son has not been gratified. Let me tell you-do something more than weep-raise the monuand do honor to her boy hero!"

Here the speaker's words drowned in wild applause, and the band broke into "The Star Spangled Banner." In the midst of it all Nellie hands, and men and women, young folks and children were doing their

"Come on; let's see." And Lulu and | and Deacon Miles brought him over | grave. The year after this first Decofrom the station in his buggy. He and ration day at Crane's Corners, Nellie the minister were going to head the and Mollie Dent, Luly and Fred Ashprocession in Esquire Tonnley's best ley were waiting for her at the train and escorted her to the little cemetery At ten o'clock to the minute they behind Deacon Miles' gray team, with started. They were followed by the the deacon himself driving. The marsquire's gray team and the deacon's ble monument that stood over her double carriage, with the four 'old soldier boy's grave could be seen tow-veterans" that Crane's Corners posering slim and white a half mile away. The children had written her about it, but it was more beantiful than she had

And to this day there is not a lot so with the tall monument inscribed: "Robert Allen, aged eighteen years, of Company G, Fourteenth infantry. from Rev. Mr. Doolittle, pastor of the brick church, and then Hon. Horatio burg, 1863."—Emma Bennett, in De-

APPROPRIATE CELEBRATION.

The Educative Influence of Decorating the Graves of Buried Heroes

It has frequently been hinted, by some, that if the money expended on flowers to decorate the soldiers' graves was used to supply the widow and orphan with food and raiment, it would be commendable. Granted, but how then would the memory of the brave men who gave their lives in defense of country be kept fresh and green in the hearts of our children? It is befitting the families of the dead heroes should be cared for, and we do not believe the government is neglectful of its duty, but if that were all, if all thought or honor to the dead soldiers ended there, what an unfeeling, ungrateful nation this would be. Every beat of the drum, every note of the bugle, every column of soldiers on Decoration day, every grass-grown mound in the soldiers' plot in the cemetery, stirs the heart and brings vividly back to mind that time of great peril when noble men responded so promptly at the call of country when right and wrong were struggling for the mastery.

Those were sad, dreary days, many hearthstones were desolated, and many returned from the field of battle bearing scars which a lifetime will not efface. But think you that either the soldier who fell in battle, or the scarmarked veteran who marched so proudly home to the music of victory, would regret the part he took in so noble a conflict? Would they not each teach their sons if any danger threatened this dear land again, to follow in the same footsteps and with their lives if

need be conquer the evil that assailed it? It is well, then, if for no other reason than to teach lessons of patriotism to our young people, to perpetuate the heroism of our dead soldiers by decorating their graves, friend and foe alike, for now the blue and the gray are not looking upon each other as enemies, but as brothers of a common race, both strong and valiant. We rejoice that the north and the south draw nearer together as each Memorial day comes round. The breach that was so wide a half century ago lessens each year, and who shall say the beautiful flowers with which both sides are remembered are not the heaven-sent messengers which are quelling the heart strife and discord and bringing peace to all?

And what of those honored graves in lonely places, unknown, unmarked. where the silent sleepers rest as tranquilly but where the tread of martial feet or the sound of martial music never comes, and where garlands are never strewn by loving hands? Ah! the stars are their sentinels, the winds chant the requiem. Nature does not forget them, her hand strews the stareyed daisies and sprinkles the clods with green grasses, and heaven waters them with its dew.

God grant that there may be no more war, that sighs and tears for the fallen upon the battle field may never again be heard in our land, and God grant, too, that while life lasts our hearts may be kept tender, and that each Memorial day we may drop a tear and a flower upon the graves of our departed soldiers.-Christian at Work.

A BROADER MEANING. Sentiment of the Memorial Day of the Future.

Every year the ranks of the veterans are thinning, and while the sons of veterans may inherit much of the enthusiasm that nerved the arm and fired the heart of their valiant sires, they are, after all, only "sons of veterans." Decoration day must henceforth take a wider ground and be charged with broader meanings. In the coming years, when the story of the war of the rebeliion shall assume its proper proportions in the record of American hisfory, it may come to the happy thought of a wiser generation that Commemowho in life or death, by service or by song, have enriched our land. Even now we take occasion of the hour to decorate our own graves where we have laid for "the long undreaming sleep" the dust of those we held dear. So, with ever widening and more pathetic meaning, Decoration day touches end of the blossoming May time a land not of sad but sacred mourning. -Saturday Evening Herald.

Made of Sturdy Stuff.

A fourteen-year-old boy made his apway to Roanoke, Va., after a year's wanderings. It seems that he lived in Roanoke with a brother, his parents being dead, and becoming dissatisfied decided to go to New Orleans to see his aunt. When he got there he found that she had moved to Chicago. It took him two months to get to that city, only to find that his aunt had gone to St. Paul. Then the boy relinquished the chase and found employment in the Columbian exposition until its close. After jobs, and then began to make his way back to Virginia. Sometimes he walked, and occasionally a benevolent stranger paid his transportation, and

MERCILESS PARTISANSHIP. Republicans Unregardful of the Interests

of the People. The country is still in a broad grin over the beautiful manner in which Tom Reed and the republicans were "put to sleep" by Speaker Crisp when the question of passing the seigniorage

bill over the president's veto came up

in the house the other day.

When Mr. Bland brought up the subject there was great glee among the republicans. Their leaders, with smiling faces and chuckling lips, eagerly gathered in consultation, laying their plans for the fun they expected to have at the expense of the democratic side of the house. They would set their opponents by the ears; they would plenty of time and plenty of room, and and the democratic party to split wide open. So engrossed were they in digging this pit for their opponents that the speaker, in accordance with the rules, had ordered the vote, the first own and represent these woolen inname on the roll had been called, and the republicans were buried in their own pit before they could bat their Their weak, dazed and wholly ineffectual efforts to extricate themselves make one of the most ludicrous

chapters in congressional history. Their little plot, which was thus frustrated, was in keeping with their entire course since the democracy assumed power. Since the 4th of March, 1893, the republicans have never made a movement which did not look to the advantage of their party rather than to the good of the country. It matters not how grave has been the public necessity, or how serious the demand for statesmanship and patriotism rather than political intrigue and partisanship, the republicans have never risen above a desire to tie the hands of the party in power, to divide it with dissensions, and to protract and intensify the evils from which the country was suffering and from which it was crying for speedy relief, because by so doing they thought they could arouse the wrath of the people against the demo-

They pursued this policy of obstruction and irritation with reference to the repeal of the Sherman act, voting for it at last when they could no longer prevent a vote, and immediately afterward making a concerted effort to prevent the recuperation of the country by insisting that the business depression had not been due to the Sherman act, but to the fear of tariff re form, proceeding, at the same time, with systematic efforts to incite a fear of tariff reform.

They are pursuing the same policy with reference to the tariff bill, doing all they can to prevent a settlement of tariff legislation because they believe that continued uncertainty, however much it may injure the country, will

also injure the democratic party. Their plan in the house to get up long wrangle over the seigniorage bill veto was simply another effort to make party capital at whatever cost to the common good, which is now so dependent upon financial stability and integrity.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

TAXES AND PROSPERITY.

High Tariff Productive of Hard Time and Bankruptey.

When the failure of a prudent farmers' crops creates a gap between the receipts and expenditures on settlement day he immediately contrives to reduce expenses and increase revenues. Any other course would entail bankruptcy in the end. When business is dull and the profits on reduced sales fails to meet the fixed charges of the enterprise the prudent merchant or manufacturer sets about devising means to reduce rents and minimize other expenditures to the end that threatened insolvency may be averted. When an intelligent people are burdened with charges beyond their capacity to pay, the wise course is to adopt measures to lessen the charges so that their labor may be released from needless taxation.

The American people are suffering from excessive taxation. When business is brisk, sales rapid and profits large the merchant can stand high rent, liberal wages to employes and costly methods of transacting business. When crops are abundant and a ready market supplies an active demand at high prices, the farmer doesn't feel the expense of implements. But when conditions are reversed, and instead of profits as the result of business effort in the store or ceaseless toil on the farm, the round-up shows a loss, economies must be introduced to prevent disaster. Then a difference of a few hundred dollars a year in wages and rent and a few dollars apiece on farm machinery becomes a matter of importance.

After the war the release of a vast army with large sums representing their wages in their pockets made business all through the country lively. Prices were high because the money was actively employed. Taxes were high, but that made no difference. Profits were so large that the amounts drawn by means of taxation were not missed. But gradually things have changed. Profits have dwindled and everything has decreased except taxes. They go on and increase while the ability to pay is lessened. The consequence is bankruptcy, and the remedy is in reducing the charges. Any capa-ble business man or intelligent farmer understands this. - Kansas City Times.

--- Gen. John C. New has given the tip to the Harrisonians. He says that Mr. Harrison will not accept a renomination unless there should be "a great emergency." The Harrisonian plan of campaign includes the manufacture of 'a great emergency." The thing is very simple. All the Harrison men have to do is to capture a majority of the delegates to the national convention and nominate Mr. Harrison. This would create an emergency sufficiently great for all practical purposes. -Buffaio Courier.

-Again Gen. Harrison denies that he is a candidate for the presidency. Even the incredulous will begin to realize that he is in the running and in to stay. - Detroit Free Press.

A CRUSHING NURDEN.

The Extortionate Tribute Levied on the Country by the Republicans

In his recent speech on the tariff bill Senator Voorhees admirably presented the reasons why the country should be freed from the crushing burden of McKinleyism. So convincing were his arguments for the necessity of radical reform and so scathing his denunciation of the system which brought the country to the verge of ruin that there was added humiliation in his admission that the measure reported by the committee was not to his liking. Concessions had been made to a powerful and unscrupulous opposition in order to secure a passage of the bill. Those men had their way whom the eloquent 'egg" them on; they would give them senator pictures as striding the corridors of the capitol issuing their edicts they expected the fur and dust to fly in the tones of dictators for or against the enactment of pending measures in the halls of congress.

It was a most significant admission of the senator that "those men who terests do not hesitate to declare on what terms a bill vitally affecting seventy million of people will be permitted to become a law and in default of what provisions for financial profits to themselves they will insure its defeat." It is conceded that the bill does not meet the popular demand which it aims to appease. It is a step in the right direction, but a much shorter and more disappointing step than the people called for in the exercise of their

sovereign right. But let there be no misapprehension as to where the responsibility for this deplorable state of affairs belongs. It rests with that arrogant and grasping power which has been protected in the accumulation of a strength which dares to essay control of national legislation. It was dominant and unquestioned in the latter days of republican supremacy. It owned legislators and dictated their line of policy. It was as powerful in political as in financial affairs. It was a plutocracy representing but an insignificant fraction in the number of our population, yet it was in absolute control of our national affairs. The republican party served it and the entire country paid extortionate tribute.

It is this element which has asserted itself in the senate and forced the submission of an unacceptable tariff bill. It has triumphed for the time but has called attention to an influence that must be suppressed before the rule of the people can be assured. In this view of the case the present loss and humiliation of the country may in the end be its gain. It is made plainer than ever before to the average citizen that his wishes count as nothing against those who are rapidly absorbing the wealth as well as the power of the nation. Senator Voorhees has pointed out the evils for which they are responsible, and time will accomplish the changes which the safety of the country demands.-Detroit Free Press.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

-Mr. Harrison points with pride to the election returns from his state. Gov. McKinley doesn't.-N. Y. World. --- When Gen. Harrison says he does not intend to become a presidential candidate in 1896 he winks with the other eye.-Washington Times (Ind.).

---Harrison is not big enough to stand a two years' open campaign for the nomination, but a still hunt may give it to him. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

-The eternal fitness of things it admirably illustrated in the selection; of McKinley to advocate national bankruptcy as a republican success. -- Chicago Herald.

-This is a great country, and 202sidering the fact that it is still afflicted with Coxeyism and McKinleyism, twin relies of republicanism, it is doing remarkably well .- N. Y. World.

-- The funny republican editors having had a real good time over toe news that Louisville, Ky., had gone republican, it may do no harm now to tell them that Louisville has not had at election since last November, at which time it went as democratic as usual.

Louisville Courier-Journal. -Tom Reed's reputation as a Janah has been well sustained by the result in the Third Ohio district. Reed Mas elected more democrats to congress than he ever put out of it by abure of the powers of speaker. -St. Louis Republic.

--- It is easy to see that the republican newspapers do not care anything about the democratic victory in Me-Kinley's old district by the frequency and emphasis with which they make the assertion. Roscoe Conkling said: "The shallows murmur while the deeps are dumb."-Detroit Free Press.

--- A doleful Chicago McKinley organ breaks out thus: "The unexpected strike at Pullman is a very foolish affair and shakes one's confidence in the intelligence of the expert mechanics who have been employed by that company." Its confidence in the intelligence of these workingmen has been shaken so seriously that it has already presumed to tell them that they need monopoly tariff taxation to make thera prosperous. - Chicago Herald.

Kept It Up Too Long It is a good time for the republicans

to pause and see how foolish they have been in committing themselves to the position that any bill the democrata might pass would ruin the country. They have been irreconcilable all through, finding each revision worse than the preceding, and growing shriller as the evil day of the passage of some bill approached. In this way they have burned their bridges behind them. They cannot now fall back on the protective features left in the bill and say that these have kept the country from going to the dogs, where it will yet surely go if the wicked democrats are allowed to do any more tariff revising. They have so thoroughly overdone the bugaboo business, and staked their all on the irredeemably bad character of the Wilson bill, that they will find it very hard to keep up their hysterics in the future. Even if they try to, they will find the business public so sick of the thing that they will soon have to quit it.—N. Y. Pos

Afflicted with a Peculiar Disease-His Body Covered with Lumps-Could No: Eat and Thought He Was Going to Dry Up-His Recovery the Marvel of Tennessee.

[From the Nashville, Tenn., Banner.] Mr. John W. Thomas, Jr., of Theta, Tenn. is a man with a most interesting history. At present he is interested in blooded horses for which Maury County is famous.

"Few people, I take it," said Mr. Thomas to a reporter who had asked him for the story of his life, "have passed through as remarkable a chain of events as I have and remained alive to tell the story.

"It was along in 1884, when I was working in the silver mines of New Mexico, that my troubles began; at first I suffered with indigestion, and so acute did the pains become that I went to California for my health, but the trip did me little good, and fully im-pressed with the idea that my last day had nearly dawned upon me, I hurried back here to my old home to die.

"From simple indigestion my malady developed into a chronic inability to take any substantial food, I was barely able to creep about, and at times I was prostrated by spells of heart palpitation. This condition

continued until one year ago.
"On the 11th of April, 1893, I suddenly collapsed, and for days I was unconscious, in fact I was not fully myself until July.
My condition on September 1st, was simply horrible, I weighed but seventy pounds, whereas my normal weight is 165 pounds. All over my body there were lumps from the size of a grape to the size of a walnut, my fingers were cramped so that I could not more than half straighten them. I had en-tirely lost control of my lower limbs and my hand trembled so that I could not drink without spilling the liquid. Nothing would remain on my stomach, and it seemed that I must dry up before many more days had

passed.
"I made another round of the physicians, calling in one after the other, and by the aid of morphine and other medicines gave me, I managed to live though barely

Here Mr. Thomas displayed his arms, and just above the elbow of each there was a large irregular stain as large as the palm of the hand and of a purple color, the space covered by the mark was sunken nearly to the bone. "That," said Mr. Thomas, "is what the doctors did by putting morphine

"On the 11th of December, 1893, just eight months after I took permanently to bed-I shall never forget the date-my cousin, Joe Foster, of Carters' Creek, called on me and gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, saying they had cured him of partial paralysis, with which I knew he had all but died. I followed his directions and began taking the medicine, as a result I stand before you to-day the most surprised man on earth. Look at my hand, it is as steady as yours; my face has a healthy look about it; I have been attending to my duties for a month. Since I began taking the pills I have gained 30 pounds, and I am still gaining. All the knots have disappeared from my body except this little kernel here in my palm. I have a good appetite and I am almost as strong as I ever

"Yesterday I rode thirty-seven miles on horseback. I feel tired to-day but not sick. I used to have from two to four spells of heart palpitation every night, since I began the use of the pills I have had but four spells

heart palpitation every night, since I began the use of the pills I have had but four spells altogether.

"I know positively that I was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I believe firmly that it is the most wonderful remedy in existence to-day, and every fact I have presented to you is known to my neighbors as well as to myself, and they will certify to the truth of my remarkable cure."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine in the sense that name implies. They were first compounded as a prescription and used as such in general practice by an eminent physician. So great was their efficacy that it was deemed wise to place them within the reach of all. They are now manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

A PECULIAR STONE.

It Is Called the Devil's Looking Glass and Dazzles the Eyes. One of the most peculiar of stone formations is the "devil's looking glass," on the Nolochuchy river. It is a palisade which arises abruptly from the river to a height of about two hundred feet. It is perfectly smooth and about one hundred feet wide. When the sun is at a certain stage it throws

a shadow over the water and reflects the sunbeams as a mirror would, dazzling the eyes of the beholder, sometimes almost blinding him with its brightness. To go upon the river in a skiff and

look down into the water is to see an image reflected, but always distorted. It is this which gave the name to the formation, and there are several interesting legends connected with it, some of which are devotedly believed by the mountaineers. One of these which is generally given credence is that every night at midnight, when the moon shines, the devil goes there to bathe and makes up his toilet, using the rock, with the reflection of the moonlight, as a looking glass.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Jack Horner's Pie.

The pie of the modern Jacky Horner is a literary one. At a recent party given to a bride the feature of the evening was a literary plum pudding. The hostess, dressed in quaint costume, carried around a large silver dish filled with sawdust, apparently, although each guest was invited to mutilate Jack Horner and stick in his or her thumb to pull out a plum. The plums were real sugar plums, wrapped in tissue paper, blue for the ladies and pink for the gentlemen; but with each plum was wrapped a couplet or a single line from some author, which was matched by a line or couplet rhyming with it and wrapped in some other plum. Partners were determined by finding the one whose line or couplet rhymed with your own. The result was very amusing. Lines from Tennyson or Browning or Emerson were made to rhyme with others from Mother Goose. -N. Y. Recorder.

-Great Britain owns 31,000 square

A CANADIAN'S VIEWS.

Protection Breeds Hate and Selfishness— Free Trade, Love and Sympathy—What Free Trade Did for England—Protection

One of the best toasts at the banquet of the Manhattan Single Tax club of New York on Jefferson's birthday was that of Mr. John Crerar, queen's counsellor, of Canada. Following is a part of his reply to the toast, "Free Trade": "Free traders the world over are sympathetically linked in the bonds of a common creed and purpose. The creed, fundamentally, is very simple: (1) That in every constitutionally governed state its citizens should, under the law, stand upon an equal footing, and (2) that taxation, no matter in what questionable shape it may come, is an evil which can only be justified or defended when levied to meet the legitimate cost of government. Men who recognize the truth of these two postulates naturally drift into one economic common school, where the spirit of self-seeking, envy, hatred and malice never enters. The supreme purpose of free traders is to have their principles incorporated into the laws when that is done armies and navies will dwindle to a nucleus reserved as a basis for drill; that the dynamite brand of socialism would disappear; that peace on earth and good will amongst men will begin to reign, and that the millenium may then be looked for at any moment. Turning to the antithetic school of protection, there is difficulty in discovering a common creed or community of thought or purpose. All protectionists would accept a tariff increase upon their own line of goods, even if in consequence a corresponding decrease was imposed upon the goods of their protectionist brothers next door. Free traders wish their principles incorporated in the laws of all commercial nations, whereas pro-

from the national policy of every country but their own. Protectionists who personally benefit by a high tariff, are in a certain sense consistent. Convince them that they would make more money by the abolition of import duties and they are ready to become free traders forthwith. Many of them do not hesitate to fan their heated brows with contraband handkerchiefs, or to pace the sidewalks shod in smuggled shoes. They are not bigots when heresy suits their pookets. But there is another class, who have no

tectionists would be glad to see the

principles of protection eliminated

personal gain involved, who advocate protection. "For example, I recently met a learned divine at dinner and over the walnuts and the wine our conversation drifted to the question of unrestricted reciprocity between Canada and the United States. He poured into my ear a plaintive wail, that under such a policy the surplus products of American manufacturers would be dumped into Canada at sacrifice prices, and our consumers would be tempted to buy at such prices, being less than the cost of production. I sympathized with my friend, and muttered that such improvidence would surely prove fatal to our home industries, that we might suffer but survive a flood of foreign goods if compelled to buy them at 200 less than cost would assuredly bring our country into bankruptcy! 'You deplore,' I said, 'a flood of goods manufactured in the south, would it make any difference to us if they came from

the north, the east or the west of us?" 'Certainly not,' he replied. 'Then,' I whispered, 'how would it be if they came from above?' 'Oh,' he answered, favoring higher duties than those pro-'that, you know, is impossible.' 'By no means,' I rejoined, 'for in the matter of grain and poultry something of the kind did at one time happen, and it might happen again. Now, sir, tell me honestly, what, in your judgment, would be the consequence to our infant industries, if a deluge from heavership that comparison, probably about offset each other as a whole, so that the net result from a protective point of view is en set in of boots and shoes, household furniture and ready-made clothing?' 'Well,' he said, 'to stand by my own hypothesis, I must admit that it would use them up and prove a deplorable occurrence.' Mr. Chairman, the learned divine was a scholar, educated in our colleges, and in his arts' course political economy taught by the classic masters was his text book, and when he got his degrees, he would have avowed his belief in these teachers, but because the final duties upon a wide range of important products. As a contribution towards a rational adjustment of the when traveling Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. divine was a scholar, educated in our political economy had been foresworn by his party, he was willing to deny that Adam Smith had ever lived.

"Mr. Chairman, it has always been a and patching it up, to flaunt it before the world as a brand new, American garment. About a year ago I chanced to meet a gentleman from New York at a banquet, who had been chosen to reply to the toast of the 'American Press,' which he did with great ability. Previous to the toast we were gathered and talked about the trade question. He was a believer in a reciprocity of tariffs between commercial nations and argued that free trade was impracticable unless made universal. I ventured to point to the example of England, which over forty years had survived under a system of lop-sided, jug-handled free ances. Almost any action would have trade, and as a result has become mistress of the commercial seas and credit- pense and disappointment in which or-general of Christendom. 'You for-get,' he said, 'that England first of all the country has been kept by the sen-ate. With open republican opposition developed her industries for 100 years to tariff reform on the one hand and under the fostering care of a protective tariff, and it was only after that policy had enured in colossal riches and in of almost infinite resources and of making her the master workman and workshop of the world that she delib- nections has been kept all these months erately adopted, as a new policy, free trade. That argument has been adple have gotten tired of this petty jugvanced from 10,000 platforms from the gling, this senatorial playing Golden Gate to Hudson bay, and within two weeks it has been reiterated by a Canadian statesman on the floor of the house of commons at Ottawa. As an argument it is logically absurd and as themselves to the sugar and other

pugilist who had won the champion's belt by the scientific use of his fists voluntarily decided to maintain his supremacy in the ring by tying his arms and butting his adversaries with his head. The central idea conveyed by this childish argument is that in 1846, on the assembling of parliament, the prime minister of the day had tabled a resolution to the effect that inasmuch as the policy of protection for a century had resulted in boundless national wealth and commercial supremacy, it behooved the country to discard that policy; that a bill was accordingly rushed through both houses based upon that resolution, and that John Bull having had a good thing for a century, at last breathed freely because he had got rid of it. The truth is, that every baby student of history knows that for years before, but culminating in 1845, the social condition of the masses in England had reached the acute stage which marks the dividing line between poverty and starvation; that her poor houses had become packed to overflowing: that mobs of her artisans paraded the streets of her large cities, wreckof all civilized countries, believing that ing the shops, crying for bread, and that her military were called to arms to nip in the bud a civil war. Such was the condition of England in her hay-day of protection, and it was the culmination of that barbarous policy which opened the eyes of her masses to the true source of their poverty. The battle of free trade in England, waged by the masses against the protected classes, raged for ten years, and when the victory of free trade was won the people rejoiced like the Israelites on their day of jubilee

"It was in 1892 at the memorable convention in Chicago that the rank and file of the democratic representatives took the bit between their teeth, and ignoring their timid party leaders, inserted into the democratic platform a free trade plank, which I verily believe will be found to be green timber when every other stick in that structure is worm eaten and decayed. The presidential election of 1892 was watched with vivid interest by the free traders in Canada for they well knew that if free trade became your policy protec-

tion with us was doomed. "In conclusion, sir, permit me to say that the commercial policy of Canada and the United States are vitally interdependent. Were the whole matter left to the voluntary action of the people of both countries, uninfluenced or controlled by the politicians, they would buy and sell from each other, when and so often as, but no oftener than, it suited their several personal interests so to do. The best of the products of both countries-their sons and daughters-are freely exchanged taken and given, without restriction. When the residue of their products animate and inanimate are accorded equally enlightened treatment and consideration, it will be better for the United States, better for Canada, and infinitely better for the commercial world at large.'

A BUNGLE.

An Avalanche of Senate Amendments to the Tariff Bill. We have already placed before our readers, the four hundred, more or less, per cent. overcost, but purchases at amendments to the pending tariff bill submitted by the senate committee of revision for the action of that body. Taking it as a specimen of legislation, upon a great economic question, the report can nowhere command any respect. Taking it in its bearings on industrial and commercial interests, it is a patch of mongrel modifications in sor posed in the Wilson bill, in others favoring lower. While differing widely, in details' from the changes proposed by the finance committee, yet the advances and the reductions of duty, on result from a protective point of view is not materially changed from the proposals of that committee. Large changes are made from ad valorem to specific rates, which in our view is a misfortune. There are many features in these amendments that are calculated to rouse strong hostility in the house, and tariff to the rapidly developing new conditions in our national evolution, the bill must still be regarded as an utterly lame and largely impotent conmystery to me how the young giant clusion. Economic principle has been republic came to pick up the effete, held in abeyance at every point of the cast-off protectionist raiment of the reconstruction to ignorance, prejudice, mother country, and, after stitching mistaken conceptions of sectional interest and party conveniences.—Jour-nal of Commerce and Commercial Bul-letin.

Unkept Promises The people cannot afford to trust any longer the specious promises that come from the capitol. The country cannot fill its stomach on promises For months it has been beguiled with the mirage of tariff reform. For months it has heard of "compromises," "arrangements" and "agreements" that have led it on from one false hope to another, only to dissolve into thin air, and to be succeeded by other equally flattering and empty assurances. Almost any action would have secret "conservative" scheming on the other, a nation of gigantic enterprise world-wide commercial and trade con

The Benedict Arnolds who have sold a matter of history it is untrue. It is trusts have betrayed and perhap logically absurd, because no nation wrecked the democratic party. They A SPRING CYCLONE.

Demure-Looking Little Woman Who Wasn't to Be Imposed Upon. "That ticket is not good on this line, madam," said a car conductor to a sad-

faced, demure-looking little woman

who had offered him a transfer ticket. "What!" shrieked the little lady, "this ticket ain't good? I'd just like to know why it ain't! It was given to me not fifteen minutes ago, and if there's any mistake it ain't my fault, and I'll see this whole railroad company in the bottom of the bottomless pit before I'll pay another fare. You can't intimidate me. I'd like to see you try to put me off. I'd just smile to see you try it. I'd sue this company before night, and my husband would fairly mop up the streets with you! Put me off! Oh, please do! It's my honest opinion that the ticket is good and that it'd be five cents in your pocket if I paid another fare. Oh, git mad if you want to. I'm riled a little my own self. I'll let you know how to be rude and sassy and ungentlemanly to a lady just because her husband nor none of her male kin hap pen to be with her. If my husband was with me he'd see to it that no little pop-eyed whipper-snapper of a car conductor sassed his wife or any other lady. Indeed he would! If I tell him about this you'll find it to your advantage to take a vacation for a week or two until his wrath cools down or he'll lay for you night and day. I shall phia Record. report you to the company, but I presume it is in league with you to browbeat, and bulldoze, and malign unprotected ladies. But you've bumped up agin a lady this time who-oh, you'd better get out on the platform and not come into this car agin until you can behave like a gentleman in the presence of ladies.'

And as the car moved on, she settled back comfortably in her seat, her pale face resumed its sadly demure look, and she sweetly remarked to a man at her right:

"You see, sir, that there are no flies on me!"-Detroit Free Press.

A Doctor's Wondrous Werk. Kansas City, Mo., May 22—[Special.]
Never before has such intense inte est been aroused as Dr. Carson, of 903 Broadway, the vitapathic physician, is causing. Men and women are cured by him with the slight-st effort. Little children deformed and helpless are restored by his magic touch. and helpless are restored by his magic touch. The doctor's reatment seems to reach all diseases. Sic's people from everywhere are coming to this wonderful physician, for his cures are marvelous; durn the past fifteen years in Kansas Ciry hundreds every year. Spinal affection, nervous prestration, liver and kidney diseases, rheumatism, heart disease and paralysis—he treats all manner of ai ments by a mysterious power no man can solve. Dr. Carson's vitapathic institute, 903 Broadway. Kansas City, Mo.

SALLY GAY—"What a cunning little fellow Mr. Callipers is!" Dolly Swift—"Cunning! Why, he is dreadfully bow-legged." Sally Gay—"Yes, but that gives him such an arch look, you know."—Inter Ocean.

BTATE OF OHIO. CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo County and State aforesaid and that said arm will pay the sum of one hundred dollarm will pay the sum of the Hundred Dollars for each andevery case of Catarrh that annot be cured by the use of HALL's CATARRH CURE, FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

REAL! Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous sur-

acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send fortestimonials, free. F. J. Chener & Co, Toledo, O. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

AND HE SCOWLED DARKLY .- "Ah, there" their hub!" soliloquized the tragedian, as he stood on an eminence and took his first view

Like the Gentle Dew From Heaven Comes blissful peace to a turbulent, unruly liver brought into subjection and disciplined with that grand regulator, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a boon of priceless worth, not only to the bilious, but also to the malarious, the rheumatic, the nervous, the feeble, the constipated, and those whose kidneys and bladder are inactive. The liver is always chiefly involved in malarial complaints, for which the Bitters is a specific.

A Washington city spring poet killed himself on Sunday, and by so doing put temptation out of the way of others.—N. Y. Advertiser.

HILLS—"When does the roof-garden season open?" Hulls—"As soon as my wife goes to the country."—N. Y. World.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, May 21.

4	CATTLE-Best beeves			@		
	Stockers			@	3	70
1	Native cows			@		
٠,	HOGS-Good to choice heavy			@		
	WHEAT-No. 2 red		49	0		491/2
1	No. 2 hard		481	200		49
,	CORN-No. 2 mixed		35	@		49 351/2
٩	OATS-No. 2 mixed		35%	100		36
-	RYE-No. 2		46	0		461/
7.	FLOUR-Patent, per sack	1	40	@		
	Fancy	1	90	0		
ı	HAY-Choice timothy	8	50	0		
	Fancy prairie	6	00			
	BRAN		60			62
	BUTTER-Choice cream		15			17
,	CHEESE-Full cream		10	0		11
	EGGS-Choice		75	200		8
	POTATOES		50	0		70
-/3	POTATOESST. LOUIS.					
•	CATTLE-Native and shipping			0		75
•	Texans		00	@		
3	HOGS-Heavy		00	@		
1	SHEEP-Fair to choice	3	00	0		
-	FLOUR-Choice	2	00	0		
1	WHEAT-No. 2 red	1	501			50%
•	CORN-No. 2 mixed		37	0		3714
1	CORN—No. 2 mixed OATS—No. 2 mixed		361	100		361/4
1	RYE-No. 2		49	0		50
3	BUTTER-Creamery		16	0		17
1	LARD-Western steam	7	00	0	7.	05
•	PORK	12	35	@1	2	3714
f	CHICAGO.					
	CATTLE-Common to prime	3	00	0	4	00
8	HOGS-Packing and shipping			@		
	CHEED Paints shales	0	50			
5.7	FLOUR-Winter wheat	3	20			25
•	WHEAT-NO. 2 red		0.0	0	3	5314
•	CORN-No. 2		361	400		36%
,	CORN-No. 2. OATS-No. 2.		321	600		33
	RYE		48	@		49
	BUTTER-Creamery		14	m		16
	LARD	7	15	@		20
1	LARD	11	70	0	11	75
	NEW YORK.		HAR	16 15		
	CATTLE—Native steers	-	00	0	4	40
8	HOGS Good to choice		00	a	K	40
7	FLOUR-Good to choice	- 0	50	6	4	35
7	WHEAT-No. 2 red	•	571	400		5814
	FLOUR—Good to choice WHEAT—No. 2 red	421/4@			493/	

You want the Best

Royal Baking Powder never disappoints; never makes sour, soggy, or husky food; never spoils good materials; never leaves lumps of alkali in the biscuit or cake; while all these things do happen with the best of cooks who cling to the old-fashioned methods, or who use other baking powders.

If you want the best food, ROYAL Baking Powder is indispensable.

"I TELL you, Bronson, there is nothing impossible to a jealous woman." "With one exception I agree with you. The exception is the truth."—Harper's Bazar.

PARKER—"Swell boarding house, isn't it?" Barker—"Swell? Hash is never mentioned except as 'renaissance corned beef!"

Tommy—"Paw, what does vice versa mean?" Mr. Figg—"Why—er—horse and horse."—Indianapolis Journal.

PIERCE ANTEES A GURE

or Money paid for His Medicines

The only Permanent CANCER CURE. It never fails. Sent for \$10. Dr. Oyster, Paola, Kan.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES

CATARRH

of special value in breaking up sudden attacks of colds, chills, fevers, and inflammation—Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They carry off these troubles at the start. And if you

"ALL the world may be a stage," remarks the disgusted dramatic critic, "but Shake-speare was wrong when he said that all the men and women were players."—Philadel-

"Ma," said a discouraged urchin, "I ain't going to school any more." "Why, dear!" "'Cause 'tain't no use. I can never learn to spell. The teacher keeps changing the words every day."

J. 1. Case T. M. Co.

Users of Threshing Machines, Engines and Sawmills have long been familiar with the name of the firm heading this notice. Its career has been consistent and honorable in an exceptional degree. During the past winter a large part of its mammoth works have been remodeled and rebuilt, and the plant is now probably the most complete of its kind extant. these troubles at the start. And if you would only keep yourself in proper condition with them—the liver active and the system regular—you'd find you couldn't take diseases easily.

These tiny, sugar-coated "Pellets" are the most perfectly natural in their action—no griping, no violence. Take them for wind and pain in the stomach, fullness, and dizziness. They absolutely and permanently cure Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and every Liver, Stomach and bowel disorder.

Careful buyers are learning the lesson that it pays to deal with reliable firms, and anyone contemplating the purchase of threshing machinery of any kind, sawmills, etc., should write for Illustrated Catalogue issued by the J. I. Case T. M. Co., Racine, Wis., which is mailed free to any address.

It takes a man with a good deal of influ ence with himself to do something he doesn't want to and doesn't have to, because he ought to.—Puck.

Western American Scenery.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y has now ready for distribution a sixteen page portfolio of scenes along its line, half tones, of the size of the World's Fair portfolios lately issued. They are only ten cents each and can be obtained without delay by remitting the amount to Geo. H. Heafford, Conard Bass Agent Chicago. III. General Pass. Agent, Chicago, Ill

THE WOMAN QUESTION—"Now isn't this a pretty time of night for you to get home?" —Texas Siftings.

Freshness and purity are imparted to the complexion by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

Most remedies for prejudice seem to be fatal.—Galveston News.

A BARE cupboard will furnish food for thought.—Puck.

ST. JACOBS OIL **CURES PROMPTLY** SWELLINGS.

* * BACK-ACHE. SORENESS. SOOTHES, SUBDUES, CURES.

"SHE KNOWS WHAT'S WHAT"



GLAIRETTE SOAP SOLD EVERYWHERE

MADE THEN.K.FAIRBANK GOMPANY, St. Louis.

PIGTURES OF STIRRING BATTLE SCENES I GRAND GAVALRY GHARGES! AND PORTRAITS OF THE LEADING GENERALS ON BOTH SIDES.

To be published in thirty weekly parts. Each part containing sixteen pictures with propriate, descriptive reading matter and handsome cover. Mailed to any address

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LEON PUBLISHING CO., Exclusive General Western Agents, 1030 Caxton Building, : : CHICAGO, ILL.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Outlook for a Settlement with Strikers Gloomy.

A RESTLESS FEELING PREVAILING.

Carpenters Strike in Cincinnati and Vicinity -The Pullman Strikers-Richmond, Mo., Miners March to Leavenworth-Iowa Miners.

PITTSBURG, Kan., May 22.—The strike situation in this district is assuming a very serious attitude, and the outlook miners and operators is gloomy. The Missouri strikers, headed by a brass band, paraded the streets yesterday and had a meeting on a vacant lot, which wrs attended by about 300 people. Strong appeals the st were made by the local agitators for the miners to come out, and resolutions were passed condemning the mayor and city council for issuing an order forbidding the Missouri strikers from soliciting aid within the city limits. The order was disregarded, however, and several persons were out yesterday afternoon asking for assistance.

The Missouri delegation consists of about 100 men, and they have been camped at Frontenac since Saturday. They seem to have money to buy liquids, but depend upon the miners and farmers for the other necessaries of life. The delegation labored with the Frontenac miners vesterday and as a result 100 men out of 600 working in shaft No. 1 did not go down. It is thought Superintendent Wilson will discharge these men and hire new men to fill their places.

The shafts at Vernon, Kirkwood, Fleming and Midway are all idle and a restless feeling seems to prevail among hard battle with the waves, succeeded the other miners. The Kansas & Texas in rescuing the remainder of those on is working with a full force, and this company seems to be the least affected by the strike.

WILL CONTINUE WORKING. WEIR CITY, Kan., May 22.-The miners at the Kansas & Texas shafts, Nos. 18 and 47, held a meeting yesterday afternoon and voted to continue work at 50 cents a ton, rough and tumble, and settle with their employers any difference there may be, regardless of the other miners. The men think they can better secure a raise by continuing at work.

CARPENTERS STRIKE IN CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, May 22.-All the carpen ters and mill hands in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport have been ordered on a strike by a mass meeting attended by over 1,000 men because the boss carpenters have refused to agree to pay \$2.50 for eight hours, or \$3 for nine hours with an hour loss on Saturday Nearly 5,000 men are effected.

PULLMAN STRIKERS.

CHICAGO, May 22.-Yesterday afternoon Chairman Heathcote, of the local Pullman strike committee, announced that the workmen in the Ludlow, Ky .. Wilmington, Del., and St. Louis shops will go on a strike. All the shops of the Pullman company will then have been closed. At St. Louis there are 600 workmen, at Wilmington 500 and at "The men will Ludlow thirty-five. strike," said Mr. Heathcote, "out of sympathy for us and because of grievances of a similar nature to ours.

STRIKERS MARCHING TO LEAVENWORTH. RICHMOND, Mo., May 22.—Yesterday morning 125 miners left this place to march to Leavenworth to induce the men at work there to come out. They reached Napoleon at night, where they were joined by a large number of men and a brass band.

IOWA MINERS STOP WORK. DES MOINES, Ia., May 22.-Three hundred and twenty-five miners have gone out at Colfax, and 115 at Dureath. The Rock Island is consuming seventy five cars of coal daily, and receiving but twenty-five. The situation is grave, and traffic may be suspended. The men who murdered Conductor Redpath have been arrested.

A NEW QUESTION RAISED. Steps Taken to Prevent the Publication of

Secret Jury Room Proceedings. CHICAGO, May 22.—The special grand jury investigating alleged election frauds has taken steps to prevent the publication of secret jury room proeedings. A formal complaint charging unknown parties with having divulged the secrets was made by one of the grand jurors vesterday, and on that complaint the city editors of the Evening Post and the Tribune and the reporters of these papers, who have been assigned to report the grand jury, were summoned as witnesses. This action will raise, for the first time in this county, the question whether communications made to the press are privileged.

Senator Hill Returns. WASHINGTON, May 22.-Senator Hill was in his seat yesterday. He stated in reply to a question that he had been at Albany during the greater part of his absence from Washington. When informed of the report which had been current about the capitol that he was preparing the new tariff, as a substitute for the pending bill, he simply replied: "Haven't they enough tariff bills now? The criticisms seem to be general that there are too many." said he might deliver another tariff speech later in the debate.

Crops Damaged by Frost. TOPEKA, Kan., May 22.- A great deal of damage has been done in Shawnee county and other sections of the state by the frost in the past three nights. Corn, potatoes and garden vegetables have all been damaged more or less. Crops on the uplands did not suffer from the effects so much as those in the bottoms. Wheat escaped injury. It is feared that the grape crop has been affected. Small fruit has suffered some.

In Peru, Ind., William Selwert, his wife and five children were dangerously ill from the effects of trickinosis in packing-house sausage, which they had eaten. Three of the children were reported in a critical condition.

LAKE STORM.

Several Vessels and More Than a Dozen Lives Lost on Lake Michigan. CHICAGO, May 19.—The storm which yesterday swept Lake Michigan was the most disastrous of recent years. Eight vessels were driven ashore within the city limits of Chicago and out of their crews ten men are known to be drowned and in every instance boat and cargo are utterly lost. One schooner, the Myrtle, was wrecked just outside the government pier, within half a mile of Michigan boulevard, and six men of her crew went down to death in plain view of the hundreds of people who lined the boulevard walks, or watched the awful storm from the windows of the big hotels which overfor an early settlement between the look the harbor. The wrecks extended from Glencoe on the north, where the Lincoln Dall went to pieces, to South Chicago, an air line distance of forty

> One of the most exciting features of the storm was the imprisonment of twenty-seven men who were working in the waterworks crib off Lakeview. one mile from shore. Their only shelter was a timber tower erected on the crib and until that was washed away at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the men were not believed to be in any danger. It was a close question for them, however, after that time, as the water went over the crib again and again in blinding sheets. They will probably be rescued to-day. SIX LIVES LOST.

MILWAUKEE, May 19 .- A fierce gale from the north raged on Lake Michigan yesterday, and a tremendous sea has swept into the bay. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the schooner M. J. Cummings, grain laden from Chicago, foundered just south of the harbor piers, and five men and a woman perished before the life-saving crew which went to their assistance could reach them. The life-saving crew, after a board.

DUTIES ON SUGAR.

Tariff Managers in the House Will Take No

Action at Present. WASHINGTON, May 19 .- The tariff nanagers of the house have determined to take further steps toward offsetting the tariff increases in sugar and other tariff amendments to appropriation bills. The purpose had been to amend the legislative appropriation by a provision making sugar free.

Representative Breckinridge, of Arkansas, of the ways and means committee, recently proposed a new resolution permitting tariff amendments to appropriation bills. Chairman Sayers, of the appropriation committee, and Representative Carey, of Texas, introduced similar bills. These various rules went to the committee on rules where they have not been acted on. Notwithstanding this fact, the legislative appropriation bill was called up yesterday, and it will be passed without any tariff riders.

In deciding on this course the tariff leaders in the house concluded it would be unwise to take any step which might embarrass the tariff bill as a whole in the senate. They say, however, that the introduction of the Breckinridge rule had the effect of influencing the Louisiana sugar convention to take conservative action. Having accomplished this much the house leaders do not think it advisable to senate gets further along on the bill.

This conclusion applies to sugar duties, but not to the bounty. It is said abolition of the bounty may be done without a new rule, as it is the privilege of any member to offer a bounty amendment.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

The Obstacles to the Improvement to Business Do Not Lessen—Failures.

NEW YORK, May 19.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: The obstacles to improvement do not lessen The strikes of coal miners and coke workers have not ceased, but have caused the stoppage of numerous works this week, and embarrassment to some railroads. The conference at Cleveland exhibited much angry feeling and wider differences than had been expected, and

seems to render agreement more distant.

Proceedings in the senate do not indicate that the latest form of tariff revision has made speedy final action probable. Yet the recuperative ability of the country is so great that the volume of business transacted is large, and seems surprisingly so under the circumstances, notwithstanding influences which in any other land would cause dire disaster.

Wheat sold at 57 cents for May and 57%

cents for July, though western receipts have been only 1,215,543 bushels for the week. against 6.313.036 last year. Exports were but 791,227, against 2.090.164 bushels last year, and the fact that gold goes instead of wheat at 57 cents, or cotton at 57.19 cents, has more weight than the rapidly brightening prospects of yield

The soundness of the commercial world is shown in the diminished importance of failures, the liabilities reported for the second week of May amounting to only \$1.737,538, of which 31,490,932 were of trading and \$432,606 of manu-

facturing concorns.

The failures this week have been 220 in the United States, against 247 last year, and 24 in

Canada, against 14 last year.

Post Office Appointments.

WASHINGTON, May 19 .- These fourth class post office appointments were made to-day:

In Kansas—At Broughton, Clay county, Min-nie Verner; at Fort Dodge, Ford county, John Sidlaw; at Fostoria, Pottawatomie county, N. W. Price, vice C. M. Stevens, removed; at Good Intent, Atchison county, A. Brurien; at Juse. Woodson county, W. G. Gorham, vice J. W. Pace, removed; at Hunnewell. Sumner county. J. Bunce; at Keats, Riley county, L. Goodman; at Neosho Falls, Woodson county, G. W. Highbarger; at Urbana, Neosho county, Jennie Neely. In Missouri-At Balm, Cedar county, Stewart Sample, vice J. Leslie, removed.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 19.—The populists adopted a platform yesterday and put out a state ticket, with James K. Hines, of Atlanta, for governor. The platform indorses the principles of government promulgated by Thomas Jefferson and advocates free and unlimited coinage of silver and the purity of elections. The full state ticket is as follows: Governor, James K. Hines; secretary of state. A. L. Nance; comptroller-general

W. H. Kemper; attorney-general, J. E.

K. Rahaffey; treasurer, C. M. Jones;

commissioner of agriculture, James S. ful.

Georgia's Populist Ticket Named.

RUNNING

A Posse Attacks Two Members of the Dalton Gang.

ONE ROBBER SHOT AND CAPTURED.

The Other Followed by a Large Body of Armed Men-His Horse Becoming Fagged He Takes to the Timber.

EL RENO, Ok., May 22.-Two men, supposed to be members of the Dalton gang of train robbers, passed through El Reno early yesterday morning, traveling eastward. Their presence was quickly noticed and word was wired to the little town of Yukon, in the eastern part of Canadian county, to intercept and arrest them. A posse was quickly organized and when the train robbers made their appearance they were at-The defense was quite as hot as the

attack, and a running fight ensued through the city of Yukon, a great many shots from every description of weapon being fired. Mr. Farrish was shot in the groin by a Winchester, the bullet passing entirely through him. His wound is very serious, and he is not expected to live. An old man by the name of Nelson was shot in the forehead; his wound is not expected to be fatal. Numerous other persons were wounded in greater or less degrees during the skirmish, and hats and coats that came out of the fight presented the appearance of having been used in target practice.

One of the robbers was shot off his horse and captured, but resisted to the last, and several of his captors bear cuts and bruises on the head where he struck them with his six-shooter. The other robber made good his escape, but is supposed to have been hit two or three times, one bullet taking away a portion of his hat, another one striking him in the head. It is not known who he is. The one captured is not known here, but is as tough a looking specimen of humanity as has been exhibited here for many days. When captured he was so bound and tied with cords that when they were loosened in jail he fainted. He is in the close custody of the sheriff and marshals, and visitors are not allowed to see him.

The fight at Yukon lasted some time and was very lively and interesting for the participants. The robber who escaped is at this time being followed by a large posse of armed men, and another battle is likely to occur at any time. The sheriff and a band of deputy marshals left this city to join the pursuers.

United States court is in session here and all the marshals of the district, of which there are a very plentiful number, some 100 or more, are congregated in town attending court and enough of them started to capture the whole Dalton army if they make good their expressed determination of finding them. This county is unhealthy for train robbers.

A message received from Yukon gives details of the battle as follows: The outlaws are a portion of the gang which travel by the destruction of bridges recently attempted to hold up the Rock Island train at Pond Creek. They rode into Yukon early yesterday morning. Deputy Sam Farrish and his brother Joe, warned by message from El Reno, openly recontest on sugar until the intercepted the robbers, one of whom probably fatally. Sam returned the fire, but without effect. The other aid of bystanders succeeded in tying

him. The man who shot Sam ran behind a came to him. He then opened fire on Bruzas' saloon, the ball striking a man named Snyder, who will die. The outlaw then mounted his horse, dashed out across the prairie, closely followed by a posse of citizens, who at dusk were in plain sight of him, and will surely capture him.

The escaped bandit, hotly pursued citing, but, the outlaw's horse becoming fagged, one of the posse made a circle, getting in ahead of the fleeing man, who opened fire upon him. Two others closed in on the rear of the desperado, when he dismounted and ran timber. Pursuit will be continued today. The bandit is corralled 14 miles south of Yukon.

COLORADO POLITICS.

The A. P. A. Becoming an Important Factor in the Campaign.

DENVER, Col., May 22.-The most important factor in the campaign in Colorado this year seems to be the A. P. A. For a year it has been making rapid strides in the city of Denver, and but slow progress throughout the state. It is claimed that there are in the capital about 6,000 members. Within the past thirty days the movement has begun to take hold in the interior, and it is now reported that the secret society is strong in Leadville and in Cripple Creek. Knowing ones openly assert that the A. P. A. will elect the entire state ticket and will secure the senator to succeed Wolcott.

Died From Blood Poisoning. BOONVILLE, Mo., May 22.—Henry Hamburg, a restaurant keeper, died here yesterday afternoon of blood poisoning. Sunday, May 6, he attempted

to forcibly eject a quarrelsome boarder named Jacob Linder, from his house. In the fight that followed he accidentally got his left forefinger in Lindner's mouth, and it was bitten off at the first joint. The injured member was amputated, but blood poisoning developed, from which he died. At Junction City, Kan., a co-operative housekeeping club has proved success-

Great Destruction in Peansylvania and New York—Hundreds of People Driven from

EASTERN STORMS.

Their Homes. WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 21.-Vith the horrors of the disastrous flood of 1889, which spread death and destruction throughout this valley, brought back to memory by a sweep of water that promises to be as great as that of five years ago, the people of this city were in a state of panic that turned the usually quiet Sunday into one of remarkable excitement. Since Friday night a steady and almost continuous downpour of rain has been swelling all the streams, and late last night numerous cloudbursts along the Pine creek and other tributaries of the west branch of the Susquehanna have made it impossible to confine the water within the banks of the streams. It has therefore spread out over the country, and at every point is pouring into the main river. Graffus run, a tributary which empties into the river below the city, overflowed its banks and spread over a considerable portion of the city at about noon yesterday, flooding many houses and driving the occupants from their homes. All of the houses were occupied by poor people, and the rise was so sudden the sufferers lost much of their personal property. Four miles of track of the Glen Allen Lumber Co.

road have been swept away. The "boom" at Lockhaven has broken and \$15,000,000 feet of logs have been lost. The Upper Linden boom also broke at 5:30 last evening. It contained 10,000,000 feet of logs, and they have gone down. There are about 150,-000,000 feet of logs in the main boom and half as many more in the city mill ponds that may go on a twenty-five foot flood.

JOHNSTOWN AGAIN FLOODED. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., May 21.—The heaviest rainstorm since the big flood of 1889 ceased yesterday morning, and early light disclosed flooded streets and all alleys and cellars full of water. Merchants here worked all night getting goods out of cellars. About \$15,000 worth of timber belonging to the Connemaugh Lumber Co. broke loose and was carried away, tearing two bridges away and causing great damage. Fifty feet of a stone wall along the Conne maugh river was washed away and crops in the vicinity were ruined, entailing a loss of thousands of dollars. Reports from Ebensburg at 10 o'clock

last night said that the heaviest rain since 1889 was falling there and the streets were under water. Bridges across small streams were swept away. The report said that the farm crops were washed out, and everything was a big loss.

JUNIATA ON A RAMPAGE. HUNTINGTON, Pa., May 21.-Within the past twenty-four hours the Juniata river and the Raystown branch have risen 22 feet, flooding the low-lying farms and imprisoning entire families in their homes who cannot be reached. A landslide near Ryde station on the Pennsylvania railroad covered the south tracks for three-quarters of a mile, and the tracks below this city washed out. The country approaches

and washouts. At Sloyestown, Bedford county, Mrs. Jacob Miller, while trying to save her personal belongings, was drowned, Whole farms on the Raystown branch have been practically ruined, build-

to Huntingdon have been closed to

BRADFORD INUNDATED. BRADFORD, Pa., May 21 .- The worst desperado attempted to shoot, but Joe flood in Bradford's history rushed Farrish closed with him, and with the through Tuna valley yesterday. Twenty streets contiguous to the creek are inundated and hundreds of families are in the swim. The Douglas building and called his horse, which dam is partly torn away. Weaver's ice house is in ruins. The North street everybody in sight. He fired into bridge is gone and several railroad and

street bridges are in danger. A BIG DAM GIVES WAY. ALTOONA, Pa., May 21.-The dam in the Horse Shoe curve, above this city, broke at 11:30 o'clock last night, 13 feet of it being carried away. The people living in the valley had ample time to get out of the way of the running by a large posse, kept nearly half a water. If the heavy rainfall continues mile aheas of his pursuers and in full the rest of the dam will probably be view of them. The chase was most ex- carried away. Altoona gets its water

supply from this body. FLOOD IN NEW YORK STATE. GENESEO, N. Y., The heaviest rain storm for years, lasting now forty-eight hours, has caused a great flood in the Geneseo river and an immense amount into the brush. None of the posse of damage has been done. The river dared to venture after the desperate continues to rise at the rate of 8 to 12 man, who remains in hiding in the inches an hour, and only lacks 18 inches f the highest flood in ten years.

> FLEEING TO THE MOUNTAINS. COBURN. Pa., May 21.-The water is two feet higher here than it was in 1889 and the people of the valley are fleeing to the hills and mountains for

COLLISION IN A TUNNEL.

Eight Workmen Kiiled and Two Trains Wrecked in the Darkness. PRINCETON, Ky., May 21.—A west-bound freight collided with a work train in Standing Rock tunnel twelve miles east of here at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Conductor Nick Hill, of the work

train and seven occupants of a boarding car were killed and others injured. The trains fill the tunnel almost from end to end and it is impossible to get further particulars. Wrecking crews are at work and will get the ruins cleared away to-night.

A Miner Called to His Door and Cowardly Murdered.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 21.—The

striking miners at Pratt mines are held responsible for a cowardly assassination which occurred at that place yesterday morning. A mob of masked men went to the house of Walter Glover, a miner who has refused to be called out, telling him they were officers and wanted to see him. Glover opened his door, when a volley was fired. Glover's body was riddled with bullets and he died instantly. His bed, by fleeing from the house.

A WASHINGTON SENSATION.

Reported Attempt to Bribe Senziors to Vote Against the Tariff Bill. WASHINGTON, May 17.-Rumors of the use of money to influence action one way or the other on the tariff bill have been in circulation here at various times during the past few months, but heretofore have been confined merely to rumors. It was learned definitely to-day, however, that the clerks of Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, and Hunton, of Virginia, had received intimations that a money consideration could be secured for the votes of their chiefs against the tariff bill. Whether the alleged briber had

ter of some doubt. The intimations came from a North Dakota man known as a lobbyist for several schemes, formerly a member of congress from the southern states and identified with the so-called carpetbag movement.

any authority for his promise is a mat-

The amount which it is said Senator Kyle was offered was \$14,000, \$1,000 to be retained by the man making negotiations as a commission. Mr. McFarlane, clerk to Senator Kyle, says the matter never went any further than an intimation. He promptly informed Senator Kyle. The latter is now in South Dakota and will return to Washington Saturday. Senator Hunton talked freely to-day

about the attempt made to bribe him. The matter first came to his attention: about a month ago through a letter from his son, dated at Warrenton, Va... He immediately laid the matter before several of his most intimate friends in the senate, that they might know what was going on. He never saw the man at Senator Shermaa's house on Monday who offered the bribe; declined to give the man's name, but said that all the negotiations, if the proceedings could be called such, were conducted through his son. The briber went to Warrenton early in April carrying a letter of introduction from a man in Washington whom Mr. Hunton did not know any better than the man be introduced. professed to want to employ Mr. Hunton as an attorney in a land case in which he was interested. After talking for a short time on this topic, he brought up the tariff bill to which he was opposed. He said that the bill never would pass and that there was an argument to be brought against the bill which had not yet been used, but which would dispose of it effectually. Asked by Mr. Hunton's son what the argument was, he said he would give it to him if he would send it to his father. He then proposed to pay Senator Hunton \$25,000 for his opposition to the tariff bill, and Mr. for the republican conference to con-Hunton immediately informed his father of the proposition.

"Did you think the proposition was made in earnest?" the senator was asked.

"My son is satisfied that it was, and furthermore, I am satisfied that \$100,-000 would be paid if it had appeared that that sum would secure the coveted vote.

Senator Hunton said that the negotiator did not say whom he represented. 'The money," he said, "was not to be paid until the vote should be cast." Of the man who had offered the bribe, Mr. Hunton said that he went

to Virginia as a carpetbagger and at- of the flames the enormous dancing tempted to secure a nomination for congress, but failing went to South Carolina, where he was nominated and flames. A stiff southwest wind carried sent to congress, serving one term. He had no objection to giving the name of wind changed and again turned the drew a pistol and shot Farrish through the side above the hip, wounding him ings and fencing washed away and the man except that if there was to be an inquiry he thought it proper that it seized the flimsy buildings and in five should be first given to the committee minutes the great wooden towers at

of investigation. It is understood that Senator Kyle has a record of the alleged briber's conversation and proposition. He was approached directly but turned the felow over to his private secretary under instructions to take full notes upon all that he said. Mr. Farlane, Mr. Kyle's clerk, refused to say anything further in going to the fire, was thrown from than to acknowledge that the offers his truck, the wheels of which passed were made and says that when the investigation is had he will tell all about talion Chief John Fisher was also it and will give the name of the man offering the money and what he said. The man told him he represented New York parties, but whether or not he gave their names cannot be learned.

CONSUL EDWARDS DEAD.

The United States Representative at Berlin Passes Away from Brain Fever.
BERLIN, May 17.—United States Consul-General William Hayden Edwards died last night of brain fever. Mr. Edwards had been ill for a month. He leaves a widow and two children. Burial will be at Potsdam.

George H. Murphy, United States vice consul of the grand duchy of Luxembourg, will assume charge of the United States consulate here until a successor to Mr. Edwards shall have been appointed. Mr. Edwards was appointed from Ohio.

Sander's Army Held.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 17 .- Gen. Sanders and his army of commonwealers will have to stand trial in the federal court on a charge of obstructing the United States mails. Commissioner Wagener vesterday decided that there was probable cause for the action against the defendants, and bound them all over. Gen. Sander's bond was fixed at \$300. The bond of the other officers and of the common soldiers was fixed at \$200 each. District Attorney Perry granted permission to Gen. Sanders to accompany his attorneys to Topeka, where it is claimed that he will be able to furnish bond. The rest of the army was committed to the care of Marshal Neely. It is not likely that any effort will be made to secure bond for them.

A Suez Canal Scandal.

LONDON, May 17 .- A dispatch to a news agency from Cairo says that a criminal indictment has been lodged at Paris on behalf of Egyptian notables against Count Ferdinand de Lesseps and the early directors of the Suez Canal Co. for the misappropriation of money. The claims amount to several million pounds, and are based upon documents given under the seal of Said Pasha, then viceroy of Egypt, by which, in accordance with the acts of concession, he conferred founders and ordiwherein slept several children was sion, he conferred founders and ordi-also riddled, but the children escaped, nary shares upon the members of his army and household.

MISSOURI DEMOCRACY.

The State Convention at Kansas City Declares in Favor of Silver and Places a Ticket in the Field.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 17 .- The Missouri state democratic convention that met in this city Tuesday, got through with its work yesterday afternoon. Some of the ablest men of the party were in attendance at the convention, among them Gov. Stone, ex-Gov. Francis and Congressmen Bland, Hall and Tarsney. The committee on resolutions had a lively time and finally brought in two reports on the silver question, the majority, led by Mr. Bland, demanding the free bimetallic coinage of both gold and silver and the restoration of the bimetallic standard as it existed prior to the demonetization of silver in 1873, and should it become necessary to readjust the standard. The minority report, championed by ex-Gov. Francis and several other St. Louis delegates, favored the reaffirming of the Chicago platform and the state platform adopted two years ago. After a long fight the convention adopted the majority report by a large vote. Judge Black was renominated for the supreme court, W. T. Carrington for superintendent of schools and Joseph Finks for railroad commissioner.

FAILED TO AGREE.

Republican Senators Caucus, but the Result Fruitless. Washington, May 17.—Senator Alli-

on presided over a conference of republican senators at the capitol vesterday, about two-thirds of the membership being present. It was a continuation of the discussion which occurred night.

Senator Dubois announced his intention of publicly declaring in favor of speedy action, and when several senators took issue with him he said his judgment relative to the effect of the silver repeal was as good as theirs last fall, and he intended to follow it.

The conference broke up without any action being agreed upon, but these senators, who believe in early action, seemed to be in such a large majority that they felt the policy would now be to consider the bill with a view of engaging in only legitimate discussion of the various schedules.

Senator Chandler advanced the suggestion that the debate would consume from thirty to sixty days on whatever lines it might be conducted and said as that was the case there was no necessity for resolving upon any particular course at present. He also argued that there was no question of filibustering sider, as there were no senators who desired to engage in filibustering.

FOUR BLOCKS IN RUINS.

Jones Woods" and Many Houses in New York City Swept Away by Fire. New York, May 17.—Fire starting in wooden buildings at avenue A and Sixty-eight street, known as "Jones Woods," to-day spread over four blocks between Sixty-seventh and Seventyfirst streets, avenue A and the East river, causing over \$200,000 damage. Fifty horses were burned to death and a number of persons were injured.

Twelve minutes after the discovery pavilion, the two tiers of seats and galleries of the "Woods" were a mass of the flames toward the river. Then the the entrance of the "Woods" in avenue A were burning, together with the line of buildings along Sixty-eighth street. The buildings on the north side of Sixty-seventh street also caught fire.

Mrs. Mary Reilly, a widow, was injured in jumping from the window of her home. Fireman Richard T. Moore, over and fatally injured him. Batthrown from his wagon and severely bruised

CAUSED BY POVERTY.

A Mother Murdered by Her Son Who Com-

NEW YORK, May 17.—Lena Sansmuller, aged 90, and her son Charles, aged 50, were found dead last night in their rooms in a tenement house in East Twelfth street, their throats cut from ear to ear and their heads almost severed from the bodies. A blood-stained razor on the floor told the story of murder and suicide. The old lady was in her night dress and her position indicated that the son had taken hold of her head with his left hand as he used the razor with his right. As he lay on the floor, the weapon was still in his hand. He had evidently cut his own throat instantly after killing his mother. On a table were found 12 cents, and in a box \$4.71. A bank book indicated that there was \$16 to the son's credit. He had been out of work for some time, and it is supposed fear of poverty prompted the tragedy.

Lost with All On Board. Cowes, Isle of Wight, May 17 .- News eached the Royal Yacht club squadron to-day that the cutter Valkyrie, formerly owned by Lord Dunraven, after which the famous Valkyrie was named, has foundered off the coast of Africa, all those on board of her being drowned. Lord Dunraven sold the Valkyrie to an Italian gentleman, and she recently competed in the Mediterranean regat-

Swept the Valley. CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., May 17.—The loss by the flood of Tuesday night and yesterday morning in the Chippewa valley will aggregate about \$500,000, the heaviest losers being the Omaha and the Wisconsin Central railroads, which lose bridges and tracks. The dam at Bloomer let an ocean of water into Duncan creek, which became a raging river and took with it dozens of little homes and great quantities of lumber, and flooded and ruined the contents of many houses in this city, where the loss will be upwards of \$200,000. The water is now receding and the worst is over.