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W. S. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1894.

NO. 34.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The changes made in the tariff bill by the amendments introduced in the senate, as the result of the democratic compromise, have been made public.

The president has approved the act to protect birds and animals in Yellowstone park, and to authorize the reconstruction of a bridge across the Niobrara river, near Niobrara, Neb.

Coxey, Brown and Jones, the leaders of the commonwealers, were found guilty at Washington of carrying banners and walking on the grass in the capitol grounds.

Rumor has it that Senator Hill and Senator Murphy will part political company because of the tariff bill, and circumstantial evidence is given to indicate that the junior New York senator will dictate presidential appointments in his state.

MAJ. J. W. POWELL, director of the United States geological survey, has resigned.

REPRESENTATIVE BYNUM, of Indiana, has introduced a bill, by request, for pensions at the rate of 1 cent per day for each day of service.

COMMISSIONER MILLER, of the internal revenue bureau, has made public the results of the registration of Chinese under the exclusion act, the term of which expired on the 31st inst. The total is 105,312. Missouri being credited with 553 and Kansas and Oklahoma with 121.

REPRESENTATIVE MEYER, of Louisiana, has introduced a bill for a new post office at New Orleans, at a limit of cost of \$2,000,000.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER, of the territories committee, stated recently that the statehood bills, with the exception of Oklahoma, would be considered as soon as the appropriation bills had been disposed of. It was his judgment that it would be impossible to do anything with the Oklahoma bill at this session of congress.

THE EAST.

The canvass of Orleans county, N. Y., in behalf of woman suffrage shows there are 1,310 women on the tax rolls who pay taxes on assessed valuation of \$2,529,431. There were 6,956 votes cast in this county in the last election, and the petition in favor of woman suffrage contains the names of 5,848 persons over 21 years of age.

A gigantic ice combine has been formed of all the New York and Brooklyn ice companies except the Knickerbocker, and that, it is understood, is practically within the fold. Some idea of the magnitude of the trust may be formed from the fact that New York consumes in the summer season about 3,000,000 tons of natural ice.

RICHARD CROKER'S resignation as chief of Tammany has been handed in and accepted. John McQuade will succeed Mr. Croker as chairman of the finance committee.

HALF the people of Norway, Me., a town of 3,000 inhabitants are homeless in consequence of a conflagration that swept over the place. Two firemen were injured by falling from ladders. The loss will be about \$239,000, upon which the insurance is \$139,000.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended May 11 showed an average decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year of 34.2; in New York the decrease was 42.6; outside, 22.6.

THE Brooklyn tabernacle was again crowded to its utmost capacity on the evening of the 11th at the continuation of the celebration of Rev. DeWitt Talmage's silver jubilee in honor of the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his pastorate.

BRADSTREET'S review of the state of trade for the week ended May 11 said that warm weather had stimulated farm work as well as sales in seasonable lines of merchandise, but the tariff uncertainty makes merchants buy for present needs only. The miners' strike had caused many industrial shutdowns throughout the country.

SENTENCE of death was pronounced on Tip, the man-killing elephant of Central park, N. Y. Tip's man-killing propensities found vent in 1882 and for the next eight years he added a victim each year to his record. After several ineffectual attempts to poison him he finally succumbed, the doctors having got enough cyanide of potassium into his system to kill a dozen horses.

EIGHT thousand coke workers attended a meeting at Ellsworth park on the 11th and resolved to stand firm for their demands. After adjournment the strikers started for Moyer to take possession of the ground which they claim to have leased. About 100 deputies were on guard and serious trouble was feared.

THE WEST.

A SPECIAL from Yakima, Wash., stated that a battle had occurred between deputies and commonwealers in which two deputies were shot, one fatally.

The treasury of the Chickasaw nation is empty and schools will soon have to suspend. Jurors and witnesses in the courts will have to take scrip for pay.

The annual meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers convened in St. Paul, Minn., on the 10th. A CONFERENCE between the Chicago brick manufacturers and their employees resulted in a settlement and the strike was declared off, concessions being made by both sides.

FIRE in Pawnee, Ill., almost wiped the town off the face of the earth. Loss will reach \$100,000.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit association was called to order at Denver, Col., on the 8th.

A DENVER, Col., telegram stated that the Caledonian club of Chicago had secured 5,000 acres in the San Luis valley to parcel into forty-acre farms. Hamilton White, president of the Epworth league of Iowa, and Mrs. McMuray, state president of the W. C. T. U. of Iowa, are interesting themselves in a project for colonizing 8,000 acres in the valley. A Swedish syndicate proposes to locate about 1,500 families, and John H. Copeland, of Chicago, identified with the American Federation of Labor, is organizing a colony on the co-operative plan.

JUDGE WINTERS, of Indianapolis, Ind., has notified the attorneys interested in the Iron Hall receivership case that he would dispose of all the claims against the order on May 17, and that all claims must be filed by the 16th. The attorneys for Receiver Failey have received notice that the superior court of Massachusetts had made a decree directing the receiver to send all his funds, amounting to \$280,000, to Receiver Failey. The New York reserve fund, amounting to \$100,000, will be sent.

A SEVERE windstorm visited Indianapolis, Ind., and vicinity on the 10th, unroofing houses, blowing down trees and outbuildings and injuring a number of people, one child being reported killed.

GEN. SAUNDERS and his army of commonwealers, who stole a train at Pueblo, Col., surrendered to United States Marshal Neely at Scott City, Kan., no resistance being made.

MAJ. GEORGE W. STEELE, ex-governor of Oklahoma territory, now living in Marion, Ind., was nominated for congress by the republicans of the Eleventh district on the fifty-ninth ballot.

A SHORTAGE of \$28,000 has been discovered in the accounts of Gus Weisbrode, city treasurer of Middletown, Butler county, O. The irregularity is said to extend back several years, \$12,000 being taken when Hon. P. J. Sorg was one of his bondsmen. The present bondsmen are said to be unable to pay his shortage.

FIVE hundred Polish laborers, most of them in a starving condition, have demanded work of the mayor of Grand Rapids, Mich.

JAMES JEFFREYS, the oldest engineer in point of service on the Chicago & Northwestern road, was instantly killed in a collision near Eau Claire, Wis. Three other employees were fatally injured.

As the result of the storm on the 9th the streets of Stillwater, Minn., were impassable in the business portions. A conservative estimate places the total damage at \$50,000. Above Dutchtown there were holes in the side hills 30 feet deep.

WALTER DOHM, a Princeton university athlete, and one of the fastest sprinter and hurdle racers in the country, died in Denver, Col., the other night of pulmonary trouble brought on by over training.

THE telephone exchange at Toledo, O., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 10th.

THE Muskogee Bar association recently passed resolutions approving the bill that was introduced in the senate by Senator Teller after his recent trip of inquiry through the Indian territory. The bill provides for full jurisdiction to the United States court in the Indian territory, with two additional judges and three more courts. As it is now, the dispensation of justice in the Indian territory is an imperfect, extravagant matter.

SIRUP manufacturers of the country held a convention in Chicago. They will petition glucose manufacturers to abandon manufacture of sirups.

THE Toledo, Peoria & Western road has laid off several freight trains on account of the scarcity of coal.

Two thousand employes of the Puffman Palace Car Co. quit work on the 11th, the men demanding a restoration of a 33 1/2 per cent. cut in wages last year.

THE SOUTH.

The South Carolina dispensary law has given way to rigid prohibition.

The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church (South) was opened at Memphis, Tenn., on the 8th.

In a riot that occurred on a Knoxville & Ohio passenger train near Knoxville, Tenn., Sheriff Burnett was killed and six others were injured.

CONGRESSMAN ROBERT F. BRATTAN died at his home at Princess Anne, Md., on the 10th of heart disease complicated with Bright's disease, aged 51 years.

The monument to Mary, the mother of George Washington, was unveiled at Fredericksburg, Va., on the 10th. President Cleveland and Senator Daniel made addresses.

Two thousand delegates and visitors arrived at Dallas, Tex., on the 10th to attend the general convention of the Southern Baptist church, and at least 10,000 more strangers were expected.

LAFAYETTE RICHIE, colored, murderer of William Stephens in December, 1892, was executed at Gainesboro, Tenn. The condemned man died protesting his innocence. Stephens was murdered and robbed of a large sum of money.

THREE hundred union carpenters have gone on a strike in Newport and Covington, Ky., on account of a reduction in wages.

GENERAL.

ANOTHER severe shock of earthquake was felt in the Atlanta (Greece) district on the 7th. Passengers on board steamers traversing the straits state that they distinctly saw the earth trembling to such an extent as to cause part of the fortifications of Chalcis to fall.

OFF Pelee island the Canadian revenue cutter Petrel captured two American vessels, the Visitor and Le Roy Brooks, and forty men from Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield and Decatur, Ill., who were fishing for black bass. The vessels were dismantled, placed in charge of an armed crew and towed to Amherstburg, Can. The men were afterwards released.

In Hull, England, the Kingston mills, a large cotton spinning company, has failed. The unsecured liabilities are estimated at \$400,000.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, wife and five children partook of salmon for supper from a can opened some days previously. They all fell into convulsions almost immediately afterwards. The two youngest children died in frightful agony. The others of the family are in a precarious condition.

EX-PRESIDENT CACERES has been re-elected president of Peru.

A GREAT scare was caused by information that the rebel party in Samoa was in the brush about 2 miles from Apia and was about to attack the town.

The natives made immediate preparations to resist, while the foreigners arranged to board the ships in the harbor. Both British and German war vessels got ready and had armed parties prepared to land and it is believed that their presence will be effective in preventing bloodshed for the present.

LATE news from Hawaii stated that a number of prominent royalists had set June 1 as restoration day. That they expected to be fully armed by that time and, if no help was received from the United States, they intended to make an attack on the provisional government.

THE Hungarian house of magnates has rejected the civil marriage bill by a majority of 21. A ministerial crisis is anticipated as the result of the rejection of this popular measure.

A BOMB was exploded in the residence of Pierre Masson, a hat manufacturer, in Paris, France. Nobody was injured but considerable damage was done to windows in the neighborhood.

THE failures for the week ended May 11 were 206 in the United States, against 257 last year, and 47 in Canada, against 28 last year.

A DISPATCH from St. Petersburg says: Arrests have been made on a large scale as the result of the discovery of an organization with widespread connections called "The Friends of Political Liberty." Hundreds of persons are supposed to have been arrested and among them are a number of prominent officials.

A DISPATCH from Buenos Ayres says commerce is paralyzed from the low price of products and the high gold premium.

THE LATEST.

PRESIDENT PEIXOTO, of Brazil, has broken off diplomatic relations with Portugal and has sent to the Portuguese legation the passports for the members of its staff. The protection of Brazilian rebels at the collapse of the Rio de Janeiro siege was the cause.

"DINK" WILSON, the notorious train robber and outlaw, was electrocuted at Auburn, N. Y., on the 14th.

At a Spanish cabinet meeting it was decided to pay in gold the sum of \$17,000 as an indemnity to the American Methodist mission, who was unlawfully expelled from the Caroline islands when Spain annexed that territory.

Two fatal mining accidents involving the loss of three lives and the maiming of several others occurred near Ashland, Pa., on the 14th.

The general assembly at Baton Rouge, La., have elected Senator Don Caffrey for the long term United States senator beginning March 5, 1895.

The board of managers of the Union League club of Chicago, voted to expel Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge from the roll of honorary membership of the club.

A DISPATCH from Sydney, N. S. W., reported that severe earthquakes occurred in the vicinity of Mioko and New Pomerania a short time ago. Almost all of the houses of the missionaries and traders were destroyed and the inhabitants were in a state of panic fearing a repetition of the shocks.

A LETTER received from England says that Champion Corbett's acting in London is by no means a financial success. He is dined and wined, but people do not care to pay to see him act.

PROF. MORLEY, the great writer on English literature, died at Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, on the 14th, aged 74.

REV. JERKIN LLOYD JONES, pastor of the aristocratic All Souls' Unitarian church on Oakwood boulevard, Chicago has announced that he will leave his denomination and organize a church of free thought, without creed or doctrine. The church will cost \$200,000, will be eight stories high and contain bath rooms, gymnasium and reading rooms.

On the 14th the senate, after some business of no general importance, took up the tariff bill, the chemical schedule being considered. There was also some talk on sugar. The speaker laid before the house the resignation of Mr. Barnes Compton. A slight interruption was caused by a colored crank in the gallery addressing the speaker and ordering him to pass the Coxe bill. The interloper was finally ejected.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Topeka insane asylum scandal continues to bob up.

The attendance at the equal suffrage meeting held in Topeka on the 9th was large and much enthusiasm was manifested.

The 7-year-old daughter of W. W. Thompson, of Topeka, died recently from the effects of burns received by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

The Eldridge livery barn at Lawrence, valued at \$10,000, burned the other night. All the stock was saved. The fire was of incendiary origin.

In addition to having the small-pox Atchison has got into a row with the colored population who claim that they have not been treated fairly by the city officials in the matter of quarantining.

The greatest musical festival ever held west of Chicago convened in Hutchinson on the 8th. It was the second annual jubilee in which over 1,000 musicians took part. The prizes competed for amounted to \$3,000.

At Brookville the other day a man named King was treated to a coat of tar and feathers and run out of town. He and a married woman were conducting themselves in a manner that the community could not sanction.

The great musical jubilee recently held at Hutchinson was conceded to have been the grandest affair of the kind ever held in the west. Emporia took the first prize of \$500; Newton the second, \$250, and Anthony the third, \$150.

The state board of health recommends that the people of every town and community in the state be at once thoroughly vaccinated as a protection against small-pox, which prevails to an alarming degree in some localities.

The grand commandery Knights Templar of Kansas met in twenty-fifth annual convocation in Hutchinson on the 8th, with representatives from all over the state in attendance. Newton carried off the honors as the best drilled commandery.

Department Commander Campbell has issued a general order for the observance of Memorial day, May 30, by the G. A. R. organizations in Kansas, and also calls upon the various posts in the state to attend appropriate religious services on Sunday, May 27.

The chief of police of Wichita recently received a letter from some crank residing at Kenyon, Minn., in which there was \$10 inclosed to buy pure white flowers to be placed upon the body of Mrs. Lease on the day of her funeral, which was set down for May 20.

The people of Wichita are reported to be indignant at the people of Newton because the latter propose to tap the Little Arkansas river for the purpose of supplying the city with water. It is stated that the Wichita authorities will apply to the supreme court for an injunction.

During the trial of an important criminal case in the district court at Wichita the other day a barber who had suddenly become crazy in his shop, across the street, dashed into the court with a razor in one hand and a bottle of cologne in another, rushed up to the bench and tried to force Judge Reed to take a drink of cologne with him. The bailiff and court clerk subdued him and took him to the jail.

W. A. Sweeney was taken from a box car at Argentine the other day almost in a dying condition. He had been a waiter in a hotel at Denver, was taken sick and wished to return to his home at Salina. He entered a box car with the view of stealing a ride but was locked in and for four days had neither food or drink. He was taken past Salina and when found was nearly dead. He was given proper medical attention.

Bank Commissioner Breidenthal has sent a circular letter to all state and private banks in Kansas calling for a statement of condition at the close of business May 4, 1894, and calling attention to the fact that New York banks require banks borrowing money of them to sign notes payable in gold, which is contrary to the laws of Kansas, which declare that obligations are payable in lawful money of the United States.

By direction of the state central committee Chairman Jones has issued the call for a democratic state convention to assemble on July 3 in Representative hall in the city of Topeka, for the purpose of nominating a complete democratic state ticket. The representation at such convention from each county will be the same as it was in 1892. The chairman suggests that county conventions be called at the earliest convenient date, and if convenient, nominate at such convention an entire county ticket, so that the necessity and expense of calling two county conventions may be obviated.

A smooth pension fraud was recently unearthed at Leavenworth. A colored man was drawing two pensions, one of \$24 a month under the name of Peter Gillespie and another of \$12 under the name of J. H. Brown. He would receive one at his street number and call at the general delivery of the post office for the other. He had been thus defrauding the government for three years. On being questioned by the postmaster he acknowledged getting the two pensions and said he was in the war twice, once under his old master's name and once under his father's name. He claimed that he was entitled to the two pensions.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Proceedings of the Week Briefly Given.

The opening session of the senate on the 7th was devoid of interest and was of short duration. Mr. Allen (Neb.) introduced a resolution for the appointment of five senators to investigate the alleged clubbing by Washington police of members of Coxe's army when it attempted to enter the capitol, which went over. After six hours spent in executive session the senate adjourned. The house passed the New York and New Jersey bridge bill. The printing office bill was discussed until a late hour, the debate drifting into tariff talk. But little business was disposed of.

Soon after the senate met on the 8th Mr. Harris moved to proceed with the tariff bill. Mr. Hoar took the floor in opposition to the bill and during his remarks excited the ire of Mr. Gray (Del.) who replied to him in a lively manner. The discussion for the day was closed by Mr. Morrill and at 4:45 o'clock the senate went into executive session. The bill for the creation of a public printing office in Washington occupied the attention of the house and closed by a resolution from Mr. Holman to refer the matter of purchasing a site to a commission. The naval appropriation bill was then taken up and the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 9th a message was received from the president transmitting the correspondence called relative to Samoa. Mr. Allen (Neb.) called up his resolution for a committee to investigate the alleged clubbing of Coxe's men by police and a sharp debate followed, participated in by Senators Allen, Daniel and Sherman. The tariff bill was then debated until adjournment. In the house some talk was had upon the useless expenditure in the printing of eulogies upon deceased senators and representatives which it was charged were never read. Several local bills passed and the naval appropriation bill was taken up and occupied the attention of the house until adjournment.

When the senate met on the 10th Mr. Patton, the newly-appointed senator from Michigan, took his seat. After routine business the Allen resolution to investigate the alleged clubbing of Coxe's men on May 1 came up, and Senators Teller and Stewart spoke in favor of its adoption. Mr. Hoar spoke vehemently against it. Mr. Harris said he had been opposed to the resolution, but after hearing Mr. Teller he would favor it. Pending discussion the morning hour expired and debate on the tariff bill was resumed. At 5 o'clock resolutions on the death of Representative Brattan, of Maryland, were adopted and the senate adjourned. The session of the house was very brief. The death of Mr. Brattan, of Maryland, was announced, a committee appointed to attend the funeral and the house adjourned.

Mr. Allen had vainly tried to bring up his Coxe resolution in the senate on the 11th, and after a brief discussion of Mr. Peffer's industrial depression resolution on the tariff debate was resumed and occupied the attention of the senate until 5 o'clock. At the evening session pension bills were considered.

When the hour arrived for the meeting of the senate on the 12th, only four senators were in their seats and it was nearly half an hour before a quorum was obtained. After some routine business the tariff bill was taken up and considered by paragraphs until adjournment. When the house met, Mr. Ogden, elected from Louisiana to succeed Mr. Blanchard, was sworn in and after routine business the naval appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole until adjournment.

Well Defined.

A servant girl who was employed in a family in which there were several children became very much alarmed when one of them fell ill with scarlet fever. She was for leaving at once.

"You need not be afraid, Hetty," said her mistress. "We have isolated the little boy, and you need not go near him. Moreover, adults rarely take the disease."

An hour or two later Hetty was overheard saying to a fellow servant:

"Julia, what does 'isolated' mean?"

"I don't exactly know," replied the brilliant Julia, "but I guess it means that they have put him on ice."

"That must be it. And what is an 'adult'?"

"I don't exactly know that, either; but I guess it means a girl who works out."

"—Youth's Companion.

Smith Gets a Pointer.

"Mr. Smith, did you hear any of our chickens just now down by the front gate?"

"No, George, it is too late for chickens to be out."

"Down to the garden gate did you hear any?"

"Why, George, no."

"Cause jes' now, when sister came out into ma's room ma asked her how she was getting along, and sister said she guessed she had that rooster on the fence."—Arkansas Traveler.

The Real Novelty.

A well-known Detroitier recently returned from a trip to New York, and the same evening an acquaintance was talking to him at the club.

"Have a nice time in New York?" he asked.

"Fine."

"Well, for one thing, I was at a dinner where Chauncey Depew spoke."

"Pshaw," exclaimed the friend, "that is nothing; it would be a great deal more to tell if you had attended a dinner where he kept still."—Detroit Free Press.

Trusted Too Much in the Youngster.

In some parts of Texas the people live to be very old. An old man of ninety, living quite a distance from the nearest town, requiring some groceries, sent his son, a man of seventy years of age. When the son failed to show up with the provisions on time his father reproached himself by saying:

"That's what comes from sending a kid."—Texas Siftings.

Well Meant.

Fairy Godmother (genially)—Which do you choose for your infant daughter—beauty or wealth?

Young Mother (pleadingly)—May she not have both?

Fairy Godmother (authoritatively)—They never go together.—Good News.

THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

Dedication of the Monument to the Memory of the Mother of the Father of His Country—The President's Speech.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 11.—The special train with the presidential party for the ceremony of unveiling the Mary Washington monument left Washington at 9 o'clock.

An immense crowd surrounded the station as the train pulled in, a presidential salute being fired from the guns of the Richmond and a band played "Hail Columbia."

Lined along the adjoining streets were various organizations, conspicuous among them the confederate veterans with the battle flags of the confederacy fluttering over them.

The procession was cheered by thousands. Women on horseback led the way. Then came the grand marshal, Adjut.-Gen. Charles J. Anderson and his staff, followed by William J. Crawford, the architect of the monument. Then followed President Cleveland, Vice President Stevenson and members of the cabinet in carriages, followed by the governor and staff and military organizations and secret societies, conspicuous among them being members of the Fredericksburg and Alexandria lodges of Masons in which Washington had taken his degrees.

The programme for the dedicatory exercises included addresses of welcome by Mayor A. P. Rowe and Gov. Charles O'Ferrall, Masonic ceremonies, an address by Lawrence Sullivan, a descendant of Mary Washington, and an oration by Senator John W. Daniel, the orator of the day. President Cleveland responded to Gov. O'Ferrall as follows:

Gov. O'Ferrall, Mayor and Fellow Citizens: I speak for those who are to-day greeted as the official guests of Virginia and Fredericksburg when I return sincere thanks for the hearty welcome that has been extended to us on behalf of both the state and city. Our appreciation of the warmth of your reception is not diminished by the thought that, in the light of the highest meaning belonging to this occasion, there are no guests here. We have assembled on equal terms to worship at a sacred national shrine.

Nothing can be more important to those who have assumed the responsibility of self-government than the cultivation and stimulation among themselves of sentiments which enable and elevate and strengthen humanity. As a clear and wholesome stream must have its flow from a pure fountain head, so must a clean and beneficent popular government have its source in pure and morally healthy men. This purity and this moral health are in nothing better exemplified than in a love and reverence for motherhood. The American who said he cared not who made a people's laws if he could write their songs, might have said with more truth that he could gauge the strength and vigor of a people and their fitness for self-government if he knew the depth and steadfastness of their love for their mothers. I believe that he who thinks it brave and manly to outgrow his care and devotion for his mother is, more than he who has no music in himself, fit for treason, stratagems and spoils, and should not be trusted.

Let us recall to-day, as conclusive proof of the close relation between American greatness and a lasting love and reverence for our mothers, the proud declaration of George Washington: "All I am, I owe to my mother, and let us not forget that when his glory was greatest and when plaudits of his countrymen were loudest, he valued more than these the blessings and approval of his aged mother. While these exercises cannot fail to inspire us anew with reverence for American motherhood, we will remember that we are here to do honor to the woman who gave our nation its greatest and best citizen, and who gave the privilege of participating in the dedication of a monument erected by the women of our land in loving and enduring testimony to the virtues of the mother of George Washington. Let us be proud to-day that the nobility of this woman exalted from a distinguished foreigner the admission, "If such are the matrons of America, she may well boast of illustrious sons," and that Lafayette, who has fought with her son for American independence, declared, after he had received her blessing: "I have seen the only Roman matron living at this day."

Remembering these things, let us leave this place with our love of country strengthened, with a higher estimate of value of citizenship, and with a prayer to God that our people may hold fast to the sentiment that grows out of a love and reverence for American motherhood. At 3 o'clock a banquet was tendered to the distinguished guests. Vice President Stevenson was the principal speaker.

The monument was made at Buffalo, N. Y., and is a plain granite monolith, 50 feet high, standing upon a base 11 feet square. It bears the inscription: "MARY, THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON." The monument was made possible by the persistent efforts of two patriotic women—Mrs. Amelia C. Waite, widow of the late chief justice of the United States supreme court, and Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, of Clifton station, Va. It was paid for by contributions from almost every state in the union.

TEN THOUSAND KILLED.

Appalling Loss of Life by Earthquake Shocks at Venezuela.

CARACAS, May 11.—A terrible earthquake took place in Venezuela on April 28. Reports which have been received here from the districts affected tell of terrible loss of life and destruction of villages and towns. The cities of Merida, Lagunillas, Chiguara and San Juan, situated in the northwest of the republic in the region of the Andes, are reported as having been totally destroyed by a fierce shock at 11 o'clock on the night of the 28th. Many villages are said to be wrecked, but details are not yet to be had. The convulsion extended to parts of the adjacent republic of Colombia.

The full details of the catastrophe will be learned slowly, but it is probable that 10,000 people have perished, and it is certain that the greatest suffering prevails in the places visited by the earthquake. The United States minister here has notified the state department at Washington of the terrible effects of the catastrophe, and has asked that assistance be given to the people of the stricken districts.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

HIS SECOND WIFE.

As story-writers often say: "Once on a time there lived a man,"

Who got it in his head that he was built on a superior plan—was a superior specimen of the race.

He fancied that to him belonged the best of all there was in life.

And everybody bowed to him until—he got his second wife.

And then—

Ah, then!

He climbed from off his pedestal and she was seated there instead.

And like a rooster scorned he found his greatness all had fled:

The sky that had been fair and bright was hidden by a somber cloud.

"I can't see why," he'd often say, "a mortal spirit should be proud."

His first wife toiled and slaved for him while he ruled like a petty king:

She'd spare and save and make and mend, and wait on him and fetch and bring.

But by and by she weary grew, and left this sorry world of strife—

He mourned her absence ninety days before he got his second wife.

And then—

Ah, then!

He learned a simple truth or two, but, oh! the irony of fate!

That brings us what we ought to know so well a little bit too late.

He found that when he should have smiled he often gave a chilling frown.

And did not prize the golden light until, alas! the sun went down.

How often did he say that when his days on earth had all been spent,

Whatever wealth he left should then be used to build his monument!

That was before his first wife died, but when his first summons came

He left his second wife a will and everything was in her name.

And then—

Ah, then!

She put him in a plain pine box and buried him where land was cheap.

And she'd so much to think about she really hadn't time to weep.

She took a trip to Europe with the wealth his first wife toiled to save.

And all the widow's weeds there were grew six feet high above his grave.

—Nixon Waterman, in Chicago Journal.

FOR LIFE.

Why Miss Lawton's Good Resolution Was Spoiled.

"Of course you will come to dinner to-morrow night, Fred," remarked Miss Lawton, "and we can have a talk before we go out and let the world know of our engagement."

"All right, dear," he answered, smiling down into her eyes; "only we can't tell the world how happy we are."

Miss Lawton shrugged her shoulders slightly, with a deprecating smile, and withdrew her hand from the clasp of the young man. He started, then nodded, and with another good-night threw open the door and went out into the street.

"Dear me," thought Elise Lawton as she went upstairs, "I do wish he wouldn't stop in the hall to say good-by—but I suppose it serves me right for coming to the door with him. Poor Fred!"

He was walking slowly down Fifth avenue at that moment, oblivious to the world around him. For a long time Frederick Wharton had been first on the list of eligible men. Mothers had sought him and daughters had smiled upon him, and at that moment no one knew him to be engaged to Elise Lawton, save their immediate families.

He had just given her the ring that night, and for the second time poured out the story of his love. She had not been particularly responsive, even when he had proposed to her, but that was her nature, thought Wharton, and it was sufficient that she received his worship. That bright night he could scarcely realize his fortune, for Frederick Wharton still retained his boyish enthusiasm and was singularly free from guile. He was twenty-four, Miss Lawton, it was whispered, a year or two older; but that did not disturb the young man. He had wooed her during the past summer with an impetuosity that she had not been able to resist, and she did not really see any need for resistance, as Wharton was a man of family and money and sound common sense. She was inclined to laugh at him a little, for he still kept his ideals and had not thrust them into a corner of his heart to be brought forth and dusted when occasion required. Wharton's ideals were real—Elise Lawton the embodiment of them. The young man recognized the existence of wickedness and wrong, but he was not willing to acknowledge the death or disability of goodness, and was inclined to believe that the latter predominated. And he regarded himself favored of mortals in winning the love of Elise, as he could henceforth call her.

Never more enthusiastic lover trod the pavement; never lover breathed who less understood the girl he loved. But there was no one to undeceive him, and he pursued his rose-strewn path. Electric lights and gas lamps are apt to glow with purple and yellow-white flames, but that night they cast a rose-light along the way. Wharton in his happiness did not think or care to stop and analyze this phenomenon; sufficient it was that he loved and that all things were in harmony with his thought. It was a very beautiful world, though of stone and brick, fair to look upon. At the moment he did not see the grinning skeletons of misery crouching in the dark corners—there were, in fact, no dark corners. Lightly as though he walked on clouds, drawing in full breaths of the sweet air, Wharton slowly went down the avenue. He did not know that he lived at that hour the happiest time of man's life—an hour never to be repeated or recalled. Men do not realize that until afterward, for the realization could add no joys to the perfect time, and there is that once when no cloud or doubt disturbs the present or the future. Wharton's tall figure, his head thrown back, arms swinging carelessly at his side, and light, easy step, attracted many people, but he did not see the glances bestowed upon him. He

was absolutely unconscious of the people about him, and he passed without a glance of recognition several friends, and one man in particular whom he would have preferred to salute, if he cut his list of acquaintances by so doing. That man was Murphy, the driver of a cab which Wharton sometimes patronized at night, when it was too dark to be particular as far as steed and vehicle went. Murphy was standing on the curb and looked straight at him—but Wharton passed him by, and if he had known it the young man would have been much more grieved than Murphy was, who, to excuse his patron, muttered: "It's dom dark," addressing the remark to his horse. The beast, looking as though he had been in storage for some time without sufficient protection against moths, wagged one ear, and his master was satisfied that he understood. Thus Wharton was granted absolution for his one error during the happy hour.

Wharton's thoughts ran ahead into coming days, and he anticipated fate. They—he and Elise—would of course be married at Trinity chapel, on a Thursday, too, so they could take the Saturday steamer abroad. There were two things which Wharton had often vowed he would do on his wedding tour. One was to spend a fortnight on the Nile and dream away the days; the other was to visit the Black Forest, or Hartz mountains, he wasn't sure which, and breathe in some of the old romance of Undines and Kobolds. The German legends appealed strongly to the young man, and he wished to spend his days of romance in the land of faerie. He hadn't consulted Elise about this—he really had not had time, for he had kissed her for the first time only that day—but he had a wild idea that what he liked she would also care for, as he laughed her tastes would be his. He laughed lightly out of sheer happiness and wondered what society would say. Not that he cared for the gossip of society, but he thought he knew the ways of the world and felt that Elise would be generally pitied, in which, however, he was wrong, for the verdict rendered by those who knew and understood was entirely different. How the world would talk, anyway!

He was crossing Broadway, and stopped to let a cab pass, when he heard a cry of warning, a cry that was taken up by a dozen people. There was the ringing of a bell, then a glare, a glaze of light, and everything was distorted—after which darkness came.

A crowd gathered at the crossing. The motorman on the car vehemently disclaimed all responsibility for the accident as the police led him off. The crowd pressed about the still figure, asking the most foolish questions, which no one was able to answer. A couple of policemen kept waving their hands in order to keep the people back; two men pressed through the crowd and spoke to the police—one was a doctor, who bent over the form, and the other a reporter, who took out his notebook and wanted to know all about it.

The street cars were lined up on either side—the crowd kept increasing, and afar off was heard the clang of the ambulance bell. Then it came clattering up. The important surgeon jumped down, looked at the victim, spoke to the volunteer doctor; then the still unconscious figure was lifted and placed on the cushions. The bell clanged and the excitement was over.

"Come now, move on," suggested the policemen, and the crowd obeyed.

Everyone read the account in the morning paper, thanks to the reporter. There were several accounts of it in the different sheets, but they all agreed that the young man was fatally injured. He had not recovered consciousness when the papers had gone to press, and there was no hope for his recovery; all the doctors had said so. It was a prominent case, and the papers gave it the full benefit of space—but not one mentioned the fact of his engagement, for the world was not aware of that. Everything else, however, that could be told was repeated in type, and Frederick Wharton was made out to be a very fine fellow—because he belonged to five clubs and had a good income, a colonial governor for an ancestor, and no particular enemies. The papers failed to state, nevertheless, why he was a fine fellow.

Mr. Lawton saw the account before Elise came down to breakfast, and he hurried around the corner to make use of the telephone.

Elise had not read the papers when her father returned, and it became his duty to break the news.

"Eh—my dear," began Mr. Lawton, "don't be alarmed; but Fred met with an accident last night. He—he—now do be calm—he was knocked down by a car and taken to the hospital. I have just communicated with the surgeon by telephone. He says Fred is conscious, and will be able to see you later in the day. I explained how matters stood, and how Fred's family were all abroad, so you can go down later."

Miss Lawton listened with white, set face. It was very shocking to have a real tragedy thrust upon her in this way, but she would not faint.

"Have you got a paper?" she asked, very calm, very white.

She took the paper handed to her by her father and rose from the table.

"I do not care for any more breakfast," she said, "I have eaten something," and she went to her room, locking the door behind her.

No one ever fully understood Elise Lawton. She was a charming girl to take in to dinner, to sit out a dance with, or to meet at a tea. She always said something you could remember, and never lost her head over popular fads. She was strong-minded enough to stay away from the Thanksgiving football match, because she said it would tire her and was not half so exciting as a bull-fight she saw down in Andalusia. She confessed to rather liking the bull-fight. You never felt called upon to sympathize with her or to pity her. She had that reliant character that seems able to give up or cast away anything which offends or is unnecessary.

It is difficult to describe a girl so different from the generality of her sex that she seems almost the single exception to the rule of sweet and gentle womanhood. It was hard to become acquainted with her, and hard to understand her motives after you knew her. Elise Lawton might have loved at some time—but she never had loved, and did not really love, Frederick Wharton. She could not apply Mrs. Browning's test:

"Unless you can say when left by one That all men else go with him,"

and still be honest in her profession. But as far as she was capable of judging, being a skeptic in matters of everlasting love, she could say she loved Wharton—and she undoubtedly did, according to her narrow light. Yet she loved herself more, and could have bade the young man good-by without the least inconvenience to conscience or appetite.

The news of the accident to her fiancé, however, was a shock more or less disturbing, and to read that he could not survive truly pained her. She was surprised at the feeling, and she grew very thoughtful and sad as she recalled all the attentions and hopes of the stricken man. He seemed to be nearer to her than ever before. She heard his outburst of passionate love as he begged her to consider his suit. Her place, plainly, was at his bedside. She did not know how long he might live, but he should die with her hand in his. Why should she not wed him before he died? There were a number of reasons in favor of that idea. It would certainly make his last hours happier, and, though the world might regard it as a bit of pure romance, yet it would make little difference to her. It would necessitate a period of mourning, but Elise had reached that age when seclusion for a time from society was not an unmixt evil. She blushed violently as the thought came to her, and then she said it would be a proper sacrifice to make for the man who loved her. That was the thing—a sacrifice for the man who loved her. No one could accuse her of any mercenary ideas, for she had sufficient money of her own—no one who knew her would ever believe in her acting a part for love's romance—but to sacrifice herself for the sake of the man who worshipped her would seem to be in keeping with her character; and though the world of society might throw love's roselight on the picture for the sake of the outer world, those who knew her would understand. She arrived at this conclusion after due consideration, and decided to act her part.

She was cold and white as she went down to the carriage, accompanied by her maid. She lay back thinking the whole idea over as the carriage rattled over the stones, and she alighted at the hospital as white and rigid as a statue. She had persuaded herself by that time that she was not acting. She was afraid the end might come before her part was done.

Ushered up the wide stairs by an attendant, she was met in the hall by a sweet, white-capped nurse.

"You wish to see Mr. Wharton?" was asked.

"Yes," answered Elise, with white lips. "How—how is he?"

"Very much easier," was the reply. "This is his room; go right in."

The maid took a seat on a settee in the hall and the nurse closed the door half way so that nothing inside the room could be seen.

The young giant lay on his back, and over and across the bed were queer steel frames. As Elise stepped softly off from behind the screen that shut off the draught at the door the great blue eyes opened, and then the patient sweetly smiled.

"Elise," he murmured, as though doubting his sight.

She knelt beside him and took one of his great hands in hers, from which he had removed the gloves.

"It is so awful, Fred," she whispered. "I have been so miserable."

"It is done now," he answered, painfully, "and there's no help. It was very good in you to come."

"Why, dear," she smiled, "did you doubt my coming?"

"No," he replied, with an effort; "but I almost hoped you might not—for now my dream is done."

"Dear," was her response, pressing his hand to her lips.

"No one need know of our engagement," he continued, "and you can think of me as—as—"

"But the world shall know," whispered the girl, bending nearer to him. "The world shall know of our love—for we cannot put it away if we would. Think you that I would desert you? I am yours alone. We will have the chaplain in here and he will make us one."

The eyes of the wounded man grew bright, and then they filled with tears.

"Do you know what it means, Elise?" he faltered. "Think of the future."

"I have," she answered, fiercely. "I have thought of it well. It will be dark and lonely for me without you, but one is loved but once."

"Dark—lonely," repeated the young man, slowly, as in a dream. "Yes—indeed—dark and lonely—"

"Fred," she cried, softly.

"You don't know what it means, my love," said he, turning his gaze full upon her. "It is worse than you imagine. The doctor says that I shall never walk again, but will live for years to come."

The girl started up and met his searching gaze. Knowledge and strength had come to him during those dark hours of pain.

"For—years?" she gasped, her face distorted with an awful sudden terror, and with a sob she fell forward fainting.

Wharton looked for one moment at the black head resting on the bed beside him, and then with a deep sigh stretched forth his hand and pressed the electric button which hung by a string over his head. Somehow he understood better than he had the day before—Flavel Scott Mince, in Leslie's Newspapers

TAX REFORM STUDIES.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

[These "Studies" aim to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariff). They are 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.]

ASSESSORS AGREE.

Officials Satisfied With the Results of Their Own Conference.

INDIANAPOLIS.—The committees appointed at the conference of the county assessors, each submitted a schedule for guidance in the assessment of property in its particular class.

CATCHING THE FARMERS.

Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and fowls were graded according to the uses made of them and the value they represented for breeding, and a minimum and maximum price was fixed. In the same manner farm products were valued by the committee, and under this class came wheat, corn, flour, pork, lard and other products.

The committee on banks and building associations' report was adopted, as follows:

COLLECTIVE WISDOM.

Mortgage and personal notes shall be listed at their true cash value. A note well secured and drawing six per cent. is worth one hundred cents on the dollar.

Horse protection societies shall be regarded as benevolent associations. Only special deposits of greenbacks shall be exempt from taxation. The assessment of corporations shall be based on their capital stock and earning capacity. The value of bank stock for assessment shall be determined by adding to the capital stock the surplus and undivided profits. Private banks shall be assessed on the residue of indebtedness added to cash on hand, cash on deposit with other banks and the value of fixtures.

By adopting scales in each of the classes of property the tax commission not only expect to have the assessments over the state uniform, but they hope appeals to the state board will be decreased so that the time of that body saved can be devoted to railroad assessments.—Chicago Herald.

[These officials are easily satisfied and exceedingly hopeful.—Ed.]

The Yankee Only Gets One-Fourth of What is Due Him.

Hon. D. A. Wells, in his article in the Forum, says:

"The income tax has been made a part of the tax system of several of the states; and the following record, hitherto generally overlooked by the public, of the recent administrative experience of one state, ought to be especially worthy the attention of those who advocate the re-adoption of this form of taxation.

"No state in the union has a more illiberal, all-pervading system of taxation than Massachusetts, and in no state is the administration of tax laws more stringent and arbitrary. What Massachusetts fails to accomplish in the assessment and collection of taxes, would therefore seem to be of little use for any of the other states, or the federal government, to attempt with any anticipation of success. This Massachusetts system finds its fullest exemplification in the city of Boston; and the officials who constitute its department of municipal taxation never indulge, as the taxpayers well know, in much sentiment in the discharge of their duties. The acknowledged representative of this board for many years never hesitated to say that he recognized but one principle, and that was, that in matters of taxation the taxpayer had no rights which the state was bound to respect; and, as chairman of a state commission which some years ago made a report to the legislature, and with the Declaration of Independence confronting him with its assertion that it is a self-evident truth that 'all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights,' he also gravely asserted that 'the individual person (in Massachusetts) has no inalienable rights except that to his own righteousness.'"

A STATE INCOME TAX.

"One of the specialties of municipal taxation in Boston, under the supervision of its board of assessors, is an income tax, and its methods of administration are substantial as follows: Taxpayers are required to make a return annually, and in detail, of all their property which the law makes subject to taxation (and that embraces almost everything in Massachusetts except their proprietary interests in graveyards), and in blanks officially furnished for such purpose there is a special space for a return of every individual's income. If no return is made, then the board of assessors meet in secret in an upper room of the city hall, known as the 'Dooming Chamber,' and arbitrarily determine the amount of income which each delinquent shall be assessed; and from such determination there is practically no appeal. The amount thus assessed for income to the individual is then 'lumped in' with the aggregate of his other taxes, and if a dissatisfied taxpayer wishes to discover what amount has been decided upon as his income, the assessors will not afford him any information. Under such circumstances it might naturally be supposed that the administration of an income tax in the city of Boston would be an unqualified success. But what are the facts?

The Boston Advertiser, which ought to be regarded as good authority, in a recent issue makes the following statement:

First, Comparatively few of the taxpayers of Boston make any returns to assessors of their income. Second, The returns that are made are not open to the inspection of the public. There is no law in Massachusetts covering this point, though the tax laws of New Hampshire and Vermont are drafted especially with a view to compelling the disclosure of income, but one of the

Boston assessors is quoted as saying that if the returns were open to public inspection none would be made, as the chief objection of taxpayers to filing returns was the fear that their incomes from business or professions might be known. The statutes of Massachusetts, however, provide that the returns of each individual's property shall be made by the assessor of every city and town in the state, to the secretary of the commonwealth; but inquiry shows that the Boston assessors makes no such returns. Third, Although the amount annually collected from an income tax in the city of Boston is very considerable—\$830,000 in 1892—it probably represents, according to the Advertiser, "only about one-fourth of what is due the city from incomes." In the face of such an exhibit the question is pertinent, What measure of success do the present advocates of a federal income tax expect will follow an attempt to expand the Boston system of its administration over an area of country extending from Florida to Alaska. One could naturally think that the lesson of experience which the government and the people of the United States have already had would restrain further experimenting with this subject until the next war or the arrival of the millennium.

Unequal Taxation.

To the Editor of the Post Dispatch: The Chicago Times exposes the operations of the nefarious system of that city and publishes pictures of different buildings stating the value thereof, how much they are assessed, and the names of the assessors. It appears that handsome and costly office buildings are handled with kid gloves by the assessors, while the humble shops of the bread-winners are the prey of the tax-gatherer.

The Tacoma building, thirteen stories high, the actual value of which is \$1,200,000 is assessed at \$93,000, or 7 1/2 per cent., and a small store, actual value \$3,500, is assessed at \$1,100 or 32 per cent.

Seven and three-quarter per cent. for rich syndicate and 32 per cent. for the poor man.

What is true of Chicago holds good in St. Louis.

It is a notorious fact that the city of St. Louis is always short of funds, although our merchants, butchers, bakers, hucksters, peddlers, grocers and others are heavily taxed. It seems to me that if the assessment lists were published the actual tax-payers would become aware that favoritism is here as well as in Chicago, one of the profitable pastimes of the rascally assessor. Turn on the light. UNCLE TOM.

How would it do to assess all land and buildings up to their full value as now required by law? Then jealousy and competition between owners would make them watch each other. This would also lower the tax rate. At present each refrains from complaining of his neighbor's under-valuation, because he is afraid of having his own under-valuation raised?—Ed.]

How Many Single-Taxers are There?

No census has been taken and there is no way of making an accurate estimate. But they are a vast host. The Knights of Industry, at their convention in Atlanta, adopted a land plank which was claimed to be full-fledged single tax. The Ocala Demands and the Omaha platform each has a land plank that might lead to single tax. The prohibition national platform favors the removal of taxation from what the people consume to what they possess; and the single tax would be the simplest and easiest way to make this transfer. It would be wrong to claim either the knights, the populists, or the prohibitionists as single tax men. But these three planks show the drift of public sentiment. Our guess—a mere guess—is that there are 200,000 men and women who have an intelligent knowledge and belief in the single tax.

[The editor's guess would be about the same, though based on a little different data.]

Indirect Taxes.

It was William Pitt who said: "My Lords and Gentlemen: To levy a direct tax of 7 per cent. is a dangerous experiment in a free country and may excite revolt; but there is a method by which you can tax the last rag from the back and the last bite from the mouth without causing a murmur against high taxes; and that is to tax a great many articles of daily use and necessity so indirectly that the people will pay them and not know it; their grumbling then will be of hard times, but they will not know that the hard times are caused by taxation."

Rich Men and Taxes.

The Chicago assessors under oath make the following returns of the personal property of the richest citizens: Marshal Field, \$20,000; P. D. Armour, \$5,000; George M. Pullman, \$12,000; Potter Palmer, \$15,000. None of these men makes out or swears to his own account. The swearing is all done by the assessors. Mr. Stead says: "There is a heavier sum in solid dollars pocketed every year by the official perjurers of Chicago than is paid to any other officials in the service of the city."

The State Shares the Profits.

Gov. Flower has signed the Fish bill taxing racing associations 5 per cent on their gross receipts.

Why should not the state as morally run them itself?

It is hardly fair to assert that "not one well considered plan" has been pointed to in the letters to the social problem discussion. The single tax is a plan not only well considered by many thinkers, but actually in use in one English-speaking community. We are not, be it remembered, approving it, or even partially recommending it, in this speaking of it. We only venture thereby to affirm that it falls within its definition. It is not necessary to altogether agree with another in order to be just toward him, and the recognition in practice of this simple truth is itself a long step toward the solution of the social problem.—N. Y. Morning Advertiser.



Clifford, N. D.

Inflammatory Rheumatism

Use of Limbs and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is one of the most wonderful blood purifiers ever placed on the market. In the fall of 1890 I took a severe cold at harvest-time and it settled in my limbs and in a short time developed into inflammatory rheumatism. After trying different remedies

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

and suffering all winter, I became so crippled that I had to walk with the aid of crutches. A friend prevailed upon me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has fully restored me to health and I think it also saved my life." A. W. COOLEY, Clifford, North Dakota.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.



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SHE COMES.

I sit beside the stream; and all the air
Is full of insect life. A heron dips
And flaps away. The noon-day's welcome glare
Brings drowsiness to every tree that tips.

I hear her coming! Hear her soft-foot feet
Along the dust-road tread their owner bear.
Anon the winding lane will hide my sweet,
But my warm fancy pictures her still there.

I feel her coming! Glancing swallows bring
The news in flights; and each bird will re-
joice
With gentle flutter, and prepare to sing
Some strains to suit the music of her voice.

I see her coming! Fairer than before
She seems to me in grace, in every part.
Will her repose so calm to me restore?
Oh! may my eyes not show her all my heart.

—Helene Payne, in Chambers' Journal.

A STUDY IN SCARLET

BY A. CONAN DOYLE.

CHAPTER VI.—CONTINUED.

Never mind the old girl here, but come along with me now straight away. You shall live like a princess. Poor Alice was so frightened that she shrunk away from him, but he caught her by the wrist and endeavored to draw her toward the door. I screamed, and at that moment my son Arthur came into the room. What happened then I do not know. I heard oaths and the confused sounds of a scuffle. I was too terrified to raise my head. When I did look up I saw Arthur standing in the doorway laughing, with a stick in his hand. "I don't think that fine fellow will trouble us again," he said. "I will just go after him and see what he does with himself." With those words he took his hat and started off down the street. The next morning we heard of Mr. Drebbler's mysterious death.

"This statement came from Mrs. Charpentier's lips with many gasps and pauses. At times she spoke so low that I could hardly catch the words. I made shorthand notes of all that she said, however, so that there should be no possibility of a mistake. "It's quite exciting," said Sherlock Holmes, with a yawn. "What happened next?"

"When Mrs. Charpentier paused," the detective continued, "I saw that the whole case hung upon one point. Fixing her with my eye in a way which I always found effective with women, I asked her at what hour her son returned."

"I do not know," she answered.

"Not know?"

"No; he has a latch-key, and let himself in."

"After you went to bed?"

"Yes."

"When did you go to bed?"

"About eleven."

"So your son was gone at least two hours?"

"Yes."

"Possibly four or five?"

"Yes."

"What was he doing during that time?"

"I do not know," she answered, turning white to her very lips.

"Of course after that there was nothing more to be done. I found out where Lieut. Charpentier was, took two officers with me, and arrested him. When I touched him on the shoulder and warned him to come quietly with us, he answered us as bold as brass: 'I suppose you are arresting me for being concerned in the death of that scoundrel, Drebbler,' he said. We had said nothing to him about it, so that his alluding to it had a most suspicious aspect."

"Very," said Holmes.

"He still carried the heavy stick which the mother described him as having with him when he followed Drebbler. It was a stout oak cudgel."

"What is your theory, then?"

"Well, my theory is that he followed Drebbler as far as the Brixton road. When there, a fresh altercation arose between them, in the course of which Drebbler received a blow from the stick, in the pit of the stomach, perhaps, which killed him without leaving any mark. The night was so wet that no one was about, so Charpentier dragged the body of his victim into the empty house. As to the candle, and the blood, and the writing on the wall, and the ring, they may all be so many tricks to throw the police on to the wrong scent."

"Well done!" said Holmes, in an encouraging voice. "Really, Gregson, you are getting along. We shall make something of you yet."

"I flatter myself that I have managed it rather neatly," the detective answered proudly. "The young man volunteered a statement, in which he said that after following Drebbler some time, the latter perceived him, and took a cab in order to get away from him. On his way home he met an old shipmate, and took a long walk with him. On being asked where this old shipmate lived, he was unable to give any satisfactory reply. I think the whole case fits together uncommonly well. What amuses me is to think of Lestrade, who had started off upon the wrong scent. I am afraid he won't make much of it. Why, by Jove, here's the very man himself!"

It was indeed Lestrade, who had ascended the stairs while we were talking, and who now entered the room. The assurance and jauntness which generally marked his demeanor and dress were, however, wanting. His face was disturbed and troubled, while his clothes were disarranged and untidy. He had evidently come with the intention of consulting with Sherlock Holmes, for on perceiving his colleague he appeared to be embarrassed and put out. He stood in the center of the room, fumbling nervously with his hat, and uncertain what to do. "This is a most extraordinary case," he said at last—"a most incomprehensible affair."

"Ah, you find it so, Mr. Lestrade?" cried Gregson, triumphantly. "I thought you would come to that conclusion. Have you managed to find the secret?"

"The secretary, Mr. Joseph Stanger-son," said Lestrade, gravely, "was murdered at Halliday's private hotel about six o'clock this morning."

CHAPTER VII.
LIGHT IN THE DARKNESS.

The intelligence with which Lestrade greeted us was so momentous and so unexpected, that we were all three fairly dumfounded. Gregson sprang out of his chair and upset the remainder of his whisky and water. I stared in silence at Sherlock Holmes, whose lips were compressed and his brows drawn down over his eyes.

"Stanger-son, too?" he muttered.

"The plot thickens."

"It was quite thick enough before," grumbled Lestrade, taking a chair. "I seem to have dropped into a sort of council of war."

"Are you—are you sure of this piece of intelligence?" stammered Gregson.

"I have just come from his room," said Lestrade. "I was the first to discover what had occurred."

"We have been hearing Gregson's view of the matter," Holmes observed.

"Would you mind letting us know what you have seen and done?"

"I have no objection," Lestrade answered, seating himself. "I freely confess that I was of the opinion that Stanger-son was concerned in the death of Drebbler. This fresh development has shown me that I was completely

mistaken. Full of the one idea, I set myself to find out what had become of the secretary. They had been half-past eight on the evening of the third. At two in the morning Drebbler had been found in the Brixton road. The question which confronted me was to find out how Stanger-son had been employed between half-past eight and the time of the crime, and what had become of him afterward. I telegraphed to Liverpool giving a description of the man, and warning them to keep a watch upon the American boats. I then set to work calling upon all the hotel and lodging houses in the vicinity of Euston. You see, I argued that if Drebbler and his companion had become separated, the natural course for the latter would be to put up somewhere in the vicinity for the night and then to hang about the station again next morning."

"They would be likely to agree on some meeting place beforehand," remarked Holmes.

"So it proved. I spent the whole of yesterday evening in making inquiries on behalf of the man. This morning I began very early, and at eight o'clock I reached Halliday's private hotel, in Little George street. On my inquiry as to whether a Mr. Stanger-son was living there, they at once answered me in the affirmative."

"No doubt you are the gentleman he was expecting," they said. "He has been waiting for a gentleman for two days."

"Where is he now?" I asked.

"He is upstairs in bed. He wished to be called at nine."

"It seemed to me that my sudden appearance might shake his nerves and lead him to say something unguarded. The Boots volunteered to show me the room; it was on the second floor, and there was a small corridor leading up to it. The Boots pointed out the door to me, and was about to go downstairs again, when I saw something that made me feel sickish, in spite of my twenty years' experience. From under the door there curled a little red ribbon of blood, which had meandered across the passage and formed a little pool along the skirting at the other side. I gave a cry, which brought the Boots back. He nearly fainted when he saw it. The door was locked on the inside, but we put our shoulders to it, and knocked it in. The window of the room was open, and beside the window, all huddled up, lay the body of a man in his night-dress. He was quite dead, and had been for some time, for his limbs were rigid and cold. When we turned him over the Boots recognized him at once as being the same gentleman who had engaged the room under the name of Joseph Stanger-son. The cause of death was a deep stab in the left side, which must have penetrated the heart. And now comes the strangest part of the affair. What do you suppose was above the murdered man?"

I felt a creeping of flesh, and a presentiment of coming horror, even before Sherlock Holmes answered:

"The word 'rache' written in letters of blood," he said.

"That was it," said Lestrade, in an awe-struck voice; and we were all silent for awhile.

There was something so methodical and so incomprehensible about the deeds of this unknown assassin, that it imparted a fresh ghastliness to his crimes. My nerves, which were steady enough on the field of battle, tingled as I thought of it.

"The man was seen," continued Lestrade. "A milk-boy, passing on his way to the dairy, happened to walk down the lane which leads from the mews at the back of the hotel. He noticed that a ladder, which usually lay there, was raised against one of the windows of the second floor, which was wide open. After passing, he looked back and saw a man descend the ladder. He came down so quietly and openly that the boy imagined him to be some carpenter or joiner at work in the hotel. He took

no particular notice of him, beyond thinking in his mind that it was early for him to be at work. He has an impression that the man was tall, had a reddish face, and was dressed in a long, brownish coat. He must have stayed in the room some little time after the murder, for we found blood-stained water in the basin, where he had washed his hands, and marks on the sheet where he had deliberately wiped his knife."

I glanced at Holmes on hearing the description of the murderer, which tallied so exactly with his own. There was, however, no trace of exultation or satisfaction upon his face.

"Did you find nothing in the room which could furnish a clue to the murderer?" he asked.

"Nothing," Stanger-son had Drebbler's purse in his pocket, but it seems that when a fact appears to be opposed to a long train of deductions it invariably proves to be capable of bearing some other interpretation. Of the two pills in that box, one was the most deadly poison and the other was entirely harmless. I ought to have known that before ever I saw the box at all."

This last statement appeared to me to be so startling that I could hardly believe that he was in his sober senses. There was the dead dog, however, to prove that his conjecture had been correct. It seemed to me that the mists in my own mind were gradually clearing away, and I began to have a dim, vague perception of the truth.

"All this seems strange to you," continued Holmes, "because you failed at the beginning of the inquiry to grasp the importance of the single real clue which was presented to you. I had the good fortune to seize upon that, and everything which has occurred since then has served to confirm my original supposition, and, indeed, was the logical sequence of it. Hence things which have perplexed you and made the case more obscure have served to enlighten me and to strengthen my conclusions. It is a mistake to confound strangeness with mystery. The most commonplace crime is often the most mysterious because it presents no new or special features from which deductions can be drawn. This murder would have been infinitely more difficult to unravel had the body of the victim been simply found lying in the roadway without any of those outre and sensational accompaniments which have rendered it remarkable. These strange details, far from making the case more difficult, have really had the effect of making it less so."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE WHIST FIEND.

That One Who Lets Himself Loose in a Railway Train.

The noisy man who plays cards in the smoking car of the suburban trains should be suppressed. He rushes aboard at his station in the morning, rudely pushing his way and jostling people who are stepping on board an ordinary, quiet way. He is in a hurry to secure a seat in one of the compartments where the seats face each other. When he gets seated he yells to some friend at the other end of the car to come and make up a whist game. Then he finds that the stranger seated next to him does not want to play, and he asks him: if he will exchange seats with some whist player if he can find one; and then prowls all over the car, saying to men he knows and men he does not know: "Want to play whist?" until he finds one who consents to play.

When he gets the game started he plays it mostly with his mouth. When it is his turn to play he thumps the cards down with a bang, and when he or his partner takes a trick unexpectedly with a low card he whoops and laughs in an unnecessarily loud voice. About every two minutes you will hear him ask: "What is trump?" When the cards are being shuffled he criticizes the playing of the last hand, and tells his partner how much better it would have been if he had played the queen. "For then, don't you know, I could have took the trick with my ten of spades. See?"

As he leaves the train and goes up the street you hear him for a block or two demonstrating in a loud voice to some one how much different the game would have ended if Smith had led a trump or if Jones had one more club.

All the railroad whist players are not like this one, but there is always one of this class in every smoking car, and that is one too many.

We repeat, and this time with emphasis, that the noisy railroad card player should be suppressed.—Atlanta Herald.

Traveled Far to Fight a Woman.

M. De Villemessant, the founder of the Paris Figaro, being insulted daily in a Belgian paper by a writer whose nom de plume was "Mareo Spada," took the train to Brussels, with two friends and a pair of swords. On his arrival he wrote to "Mareo Spada" that at two p. m. sharp he should call on him to arrange an encounter. On the stroke of two p. m. De Villemessant appeared at the editorial office and asked for "Mareo Spada." What was his amazement on seeing an old lady, all wrinkled and with curls about her ears, appear from behind a small window and on hearing the reply: "I am 'Mareo Spada,' sir, and am at your orders!"—Argonaut.

Burials Among a Giant Race.

Behres, who visited the Easter islands in 1722, says: "The men of those islands average 12 feet in height and are broad in proportion. The tallest men on board our vessel could pass between the legs of these children of Goliath without bending their heads."

Late discoveries in the islands mentioned go a long way towards establishing the truth of Behres' assertions. Their burial places are huge mounds of stones covered over with immense stone platforms, the whole surmounted with images of human beings carved in stone, these statues, in some cases, being as much as 80 feet in height.

mere coincidence. The very pills which I suspected in the case of Drebbler are actually found after the death of Stanger-son. And yet they are inert. What can it mean? Surely my whole chain of reasoning cannot have been false. It is impossible! And yet this wretched dog is none the worse. Ah, I have it! I have it!" With a perfect shriek of delight he rushed to the box, cut the other pill in two, dissolved it, added milk and presented it to the terrier. The unfortunate creature's tongue seemed hardly to have been moistened in it before it gave a convulsive shiver in every limb, and lay as rigid and lifeless as if it had been struck by lightning.

Sherlock Holmes drew a long breath and wiped the perspiration from his forehead. "I should have more faith," he said. "I ought to know by this time that when a fact appears to be opposed to a long train of deductions it invariably proves to be capable of bearing some other interpretation. Of the two pills in that box, one was the most deadly poison and the other was entirely harmless. I ought to have known that before ever I saw the box at all."

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COXEYISM AND M'KINLEYISM.

The Protection Policy Carried to Its Logical Conclusion.

The secretary of the American protective tariff league writes to the World protesting against the league's being held responsible in any wise for the Coxeite "armies." It is probable that we were mistaken in naming the league as the specific source from which the Coxeities were receiving aid. Nevertheless, a week ago there were unmistakable signs that the protectionists were lending the movement aid and encouragement of a substantial character; just as there are signs now that they dropped it when public attention was called to the earmarks of partisan manipulation.

And in spite of protests and disclaimers nothing is more obvious than that McKinleyism and Coxeism stand in the relationship of cause and effect.

For twenty years the protectionists have taught by speeches in congress and on the stump and through their party press that when anything goes wrong with business, or even with any particular industry, congress should be called upon to set things right. Their doctrine, put forward on all occasions, has been and is that laws make prosperity or bring disaster, and that the remedy for industrial disasters is more laws or changed laws.

In what does this differ from Coxeism? The Coxeities are in distress. They claim to be willing to work but unable to obtain work, and to represent millions who are suffering privation by reason of this condition of things. They follow the teachings they have heard for years and turn to Washington for help. They ask congress to pass laws which they claim will bring relief.

Even their plan of presenting "a petition in boots" is borrowed from the McKinleyites. How many times during the last dozen or twenty years have the capitol and Washington swarmed with people who had gone there to ask congress to pass laws or to levy taxes for their special benefit? How long is it since the protectionist spellbinders and newspapers were shrieking in chorus because the democrats of house and senate refused to give "hearings" to bands of people from all parts of the country who insisted upon telling congress what kind of laws and taxes they wanted for their own benefit?

Does the fact that the McKinleyites had the money (or had it put up for them) to go to Washington in passenger coaches give them any rights not possessed by the Coxeities, who for lack of money must walk or steal rides on freight trains?

The plain truth is that Coxeism is simply McKinleyism reduced to an absurdity by being carried to its logical conclusion. And though a burlesque in its present phase it will have one good effect. We shall hear less hereafter of congress and congress-made laws as the remedy for industrial troubles and trade depression. We shall see an end made of those "petitions in boots" which the palace car Coxeities have been thrusting upon congress year in and year out. We shall see the honest American doctrine of self help put in practice more and more.

Blindly and unconsciously, with but a nebulous idea of what he is doing, the grotesque Coxeite is a great reformer. His absurd "army" will be turned into a circus sideshow at twenty-five cents admission and then melt away into the police station, almshouses and casual freight trains. But he has taught a lesson that will not be forgotten. He has opened our eyes to the extent to which our social structure has been undermined. He has set men to thinking, and as the first and surest result of that thinking a halt will be called upon that form of state socialism known as McKinleyism.—N. Y. World.

M'KINLEYISM IN OHIO.

An Indication That Tariff Reform Is Still in Demand.

It is natural, perhaps, that the republican press should endeavor to belittle the democratic victory in the congressional election in McKinley's old district in Ohio, but the very effort they make in that behalf shows that they appreciate the full significance of the victory. They may well do so. There has been a good deal of chatter in the organs of the party about "reaction in public sentiment" concerning the McKinley tariff and a good deal of exultation over republican victories here and there, but it is worthy of note that this election is the first that has been held since the revolution in 1892, in which the McKinley issue was fairly and squarely raised.

The followers of McKinley realized this and made extraordinary efforts to carry in the gubernatorial election by a majority of nearly six hundred. They had in their favor the hard times, the dissatisfaction so widespread over the delay in passing the tariff reform measure, the help of the American Protective association and the customary "off year" indifference. But with all these advantages they were beaten by substantially the same majority which the democratic candidate had in 1892. No wonder the republican organs are whistling to keep their courage up, for so long as the country clings to tariff reform when tariff reform is in issue the carrying of a few municipal or even state elections for the g. o. p. on other issues will be of small avail.

The value of the election to the democracy is in the indication it affords that the alleged "reaction" has not receded and that the people have not yet abandoned their hope of tariff reform or their intention to secure it.—Detroit Free Press.

If ex-President Harrison is so violently opposed to gerrymanders he should give a little attention and advice to the republican members of the Ohio legislature. These statesmen are now considering a bill to gerrymander the judicial districts of Ohio so that it will take 31,700 democratic votes to elect a democratic judge, while 6,500 votes will elevate a republican to the bench.—N. Y. World.

McKinleyism and Coxeism are but twin offsprings of thirty years of republican legislation.—N. Y. World.

TO REFORM THE TARIFF.

III.—Advised Methods for Securing Desired Legislation.

Because the democracy, undertaking the work of tariff reform, has not acted as quickly or done all that was expected of it, it would be foolish in the extreme for those who voted for its candidates to go over to the party that is absolutely opposed to tariff reform. When, thirty-three years ago, the republican party gained control of the national government, it went into office pledged to the enforcement of the principles promulgated in the declaration of independence and embodied in the federal constitution, that "all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." This and other pledges made of the party an anti-slavery organization, and yet it will be remembered that, in spite of the war which the slave-owners waged against the government, there were not a few anti-slavery men in our northern states, and particularly in New England, who believed that the republican party was not fulfilling its pledges, and who did not hesitate to denounce what they termed its weak subserviency to the slave power. In fact, there were in the early days of the war leaders in the party who were held up to condemnation, in the same way that Hill, Gorman and others are held up to-day, as traitors to the party's cause. But if, to rebuke this delay in the accomplishment of a great reform, these anti-slavery men had enlisted in the confederate army or had by aid and advice done what they could to secure the maintenance of the great crime of negro slavery, they would have been acting in no way different from those who would reform the tariff, but who, because this reform has been delayed, feel justified in voting for the supporters of McKinleyism.

The true way is rather to defeat those in the democratic party who have proved recreant to their trust, than defeat the principle which the democratic party has pledged itself to embody in our laws. Undoubtedly the action of the Minnesota democrats, the Iroquois club of Chicago and other like organizations has been of great value in making it apparent at Washington that betrayals of trust in this matter cannot be covered by fulsome professions of general political allegiance, and, no doubt, if the state committees and democratic clubs generally were to adopt a similar course the result would be advantageous.—Boston Herald (Ind.).

NAPOLÉON M'KINLEY.

Indications That the Tinsel Emperor's Waterloo Is at Hand.

It has become fashionable in politics, finance and trade to hail any man who is phenomenally successful as a Napoleon. The man who accepts the title should not forget that the history of Napoleon which does not include Waterloo is not complete.

It looks now as if the young Napoleon McKinley might reach his Waterloo sooner than even his opponents predicted. His administration of affairs in Ohio is overcast. He has failed to meet the expectations of his friends. There are ugly rumors, and what recently were surmises only have now become facts. There are irregularities and shortages and scandals in his administration, scarce three years old. There are accusations and crimination and reprimand. There are attempted explanations which only confound.

And in the midst of the confusion Gov. McKinley seeks to divert attention by going hither and yon, mounted in his old armor, and rallying wherever he can his party followers to follow his plume, and his eyes turn to the white house. Meanwhile he leaves his own capital behind, about which there is an uglier growth, and around which there are more scandals than were ever before known in the history of Ohio.

If some of those who are fond of calling the governor a Napoleon would read the history of the Corsican emperor, they might find some similarity between sections of the latter's history and the governor of Ohio as he appears to-day. When Napoleon realized the unrest of his own capital he sought to divert it by invading another. Gov. McKinley knows what he has brought upon Ohio, and he turns toward the administration at Washington and rails at it and tells the people what would be the difference if he were president.—Chicago Herald.

POINIONS AND POINTERS.

—How is this? Some weeks ago Mr. Harrison was telling the young men of California not to seek office, but to let the office seek them. Perhaps different conditions prevail in Indiana.—Kansas City Star.

—The protected sheep of Wyoming are now sheared by steam. The human sheep who were promised the same protection, and given it about as effectively, are still sheared by the old, smarting, extortionate methods of heavy-handed monopoly.—Kansas City Times.

—There is a republican chorus to the effect that as congress is sure to pass a tariff bill of some sort, the sooner it is done the better. As an admission that the sooner the McKinley law is repealed the better for the country, it "brings the republicans up to where the democrats have been for over three years.—St. Louis Republic.

—Republican protection organs which a few months ago were proclaiming that the troubles of the country were due solely to uncertainty about the tariff are now insisting that indefinite delay in acting upon the tariff bill can do no harm, and are demanding that the republicans in the senate do all they can to prolong that delay.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—When the McKinley act was passed with its five cents a dozen duty on eggs, the farmer was told by republican campaign speakers that he would now receive a greater price than ever before for the eggs he brought to market and that the price would be maintained. Instead of the five cents tariff keeping up the price of eggs the price is lower to-day than it was at any time before the McKinley bill became a law.—Owego Gazette.



INSIDE THE WINDOW LAY THE BODY OF A MAN.



HE PLACED IT IN FRONT OF THE TERRIER.

watching the animal intently, and expecting some startling effect. None such appeared, however. The dog continued to lie stretched upon the cushion, breathing in a labored way, but apparently neither the better nor worse for its draught.

Holmes had taken out his watch, and as minute followed minute without result, an expression of the utmost chagrin and disappointment appeared upon his features. He gnawed his lip, drummed his fingers upon the table, and showed every other symptom of acute impatience. So great was his emotion that I felt sincerely sorry for him, while the two detectives smiled derisively, by no means displeased at this check which he had met.

"It can't be a coincidence," he cried, at last, springing from his chair and pacing wildly up and down the room; "it is impossible that it should be a

The Chase County Courant.
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. The representation at such convention from each county will be the same as it was in 1892.

A FOUL MURDER.

Karl E. Kuhl Shot and Instantly Killed by Geo. H. Rose, a Printer.

The Murderer Hung, the following night.

Seldom does it fall to the lot of man to perform such a sad yet imperative duty as devolves on the editor of the COURANT, this week; namely, the chronicling of the death, by an assassin, of a young man who was in the employ of said editor as clerk in the post-office at this place, said editor being also post-master here, which terrible tragedy happened about 6:30 o'clock, p. m., on Friday, May 11, 1894, the post-master having gone home to his supper, about 6 o'clock, from which he returned to the office before the mail, which gets in at about 6:40 o'clock, had arrived, to find a number of people in the hall adjoining the post-office, surrounding a lounge on which laid the lifeless form of that young man who had but a short time before come to the door of the printing office, which is in the same building with the post-office, and said to the writer hereof: "It is about your supper time," or words to that effect, and the assassin being a man who had been in the employ of said editor for nearly three years, all the time boarding with him, a man in whom he had placed much confidence, and who was also a clerk in the post-office; and, while a friend, appreciating our embarrassment, has, unsolicited, furnished us with the following account of the entire affair, we can not, in justice to the young man whose lamp of life was so suddenly extinguished in the prime of his youth, just as he was budding into manhood and would be a source of comfort to his parents and an affectionate and trusty guide for his brothers and sisters, nor in justice to ourself refrain from saying something about the terrible tragedy that happened under our very roof. Karl E. Kuhl, who at the time of his death was clerking in the Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, post-office, and who met his death in the manner described below, was in the 19th year of his age, having been born in this city on Wednesday evening, June 23d, 1875, his parents being Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kuhl, who are and ever have been among the leading and most highly respected of our citizens, Mr. Kuhl having been elected and served several terms as Mayor and as a Councilman of this city. Karl had been clerking in the post office just one month when his life's career was so abruptly put to an end, a position he had obtained unsolicited, as it was known to the post master Fred J. Jensen, his predecessor in the post-office, wanted to resign the clerkship, the postmaster went to Karl's father, stating the facts in the case and telling him that he had known Karl from his infancy, that he had never heard any one speak of Karl but in the kindest of terms, that he was capable of filling the position, and that he would like to have him for clerk in the post-office. Karl, although a pupil in the graduating class of the High School, was, when this conversation was had, at his father's shop assisting him in his work; and it was then and there agreed that he should go to work in the post-office, a position he had been filling to the best of satisfaction to his employer and with very general satisfaction to the public from the very first day he began to handle the mail; and that the postmaster was justified in his selection, the attendance at the funeral and burial of Karl bear the strongest evidence of testimony. His coffin was most handsomely decorated with flowers, and when the cortege left the home to which his youthful footsteps had so often turned, there to meet the kind embrace of loving parents and drink the pleasures of life's young dream, the young men and ladies of the High School, his school mates and classmates, each carrying a garland of flowers, marched on either side of the carriage immediately following the hearse, and in which the parents and relatives of the deceased were seated; and behind them came the members of the Masonic Lodges of this county, his father being a highly respected and much loved member of that fraternity. The church in which the services were held was crowded to its utmost capacity and there were nearly as many on the outside who could not gain admittance. The services were very impressive, the Rev. C. Hoffmeister preaching the funeral sermon, at the close of which Mr. and Mrs. Kuhl became overcome with grief, and it was several minutes before they could leave the church to take their seats in the carriage, and Mrs.

Karl suffered intense agony all that night, remaining prostrate until nearly midnight.

During the entire week Rose had been about the post-office and printing office but very little. After breakfast, Monday morning, he told Mr. Timmons he was going to Emporia, that day, and he then left the office, and went to Emporia, returning here on the early morning train Tuesday; and on Tuesday morning he worked about an hour in the printing office, then put on his coat and walked out, and was not seen by Mr. Timmons any more until Wednesday evening after the post-office had been closed for the night, and that night he slept at one of the hotels, not getting up on Thursday until late in the day, and not coming about the printing office until late in the afternoon of that day. Friday morning he assisted in distributing the mail after which he left the office and did not return to it until in the early part of the afternoon, when he asked Mr. Timmons for a dollar, saying he would go to work in the morning, and, as Mr. Timmons had given him a dollar in the morning, on a similar promise, he refused to give him another that day, and Rose left the office and did not return to it until about 5 o'clock and laid down on the lounge on which he was lying when Mr. Timmons went home to his supper, and on which different parties who were at the printing office between 5 and 6 o'clock, that afternoon, saw him lying, none of whom, however, saw a pistol in his hand or about him while lying there.

At the time Karl was shot he was making up the mail to be sent out from this office, and he expired in the mailing room almost in the archway connecting that room with the delivery department of the post-office. It seems that Rose desired the position to which Karl had been appointed, but he never made his wishes known to Mr. Timmons, and not realizing his hopes, he took to drinking, again after having taken the Koeley cure about nine months before, and must have, in a fit of jealousy, committed the deed for which his life was afterwards taken. The following is our friend's write-up of

THE TERRIBLE AFFAIR.
Last Friday, just after Mr. Timmons, the post-master, had left the office to go to his home, for supper, a man by the name of George H. Rose, a printer, who worked for Mr. Timmons, on the COURANT, and who was lying on a lounge, supposed to be asleep, who, no doubt, had been drinking, arose from his bed and cowardly sneaked into the mailing room, where the assistant was busy at work in the performance of his duties when this assassin shot the young man in the back, the ball ranging upward and forward, showing its impression just above the collar or breast bone in front, killing the young man almost instantly. This victim was the eldest son of Mr. J. P. Kuhl and wife, among the most prominent and highly respected in our community. The young man was born and raised in this place, and was a fine promise, was giving, to all appearance, the best of satisfaction in his new position; was always cheerful, accommodating and obliging; about 19 years old, with a bright future before him, but cut off in the very prime of life, at a time when he could and, no doubt would have been a source of great pride to his parents, brothers and sister, who are left to mourn his untimely and sad end.

By this event our city and the surrounding country was thrown into a state of great excitement, and the murderer had immediately fled, and the people of Strong City, as well as many from the surrounding country coming in, an organization was soon effected; parties started out, and a cordon of men soon closed up the avenues of escape, which the murderer discovered from his hiding place, and about 11 o'clock he started towards the Court House, succeeded in reaching it, and surrendered to the sheriff, acknowledging the commission of the deed. He was at once disarmed and locked up, where he remained undisturbed until about the hour of 11 o'clock, Saturday night, when a party of resolute and determined men, in a quiet, orderly way, called upon the sheriff and demanded the keys of the jail, which he, the sheriff, refused to give up until he was actually forced so to do at the point of more than one fully charged pistol. When the keys were had, these men went at their work quietly and, in order, took the prisoner from the jail, out side telling him what he might expect, formed their company, marched him to the railroad bridge over the Cottonwood river, hanging him to the bridge until he was dead.

The funeral of the victim was on Sunday, services being in the Presbyterian church, a very large congregation present. It is said there were fully 145 vehicles in the procession, and at the burial grounds, a strong evidence of the popularity of the son and parents.

About 9 o'clock, the body of the murderer was cut down, taken to a vacant store room, until proper preparations for his burial could be made and about 6 o'clock in the evening were entered in the potter's field of the cemetery grounds, in a respectful manner, and thus winds up, in an ignominious way, the career of one who had it in his power to have been a source of comfort and pleasure to his aged mother and two sons living at Oneida, New York.

NOTICE TO WOMEN.
All women in the county interested in making the suffrage convention to be held in Cottonwood Falls, May 15 and 16, 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. Kimber.

B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and see.

KARL KURL.
I mourn for him, who in his early prime, Was cut away in all his youthful bloom, With every promise like an opening flower, Withered into the cold and silent tomb.
The cradle song still ringing in his ear, His mother's whisper soft and sweet, To urge him on to higher desire, To scale the dizzy ladder with his feet.
The lessons of his home, his parents care, Obedience, duty, were his joy and pride, Like soldier at his post he stood erect, And in the doing of his duty nobly died.
Can battle field record a greater fame? Example of more faith, devotion mild? Can history point her finger to a man Whose fame out ranks the honors of this child?
He's past the gate of entrance, from the height, His soul surveys the fading things of earth, His childhood is now ended, manhood gained, In the crowning glory of another birth.
Dear friends, remember, this world's not the last, Preach not the text of hatred o'er his bier, Preach "peace good will" the message of the soul.
The text that Jesus taught when he was here, A tribute from D. MADSEN.

Court Proceedings.
Financial Association vs A W Brewerton, et al. Sale confirmed and deed ordered to purchaser.
Margaret Chew vs Amos Barden, Margaret Barden. Default personal judgment for plaintiff against both Bardens for \$1600, 10 per cent from October 1, 1892. Foreclosure and sale without appraisalment.
G W Shurtliff vs Sarah E. Hardesty, executrix of the estate of Thomas W Hardesty. Default personal judgment for plaintiff against Sarah E. Hardesty and against her as administratrix of Thomas W Hardesty, deceased, for \$1301.85, 10 per cent. Judgment. Foreclosure and sale without appraisalment.
First National Bank of Emporia vs I E Lambert, et al. Trial by Court. Judgment for plaintiff against I E Lambert for \$ foreclosure and sale without appraisalment.
Same vs same, trial by court, judgment for plaintiff against I E Lambert for foreclosure and sale without appraisalment. Foreclosure against all defendants except Wm Kennedy and case continued for service as to him.
Minnie D Myers vs F. L. Drinkwater, et al. Sale confirmed and deed ordered to purchaser.
Chas H Field vs Theodore S. Hamilton, et al. Sale confirmed and deed ordered to purchaser.
Henry Gay, vs Seth H Kent, et al. Sale confirmed and deed ordered to purchaser.
Sarah F Soden vs Joseph H Eckert, et al. Motion to correct a former judgment in this case ordered May 2, 1893, for \$1055.75 corrected to be a judgment for \$1254.25.
Wm Wallerton vs Harmon Kellam, et al. The Receiver's report filed and approved and he is allowed the sum of \$5.38 in full for his services together with expense account and Receiver is discharged.
Iowa Mortgage Coys Ahnefeldt, et al Motion for new trial granted on the part of Winslow & Curtis. Motion for new trial on the part of T. H. Brown overruled. Both rulings excepted to, upon application T H Brown given 60 days to make and serve a case for Supreme Court, 10 days to suggest amendments, case to be settled 5 days after.

Norman F Thompson vs Catherine Hayden, et al. Application that the Sheriff pay the taxes of 1892 and 1893. Overruled with exceptions, 30 days time given to make and serve case for Supreme Court. 10 days to suggest amendments case to be settled in 5 days time: Sale confirmed and deed ordered to purchaser. Ordered that all the proceeds in this case be turned over to parties entitled to them except the sum of \$150 which shall be reserved and held by the Clerk, which shall be withdrawn upon a good and sufficient bond being given by the parties entitled to the same to return the money upon a reversal of the judgment of the Court.

Chase County National Bank vs H. S. Lincoln. Jury failed to agree. Court adjourned to meet again May 21.

Took the Nail by the Horns.
The Santa Fe railway has announced a special rate of one standard fare for the round trip from all points to the Grand Army reunion at Pittsburg, Pa.; to the annual conference of the Dunkard's church at Myersville, Pa.; to the National Educational association convention at Asbury Park; to the convention of the League of American Wheelmen at Denver, Col.; to the annual convention of the National Republican League at Denver; to the Christian Endeavorers annual meeting at Cleveland, Ohio; to the Baptist young People's union meeting at Toronto; to the Knights of Pythian encampment at Washington. This subject has been under consideration in the West-ern Passenger association for about thirty days without action and the Santa Fe, which recently withdrew from the association took the lead.

Notice to Taxpayers.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Chase County, constituted as a Board of Equalization will meet in compliance with Section 74, Chapter 107, of the general Statutes of the State of Kansas on Monday the 4th day of June, A. D. 1894, for the purpose of equalizing the valuation of all the property assessed in said county for the year of 1894 at which meeting or adjourned meeting all persons feeling themselves aggrieved with the assessment made and returned by the assessors can appear and have the errors in the returns corrected.
M. K. HARMON, County Clerk.

Notice to Taxpayers.
STATE OF KANSAS, Chase county, ss,
Office of the County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, January 19, 1894.
Ordered by the Board of County Commissioners of Chase County, Kansas, that assessments of said county for the year of 1894 must be adjusted at the regular meeting of the Equalization Board, which meets on the first Monday in June, 1894, as an Equalization Board. The action of the Equalization Board will be final according to law.
It is further ordered that this order be published two consecutive weeks after the adjournment of the Board, also be published in connection with the publication of notice of the meeting of the said Equalization Board.
J. F. KIRKE, Chairman
M. K. HARMON, County Clerk.

THE BABIES' OWN MAGAZINE. DAINY, BRIGHT AND WINNING. Merry jingles, gay little stories, pictures in plenty. A charming little serial, in picture and story, will be contributed by Margaret Johnson, and entitled

THE MAGIC CHEST. During 1894 there will be given to all subscribers
FOUR BEAUTIFUL COLORED FULL-PAGE PICTURES.
The Christ Child, The First Birthday, Our Baby's Fourth of July, The Thanksgiving Story
The color work will be very fine—each picture done in eight colors. The picture will be handsome enough to frame and will be especially suitable for the children's room. Sample book number free.
Price 50 cents a year; 5 cents a number.
D. LOTHROP COMPANY, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

Ripans Tabules.
Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.
If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, TAKE RIPANS TABULES.
If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have A DISORDERED LIVER, TAKE RIPANS TABULES.
If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER DISTRESS AFTER EATING, TAKE RIPANS TABULES.
For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, TAKE RIPANS TABULES.
Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABLET taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.
Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.
If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.
One Gives Relief.
A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 cents by the wholesale and retail agents,
McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.
Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do so.
They are easy to take, Quick to Act and Save Many a Doctor's Bill.
SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., NEW YORK CITY.

W. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

STAR BARBER SHOP, Leader Building, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. JOHN DORING, Tonsorial Artist.

OUR PEDIGREE STOCK & PEIGREE SEEDS PEDIGREE PLANTS. NOT ONLY GROW BUT ARE THE BEST THAT GROWS. WILSON'S 112 PAGE SEED CATALOGUE, PLANT, TREE AND LIVESTOCK ANNUAL. The most reliable work of the kind published in America. Sent free to all who are interested in Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Live stock or Gardening. No other seeds used.
Address SAMUEL WILSON, MECHANICVILLE, PA.

Have You a Bird Dog? The Amateur Trainer. Force System Without the Whip. BY ED. F. HABERLEIN. A Practical Trainer of Thirty Years' Experience. has just been published and should be in the hands of every owner of a bird dog, whether TRAINED OR UNTRAINED. Sent stamp for descriptive circular.
FREE! FREE!! Lock Box 1115, McPherson, Kans. Please mention this paper

Our Little Men and Women. The Best Magazine for Beginners in Reading. "A DOZEN GOOD TIMES," by the author of "Lady Gay," will tell about some exceptionally bright, merry children. Margaret Johnson will make the charming pictures. Clinton Scollard will contribute verses for home reading and to "speak" in school. Well-known authors will write poems and stories, to be profusely illustrated by favorite artists. Sample copies for two cents in stamps. Price \$1 a year; 10 cents a number.
D. LOTHROP COMPANY, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

THE PANSY announces many new and important features. 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. Tommas 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 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. 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 Sunday-schools. The Missionary and Foreign fields of labor will have special departments.
BABY'S CORNER, will be continued. So will the stories about animals, pets, etc. The Pansy is \$1 a year. A Free Subscription will be presented to any one sending direct to the publishers two new subscriptions, with \$2 for the same.
D. LOTHROP COMPANY, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1025-11
THOS. H. GRISHAM, E. Y. GREEN, GRISHAM & GREEN, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts
PHYSICIANS. F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc. OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.
DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D. Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's late office, BROADWAY.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell with a view to improvement. — AND LOANS MONEY. — COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS ap27-11

WANTED.— A Representative for our greatest book ever offered to the public. Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$108. Another \$138.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to RAND, McNALLY & CO., CHICAGO.

PICTURE FREE. A superb mammoth photograph in 12 colors by the distinguished artist, Maud Humphrey. It is 2 feet long and 4 inches wide. It is called "Our Vestra," and shows a beautiful, dimpled doting child in a white frock, her hand in a basket and umbrella in hand; she pulls the covers down over her face, while her mother sits in the sunshine, her cheeks flush with health and vigor and a rosy glow of happy merrily. Sure to delight you. Copy will be sent free, postpaid, if you promise to tell your friends and send 10 cents in advance for a three months' trial subscription to THE WHOLE FAMILY.

An illustrated monthly magazine with stories, anecdotes, fashions and all articles of interest by best authors and illustrators. Send 10 cents. ROSSETT, PUBL. CO., 156 SUMMIT ST., BOSTON, MASS.

PATENTS. CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS. CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Our information is strictly confidential. A Handbook of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and this is brought widely before the public. The largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$2 a year. Specimen copies sent free. Building Edition, mounted, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and illustrations of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., New York, 361 BROADWAY.

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120 DOLLARS PER MONTH IN YOUR OWN LOCALITY made easily and honorably, without capital, during your spare hours. Any man, woman, boy, or girl can do the work handily, without experience. Talking unnecessary. Nothing like it for money-making ever offered before. Our workers always prosper. No time wasted in learning the business. We teach you in a night how to succeed from the first hour. You can make a trial without expense to yourself. We start you, furnish everything needed to carry on the business successfully, and guarantee you against failure if you but follow our simple, plain instructions. Reader, if you are in need of ready money, and want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address, and we will mail you a document giving you all the particulars. TRUE & CO., Box 400, Augusta, Maine.

The Chase County Falls, Kan.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1894.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall we, no favor sway; How to the line, lest he chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for time, location, and schedule details for various routes.

Table with columns for C. K. & W. R. R. routes and times.

CARSON'S

New goods have arrived. We are now ready for business. We struck the market just in time to pick up some big bargains. You can have them the same way at big bargains. GEO. W. HARLAN. B. CARSON. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

W. P. Martin shipped in fifteen earloads of cattle, last Monday. Mrs. A. M. Taylor has gone on a visit to Colorado, City, Colo. You have twenty different styles of Carpet to choose from at Gruwel's. Mrs. H. L. Hunt has returned home from a winter's visit in West Virginia. The Rev. W. C. Somers was down to Emporia, the fore part of the week. \$25.00 will buy a New Steel Wind Mill of A. M. Clark, the wind mill man. It will pay to examine the Carpets at Gruwel's before buying elsewhere. Born on Monday, May 14, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lowe, of Clements, a daughter. Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's, Matfield Green. Born on Friday, May 4th, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Quinn, of Middle creek, a daughter. T. M. Gruwel is enjoying a visit from his mother who arrived here, Monday, from Ohio.

A nice rain fell here, last night. F. I. Beach is sick with the measles. Mrs. Al Lewis, of Strong City, is on the sick list. E. Bruce Johnson went to Hartford, Tuesday. Dr. J. M. Hamme was down to Emporia, Monday. Mrs. M. A. Richards is quite sick with the measles. Dan Kerwin, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, Monday. Steve Adare, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, Monday. The family of Wm. Daub, west of town, are having the measles. Clarence Wood of Abilene is visiting at his old home at Elmdale. G. W. Boeook and family have moved back to Matfield Green. Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, of Emporia, was here Monday, visiting friends. First-class room and board at the Hinkley House at \$3.50 per week. Joe H. Mercer took a car load of hogs to Kansas City, Tuesday night. Mrs. J. B. Blackshere, of Elmdale, was visiting at Emporia, this week. Chas. J. Lantry, of Strong City, left, last Monday, for a business trip east. Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Emporia, visited her parents, at Strong City, Tuesday. Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going elsewhere. Lawrence Rogler, of Matfield Green, is having an addition built to his house. Born, at 10:30 o'clock, p. m., on Wednesday, May 9th, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Richards, of this city, a son. Mrs. Wm. Rettiger and daughter, Miss Mary, of Strong City, visited in Emporia, Monday. There will be a base ball game on May 30, between the Third Nine and John Doering's Picked Nine. C. B. Hager has moved his store into the store room north of M. A. Richard's confectionary store. U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., will observe Decoration Day, at Elk, exercises beginning at 11 o'clock, a. m. J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, is attending the Grand Lodge, K. of P., as a delegate from the Strong City lodge. Gruwel is closing out his Wall Paper. If you should need any, don't forget this. It will save you money. Messrs. E. W. Ellis and R. M. Ruggles, of Emporia, were in attendance at the funeral of Karl E. Kuhl. 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. Mrs. S. P. Young and her daughter, Mrs. J. M. Kerr, returned home, Monday, from a week's visit at Hutchinson. Miss Minnie Nichol, of Thurman, who was attending school in this city, has returned home on account of her eyes. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. THOROUGHBERED ROOSTERS FOR SALE.—Brahms, Black Langshans, S. S. Hamburgs and Leghorns. Apply at the COURANT office. Wat. Greene, of Bardston, Ky., visited his cousin, W. E. Timmons, of this city, a short time, yesterday, while on his way East, from California. Mrs. Mary Greenish and daughter, Miss Anna, of Strong City, went to Newkirk, Oklahoma, last Sunday, on a visit to Mrs. Greenish's brother, James Lawless. The Strong City Advance ceased to exist, last week, and the material has been shipped to Perry, Oklahoma, where it will be used to get out a Democratic paper. Miss Gertie Reet, of Emporia, visited Mrs. Hinote, of this city, last Saturday and Sunday, while on her way home from attending the Musical Jubilee at Hutchinson. Mrs. Geo. W. Harlan and her four children arrived here, Monday evening, from Glen Elder, and Mr. Harlan and family are now living in the house south of Mrs. Willey's. Geo. W. Harlan, the photographer, took the picture of Geo. H. Rose as he hung from the bridge. The picture is quite plain, showing the murderer's features very plainly. Mr. and Mrs. Joe F. Olinger and son, of Salina, and Mr. Frank Olinger, of Newton, are visiting at their uncle's, Mr. J. P. Kuhl, having remained over after the burial of their cousin Karl E. Kuhl. FOR SALE CHEAP.—One bay stud horse, seven years old, sure foal-getter; Cleveland bay; name, Gold Dust-15 hands high, weighs about 1500 pounds. Cause of sale, boys all gone. D. W. MERCER. Matfield Green, Chase County, Kas. 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 Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahms, for sale, at from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 13. Apply at the COURANT office. 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 suggestion. IF IT CROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD.—The Texas coast country vies with California in raising peaches, grapes and strawberries. The 1893 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly \$5,000 worth of peaches from 15 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. F. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

CEDAR POINT UPWORTH LEAGUE—A MASS MEETING. Program of Upworth League at the M. E. Church, Sabbath Eve., May 20. Song and Prayer Service. Scripture Lesson.—Miss Lou Channell. Song—by The Choir, "Roll Call." Calling the roll—Response, by verse of Scripture. Select Reading—Miss Rena Cary. Instrumental Music—Miss Opal Byram. Bible Lesson—Miss Jossie Dwelle. Singing. Essay—"The Young People and Christian Work," Miss Nannie Edwards. Select Reading—Miss Tillie Swingle. Instrumental Music—Mrs. C. F. Ward. Recitation—Miss Mable Fisher. Song—by Choir. All are cordially invited. J. B. MACKENZIE, TILLIE SWINGLE, Sec. Decoration Day. The committee in charge are completing arrangements for memorial services at Cottonwood Falls, Wednesday May 20. Hon. J. S. Dean, of Marion, will deliver the oration. The Select Knights of Strong City, will appear in full uniform. The exercises will be similar to those of last year. The program will be published next week. District Court Proceedings. W. L. Springer vs Cottonwood Falls Creamery Co.; defendant allowed to file amended answer and case continued. Central Loan & Debiture Co. vs Alex Wilson et al; judgement for \$234 and 10 per cent; foreclosure and sale ordered without appraisal subject to a mortgage lien of \$700, taxes, etc. Henry Weibrecht vs E. Link and J. H. Murlock, guardian; judgement for \$545.46 and 10 per cent; foreclosure and sale ordered with appraisal. Chase Co. Nat'l Bank vs H. S. Lincoln; on account; jury failed to agree. This was the third trial of this case. Court adjourned Friday afternoon until May 21st. Baccalaureate Sermon. The Baccalaureate sermon for the class of '94; will be preached by Rev. J. J. J. next Sunday, May 20, at the M. E. church at 11 o'clock a. m. The other churches will unite in the services. Everybody is most cordially invited to attend. A Card of Thanks. We desire to express our heartfelt thanks to our neighbors, friends, the young companions and schoolmates of our son and the citizens of this whole county, for the great kindness and sympathy shown us in our dreadful bereavement; and for the beautiful floral tributes which we feel were expressions of love and respect felt for our precious boy. And we desire in a special manner to thank Mr. E. F. Holmes and Prof. Kyser who were constantly with him from the first until he was laid in his last resting place. We cannot say enough; but again, from our inmost hearts we thank you all. MR. AND MRS. J. P. KUHLE. Resolutions. Whereas, it has pleased God in his infinite wisdom and mercy to take from us in a mysterious way, Karl E. Kuhl, a loving classmate, an affectionate schoolmate and a desirable companion, therefore be it: Resolved, That the Senior class has lost a very dear and loving classmate, and that the High School has lost a very cheerful high-minded and affectionate schoolmate. Resolved, That the young people of Cottonwood Falls have lost a beloved friend and a desirable companion; a friend prompted by pure and noble motives, a companion to influence to high and grand aims in life. Resolved, That we extend to the parents and relatives of the member who was so brutally and cruelly taken from us. Our sympathy in this their sad trial of affliction and sorrow. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to each of the county papers and also to the parents. HIGH SCHOOL. PUBLIC SALE. Of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Etc. The undersigned will sell at his farm, 3 miles east of Clements and 5 miles from Elmdale, on SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894. Beginning at 10 a. m., the following property: Twenty-seven head of horses, including two span of mares, 5 years old, weighing 1200 to 1400. Four span of high bred driving or riding mares and horses. One good driving team 8 years old. One span one-half Norman 3 year-old horses. One Englishshire mare 2 years old. 3 2-year-old mares. 4 yearling colts, (to mares and horses). One thoroughbred, stallion, "Steel-dust." One 2-year-old full-blooded Clydsdale stallion. 1 8-year-old mule. 4 Good milk cows. 2 2-year-old steers. 2 2-year-old heifers. 7 Brood sows. 4 Brood sows (on six pigs). 30 Head of shorths, (weighing 50 to 75 pounds). Terms of sale: A full sum of \$5 or under, Cash; over that amount, eight months time, without interest, on bankable paper, or 5 per cent off for cash. E. C. HOLMES. Advertisers Letters. The following is a list of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Cottonwood Falls, Kan. Miss Rhoda Adams, William Hanna, W. E. Johnson, W. E. Davis, Alva Mitchell, Mabel J. Smith, Mrs. Nannie Smith. All of the above remaining unclaimed May 30, 1894 will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

Published by Request. A MASS MEETING. In the interest of the pending woman suffrage amendment will be held in the Presbyterian church, this city, Tuesday, May 15, at 7:30 p. m., and Wednesday, May 16, at 10 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. Four of THE BRIGHTEST WOMEN IN AMERICA will positively be present at each meeting. First among them is SUSAN B. ANTHONY, an advocate of national reputation. The people of Chase county will not have another opportunity to hear this talented woman, whose name will live in the world's history along side the names of its greatest statesmen. Another, REV. ANNA H. SHAW, is one of the ablest speakers to-day. She is a graduate of the Boston University, in both medicine and theology, and for seven years was the regular pastor of one of the largest eastern churches. She is a born orator and but few are as well equipped, in voice and mind, for public speaking. RACHEL L. CHILD located in a section of Iowa 25 years ago, where there was neither church nor school, undergoing all the hardships of pioneer life, and is self educated. She is well posted on all questions of the day, possesses rare attainments and never fails to capture her audience with her great ability and pleasing address. HELEN M. KIMMER is a fluent speaker and ably handles the subject of woman suffrage, to which she has given much thought and study. The program for the four sessions will be published next week, and we urge all, whether in favor of, or opposed to the amendment, or indifferent thereto, to attend as many of these meetings as possible, as it is very seldom that an opportunity is offered to hear such talented speakers, men or women. Everybody is invited. Admission free.

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, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until Saturday, June 2, 1894, at 12 o'clock, m. Each proposal to be accompanied by a deposit of \$500.00, which will be returned to the proposer if the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. Witness my hand and official seal, this 17th day of April, A. D. 1894. M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk. [SEAL.] "Its place at the head of all popular periodicals published in the English language is no longer disputed anywhere."—ALBANY ARGUS.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE IN 1894. THE GREATEST OF ALL THE MAGAZINES. 2000 PAGES OF THE BEST LITERATURE. 1000 ILLUSTRATIONS BY THE GREATEST ARTISTS IN THE WORLD. THE program of the new volume of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE, beginning with the November number, is one of rare interest to every reader of literature. The chief serial feature is A NEW NOVEL BY MARK TWAIN. The most dramatic story ever written by America's greatest humorist. Like several of Mark Twain's stories, it has for its scene a steamboat town on the Mississippi River forty years ago. "Pudd'nhead Wilson," a hard-boiled country lawyer, the hero of the story, furnishes much of the fun that one naturally expects to find in a work by the author of "Innocents Abroad," but he appears in quite another light in the murder trial which forms the thrilling climax of the story. The plot introduces a novel and ingenious employment of science in the detection of crime, and the characters are well drawn and their every action is interesting. THE CENTURY will contain A SERIES OF SUPERB ENGRAVINGS OF THE OLD DUTCH MASTERS; Articles on HUNTING OF FIERCE GAME; ARTISTS' ADVENTURES, by leading American artists, with their own illustrations; IMPORTANT EXPEDITIONS in all the great continents, including the adventures of two young Americans who traversed Asia on bicycles; A novel series on TRAMPING WITH TRAMPS: The young man, disguised as a tramp, traveled over America and learned all the secrets of the "profession"; IMPORTANT PAPERS ON MUSIC by the greatest living composers and musicians; unpublished essays by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL; Short stories and novelettes by all the leading story writers, essays on timely subjects, humor and fun in the "Lighter Vein" department, etc., etc. THE GREAT CHRISTMAS NUMBER contains a sermon by Phillips Brooks, seven complete stories, a magnificent array of full-page engravings, a new picture of General Grant, letters from Edwin Booth, etc. Subscribe Now. Price \$1.00 a year. Dealers receive subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers by check, draft, money-order, or by cash in registered letter. Address The Century Co., 33 East 17th Street, New York. Write for a "Miniature Century," free.

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ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG. CO. Have sold to consumers for 21 years, since the dealer's profit. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in America selling Vehicles and Harness in any way with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways. We ship factory. Warrant for 2 years. Why pay an agent \$10 to \$20 to order for you? Write for our order. Reason free. We take all risk of damage in shipping. WHOLESALE PRICES. Spring Wagons, \$21 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$20 to \$25. Top Buggies, \$37.50, as fine as sell for \$50. Phaetons, \$50 to \$100. Farm Wagons, Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts, BICYCLES FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN. Our Harness are sold at Manufacturers' Prices. \$23.50. \$19.00. \$15.00. \$12.00. \$8.00. \$6.00. \$4.00. \$3.00. \$2.00. \$1.00. \$0.50. \$0.25. \$0.10. \$0.05. \$0.02. \$0.01. RIDING SADDLES and FLY NETS. 3 percent off for cash with order. Send for price catalogue on 112 page catalogue. Address W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

PRETTY RABBIT PEN.

It is Easily Made and Presents an Attractive Appearance.

To encourage my boy in learning the use of tools, I designed and helped him make an ornamental rabbit pen (Fig. 1). A box of inch stuff two by four feet and sixteen inches deep was procured, the top taken off and the open part placed on the ground. Four strips each one by two inches and four feet long were nailed to the box, a cross strip of the same size two feet long being nailed in across the center to complete the framework of the foundation (Fig. 2). A part of one side of the box was removed and fitted with hinges to be

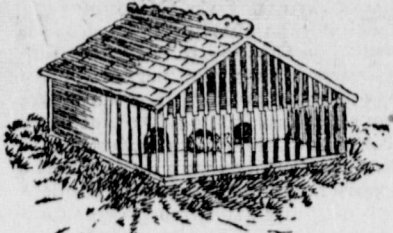


FIG. 1.—PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF RABBIT PEN.

used as a flap door, and two round-topped holes were cut in the front part of the box for doors between the back and front of the pen. On the foundation in front, a floor of four-foot boards was nailed, projecting a little beyond the framework. Strips like those used for the foundation were nailed in the same manner about the top of the box and floored over. On this framework five pairs of one by two-inch rafters, cut for one-fourth pitch, and projecting four inches, were securely nailed. Four strips of one and one-half by one-inch stuff were bored at intervals of one and one-half inches with a one-fourth inch bit, and of these the front cage was constructed by inserting one-fourth inch round iron rods cut to four-inch pieces, the strips being securely nailed at top, bottom and corners. The middle pair of rafters supported a partition in the roof with a hole between the compartments. An-

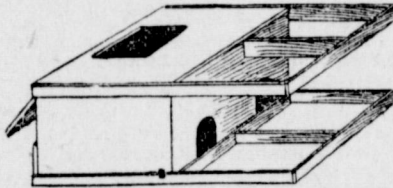


FIG. 2.—FRAMEWORK OF RABBIT PEN.

other hole for ingress to the attic was left in the floor in the back room. The roof was sheathed with three-fourths-inch boards, and a cornice fitted on eaves and gable. It was then shingled, and a neat cresting added to the comb. The back gable was boarded up with vertical pieces and fitted with a small hinged door. The front gable was finished by nailing on vertical slats with pointed bottom ends, made of one-half by three-fourths-inch pine. A pit was dug one and one-half by three feet in size and two feet deep, and lined with boards around the sides. The back part of the pen was placed directly over the pit. Grown rabbits could jump easily from the pit into the front cage, and the little ones remained in the cage until too large to get out through the wire. Rabbits dig down in the pit and construct their own breeding places in burrows beneath the pen. The pen proved to be warm in winter, cool in summer and well adapted for keeping rabbits. With a long-handled shovel all refuse could be easily removed from the pit through the trap door, and the pen never became offensive. With a pair of white rabbits and their young, the pen was a pretty sight at the back of the lawn, and was always attractive to visitors. It was painted with dark red mineral paint and trimmed with white, which harmonized well with the bright green lawn and the dark green foliage of the shrubbery.—American Agriculturist.

Good Pasture for Hogs.

Galen Wilson, in the Practical Farmer, tells how to have pasture for hogs: Divide your lot into two fields. Sow one to oats alone at the rate of three bushels to the acre, as soon as the soil will answer to work in the spring, and about the 10th of May sow the other to sweet corn, two bushels to the acre. About the last of June, change the animals from the oat field to this corn. Then plow the oat field and sow to corn in the same way, and change the hogs back when necessary. If the number of hogs is rightly proportioned to area and fertility of soil there will be green feed until winter. For this purpose sweet corn is worth about fifty per cent. more than common field corn.

We Have Too Many Scrubs.

Too many scrubs are kept on American farms. In a land that produces such a surplus of feedstuffs at such small cost, and where pure-bred sires are now attainable at almost nominal cost, such a state of affairs is beyond comprehension. It is a disgrace to American agriculture that in this land of plenty, as respects all kinds of fodder and fattening foods, there should be such a percentage of inferior farm animals. Every farmer can replace all ill-shaped, thriftless beasts by well-formed early-maturing stock, and thousands are contributing nothing but scrubs to the low-priced, unsalable farm stock with which our country is flooded.—Breeder's Gazette.

How to Cure Egg Eaters.

To keep chickens from eating eggs keep plenty of ground bone, oyster shell and fine gravel before the flock all the time, so they may eat at will. Construct the nest in a dark place, under some shelf, and feed a little salt and meat. By doing this you will seldom be annoyed by those egg eaters. To those that have formed the habit pass off the upper mandible quite blunt and put china nest eggs in these. They will work awhile at these artificial eggs, to break them, and finding they will not yield they very often never try to eat another egg.—Farm and Home.

LIME FOR POULTRY.

If Given at All, It Must Be Given in a Diluted Form.

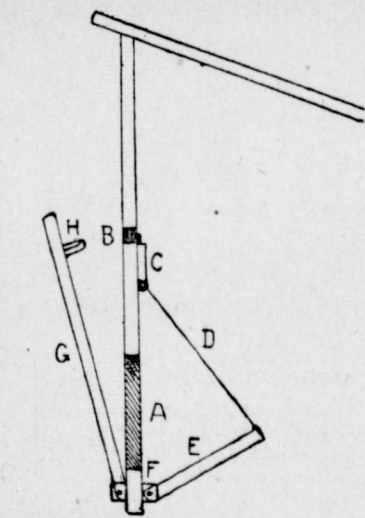
The suggestion to give grain soaked in lime water to poultry is well worthy of quasi condemnation. Animals cannot live on mineral food, and lime in this—its natural condition—is acrid and injurious. There is no need for it, either, or for the trouble taken in preparing the grain. Some fresh bones with the meat attached, as are thrown aside by the butchers, especially the softer and more cellular rib bones, make the best form in which to give the lime needed by hens. If it is too much trouble to break these with a hammer on a block in the poultry yard, which has been my practice for years, the bones may be burned in the kitchen stove and the ashes given to the fowls in the yard or in some place to which they have free access. The waste bones of the household may be thus turned to use in the most profitable way, and a flock of fifty hens will consume all the waste of a good-sized family. For large flocks a contract should be made with the local butcher. In this form the lime is digestible and the phosphoric acid in the bones will also be valuable. It is very certain that no indigestible matter given to a hen can help her in any way to make shells for her eggs, all the material of which must necessarily pass through the blood before it can reach the ovary.

It is a common experience among poultrymen that rape and hemp seed are useful to the laying hens, and increase the number of eggs. Now both these seeds are rich in lime, the ash of the former having 14 per cent. of it and that of the latter 23 per cent. And in this regard it might be mentioned that the seed of the esparcet, which is eaten by fowls with great avidity, has more than a third of its ash lime. Thus the culture of this plant, one of the leguminosae, may be recommended as very useful to poultry-keepers. It is a common crop on the small French farms, under its common name sainfoin, and the fowls eat the whole plant, which like all its family (the clover) has a great quantity of lime in it. Clover itself is thus useful to fowls as a green crop on this account. This is the only way in which lime can be given to fowls healthfully.—Country Gentleman.

NICE FOR THE HENS.

Ingenious Contrivance for Self-Opening Poultry House.

The illustration is to show a contrivance by which the hens let themselves out of the poultry house in the morning, when they come off the roost. The house can be shut up at night to protect against enemies, but the fowls can come out at any time, so as to permit sleepy poultrymen to slumber without being compelled to get up and open the door. The hens will be up and out early without giving any person annoyance. When the fowls wish to go out they always resort to some accustomed place near the door. One may step on the platform to which the chain of the spring is attached and her weight pulls the spring down, the staple is released from the catch and the



CONTRIVANCE FOR SELF-OPENING POULTRY HOUSE.

weight of the board causes it to fall, which opens the door. The designer, Mr. Smith M. Evans, Alabama, says that it works well and is very satisfactory. In the illustration, A is the opening for fowls to enter; B is the hole through which the staple in the door passes to catch on the spring catch inside; C is the spring catch with chain (D) attached to the trap door (E), on which the fowls step, the weight of their bodies drawing down the catch, which liberates the staple (H), and the weight of the door (G) causes it to fall, allowing the fowls to come out at the opening (A); I is the spring latch of the catch and F F show hinges. The arrangement is very simple, and can be applied to any poultry house. Any person can make the contrivance, and it is given here for the benefit of all who may be interested.—Farm and Fireside.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

The beautiful light Brahmas are coming back into favor. What breed has better table meat, more of it, and lays more eggs, when they bring a good price? The bodies of Light Brahmas are so large and warm that they lay more steadily in winter than do lighter breeds.

Plymouth Rocks are notable for desiring frequently to sit. A rotation of yards, thus keeping their surroundings somewhat strange, will overcome the tendency to brood, and insure steady laying. Another advantage of having several yards into which the foods are changed occasionally is that they may be kept cleaner and more healthy.

Some advise, and a few practice, throwing out the grain for the morning meal after the fowls take to their perches at night that they may eat early, and the trouble of supplying breakfast may be avoided. It is a bad plan. Nothing so quickly attracts mice and rats, that destroy not only food intended for fowls, but prove a detriment in other ways to the poultryman's interests.—Rural World.

Blood as a Medicine.

"Let me have three ounces of that bottled blood quick" bids fair yet to become a not uncommon order in the corner drug store. According to a well-known Philadelphia physician startling progress has been made in blood healing or hemotherapy. "Blood is not only life," he declares, "but lives itself independently. It is a highly organized living tissue simply in the transition state. It can be made to live apart from the body indefinitely in perfect condition and then be returned into any tissue by any opening at any time, when it will instantly resume its full creative activity. It can even be swallowed, when the patient, suffering from draining of blood or hemorrhages, can take no other drink. Death from blood starvation will one day be exceedingly rare, indeed, and these corked-up vital corpuscles will be used not only for imminently dangerous but for intractable lingering cases."—Philadelphia Record.

Recording Color.

An ingenious instrument has been brought into notice, called the "Intrometer," by which a permanent record of any colored substance may be secured by means of standard glasses of various degrees of color. This instrument has proved to be of immense value in gauging the colors of flours, oils and similar substances, and now its use has been extended to chemical work. By its use the color of a solution of unknown strength can be estimated, and the strength can at once be determined by means of tables provided for the purpose. This method can also be employed for estimating the amount of lead in a solution, which, if free from interfering substances, gives a definite color with sulphuretted hydrogen. In fact, wherever colorimetric determinations are desired, the tintometer may be looked upon as the best instrument for obtaining accurate results.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

And He Turned Away.

"You can have a square meal," said the Maryland farmer, "if you will come out in the back yard and turn the grindstone for me while you're waiting." "I'm not that kind of a crank, sir," replied the commonwealth forager stiffly.—Chicago Tribune.

Getting the Agency Over.

Brown—I understand Smith has got a simple and effective system of betting on the races.

Jones—Yes. He always bets all he's got on the first race.

Brown—And then?

Jones—Then he goes home—disgusted.—Judge.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, May 11.	
CATTLE—Best beefs	\$ 3 7/2 @ 4 25
Stockers	2 00 @ 3 25
Native cows	2 25 @ 3 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 00 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	53 @ 54
No. 2 hard	50 1/2 @ 51
CORN—No. 2 mixed	16 1/2 @ 30 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	3 3/4 @ 3 3/4
RYE—No. 2	48 @ 48 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	1 1/2 @ 1 50
Fancy	1 90 @ 2 00
HAY—Choice timothy	8 50 @ 9 50
Fancy prairie	6 00 @ 7 00
BRAN	6 1/2 @ 6 2
BUTTER—Choice creamery	13 1/2 @ 17
CHEESE—Full cream	10 @ 11
EGGS—Choice	7 1/2 @ 8
POTATOES	5 1/2 @ 7 1/2

ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping	3 00 @ 4 00
Texas	2 50 @ 3 25
HOGS—Heavy	4 00 @ 5 15
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 00 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Choice	2 90 @ 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	53 @ 53 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	37 @ 38 1/2
OATS—No. 2	34 1/2 @ 34 1/2
RYE—No. 2	47 @ 48
BUTTER—Creamery	10 @ 17
LARD—Western steam	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
PORK	12 50 @ 12 87 1/2

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	3 00 @ 4 15
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 90 @ 5 25
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 50 @ 4 55
FLOUR—Winter wheat	37 @ 38 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 red	57 @ 57 1/2
CORN—No. 2	37 1/2 @ 38
OATS—No. 2	34 1/2 @ 34 1/2
RYE—No. 2	47 @ 48 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	11 @ 17
LARD	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
PORK	12 25 @ 12 25 1/2

MANY CHILDREN?
—as well as thousands of grown people, have been cured of scrofula and other blood diseases, by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Every disorder that can be reached through the blood, yields to its purifying qualities. Eczema, Tetter, Boils, Carbuncles, and the worst Scrofulous Sores and Swellings are permanently cured.

Mr. THOS. HARRIS, of Wakefield Station, Sussex, Va., writes: "About four years ago my daughter, Helen G. Harris, was afflicted with Eczema in a distressing form. She tried medicines too numerous to mention, but they did no good. I told her that I would write to Dr. Pierce, which I did, and after a few months' use of his medicine she was entirely cured. I believe your medicine is the best." Mrs. JNO. H. RICHARDSON, a widow living near Wakefield, Va., a few years ago, was in extremely bad health, and used your proprietary medicine with entire success."

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Makes hard water soft
—Pearline. Every woman knows just what that means to her. Washing in hard water is so difficult, and the results so poor! Pearline reduces the labor, whether you use soft water or hard. But use Pearline, and it's just as easy to wash with hard water as with soft water—and the results are just as good. Pearline saves more things than your labor, though. We'll tell you of these savings from time to time. Keep your eye on Pearline "ads." Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as" Pearline. IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO, Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. "Shake." Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

"There are times," said the man with the grateful manner, "when we are overwhelmed with humiliation at the powerlessness of the human mind." "That's very true," was the reply; "I am often made to feel so." "Indeed?" "Yes, I made a four-year-old daughter who asks questions."

Would You Like to "Shake" Malaria, In the sense of getting rid of it, instead of having it shake you? Of course you would. Then use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and give it the grand and final "shake." This standard medicine eradicates its root and branch, and fortifies the system against it. Most effective, too, in cases of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, nervousness, rheumatic and kidney complaints.

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, General Pass. Agent, Chicago, Ill.

"What kind of cake did you say that was, Maria?" asked Mr. Shingiss. "That's pound cake, Joe." "Oh, it's certainly heavier than that."

LADIES can permanently beautify their complexion with Green's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

When a boy washes his face without being told his mother thinks that there is something the matter with him.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

"You say there is absolutely no foundation for the story that she writes poetry. What makes you so positive?" "I've seen some of it."—Buffalo Courier.

More good advice would be taken if it were given in a good way.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies or Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED. Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

FOLKS REDUCED From 15 to 25 lbs. in a month. Has been treated by me (being physician). No starving. O. W. F. SNYDER, M. D., Mail Dept. 24, McVicker's Theater, Chicago, Ill.

Don't Blame the Cook

If a baking powder is not uniform in strength, so that the same quantity will always do the same work, no one can know how to use it, and uniformly good, light food cannot be produced with it. All baking powders except Royal, because improperly compounded and made from inferior materials, lose their strength quickly when the can is opened for use. At subsequent bakings there will be noticed a falling off in strength. The food is heavy, and the flour, eggs and butter wasted. It is always the case that the consumer suffers in pocket, if not in health, by accepting any substitute for the Royal Baking Powder. The Royal is the embodiment of all the excellence that it is possible to attain in an absolutely pure powder. It is always strictly reliable. It is not only more economical because of its greater strength, but will retain its full leavening power, which no other powder will, until used, and make more wholesome food.

"Is that your mamma, Willie?" asked the lady in the hotel parlor. "She used to be my mamma," said Willie, "but I've had two brothers since then, so she ain't all mine."—Harper's Bazar.

MAN is an animal that makes bargains; no other animal does this—one dog does not change a bone with another.—Adam Smith.

The latest discovery made about trees is that "the woods are full of them."—Ran's Horn.

Positive Proof.—"Whoever made that dessert surely took a great deal of pains," said Ergo. "Why so?" "Because the proof of the pudding is in eating," he replied, as he doubled up with the stomach ache.—Arkansas Traveler.

"Isn't it strange that Miss Flirt, who is such a belle, has never been engaged?" "Yes, she's a sort of bell without a ring."—Philadelphia Record.

The first lesson in deceit is often taken by going in debt.—Ran's Horn.

ST. JACOBS OIL Is the MASTER CURE for SPAINS AND ACHES.

THE POINT IS **Clarette**

No Soap will do the WORK HALF SO WELL AS **CLAIRETTE SOAP.**

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Scenes and Portraits OF THE PICTURES OF STIRRING BATTLE SCENES! GRAND CAVALRY CHARGES! AND PORTRAITS OF THE LEADING GENERALS ON BOTH SIDES.

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Our 1894 Perkins' Steel GALVANIZED POWER and PUMPING MILL

With GRAPHITE BOXES and STEEL TOWER.

Prices satisfactory. Warrant covers all points. Investigate before buying. Catalogue free. PERKINS' WIND MILL CO., 5 Bridge St., Mishawaka, Ind.

\$85.00 **Waverley**

28 in. Searcher, 28 lbs. Fitted with G. & J. clincher pneumatic tire. Warranted equal to any bicycle built, regardless of price. Catalogue and price list in every town. Indiana Bicycle Co., No. 10 1/2 St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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A. N. K.—D 1500

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Hogan and Others Who Seized a Train Convicted.

ALARMED AT GEN. SANDER'S ARMY.

An Alleged Plot Said to Have Been Discovered for the Seizure of Another Train—Trouble in Kelly's Camp.

HELENA, Mont., May 15.—Judge Knowles in the United States district court yesterday disposed of the cases of 350 Coxeyites, who stole a Northern Pacific train April 24, and fled eastward until they were captured by United States troops at Forsyth. Hogan, the "general" in command of the army, was sentenced to six months in the county jail. The engineer and fireman, who ran the train, and the forty captains and lieutenants were given sixty days each in the same jail. The others will be brought into court in squads of forty, and on pledging their word not to engage in any more such proceedings the judge will let them loose.

Their defense was that they took the train with the tacit consent of the Northern Pacific management, but the judge did not accept it as a defense, he having previously issued an injunction restraining them from interfering with the road, which is in the hands of receivers. While passing sentence Judge Knowles severely scored Coxeyism and its supporters.

ST. JOSEPH ALARMED.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 15.—Genuine alarm exists here over a report to the effect that 400 of the Gen. Sanders contingent which is to be turned loose will come to this city. It is claimed that the Burlington officials here have discovered a plot whereby the Sanders outfit propose to capture a Burlington train at either Atchison or Leavenworth and come to this city, from where a start will be made for Chicago. The mayor and board of health last night drafted a proclamation which will be issued today warning them away, as to come to this city they must pass through the small-pox district at Atchison and Sugar lake.

RIOT IN KELLY'S CAMP.

OTTUMWA, Ia., May 15.—There was a small riot at Kelly's camp last evening. The mayor of Ottumwa hired and paid for grounds for the army to camp on. When the men arrived the owner of the ground demanded an admission of 10 cents to enter. After a number had paid Kelly arrived and demanded that it be stopped. Trouble followed and a free fight was in progress when the mayor arrived and decided in Kelly's favor. The army will go to Eldon today.

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

Much ill feeling aroused over sermons assailing Gov. Northern.

DALLAS, Tex., May 15.—The Baptist convention spent the entire morning in reading the report on foreign missions, a voluminous document, the end of which was not reached until the middle of the afternoon. It contains a mass of figures, showing the financial transactions of the body for the year. The condition of this auxiliary of the church is said to be first-class.

Much ill feeling has been aroused between what is known as the Northern and Cranfill wings of the convention because of the sermons preached last night by Dr. Fulton, of New York, and Rev. Cranfill, of Texas, both directly assailing Gov. Northern for appointing Patrick Walsh to the United States senate.

Fulton announced that he was an A. P. A. anti and in full sympathy with its anti-Catholic attitude. Cranfill declared that he would not vote for a Catholic for any office under any consideration and he had no confidence in a man who would vote for one or aid one in getting into office. This trust is considered as being so plainly intended for Gov. Northern that it is expected he will reply to it.

At the night session of the Baptist convention the reports of the sub-committees on the foreign mission board reports were adopted and about \$3,000 raised for the board. The convention adjourns finally to-day.

Down an Embankment.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 15.—An accident, caused by an insecure rail, occurred yesterday afternoon to a passenger train on the Lehigh Valley road. The train, while running at regular speed, went down an embankment. There were thirty passengers in the day coach. Willie Mahan, aged 10, was killed outright, and his mother injured. Twelve other passengers were badly hurt.

Died from Effects of Vaccination.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 15.—Frank Madden, 7 years old, is dead from the effects of vaccination. Thirty persons here are critically ill from being inoculated with impure or poisonous virus. In many cases erysipelas and blood poisoning have resulted. The board of health's orders for indiscriminate vaccination have been detrimental to public health.

Equal Suffrage Campaign.

ATCHISON, Kan., May 15.—The Atchison county equal suffrage meeting, under the auspices of the State Suffrage association, was opened at the theater last night and will continue two days. The address of welcome was delivered by Dr. Wynn, of Midland college. The speakers were Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

Bones of a Mastodon Found.

GUTHRIE, Ok., May 15.—J. Mathes, living near Waukomis, in the Cherokee strip, has found in a ravine on his claim portions of the skeleton of a mastodon. Most of the bones are badly broken, but there is one immense hip bone intact and a perfect tooth that weighs seven pounds.

Two fatal mining accidents involving the loss of three lives and the maiming of several others occurred near Ashland, Pa., on the 14th.

ANTI-BRECKINRIDGE MEETING.

The Lexington Opera House Crowded with Men and Women Opposed to His Renomination.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 15.—The best people of Lexington and Fayette counties, including several hundred ladies, turned out yesterday to the anti-Breckinridge meeting at the opera house. There were no hoodlums present and the meeting, from a standpoint of morality, was a tremendous success. The opera house was filled and 500 people were turned away. Prof. J. W. McGarvey, an eminent minister of the Christian church, was the first speaker, and he showed Col. Breckinridge up in no favorable light. He held that it would be a disgrace to the district, to the state and to the country to return such a man to congress, and closed his speech by a strong appeal to the young men to vote against him.

The other speaker was Judge M. J. Durham, who denied Col. Breckinridge was the only man in the district who could represent the district in congress. The speeches were both well received and made a good impression.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing Breckinridge's morals and calling on the good people of the district to rise up in their might and vote against the silver-tongued persuader. But when Harry C. Clay got up and offered a resolution not only denouncing Breckinridge's morals, but asking that Senator J. C. S. Blackburn be asked to obtain leave of absence from the senate, and that he come home and from the rostrum speak against Breckinridge, the audience went wild. The cheering was deafening, and it was plain to any observer that the Breckinridge boom, started by the silver-tongued orator himself a little more than a week ago, was badly strained if not broken.

HIS LAST HOPE GONE.

The United States Supreme Court Refuses to Honor McKane's Appeal.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The appeal of John Y. McKane, the imprisoned ex-convict of Gravesend, to the United States supreme court was decided against him to-day. Justice Harlan delivering the opinion. McKane in his appeal contended that he should have been allowed to go on bail pending the appeal, as the constitution meant to confer the right in all but capital cases.

The justice held that the matter of bail in such a case was entirely within the jurisdiction of the state court and that the warden of Sing Sing prison had no right to return McKane to the sheriff of New York pending the appeal, as the appeal had no effect upon his imprisonment in Sing Sing prison.

BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL OUT.

Diplomatic Relations Between the Two Nations Severed by President Peixoto.

LONDON, May 15.—The Brazilian legation in this city has received the following telegram: RIO DE JANEIRO, May 15.—President Peixoto has broken off diplomatic relations with Portugal. The president has sent to the Portuguese legation the passports for Count de Paraty and for the members of the Portuguese legation's staff.

LISBON, May 15.—The staff of the Brazilian legation in this city has been withdrawn and diplomatic relations between Portugal and Brazil have been broken off. The protection of Brazilian rebels at the collapse of the Rio Janeiro siege was the cause.

MRS. LEASE SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Noted Female Orator Suffering from Inflammatory Rheumatism.

OLATHE, Kan., May 15.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease, member of the state board of charities, who has been ill at the deaf and dumb institution in this city since last Thursday, is reported to be much worse to-day. Her illness has grown into a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. All of her limbs are badly swollen and at times she suffers great pain. No one is permitted to see her except members of her family.

Breckinridge Expelled.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The board of managers of the Union League club this afternoon voted to expel Congressman W. P. C. Breckinridge from the roll of honorary members. The vote was taken without discussion at the meeting, and not a single member of the executive board voted against it. In the absence from the city of President Wilson, Judge C. C. Kohlsaat presided.

London's Sheriff Dead.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 15.—James Parkinson Taylor, lord high sheriff of London, died here to-day of paralysis of the brain. He was on his way to California when, last Wednesday, illness compelled him to stop here. Lieut. Ortimer Fry, of the Seventh dragoons, was traveling with him.

Congressman Compton Resigns.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The speaker laid before the house to-day the resignation of Mr. Barnes Compton, of the Fifth Maryland district, to take effect to-morrow. He leaves congress to accept the office of naval officer of the port of Baltimore.

Senator Caffrey Re-Elected.

BATON ROUGE, La., May 15.—The general assembly this afternoon elected Senator Don Caffrey for the long term United States senator beginning March 5, 1895.

NEWS NOTES.

"Dink" Wilson, the notorious train robber and outlaw, was electrocuted at Auburn, N. Y., on the 14th.

Prof. Morley, the great writer on English literature, died at Carlsbrooke, Isle of Wight, on the 14th, aged 74.

The annual meeting of the Missouri State Firemen's association is in session in Kansas City. About 100 delegates are in attendance.

The annual baccalaureate sermon at the Kansas State university June 5 will be delivered by Rev. Thomas D. Wallace, of the Eighth Presbyterian church of Chicago.

The Missouri state democratic convention convenes in Kansas City, Mo., to-day. The attendance promises to be large and much interest is taken in the work of the convention.

AGAIN IN ASHES.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle the Third Time Destroyed by Fire—The Flames Discovered Just as Dr. Talmage Closed the Regular Sunday Service.

BROOKLYN, May 13.—Just after service at noon yesterday, and while Dr. Talmage was shaking hands with members of his congregation, fire burst out between the pipes of the organ and within ten minutes the big tabernacle was doomed to total destruction. Adjoining the church was the Hotel Regent, eight stories in height. The fire spread from the tabernacle to this hotel and then to the dwelling houses on Greene and Waverly avenues, opposite the tabernacle. The wind carrying the blazing cinders in such quantities in a southeasterly direction that dwelling houses in Washington avenue, two squares away and also the Summerfield Methodist church were set on fire by them; but the greatest loss on any one of these structures did not exceed \$15,000. The total loss, however, reaches over \$1,000,000.

The doctor held quite a reception at his home during the afternoon. Dr. Talmage made a graphic statement of the incidents connected with the fire. He said: "At the close of the church service I was standing at the foot of the pulpit shaking hands with hundreds of people from all lands. I was about through and walked toward the center of the church where my wife stood, when she called my attention to fire springing out from the top of the organ. I saw at once that it was under full headway and my first impulse was to look around and see how many people were then in church and to my great joy there were only about twenty and with twenty-five doors to get out through, I felt they would all escape."

When asked for his own opinion as to the cause of the fire, he said emphatically:

"Electric lights. Electricity caused this fire, as it did in the last tabernacle on Schermerhorn street."

The fire spread with lightning-like rapidity and before sunset had destroyed property to the value of nearly \$2,000,000.

The furniture in the Hotel Regent, which cost from \$200,000 to \$250,000, is entirely destroyed, the total loss on the building and its contents footing up in the neighborhood of \$850,000. This loss will be largely increased by the individual losses to the guests. The loss on the church is not far short of \$500,000.

The trustees held a meeting and decided to rebuild. The insurance will about pay the indebtedness.

BRAVE FIREMEN.

Thirty-five Fire Fighters Dangerously Burned by Exploding Oil.

BRADDOCK, Pa., May 14.—The barrel house at Emery's refinery in this city took fire yesterday afternoon, presumably by spontaneous combustion and was destroyed. The loading racks and five tank cars standing on a side track of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh road were also burned. While the firemen were making a final stand and thousands of people were watching it, there was a tremendous explosion. A tank car holding 4,100 gallons of benzine had let go with a mighty roar. Fortunately the burning benzine which was thrown into the air in sheets of liquid fire had consumed itself before settling down over the crowd.

The explosion was followed by a panic that cannot be described in words. Blind, unreasoning, pitiless instinct of self-preservation showed itself, and the weak went down before the strong in multitudes of cases, in the frantic rush to escape what seemed to threaten a horrible death. In the stampede men as well as women and children were thrown down and trodden over by the flying masses that surged up from behind. Thirty-five of the firemen were burned so that the skin peeled off their faces and hands, and the hair was singed off their heads and faces. Of the many others who are slightly burned there is no record, and the total number of those burned and injured in the stampede will probably reach 100 persons. With all the suffering this fire will cause, the property loss will not exceed \$5,000.

"WHEELS IN HIS HEAD."

A Toledo Machinist Crazed by the Imagined Whirring of Machinery.

TOLEDO, O., May 14.—Richard Corcoran, a machinist, has become crazed with the idea that he has real wheels in his head. His relatives say his misfortune has resulted from the rumble of machinery in his ears for years. He said the wheels kept revolving in his head with a steady rumble night and day. In vain did he put cotton in his ears to shut out the noises. At last, in desperation, he poured carbolic acid in his ears to destroy the ear drums that they might no longer take the annoying vibrations that so persistently followed him. He was horribly burned as a result.

Statue of Columbus.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The beautiful bronze statue of Christopher Columbus, executed by the Spanish sculptor Sano, was unveiled with becoming ceremonies in Central park Saturday afternoon. Vice President Stevenson was present and delivered a brief address. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe read a poem and Chauncey M. Depew, the orator of the day, closed the exercises.

Forged Express Orders from St. Louis.

BOSTON, May 14.—Since yesterday morning over forty forged money orders for \$50 each have been presented for payment at the Wells-Fargo Express Co.'s offices here. They were sent in for collection by banks in the suburban towns and by local attorneys. They were a good imitation of the regular order of the company and were sent out for collection by a firm represented as doing business in St. Louis, under the name of Trend, Smith & Foster and the persons to whom the orders were sent were requested to send the money collected to Bertrand M. Trend, attorney, St. Louis, Mo.

FATHER AND SON LYNCHED.

Double Hanging by a Mob at Sharon Springs, Kan.

SHARON SPRINGS, Kan., May 10.—One of the most determined mobs that ever congregated in this portion of the state on Monday lynched William McKinley and eldest son, Lewis, for the murder of Charles Carley, committed one week ago. The news of the double lynching reached the outer world for the first time yesterday. The crime which led to the lynching was cruel and revolting. About a week ago Charles Carley, a son-in-law of William McKinley, was murdered. An investigation revealed the fact that Fred, a 17-year old son of McKinley, senior, committed the crime. The boy when arrested made a confession, stating that he had been induced to kill his brother-in-law by his father and older brother, Lewis.

The motive for the murder seemed principally revenge and hatred. The murdered man had only a few weeks before married McKinley's daughter. It had been stipulated before the marriage that the groom was to pay the bride's father \$200 for the privilege of marrying her. The groom refused to pay this money after he was safely married and thus incurred the enmity of his wife's father and brothers. The boy surprised Carley while asleep, cutting him horribly with a garden hoe. He was found dead and horribly mutilated.

On Monday the three were arraigned in court where Fred pleaded guilty as charged, but his father and Lewis pleaded not guilty, waived trial and were placed in the county jail. Late Monday night a mob of several hundred men took the old gentleman and Lewis to a railroad bridge about half a mile west of town and lynched them. They both begged piteously for mercy.

Fred would probably have been hanged with the others, but instead of taking him to the jail he was kept under guard at the hotel from which place the sheriff expected to take him to Trego county for safe keeping. The people of the county are aroused at the disposition juries have shown to turn criminals loose and say they intend that justice shall be done in some manner if not by the proper course of law.

AN EMPTY TREASURY.

A Bad State of Affairs Existing in the Chickasaw Nation—Nominations for Governor and Attorney-General.

TISHOMINGO, I. T., May 10.—A sad state of affairs exist in the Chickasaw nation. The national treasury is empty and the schools and academies will soon have to suspend, for there are no funds to pay teachers and tuitions. Court is in session and the jurors and witnesses will have to take national scrip for pay. The district judge, attorney-general and governor are under indictment for malfeasance in office and embezzlement.

The different clans met here yesterday for the purpose of nominating candidates for governor and attorney-general. The general election, which takes place biennially, comes off next August. Much importance is attached to the election of the next governor on account of the pitiable state of affairs internally and the great pressure being brought to bear from the outside to make the Indians surrender their autonomy.

The leaders have been caucusing in the brush for several days and yesterday they held their formal conventions. The Wolf party or progressives, as they call themselves, met at the capitol and nominated P. S. Morely for governor and F. T. Waite for attorney-general. Mr. Morely is a highly educated full-blood Indian, present delegate to Washington.

The Byrd party, or pull-backs, so called, had their convention at the same place last evening, and nominated the following ticket: For governor, W. M. L. Byrd, of Stonewall; for attorney-general, Judge Robert L. Boyd, of Ardmore.

RIGHT OF PETITION.

Representative Ikert Asks for a Special Committee to Hear Labor Leaders.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Representative Ikert (dem.) yesterday introduced the following, which was referred to the committee on rules:

Whereas, the right of the fact American citizens, however misguided in the methods they may employ, are reported as coming to Washington in the belief that by so doing they may be benefited; and

Whereas, the right of petition is a constitutional right that no one has assailed; therefore,

Resolved, That a special committee of five representatives (to include the chairman of the committee on labor and the chairman of the committee on banking and currency) be appointed to hear the requests of the leaders, receive their petitions and report as promptly as possible with such recommendations as they may deem proper, either to the committee on labor or the committee on banking and currency.

STRIKERS KILLED.

Nine of Them Meet Death in an Attack on Austrian Gendarmes.

TROPPAU, Austrian Silesia, May 10.—Striking miners made an attack to-day upon a detachment of gendarmes guarding a colliery in Polish Ostrau to drive away the men at work. Several gendarmes were wounded with stones. Then the strikers made a rush upon the police, expecting to drive them back, but the gendarmes, after a last warning, opened fire, killing nine of the rioters and wounding twenty of the others. The mob then fled in all directions, threatening, however, to return in larger numbers and avenge the death of their comrades.

The Iron Hall Case.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 10.—In Superior court No. 1 yesterday, Judge Winters notified all attorneys interested in the Iron Hall receivership case that he would dispose of all the claims against the order on May 17, and that all claims must be filed on the 16th. Judge Winters further said that if the claims are not prosecuted they will be dismissed. The attorneys for Receiver Failey this morning received notice that the superior court of Massachusetts had made a decree directing the receiver to send all his funds, amounting to \$280,000, to Receiver Failey.

THE ARMY CAPTURED.

The Commonwealers Who Captured the Train in Colorado Arrested by United States Marshals Soon After Crossing the Kansas Line.

SCOTT CITY, Kan., May 11.—Gen. J. S. Saunders and his army of commonwealers are in the hands of the law. The outfit surrendered to United States Marshal S. F. Neely in the railroad yards in Scott City, which is 400 miles west of Kansas City, at 7 o'clock last evening. No resistance was offered. The army will be taken to Topeka for trial for obstructing United States mails. The men are good natured, and the government officials do not expect further trouble.

When the special train reached Healy, 17 miles east of Scott City, a dispatch was handed Superintendent Clark informing him that the commonwealers had pulled into Scott City, and upon learning that the track was torn up started back toward the Colorado line. An order was at once issued to have the track at Scott City relaid, and General Attorney Waggener instructed his local attorney to institute proceedings in Scott county for the arrest of Gen. Saunders and his army for bringing stolen property into the state and have the sheriff and a posse at the depot to meet the special train. The special had been delayed at two or three places, but from Healy to Scott City it ran with the throttle of the locomotive wide open.

The special train arrived at Scott City at 5 o'clock and found a gang of men busily engaged in repairing the track. It took about forty minutes to complete the work, but before the train was ready to pull out Gen. Saunders' train was seen approaching in the distance. It had gone back to Moadoc to allow the west-bound mail train to pass. Marshal Neely stationed his deputies about the special train, and he and General Attorney Waggener walked westward to the switch to meet the commonwealers.

The stolen train stopped at the switch and Gen. Saunders alighted from the engine and walked rapidly toward the depot, accompanied by half a dozen of his men. He was intercepted by Marshal Neely and Mr. Waggener, who stated to him their mission. Mr. Waggener, having been sworn in as a deputy, read the writs to the general, who asked for thirty minutes to confer with his officers. The request was granted and both sides drew to their respective trains.

At the expiration of thirty minutes Saunders appeared and announced that he and his army would surrender and turn the stolen train over to the officers, which was accordingly done. The people of Scott City made up a purse and furnished them a supper.

The principal officers of the army are Gen. Saunders, Adjt.-Gen. Connelly and Col. Murphy. Gen. Saunders is a single man, 39 years old. He was born in Green county, Mo. The army is fairly well drilled and disciplined.

In the meantime the commonwealers had gone into camp on some vacant lots near the stockyards. Mr. Waggener, Marshal Neely and Gen. Saunders visited the different companies and the men were formally placed under arrest by the marshal, who made a speech informing them that they would have to accompany their leader to Topeka. Gen. Saunders assured each company that it was all right. The men cheered their commander to the echo.

Arrangements were then made to escort the army to Topeka. Three coaches were taken from the regular east-bound passenger train and attached to the Waggener special, which had two extra coaches. These afforded accommodation for the entire army, which numbered 451, actual count.

BANK ROBBERY.

The Bank at Southwest City, Mo., Looted by Bandits and Several Citizens Shot.

NOEL, Mo., May 11.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon seven men armed with Winchester and revolvers rode into Southwest City, Mo., and robbed the bank, getting all the money the bank contained, between \$3,000 and \$4,000. They evidently came from the territory and were experts, as they did the job in a very business-like manner. Two of them were stationed on the outside and three entered the bank with a sack and two others guarded the horses.

About one hundred shots were fired by the robbers and four of the best citizens were badly wounded. J. C. Seabourn and O. L. Seabourn were both shot through the groin; Mart Penabree, leg broken by a bullet; S. F. Melton, United States marshal, received a flesh wound in the leg. The robbers were about ten minutes going through the bank, afterward mounted their horses and started for the nation at full speed.

As they were leaving the outskirts some one fired several shots at them, killing a horse and wounding a robber, but it is not known how badly he was hurt. He immediately secured another horse from a farmer who was passing and followed his pals. No resistance was offered by the citizens.

London Society Event.

LONDON, May 11.—Henry Herbert Asquith, Q. C. M. P., secretary of state for the home department, was married to-day at the fashionable St. George's church, Hanover square, to Miss Margaret Tennant, the young lady who is said to have suggested to the author the titular character in E. F. Benson's "Dodo," and who was one of the originators of the somewhat mysterious social body known as "Sons."

Noted Outlaw Killed.

PURCELL, I. T., May 11.—From Lexington, across the river, comes the intelligence that on Wednesday James E. Head, a noted outlaw, who escaped some time since from the jail at Norman, and whom the officers have been looking for, was surrounded Wednesday morning in a thicket several miles east of Lexington. As they were searching shots were heard, and the members of the force hastening in the direction indicated found Head on the ground, and also William Harrison, one of the posse, both shot in two places and both dead.

THE CAPTIVES.

The United States Marshals Lands His Commonweal Prisoners at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 12.—Gen. J. S. Sanders' army of commonwealers, captured by United States Marshal Neely and posse at Scott City, Kan., Thursday night, arrived in Topeka on B. P. Waggener's special train shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Fully 5,000 people were assembled about the Missouri Pacific depot in South Topeka when the special pulled into the yards. The prisoners were singing a commonweal song to the tune of "John Brown," and several hundred sympathizers applauded vigorously.

Marshal Neely kept the prisoners locked in the cars for a while in hope of receiving an answer to a telegram sent early in the day to Attorney-General Olney asking for permission to take the men to Fort Leavenworth, but no reply had come at 3 o'clock and the commonwealers were ordered into camp. Just before leaving the cars the men were admonished by Gen. Sanders not to pay any attention to agitators who might enter the camp for the purpose of stirring up trouble.

The army was divided into seven companies, each designated by a large American flag. The camp extended over an area of about five acres of grassy bottom land owned by the railroad company. The camp was surrounded by deputy marshals, who had instructions to keep the people out, but they might as well have tried to keep out the air. The people broke into the camp and talked with the prisoners in spite of guards.

TRADE REVIEW.

Bradstreet's Report Says the Strike of Coal Miners Has Caused 175,000 Men to Be Idle.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Bradstreet's review of the state of trade says: Prolonged warm weather has stimulated farm work as well as sales in seasonal lines of merchandise, but renewed tariff uncertainty tends to prolong the period during which merchants will continue to buy for actual sales only, evidences of which fact have appeared.

The great coal miners' strike has been extended to the far west and in portions of Maryland and the Virginia and this has been followed by an increase in the number of industrial shut downs due to increasing scarcity of fuel. Not far from 175,000 men are reported idle in the coal trade alone, and with those idle on strike in other lines the total out of work is not less than 225,000. Destruction of property has been a feature of the coal strike in Pennsylvania and Alabama. The Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads are reported conflicting coal in transit. It is suggested to ship Duluth's excess stocks of coal to Chicago to relieve the fuel famine.

Scarcity of Bessemer pig has caused a sharp advance, and billets as well as higher, but increased demand is based on prospective scarcity due to lack of fuel. Western producers report firmness of soft steel and mills supplied with orders for several months. Shapes and plates are firmer, but in the face of this foundry iron instances are weaker in price.

Even an unexpectedly bullish crop report by the agricultural department failed to stimulate wheat prices, in the face of excessive Argentine and Russian shipments, the increase in supply in and about for Europe and heavy stocks in the United States. Exports of wheat from both coasts, United States and Canada, this week continue in fair volume, 3,818,742 bushels, compared with 2,578,000 bushels last year, 2,712,000 bushels in the second week of May last year, 3,621,000 bushels in the like week of 1894, and 1,948,000 bushels in 1891.

At Kansas City trade in staple lines is fairly good, and crop prospects are excellent. Wheat prospects in Eastern San Joaquin valley, California, are less favorable than last week.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

The Yellow Metal in the Treasury Getting Low Again.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The probable gold export on Saturday was estimated by bankers at \$2,500,000. Already this week \$3,100,000 of gold has been shipped, and should the closing days see the country poorer in gold by \$5,600,000 the treasury gold reserve will not be much over \$90,000,000. A prominent clearing house banker said of the situation yesterday:

Especially uneasiness has not been caused by the falling off in the reserve up to this point. European travel by Americans accounts for a part of the export. The amount of gold to be shipped after this week cannot be estimated by any one, but should it be excessive the question of increasing the treasury's holding of gold will become one of deep importance. The treasury gold had fallen to about \$16,000,000 when the administration decided that a bond issue was imperative. Should the reserve continue to decline and reach much less than \$81,000,000, there is but one thing to do in the minds of nearly every financier here. That is to put more gold in the treasury. The government must obtain it in some way. Of course the first method suggested would be another bond issue. A better plan would be expected from congress, and when the reserve does sink away, a new bond issue will, I think, be demanded by the financial world.

Assembling of Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The bill of Representative Crain, of Texas, to change the date for the assembling of congress was favorably reported to the house yesterday. Democrats and republicans of the committee joined in unanimous report. The bill provides that the first session of each congress shall begin the first Tuesday after March 4, instead of waiting until the following December. The second session is to begin on the first Monday in January instead of December, as at present.

Locomotive Engineers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 12.—There was something of a fight in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' convention yesterday, the younger and more liberal element trying to break down some of the conservative rules that have prevailed for many years. Yesterday afternoon the ladies auxiliary held an open session in the Metropolitan opera house, for which the engineers adjourned their business session. The regular convention sessions are held behind closed doors, news coming through a reticent press committee.

A Coxeyite Colonel Killed.

ROCKLIN, Cal., May 12.—At 4 o'clock this morning the Sacramento industrial army under command of Lieut.-Gen. Smith, 700 strong, seized a freight train at Arcade station and came to Rocklin. Engineer Williams, a member of the party, was arrested by Constable Fleckinger. Smith and Col. Paisley protested. A quarrel ensued and Fleckinger drew a pistol and pointed it at Smith, who jumped to one side, whereupon the constable shot and killed Paisley. The industrialists became furious and started to lynch Fleckinger. Smith, however, protected him and aided him to escape.