COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1894.

NO. 33.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. POSTMASTER-GENERAL BISSELL has formulated a policy of barring saloon-

ment as postmasters. THE nomination of James D. Yeomans, of Iowa, to be inter-state commerce commissioner has been confirmed by the senate.

SENATOR WALSH has introduced a bill for the repeal of the tax of 10 per cent. on the circulation of state banks. The senator said in reply to a question that the bill was intended to provide for unconditional repeal.

By a vote of 37 to 1, forty-four democrats being absent, the democratic senators in caucus on the 3d adopted a resolution agreeing to support the tariff bill of the finance committee, including the compromise amendments that had been agreed upon. Senator Hill was not placated. He gave the caucus to understand that his vote would not be for the bill if the income tax remained in it.

A. C. Fisk, of Denver, Col., president of the Pan American Bimetallic league, has issued a call for a bimetallic con-vention to be held in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 22d of May, composed of representatives from the United States, South and Central America and all the states of Mexico, to memoralize the congress of the United States to restore silver to its ancient right at a ratio of 16 to L

THOMAS E. BENEDICT, of New York, has been confirmed as public printer by

THE postmaster-general has come to the conclusion that all claims from mail carriers for overtime must be settled in the court of claims and not through the department and by an appropriation by congress. This decision concerns the mail carriers of every city, and since it is a fact that congress never pays any of the claims allowed by the court of claims the decision is looked upon as a hardship on the car-

THE fifteenth annual convention of the American Ticket Brokers' association will be held in Washington on May 9, 10 and 11.

PROF. C. V. RILEY, for many years chief entomologist of the department of agriculture, has resigned by request of Secretary Morton, the resignation to take effect June 1.

THE Indian appropriation bill carries \$6,550,141, which is less than any appropriation since 1888.

GOLD exportation continues, and it is expected the gold reserve will soon be reduced to \$92,000,000.

REPRESENTATIVE BOATNER, chairman of the special committee of the house, appointed to investigate the Northern Pacific decision of Judge Jenkins has submitted in behalf of the majority a report to the full judiciary committee, in which strong grounds are taken against the injunctions in the Northern Pacific case, whereby the men were stopped from quitting work after their wages were reduced. It states that they were a gross abuse of the power of the court and supported by neither reason nor authority.

THE EAST.

Two persons were burned to death and three others badly injured in an explosion and fire at the dyeing house of C. Jolly & Sons, at New York. In the basement of the building was a tank of benzine which is supposed to have exploded.

THE grand jury has refused to indie Joseph T. Magee for the shooting of Martha Fuller, typewritist, found dead in Lawyer Mullen's office on Nassau street, New York, March 17.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN, of New York, was the object of a crank's attention the other day just as he was preparing to go from his residence to the Cathedral. A servant, responding to a ring at the door bell, found a man on his knees in the vestibule. "I want to be forgiven," shouted the stranger, who clutched his hands spasmodically. A policeman, attracted by the noise, ran up the steps and seized the crank, who was taken to the police station, and subsequently committed to be examined as to his sanity.

HUGH McCormick, aged 75 years, and his grandson, 2 years old, were struck and instantly killed by a railway train near Brownville, N. Y.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended May 4 showed an average decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year of 30.9; in New York the decrease was 38.4; outside,

MRS. MARGERY MCINTYRE, aged 75 was burned to death in the Glenn house, Rochester, N. Y., which was destroyed.

THE wives of the foreign coke strikers went to the McClure coke works at Scottdale, Pa., on the 4th to drive away some men who were working, when the superintendent and bookkeeper, who were on guard with a lot of deputies, fired a shot to scare them. In less than a minute over a hundred strikers were on the scene. The two officials were terribly beaten and several rioters shot. The sheriff has arrested thirty men implicated in the riot. It was feared that

this was not the end of the disturbance. All of the boys employed in the spinning-rooms of the Pepperell mills at Biddeford, Me., were on a strike on the 1st. They said they were striking "just for fun." The mills have many orders on hand and if the boys remain out business will be seriously interfored

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BRADSTREET'S review of the state of trade for the week ended May 4 said the movement of general merchandise throughout the country was smaller in description, the strikes emphasizing ture in many houses were overturned. the depression. Wheat scored its fifth Forty miners in the Pnety Fridd disor sixth lowest price on record at New trict were so alarmed by the shock and cotton were lower.

keepers and bartenders from appoint-Bob Ferguson, the old-time ball player and National league umpire, died of apoplexy at his home in Brook-

lyn, aged 48. RICHARD CROKER, the Tammany chief, is said to be contemplating permaneut retirement from politics. His physician has advised him to take an indefinite

THE WEST. KATIE EARLE, 2:211/2, by Earle, died at the Ketcham farm near Toledo, O., on the second. She won more money in 1893 than any horse on the American turf, and her owner George H. Ketcham, refused \$20,000 for her.

THE Iowa state miners' convention was held at Albia on the 2d. Four thousand miners were represented. The delegates stated in advance that a strike would be ordered. It will affect

WILLIAM PENN NIXON, who has been editor of the Chicago Inter Ocean for eighteen years, has purchased the controlling interest in that paper from H. H. Kohlsaat, the price paid being \$400,-

THE miners' convention at Albia, Ia., by a vote of 65 to 55, ordered a strike. This will take out 9,000 men.

FIFTEEN hundred Finns struck on the Meseba range, near Duluth, Minn. Telegrams were received from Virginia that 700 miners were threatening to loot the stores in that town. At one of the mines the magazine was broken open and forty kegs of powder and dynamite stolen. The sheriff, adjutantgeneral and a company of state militia have gone to the scene.

THE funeral of Senator Stockbridge took place at Kalamazoo, Mich., on the 3d. Beside the congressional committee there were present Gov. Rich and the heads of all the state departments and delegations from Detroit, Grand

Rapids and elsewhere.

By direction of the assistant secretary of war the few remaining Indians composing company I, Second infantry, at Fort Omaha, Neb., and company I, Sixteenth infantry, at Fort Douglas, Utah, have been discharged, thereby practically wiping out the organizations and marking another step toward the total abandonment of the scheme of separate Indian companies.

Word has been received in Denver, Col. that W. D. Vallandingham and Tom Winn, miners, were held up in the at \$1,000,000. La Sol mountains near Montrose and

THE jury in the Chief Telegrapher guilty. It was out twenty-two hours. ONE of the largest and richest mineral bodies ever found in Colorado has been uncovered in the Golden Fleece

mine at Lake City. It is an eightfoot vein of solid tellurium and ruby silver that will run at least \$3,000 to ILLINOIS prohibitionists, in convention at Bloomington, nominated Dr.

A. G. Abrigdon for United States senator. AT the meeting of the Colorado populist state central committee it was unanimously agreed that J. Warner Mills should receive the nomination for the governorship and Gov. Waite for

the United States senate and Repre sentative Bell to succeed himself. In Litchfield, Ill., all the miners, about 100 in number, employed by the Litchfield Mining and Mercantile company, have gone out on a strike.

STRIKING brick-molders in Chicago threatened to destroy the yards of D. V. Purington & Co., but were driven away by officers.

In Peru, Ill., the City Electric railway has been compelled to shut down. Owing to the miners' strike there is no coal and not a car is moving.

THE corner stone of the great Pythian university of the Order Universal Knights of Pythias was laid with impressive ceremonies on the 2d at Gallatin, Tenn.

THE Lexington (Ky.) Ministerial union passed resolutions condemning Col. Breckinridge's course, and they declared that his canvass for renomination and election is "an open defiance of all personal chastity, domestic purity and religious integrity, a corrupt misrepresentation of the social order of our community, a debauching example for youth and in every way a peril to truth and righteousness.

THE Texas state court of appeals has decided that the laws prohibiting prize fighting in the state are null and void because of fatal defects in their drafting. The only penalty now enforceable in the state is a small fine for assault and battery.

FULTON, Ark., has been inundated by the Red river.

THE town of Bolton, Miss., has suffered the destruction of its business section by fire of incendiary origin. The loss is about \$50,000.

ALSATIAN, 5 years old, one of the most valuable stallions in the west, was killed at the trotting track at Lexington, Ky. John Farris was driving Alsatian to a sulky, when the horse suddenly bolted and falling broke his neck. He was very fast and was valued discussed without any action being

GENERAL.

A SHARP shock of earthquake was felt throughout the district of Cardiff, Wales, on the 2d. The disturbance volume, trade being of a hand-to-mouth was so severe that crockery and furniture in many houses were overturned. York during the crop year. Corn, oats that they fled in terror from the mines. Little or no damage was done anywhere.

In Belgrade it was reported that King Alexander will go abroad for several months, and that his father, ex-King Milan, will act as regent.

A FIRE on the grounds of the arsenal at Mourillon the other night destroyed the great saw mills connected with the period of rest. It is therefore probable arsenal, causing a loss of \$1,300,000. that he will give up the leadership of At one time the shipyards were threatened.

> THE international bimetallic conference, under the auspices of the Bimetallic league, was called to order in the Egyptian hall of the Mansion house, London, on the 2d, the lord mayor presiding.

A TERRIFIC boiler explosion occurred in the Waitz rendering factory at Hammerbrook, near Hamburg, killing five men and fatally injuring several. The building was demolished and the dead and wounded were buried in the debris.

A SANGUINARY encounter between workingmen and gens d'armes is re-ported from Ziedlitz, Bohemia, the trouble growing out of the May day celebration of the former. One workman was killed and a number injured on both side.

According to reports from the hydrographic office 1.628 derelicts have been seen in the Atlantic ocean in the past seven years.

An employe of the British embassy at Paris, of the name of Vallaume, has beaten the cycling record for six hours, having covered in that time the distance of 117 miles and 1,022 yards.

THE 3d was the last day for registration under the Chinese act and the with an order of the board for track amendments thereto. It is learned connections at that point. there has been a general compliance with the law in all parts of the coun-

In Liege thirteen anarchists have been arrested for connection with the explosion of dynamite at the residence of Dr. Benson, in the Rue de la Paix. Dr. Benson is terribly wounded. There are several deep holes in his chest and his leg is broken. It is feared that he cannot recover.

were 233 in the United states, against 216 last year, and 35 in Canada, against 27 last year.

stores of Arnott & Co. (limited), of Dublin, were destroyed by fire the other night. Three hundred employes, who were sleeping on the premises, succeeded in escaping. The loss was estimated

A LATE San Salvador dispatch said robbed of gold nuggets valued at \$25,that a battle had taken place between
the government troops and the revolters in Santa Ana, in which Gen. An-Ramsey case returned a verdict of not tonio Ezeta, commanding the government forces, was victorious.

THE LATEST. BISHOP MATZ, of Colorado, has ex-

communicated Father Malone and about one hundred members of St. Joseph's Catholic church at Denver. Italy, is suffering from incipient cancer

of the larynx.

ANOTHER appeal for assistance has been received from the suffering people of Zapata county, Tex. The appeal states the starving people had become so desperate that a band of twenty of them made a raid upon a general store for food supplies. The raid was stopped by the temporary wants being supolied. The drought in that county has lasted for four years.

CHARGES have been filed with the president against Gov. Renfrow, of Oklahoma, reflecting on his personal integrity and demanding an investigation with a view of securing his removal from office. The charges were preferred by three prominent democrats of the territory and accuse the governor of having an interest in a book-bindery and forcing his appointees to purchase from his concern. there is nothing in the story and that to be fatal internal injuries. the charges were made by political

enemies. DEPARTMENT COMMANDER WATROUS, of the Wisconsin G. A. R., gave out a statement to the effect that funds which have annually been sent to Virginia to be used in decorating the graves of union soldiers buried on southern battlefields, have not all been used for the purpose intended. The matter is one that will interest Grand Army men in every part of the country and will cause quite a stir. Com. Watrous intimates that a large portion of the money received by the Richmond post has been used to build a memorial hall in the city of Richmond. DURING an anti-Jewish riot at Gra-

jewe, Russian Poland, a number of workmen attacked the Jewish shop keepers and looted their houses and Troops were summoned to quell the disturbance, and after a fierce fight the rioters were dispersed. Four of the workmen were killed and 100

wounded. THE open session of the senate on the 7th lasted but half an hour and was uninteresting save for the introduction by Senator Allen of a resolution for the appointment of five senators to investigate the alleged clubbing by the Washington police of the commonwealers. After some minor business in the house the printing office bill was

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

An active campaign is to be made by the prohibitionists of Shawnee county in the elections to be held this year.

The Alcutt packing establishment at Armourdale, that failed nearly three years ago, has again resumed business. The republicans of the seventh district, in convention at Newton, nominated Hon. Chester I. Long for con-

gress by acclamation. The prohibition state central committee has called a state convention to be held at Emporia, June 12 and 13, to nominate a state ticket.

R. W. Wortman, a farmer residing about six miles northeast of Dodge City, was found dead at his home the other day by the side of his wagon. He had been kicked by a young horse. C. W. Myers, of Greensburg, Kiowa

county, was arrested at Oakland, Cal., recently for alleged crookedness in the management of the affairs of the Bank of Greensburg, which was closed by the state bank examiner some time

John Yeager, living near Augusta, put a stick of dynamite in a well for a blast the other day, but it failed to explode. When he went to take it out the explosion occurred, blowing off one side of his head and one arm, and otherwise mangling him.

Reports from twenty-five points in eastern and central Kansas are to the effect that the rains of the past few days have been general over those sections. Wheat generally looks well and farmers are jubilant on account of the prospects for a good crop.

The state board of railroad commissioners has received notice from the mayor and council of the city of Coffeyville that the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Santa Fe roads had failed to comply connections at that point.

Louis Peterson killed himself at Law rence the other day by putting the muzzle of a shotgun in his mouth and pulling the trigger with his toe. He was 50 years of age and in comfortable financial circumstances. Since the death of his wife a year ago and his son in December he had been very despondent.

State Auditor Prather has addressed letters to every county clerk in the THE failures for the week ended May state to ascertain the extent of the depreciation of property of all kinds since the assessment of last year. This, THE carpet, upholstery and cabinet tion in the assessment of railroad prop it is said, is preliminary to a big reducerty when the board shall meet May

> The Kansas Medical society, in session at Atchison, elected officers as follows: President, W. R. Priest, of Concordia; first vice president, George M. Gray, of Topeka; second vice president, D. C. Tyler, of Clifton; corresponding secretary, G. A. Wall, of Topeka; recording secretary, D. C. Purdue, of Wichita; treasurer, L. Reynolds, of Holton.

The attorney-general has decided that the publication of bank statements do not come under the provisions of chapter 156 of the laws of 1891, which declares legal publications of no effect It is reported that King Humbert, of unless published in a newspaper of the county having general circulation therein, and which newspaper had been continuously published for fifty-two

consecutive weeks. William J. Moorehead, of Denver, Col., one of the men arrested at La Junta last January for the wholesale robbery of box cars, and who was acquitted for want of sufficient evidence to sustain the charge, has brought suit in the United States circuit court at Topeka against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co., for \$50,000

for malicious prosecution. During a funeral procession at Leavenworth the other day a team became frightened at an electric car, and in the excitement three carriages were backed onto the track and wrecked by the car. Many narrow escapes were experienced. Mrs. Rafferty sustained a fracture of the skull which was supposed to be fatal, and Mrs. Phillips Friends of the governor assert that Baker sustained what were supposed

The convention of the Social Science federation of Kansas and Missouri was in session at Kansas City, Mo., May 1, 2, 3, and was attended by many prominent women of the two states. Mrs. James Scammon, of Kansas City, was elected president, with a corps of vice presidents selected from both states. Mrs. Florence Hopkins, of Leavenworth, was chosen recording secretary and Mrs. Henrietta Stoddan, of Paola, treas-

The equal suffrage women will hold 100 meetings in Kansas this month and next. Each meeting will continue two days and meetings will be held at four places in the state each day. Among the famous female orators will be Susan B. Anthony, Anna H. Shaw, Carrie Chapman Cott, Anna L. Diggs, Helen L. Kimber, Rachel L. Child, Laura M. Johns and Theresa Jenkins. The campaign was opened at Kansas City, Kan., on the evening of the 4th.

The transactions in the state treas urer's office for the month of April were as follows: Receipts, \$24,320.08, the principal items of which were, \$8, 906.55 in the general revenue fund, \$7,036.52 in the annual school fund; insurance fund, \$1,635.01; normal school interest, \$1,579.82, and agricultural college permanent, \$1,330. The total disbursements for the month were \$91,-566.45. Balance on hand in all funds at the close of the month, \$974,119.72.

THE A. P. A.

What the Supreme Council Did at Its Late Session in Des Moines—The Declaration of Principles—No Piedges on Party

DES MOINES, Ia., May 7.-The supreme council of the A. P. A. completed its labors here Saturday night, after a four days' session. The most important work was the preparation of the declaration of principles for the order which was drawn up during two days' conference, and is an important document in every way. The statement that Supreme President Traynor had recommended twenty-one years' residence for naturalization was in error. His recommendation was ten years, and the supreme council finally decided that seven years should elapse between an alien declaration of intention and naturalization. The council passed a resolution, asking that this correction be made by the press. The declaration of princi-

ples is as follows: First-Loyal to true Americanism, which knows neither birth place, race, creed or party is the first requisite for membership in the A. P. A.

Second-The A. P. A. is not a political party and does not control the political affliation of its members, but it teaches them to be intensely active in the discharge of their political duties in or out of party lines because it believes that all problems confronting our people will be best solved by a conscientious discharge of the duties of citizenship by every individual.

Third-While tolerant of all creeds, it holds

that subjection to and support of any ecclesi-astical power not created and controlled by American citizens, and which claims equal, if not greater, sovereignty than the government of the United States of America, is irrecon-cilable with citizenship. It is, therefore, op-posed to the holding of offices in national, state

or municipal government by any subject or supporter of such ecclesiastical power.

Fourth - We uphold the constitution of the United States of America and no portion of it more than its guaranty of religious liberty to be guaranteed to the individual, and not to mean that under its restection any up. America. mean that under its protection any un-American ecclesiastical power can claim absolute control over the education of children growing

up under the stars and stripes.

Fifth-We consider the non-sectarian, free public school the bulwark of American institutions; the best place for the education of American children. To keep them such, we project against the exployment of subjects of any un-American ecclesiastical power as officers or teachers of the public schools.

Sixth—We condemn the support out of the public transparse to properly atom or by

public treasury, by direct appropriation, or by contract, of any sectarian school, reformatory or other institution not owned and controlled

by public authority.

Seventh—Believing that exception from taxation is equal to a grant of public funds, we demand that no real or personal property be exempt from taxation, the taxation, the title to which is not vested in the national or state governments or in any of their subdivisions. governments or in any of their subdivisions.

Eighth-We protest against the enlistment in the United States army, navy, or militia of

any state, of any person not an actual citizen of the United States.

Ninth—We demand for the protection of our citizen laborers the prohibition of the importa-tion of pauper labor and the restrictions of all immigration to persons who can show their ability and honest intention to become self-sup

porting American citizens.

Tenth—We demand the change of naturalization laws by a repeal of the act authorizing the naturalization of minors without a previous declaration of intention, and by providing that speak the language of the land, and who cannot prove seven years' continuous residence in this country from the date of his declaration of in-

Eleventh—We protest against the gross neg-ligence and laxity with which the judiciary of our land administer the present naturalization laws, and against the practice of naturalizing aliens at the expense of committees or candi-dates as the most prolific source of the present prostitution of American citizenship to the

Twelfth-We demand that all hospitals, asylums, reformatories or other institutions in which people are under restraint be at all times subject to public inspection, whether they are

maintained by the peope or by private corpora-tions or individuals.

Thirteenth—We demand that all national or state legislation affecting financial, commer-cial or industrial interests be general in char-acter and in no instance in favor of any one section of the country or any one class of the

The council tabled every motion at tempting to commit the order to any distinct line of policy on the money, labor, suffrage, temperance or other party questions, and also adopted a resolution declaring that no committee or other authority in the order could bind the members to any political action beyond their negative obligation. The council approved of the draft of a bill for the suppression of immigration. which will be sent to congress and also adopted resolutions for legislation, sub jecting convents and similar institutions to public inspection.

The following officers were elected: Supreme president, W. J. H. Traynor, of Detroit; vice president, Rev. Adam Faucett, of Columbus, O.; secretary of state, O. C. Jackson, of Boone, Ia.; chaplain, J. J. Gosper, of Los Angeles; secretary, C. T. Beatty, of Saginaw, Mich.; treasurer, H. M. Stark, of Milwaukee; past supreme president, H. F. Bowers, of Clinton, Ia.; sergeant-atarms, E. H. Dunbar; guard, E. M. Woods (colored), of Illinois; sentinel, William Meeker, of Kentucky.

It was resolved that Washington, D. C., be the permanent meeting place after 1896, and that all meetings be held with open doors, the public to be invited to witness and listen to all resolutions.

Valuable Horses Polsoned

WEST LIBERTY, Ia., May 7.-J. P. Stottler, living near here, found twelve of his valuable horses, trotting stock, poisoned. An enemy had given them strychnine with salt in the night. Six fine animals were dead. Six have been The loss is between \$3,000 and \$4,000. There are clews to the poisoner.

Hotel Men Coming West. CHICAGO, May 7.—Three special trains, carrying several hundred hotel men and their wives, left Chicago vesterday for Denver, over the Santa Fe road. The excursionists were bound for the annual convention of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit association, which will begin Tuesday.

CROPS IN KANSAS.

Secretary Coburn's Monthly Report an En-

TOPEKA, Kan., May 7.—Secretary Coburn, of the state board of agriculture, has issues his April crop report which makes a handsome showing. He says:

Every day since the report on crop condi-tions of one month ago has been a day of nota-ble improvement agriculturally in every Kansas county. All parts of the state have been visited by gentle rains (many portions from three to six or more times) which while sufficient to put the soil in the best possible state for working, were not at any time so heavy or long continued as to delay work. As a whole the month has not been a warm one, and as the growth of vegetation has been of a steady, healthy character, it will not be nearly so rapid as would have resulted from a contin-uously higher temperature. It has been a period of steady powing and planting under weather and soil conditions as favorable as the farmers of any region need ever hope for, and May, 1894, opens up on them with unusual bright promise of bountiful crops. This does not imply that in numerous counties much of the winter wheat sown will, because of the unfavorable full and winter with hotse proposed to the contract of the state of the unfavorable full and winter the buts of the state of the unfavorable. wheat sown will, because of the uniavorable fall and winter, give but a poor return and in not a few instances none at all; but it is a fact not to be overlooked that the ground where such wheat has failed, has been at once available in the best possible tilth for the uses of corn or other desired crops to which it is rapidly being planted.

Winter wheat Pain and Toyoning weather

Winter wheat—Rain and favoring weather have caused a development most grati-fying; fields that in many counties a month ago were regarded as worthless, now indicate a partial crop. From a scattering stand of healthy plants great areas previously promising, but supposed to have been much if not fatally injured by the freezing weather following March 20, appear as practically unharmed, and this with that not suspected of any such damage is now variously described by correspondents as now variously described by correspondents as "good, fine, very good, better than average, looks weil generally, condition 150 per cent, prospect for a big crop extra good, better than for several years, splendid, superior, all right, and best in twenty-five years." The counties from which the most highly favorable reports come are Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Bourbon, Brown, Chastauqua, Cherokee, Coffey, Crawford, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Elk, Ellsworth, Franklin, Geary, Jackson, Jefferson, Jeweil, McPherson, Johnson, Labette, Leavenworth, Linn, Lincoln, Lyon, Marion, Miami, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morris, Nemaha, Osage, Osborne, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Riley, Saline, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Waubaunsee, Washington, Wilson, Woodson and Wyandotte, while Clark, Greeley, Hamilton, Ness, Norton and Wichita report their former poor

Norton and Wichita report their former poor prospect vastly improved These statements, applicable as they are to portions of the state producing great quanti-ties of wheat, do not obscure the fact that in other portions the crop at best can amount comparatively to but little, the plants yet alive being so scattering as to constantly suggest the question as to whether the ground might

not wisely be replanted to other crops.

Reports of correspondents quite unanimously agree that the freeze in March did but a fraction of the injury feared at the time and that practically all of damage or failure sustained has been due to poor germination from dryness of the soil in the fall and the consequent later the soil in the tail and the consequent later blowing of it from the plant roots, causing them to perish. The indications are that the hard wheats have withstood the adverse conditions much the best. Chinch bugs are reported in various localities, but in scarcely a single instance as doing any damage whatever. No mention is made of any

other insects. Spring wheat—The area sown to spring wheat is reported by correspondents is less than that of last year by about one-fourth. Dry weather at the time of seeding prevented early germi-nation: the cold period late in March retarded growtn and reduced its vitality. Counties having the largest acreage report the prospect not

more than fair.

Corn—The uniformly favorable weather and soil conditions throughout the entire corn belt of the state are running nearly or quite all of April and have afforded a season well nigh unprecedented for the planting and germination corn. The acreage planted will undoubtedly be very large.

Rye-The conditions pertaining to winter wheat have been and are closely applicable to rye. In some localities the prospect is good while in others but moderate.

Oats—The accepte of last year was 1,758,127; reports point to a decrease from this of about 15 per cent, and a condition which is 65 per cent of a good average. Not a little of the ground sown to oats will yet be planted with corn or other crops.
Grasses-Pasturage in all portions of the

state is rapidly coming forward and already sustains the live stock. Tame varieties of grasses are much the most advanced.
Fruit-Late varieties of apples as a whole are perhaps as promising of a good crop as in the most favorable of previous seasons, the injury supposed to have been wrought by cold in March proving but slight, except as to the early sorts. The same description applies to late and early cherries. Peaches, as noted a month

VACCINATION COMMANDED.

ago, were destroyed by cold.

The Kansas Board of Health Issues Orders to All Health Officers.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 7.—The following circular letter was issued Saturday

by the State board of health: To the Coun y Health Officers: This is to notify you that small-pox exists at Atchison in this state. It is requested by the state board of health that the people or every community, town or city in Kansas be well and thoroughly vaccinated immediately for the protection which it affords The vaccine should be fresh and of undoubted reliability and purity, otherwise protection is not obtained from vaccination. The necessity of this im-portant preventive measure cannot be too strongly urged upon the people at this time.
H. A. DYKES, Secre tary.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 7. - In his annual report to the governor Superintendent Snider, of the Kansas insurance department, "roasts" the old line life insurance companies, and recommends the enactment of rigid laws for the regulation of their methods in this state. The charges which he makes against companies in general are most serious and startling, bringing within their scope everybody, from the highest to the humblest solicitors.

Delegates Elected.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 7. - Thus far 500 delegates have been elected to the republican state convention. Maj. Morrill's friends claim that 475 of these delegates are for him. If this is true, he already has enough votes in sight to nominate him for governor. There will be 893 delegates in the convention. The remaining 343 delegates will be elected within the next two weeks. W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, -- KANSAS.

"MY BEST FARE."

A London Cabman's Story of How He Got His Wife.

I've been a cabman ten years or more, and naturally I've had some good fares in my time. There was a bishop once who gave me a sovereign instead of a shilling, and wouldn't take it back when I told him he'd made a mistake. There was a bookmaker who bet me a pound to nothing I couldn't catch a Doncaster special at King's Cross, and who paid me two because I landed him in time, though I damaged my cab and got my number taken on the road.

But the best fare I ever drove was a servant girl. Of course I didn't class her as any better than indifferent when I picked her up at the Great Central terminus; and if it hadn't been for a block in the street, I should probably have missed her altogether. I'd meant to be in time to meet the 6:30 express, a favorite train of mine-only the other day I got a newly-married couple up for a honeymoon out of it-but the block made me just too late, and when I reached the arrival platform, it looked as desolate as only an arrival platform can when one train's backed out and the next ain't due for half an

All the passengers had gone except the one girl, and there wasn't a cab to be seen. The porters-all but Sam Sleeman were talking to each other, and Sam was talking to the girl.

"Didn't I tell you there'd be one directly, miss?" said he as I came up. "Here's the very best driver in all London at your service."

She was a nice, fresh, pleasant-featured lass; and if I'd been taking a enough to let her share the pony-trap; but pleasure ain't business, and I began to wish I'd stopped outside the station. However, as I was there, I couldn't very well refuse her; so she got into my hansom, looking as if it wouldn't take much to make her cry.

'Seventy-four Blank street, Chelsea," said Sam as he handed me up her bit of a box. "I've told her three shillings is the proper fare. Halves in the extra bob, Bill."

"Come up, horse," said I as we cleared the station gates. "Perhaps we'll pick up a swell on our way back; and anyhow, we haven't had a bad day."

I was driving a thoroughbred that day, own brother to a horse who once won a race at Alexandra park; and though he was more than a bit queer on his off foreleg, it didn't stop him when he warmed to his work. He was as sensible as a Christian, too, and a shake of the reins was enough to make him do his best; but he didn't like pottering about searching for little streets nobody ever heard of but those who live in them. Blank street was one of that sort, and by the time we pulled up at seventy-four he'd lost his patience, and so had I.

"Now, miss," said I, speaking through the trap and rather sharp, "as soon as you can, please. My horse is fidgety, and time's money."

She gave a little scream and jumped out as quick as if I'd dropped a firecracker down on her. In her hurry, she managed to get her dress caught somehow; and when she tried to undo it, she pinched her fingers in the door. "Oh!" she cried again; and, thinking I'd never see the end of the job if I didn't lend a hand, I swung myself down off my perch.

"You ain't accustomed to hansoms, I think," said I as I fumbled about with her skirt.

"I never was in one before," she re plied. "I'm very sorry to give you so much trouble. Oh, dear! I hope your horse won't run away."

"Not he, miss," said I. "He'll stand for an hour if I'm not on the box. But there. All's clear now, I think." "Thank you," said she, taking out her purse. "Are you sure this is the right number?" 'Why, yes," said I, getting her box

'Anyway, it's seventy-four. That's what you want, isn't it?" "Yes," she replied. "But it looks like an empty house."

It did; and it wasn't satisfied with only looking like one. I rang the bell till I broke the wire, and then I took a turn at the knocker; but it was no go. The girl stood on the pavement with her shabby little purse in her hand and her shabby little box at her feet, looking so miserable that I hadn't the heart to leave her to shift for herself. "Cheer up, miss," said I. "I'll try next door."

waspy-faced little woman and swered my knock. "No," says she; "I don't know nothing about seventy-four; and if I did, this ain't a private-inquiry office." And with that she shut the door in my face.

"Don't give way, my dear," said I, seeing the girl was beginning to cry. "Perhaps you've made a mistake in the address.'

'Oh no; I'm sure I haven't," she sobbed. "Here's the lady's card." She showed it me, and it had "Mrs. Stapleton-Penrose" in the middle, and I ever saw.

"Did they know you were coming by this train?" I asked.

"Yes," she replied. "When Mrs. Penrose engaged me, she told me exactly how to come, and the time and everything. She and her husband have been stopping in the boarding-house at Harmington where I was housemaid, and I was to be parlor-maid here. But in appearances. oh, what shall I do if she's left?"

we're sure," said I, more to comfort her than because I had much doubt, I

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT, as deserted as a last year's nest. "Pertaking an airing. Anyhow, if you'll friends it was such a precious poor keep an eye on the cab—the horse won't stir of his own accord, I promise you— "They're full up here, miss," says I, I'll nip round to that post office and

The post office was only one of those little places where they haven't any-thing to do with the delivery of let-crossing the water I think I know a ters; and they couldn't, or wouldn't, decent body that would put you up for a tell me much, though I cross-questioned the young woman in charge nearly as hard as a lawyer once crossquestioned me when I was a witness in and I've only a few shillings"a running-down case.

I walked slowly back, hoping to rupted. "My fare can wait: and the goodness somebody belonging to the party I have in my mind won't overplace would have turned up while I was charge you-in fact, it's my mother." away; and, sure enough, when I got round the corner, I could see some one talking to the girl.

myself. But it wasn't. The chap was

only a policeman.
"Hullo! 10,414," says he. Trust a copper to take the number of a cab if imposing on your good nature." he stands within sight of it for five seconds. "What's the meaning of

"That's just what I want to know," says I. "If you're the officer on the beat, perhaps you can tell me where to find somebody belonging to seventyfour."

"Ay!" says he, chuckling. "I can tell you fast enough. In Holloway prison on remand-charge of general swindling. Surely you're not another victim?"

"No fear," I replied. "But I'm afraid this young woman is. A Mrs. Something-or-other Penrose has engaged her as parlor maid.' "Oh! she has, has she?" said he. "Tell

me, my dear, did she borrow any money from you?" "Oh yes, sir; she did indeed," cried the poor girl, now fairly breaking down. "Ten pounds the day before she left Harmingham. I was to have extra

wages for being so ready to oblige her.' 'Ah!" said the policeman, "I thought so. My lady has been playing the same day off into Epping Forest or down to game, or a similar one, all over the Hampton Court, I'd have been giad country for some time; but we've got country for some time; but we've got her go in a hurry. If you care to have a dig at her, you can come round to the station along with me and tell your story to the inspector. The more of you who appear against her, the longer she's likely to get, if that's any consolation to you. It would be to me, I know.

> "And to me," I chimed in. "I'll drive you and the officer round with pleasure, miss, if you'd like to go."

> "Oh! no, no," she moaned. She was sitting on her box by this time and crying as if her heart would break. Even the copper looked sorry for her; and I felt as if hanging would be too good for Mrs. Penrose. "I don't want revenge. But what am I to do? what am

> "Well, if you'll take my advice," put in the copper, "you'll let cabby here drive you back to the station, and take the first train home to your friends." "I haven't any friends," said she, "or

> any money to pay my fare, if I had." "Don't say that, miss," said I, winking at the copper. "There must be some one down in your part of the country who'd put you up till you've time to turn round; and as for fare, why, they know me so well at the Great Central, that I could arrange it with the booking clerk."

> of anywhere to go. She said she'd no parents, no relatives even that she knew of; and as for friends, well, a servant in a boarding house naturally don't make many of the sort that's use ful in a crisis.

"What the dickens are we to do?" whispered to the copper. "There's the casual ward," he whis

pered back. "Oh! sink the casual ward," said I disgusted.

"With all my heart," says he. "But what else is there?" "Well, ain't there a refuge or a home

or something somewhere handy?" I "Why, yes," replied he. "There's

one in X-square; but I don't know whether they'll take her in; and if they will, it's hardly the sort of place for such as her. It's more for-you

"Ay, I know," said I, with a sigh. "I might try it, though."

"Yes," says he; "you might, if the young woman has no objection. Anyhow, she can't stop here all night. Come, clear off, you boys."

It was a very quiet street, was Blank street, but a little crowd had collected by this time. While Robert moved them on, I told the girl about the refuge; and though it was easy to see she didn't like the idea of it, she said she'd go; and thanked us both for the trouble we were taking.

"Don't mention it, miss," said I; and Robert, he slipped a shilling into my hand on the sly.

"Get her a decent lodging for to night, if they won't have her," he whispered. "I think you're a chap to be trusted."

"The same to you, my boy; and thank you," said I. "You've got my number: and I'm always to be heard of at Ros-

coe's Yard, Lambeth." "All right," says he. "You'll do the best you can for the poor thing, I'll warrant. Good night."

As everyone who reads the papers knows, there are charities and charities, and that refuge happened to be one of Blank street, Chelsea," down in the the wrong sort. I saw a woman just left-hand corner as correct as any card a bout as waspy as the one in Blank street, who said she was the lady superintendent, and seemed to doubt the truth of every word I spoke. She told me they only admitted cases recommended by a subscriber; and then she actually had the impudence to advise meme, mind you, a London cabby -to be careful, because girls were that artful

Well, this set my back up. I always "No need to think about that till was a hasty sort of chap, and I made up my mind to try no more refuges, though I've no doubt that if I'd only couldn't see a "To Let" about any- known which to take her to there were where; but the windows were very plenty where she'd have been made life and happiness to me and "My Best not regarded as a part of the depart-lirty, and altogether the place looked welcome and well looked after. I didn't

like the idea of just getting her a lodghaps the master's in the city, the missis ing and leaving her to take her chance out shopping, and your fellow-servants either. If she'd no money and no

going back to the cab. I'd told her to sit still till I saw what sort of a place it was. "They say they can't possibly take you in; but if you don't mind night or two."

"You're very good," says she; "but I must owe you a lot of money already,

"Never mind that, miss," I inter-

"Your mother!" she cried.
"Yes, miss," said 1. "If you'll be good enough to trust me that far, I "That's all right, William," says I to think it's the best thing we can do." "Of course I trust you," says she with a little smile. "You've been so kind to me already. But I'm afraid I'll be

> "Not a bit of it," said I; and to avoid more words, I clambered up and drove off down the Chelsea embankment near Vauxhall bridge to Roscoe's, to leave the cab. The yardmen stared when I handed the young woman out and shoul-

dered her box.
"Blessed if Bill Taylor ain't been and got married!" I heard one of them say; and "I'll be back for my second horse about nine," I called out, to prevent the report from spreading among my 1 thought even a yardman mates. would have sense enough to know a chap wouldn't want a second horse on his wedding day.
We lived close to the yard; and my

mother stared harder than the men had done when I came in with the box. That's a queer thing to be left in a cab, Bill," says she.

"'Tain't been left, mother," said I; and then I explained things to her as quickly as I could, for the girl was waiting on the landing—we had two rooms in a block of model dwellings. "You ain't angry, mother?" I asked,

for she didn't speak when I'd finished, only looked at me with a queer light her at last, my girl, and we shan't let her go in a hurry. 'If you care to have her go in a hurry. 'If you care to have of my son. Come in, you poor dear-

come in. You must excuse Bill for leaving you out there. He never did have a grain of sense." She told us her name was Jessie Morris and that she'd been an orphan,

earning her own living ever since she was fourteen-I set her down as twoand-twenty that night, but knocked off a couple of years when I saw her after she'd had a good rest-and a lot more about herself I needn't repeat. I left her as cheerful as a cricket, chatting away to my mother as if she'd known her for years. Mother must have taken pretty quickly to her, too; for, after I brought that second horse back about three in the morning, she put her head out of their room just to whisper to me: "Jessie's fast asleep. I thought you'd like to know. God bless you, my boy, for bringing her to me!"
Well, I don't think there's much more

to be said. Jessie staid on with us for a week or so, and fairly earned her keep by helping mother give the rooms a thorough cleaning; and then mother found her a place with a family at Brixton. We didn't lose sight of her. she'd her evening out she'd come down eral years congress has made annual d have liked her to be. Of course I fell in love with her. No one seeing her homely ways with the old lady could help it; but I didn't speak for nearly a year, partly because I didn't think she'd have me, and partly because I couldn't see my way to providing a comfortable home for the two of

After my Uncle Thomas died, though, we were much better off. He left me a nice little legacy; and I set up a hansom and a couple of horses of my own, that thoroughbred being one of them. Then I'd felt I'd got a decent position for a rainy day; so, one Sunday evening, when I was seeing her home to Brixton, I said: "Jessie, poor mother's getting feeble, don't vou think?"

"Yes, Bill, I do," says Jessie, looking down and blushing as if she guessed what I had in mind.

"She'd be better for a daughter's care, wouldn't she?" I asked hoping acquirements. In the new war dethe hint might be enough.

"Of course she would. It's a pity you haven't a sister," says she, so sharp that I was sure she didn't care for me, and said no more that night. When I got home I must have looked as glum as I felt, for mother would have it there was something the matter, and after a bit she wormed the whole story out of me.

"Oh, you donkey!" says she. "The oung men in my day didn't ask girls o marry them for their mothers' sakes. Tell her straight out you love her, if ever she gives you the chance again,

which is more than you deserve. I took mother's advice, and things came right the next time; but what was said I can't exactly remember, and wouldn't put it down if I could. By the by, that policeman he never made any inquiries about 10,414; but after we'd been married about a year I came across him again. "Hullo, sergeant!" says I, pulling up,

'I think I owe you a shilling." He looked sour at first, thinking I must be chaffing him; but when he recognized me he came up and shook hands quite friendly. "No, no," says he. "That was my share. By the way, what became of that girl?"

"She's married," said I. "Then I hope you got your fare?" says he. "Yes," says I. "Leastway, she made me a present, and only the other day,

"What was it?" he asked. "Twins," says I; and it would have done you good to see that bobby laugh. nowadays that there was no believing He gave me another for the other twin, and offered to stand godfather if we weren't provided. We weren't; and he not only did his duty at the christening, but at a little spread we had afterwards he found a name to my story by calling on the company to drink long



JUSTIN RICE WHITING, M. C.

Represents the Seventh Michigan District in Congress. Has recently announced himself candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in his state. Was born in Bath, N. Y. to 1847; removed to Michigan when a boy; has been mayor of St. Clair and a member of State Senate. Has been a member of Congress four consecutive terms.

BOOKS OF GREAT VALUE. | ment library. Here also are the records

Contents of Government Department Libraries at Washington.

Heterogeneous Collections Which Are Described as Being Almost Priceless-Rare Documents in the Archives of the State Department.

[Special Washington Letter.]

You can have no idea how many books your Uncle Samuel has, unless you can come to this city and see them with your own eyes. I do not now refer to the almost numberless tomes in the congressional library, but to the thousands of volumes in the executive department.

In the department of justice, ordinarily for many years called the attorney general's office, one would naturally expect to find law books covering all points of national, international and interstate law; but you would be surprised to see what an extensive miscellaneous collection is also kept in that department. There are 20,000 law books in the library, which is regarded as second only to the congressional library in its numerical collection of works of legal lore. The creative impulse was given to the law library in the early '50's by Attorney General Cushing. In the settlement of controversies over the California land cases which came into our courts after the acquirement of the Pacific coast territory as a result of the Mexican war the attorne; general was obliged to send an agent to Mexico to purchase a full collection of the law books of that country. That collection formed the nucleus of the present library When I'd time I'd look her up; and when which is constantly growing. For sevto see mother, who wasn't as active as appropriations of \$2,500 for the pur-

chase of new books. The library of the war department is a very heterogeneous aggregation. It originally consisted of the reports of army officers, the annual reports of secretaries of war, the reports of the adjutant general, surgeon general, inspector general, quartermaster general, commissary general, paymaster general and other bureau omcials. Works on the art of war, histories of generals and of great conflicts were added, until during the administration of Gen. Grant, when Gen. Belknap was secretary of war, law books, novels and a chance of putting by something and miscellaneous literature were added. About ten years ago David Fitzgerald was appointed librarian. He entered the arena of chaos and reduced it to order. He catalogued the books, repaired old ones, bought new ones and gave to the work all of the energies of a strong mind well equipped by experience and literary partment building he secured very handsome quarters for his priceless and beloved treasures, and to-day the war department library is truly a thing of beauty and excellence. The clerks of this department are nearly all of them good readers, and they have the use of the library without expense to themselves. Hence the books are in constant circulation, all of them being carefully accounted for by the librarian.

The department of state has a library which is not of general interest, because the books upon its shelves relate mainly to the diplomatic service. These volumes are consulted constantly not only by the officials of the department of state but by the diplomats of foreign countries who reside here. Each book is valuable, and no one of them could be replaced except at a cost of hundreds of dollars. They are printed in every language spoken in the civilized world, and their pages contain facts and precedents in the history of diplomacy. The state department library, owing to the sagacity of Thomas Jefferson, was organized by a resolution of congress in 1789. So you see it is as old as the federal government itself. This congressional act stated that an appropriation was made "in order to provide the secretary of state with such books as were necessary." Ever since that time annual appropriations have been made for this library, and there are now upwards of 55,000 volumes upon its shelves, all of them treating directly or approximately upon international, national and state laws. Inasmuch as the librarian of this department is the custodian of the laws of congress and superintends their publication, and that of all state volumes under his direction which are could not faithfully remember.

of the revolutionary war, and many manuscripts from the pens of Wash ington, Adams, Jefferson, Franklin and Monroe, including an original draft of the celebrated message of President Monroe stating the attitude of this government concerning its relations with other American governments and foreign nations, known to our people and to the world as "the Monroe doctrine."

There are about 12,000 books in the library of the interior department, containing many standard works, but as in the case with all libraries intended for general use, fiction is largely

represented. Under the efficient management of the librarian this collection of books has grown in interest, and each year additions are made which tend to increase its usefulness. The works of the leading novelists are found upon its shelves. This feature of the library has not been developed at the expense of the other departments of literature, for here may be found the writings and speeches of nearly all American statesmen, trans-lations of the classics, poetry, philosophy, books of travel and works relating to American history. There are many books which are valuable, and even rare, and which during the forty years that the library has been in existence have collected by degrees on the shelves. This is a circulating library, and is intended mainly for the use of the clerks, very many of whom are ladies. There are upwards of 200 books taken out each day, so you see it is quite a popular collection. The various bureaus of the interior depart ment have separate libraries of their own, intended for consultation on public matters. The general land office, the pension office, the patent office, the Indian office have books on land laws, pension laws, patent laws and Indian affairs. These great offices are parts of the interior department, but their libraries are specialties, wholly sepa-

rate from the department library. The post office department is gradually getting a library, in spite of the fact that congress has never made an appropriation. Various clerks in this department have, from time to time. contributed books which form the nucleus for a library. Postmaster General Wanamaker repeatedly requested congressional recognition without avail. He, however, set apart three rooms on the top floor of the department building and detailed a clerk to act as librarian; so that the books on hand are now catalogued and the library is gradually assuming such proportions that congress will soon be obliged to recognize it and make adequate appropriations for its main-

tenance. There are similar libraries in the navy, treasury and agricultural de partments, and also in the geological survey, labor bureau and minor executive offices, aggregating in all nearly a quarter of a million volumes. All of these books are accessible to the government employes, so you will understand that the department clerks who have literary appetites do not need to go hungering and thirsting while the manna of letters and the living waters of scholarship are thus within the

reach of all. For official use, the department libraries are exceptionally valuable, be cause they contain past decisions, precedents and historical memories, all properly indexed so as to be ready for ase when official opinions are to be promulgated by heads of bureaus or cabinet ministers. In the treasury department, for example, the volumes of opinions of Comptroller Lawrence are in constant use by the successors of that eminent official, and by the law clerks in the various branches of the financial department. The same may be said to be true concerning the published decisions of commissioners of the general land office, of patents, of Indian affairs, although in a less degree than concerning the important opinions of Lawrence. In other words. when the government, by one of its accredited agents, decides a matter officially, it is important for the successors of that public officer for all time to know what the past decisions and precedents have been, so that there shall be less likelihood of executive officers contradicting or overruling each other. Hence, these official li braries are aptly termed "memories." for they contain and retain facts upon their printed pages which ought never papers, there are tens of thousands of to be forgotten, but which man unaided



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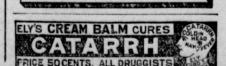


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This, lifted in its sturdy pride: That, sorely bent by storm and sun— Are they not planted side by side. When souls that meet in Him are one?

Oh! paint me not a world wherein Memory shall play no blissful part! Blight out life's curse of woe and sin, But leave the power of heart on heart.

Too strange and cold the faith that spares No mortal tie to souls set free; Love a diviner instinct shares, and feels them close who dwell with Thee —Charlotte M. Packard, in S. S. Times.



CHAPTER V.

It was close upon nine when he set out. I had no idea how long he might be, but I sat stolidly puffing at my pipe and skipping over the pages of Henri Murger's "Vie de Boheme." Ten o'clock passed, and I heard the footsteps of the maids as they pattered off to bed. Eleven and the more stately tread of the landlady passed my door, bound for the same destination. It was close upon twelve before I heard the sharp sound of his latch-key. The instant he entered I saw by his face that he had not been successful. Amusement and chagrin seemed to be struggling for the mastery, until the former suddenly carried the day, and he burst into a hearty laugh.

"I wouldn't have the Scotland Yarders know it for the world," he cried, dropping into his chair; "I have chaffed them so much that they would never have let me hear the end of it. I can afford to laugh, because I know that I will be even with them in the long

run.' "What is it, then?" I asked. "Oh, I don't mind telling a story against myself. That creature had gone a little way when she began to limp and show every sign of being foot-sore. Presently she came to a halt, and hailed a four-wheeler which was passing. I managed to be close enough to her to hear the address, but I need not have been so anxious, for she sang it out loud enough to be heard at the other side of the street. 'Drive to 13 Duncan street, Houndsditch,' she cried. This begins to look genuine, I cried, and having seen her safely inside, I perched my-self behind. That's an art which every detective should be an expert at. Well, away we rattled, and never drew a rein until we reached the street in question. I hopped off before we came to the door, and strolled down the street in an easy, lounging way. I saw the cab pull up. The driver jumped down, and I saw him open the door and stand expectantly. Nothing came out, though. When I reached him he was groping about frantically in the empty cab, and giving vent to the finest assorted collection of oaths that ever I listened to. There was no sign or trace of his passenger, and I fear it be some time before he gets his fare. On inquiring at No. 13 I found that the house belonged to a respecta-

"You don't mean to say," I cried, in amazement, "that that tottering, feeble old woman was able to get out of the cab while it was in motion, without either you or the driver seeing

ble paper-hanger, named Keswick, and

that no one of the name either of Saw-

yer or Dennis had ever been heard of

there."

"Old woman be d-d!" said Sherlock Holmes, sharply. "We were the old women to be so taken in. It must have been a young man, and an active one. too, besides being an incomparable actor. The get-up was inimitable. He saw that he was followed, no doubt, and used this means of giving me the slip. It shows that the man we are after is not as lonely as I imagined he was, but has friends who are ready to risk something for him. Now, doctor, you are looking done-up. Take my advice and turn in.

I was certainly feeling very weary, so I obeyed his injunction. I left Holmes seated in front of the smoldering fire, and long into the watches of the night I heard the low, melancholy wailings of his violin, and knew that he was still pondering over the strange problem which he had set himself to

CHAPTER VI.

TOBIAS GREGSON SHOWS WHAT HE CAN DO. The papers next day were full of the "Brixton mystery," as they termed it. Each had a long account of the affair. and some had leaders upon it in addition. There was some information in them which was new to me. I still retain in my scrap book numerous clippings and extracts bearing upon the case. Here is a condensation of a few of them:

The Daily Telegraph remarked that in the history of crime there had seldom been a tragedy which presented stranger features. The German name of the victim, the absence of all other motive, and the sinister inscription on the wall, all pointed to its perpetration by political refugees and revolutionists. The socialists had many branchse in America, and the deceased had, no doubt, infringed their unwritten laws and been tracked down by them. After alluding airily to the Vehmgericht, aqua tofana, Carbonari, the Marchioness de Brinvilliers, the Darwinian theory, the principles of Malthus and the Ratcliff highway murders, the article concluded by admonishing the government and advocating a closer watch over foreigners

The Standard commented upon the fact that lawiess outrages of the sort usually occurred under a liberal ad- have some whisky and water?" ministration. They arose from the

unsettling of the minds of the masses and the consequent weakening of all authority. The deceased was an American gentleman who had been residing for some weeks in the metropolis. He had stayed at the boarding-house of Mme. Charpentier, in Torquay Terrace, Camberwell. He was accompanied in his travels by his

private secratary, Mr. Joseph Stangerson. The two bade adieu to their landlady upon Tuesday, the 4th inst., and departed to Euston station with the avowed intention of catching the Liverpool express. They were afterward seen together on the platorm. Nothing more is known of them until Mr. Drebber's body was, as recorded, discovered in an empty house in the Brixton road, many miles from Euston. How he came there or how he met his fate are questions which are still involved in mystery. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Stangerson. We are glad to learn that Mr. trade and Mr. Gregson, of Scotland Yard, are both engaged upon the case, and it is confidently anticipated that these well-known officers will speedily

throw light upon the matter.

The Daily News observed that there was no doubt as to the crime being a political one. The despotism and hatred of liberalism which animated the continental governments had had the effect of driving to our shores a number of men who might have made excellent citizens were they not soured by the recollection of all that they had undergone. Among these men there was a stringent code of honor, any infringement of which was punished by death. Every effort should be made to find the secretary, Stangerson, and to ascertain some particulars of the habits of the deceased. A great step had been gained by the discovery of the address of the house at which he had boarded-a result which was entirely due to the acuteness and energy of Mr. Gregson, of Scotland Yard.

Sherlock Holmes and I read these notices over together at breakfast, and they appeared to afford him considerable amusement.

"I told you that whatever happened Lestrade and Gregson would be sure to score.' "That depends on how it turns out."

"Oh, bless you, it doesn't matter in the least. If the man is caught it will be on account of their exertions; if he



"HAVE YOU FOUND IT, WIGGINS?"

escapes it will be in spite of their exertions. It's heads I win and tails you lose. Whatever they do they will have followers. 'Un sot truve toujours un plus sot qui l'admire.' "

"What on earth is this?" I cried, for at this moment there came the pattering of many steps in the hall and on the stairs, accompanied by audible expressions of disgust upon the part of our landlady.

"It's the Baker street division of the detective police force," said my companion gravely; and as he spoke there rushed into the room half a dozen of the dirtiest and most ragged street-Arabs that ever I clapped eyes on.

"'Tention!" cried Holmes, in a sharp tone, and the six dirty little scoundrels stood in a line like so many statuettes. "In future you shall send up Wiggins alone to report, and the rest of you must wait in the street. Have you found it, Wiggins?"

"No, sir, we hain't," said one of the

vouths. "I hardly expected you would. You must keep on until you do. Here are your wages." He handed each of them a shilling. "Now, off you go, and come back with a better report next

He waved his hand, and they scampered away downstairs like so many rats, and we heard their shrill voices next moment in the street.

"There's more work to be got out of one of those little beggars than out of a dozen of the force." Holmes remarked. "The mere sight of an official-looking 'I will tell you all, sir. Do not imagine person seals men's lips. These youngsters, however, go everywhere and hear everything. They are as sharp as needles, too; all they want is organization."

"Is it on this Brixton case that you

are employing them?" I asked. "Yes; there is a point which I wish to ascertain. It is merely a matter of time. Hullo! we are going to hear some news now with a vengeance! Here is Gregson coming down the road with beatitude written upon every feature of his face. Bound for us, I know. Yes, he is stopping. There he

There was a violent peal at the bell, and in a few seconds the fair-haired detective came up the stairs, three steps at a time, and burst into our sitting-room.

"My dear fellow," he cried, wringing Holmes' unresponsive hand, "Congratulate me! I have made the whole thing as clear as day."

A shade of anxiety seemed to me to cross my companion's expressive face. is, however, that in your eyes and in

right track?" he asked. "The right track! Why, sir, we have the man under lock and key."

"And his name is?" "Arthur Charpentier, sub-lieutenant in her majesty's navy," cried Gregson, pompously, rubbing his fat hands and

inflating his chest. Sherlock Holmes gave a sigh of relief and relaxed into a smile. "Take a seat and try one of these

cigars," he said. "We are anxious to know how you managed it. Will you ing you all this, but since my poor there were 18,118 fires during 1891, and

answered. "The tremendous exertions which I have gone through during the last day or two have worn me out. Not so much bodily exertion, you understand, as the strain upon the mind. You will appreciate that, Mr. Sherlock Holmes, for we are both brain work-

Holmes gravely. "Let us hear how you arrived at this most gratifying result.

The detective seated himself in the arm-chair and puffed complacently at his eigar. Then suddenly he slapped his thigh in a paroxysm of amusement.

"The fun of it is," he cried, "that that fool Lestrade, who thinks himself so smart, has gone off upon the wrong track altogether. He is after the secretary, Stangerson, who had no more to do with the crime than the babe unborn. I have no doubt that he has caught him by this time."

The idea tickled Gregson so much that he laughed until he choked.

"And how did you get your clew?" "Ah, I'll tell you all about it. Of course, Dr. Watson, this is strictly between ourselves. The first difficulty which we had to contend with was the finding of this American's antecedents. Some people would have waited until their advertisements were answered, or until parties came forward and volunteered information. That is not Tobias Gregson's way of going to work. You remember the hat beside the dead man?"

"Yes," said Holmes; "by John Underwood & Sons, 129 Camberwell

Gregson looked quite crestfallen. there?" "No."

"Ha!" cried Gregson, in a relieved voice; "you should never neglect a chance, however small it may seem." "To a great mind nothing is little,"

remarked Holmes, sententiously. "Well I went to Underwood and asked him if he had sold a hat of that size and description. He looked over his books and came on it at once. He had sent the hat to a Mr. Drebber, residing at Charpentier's boarding establishment, Torquay terrace. Thus I got at his address.

"Smart-very smart!" murmured Sherlock Holmes.

"I next called upon Mme. Charpentier," continued the detective. "I found her very pale and distressed. Her daughter was in the room, tooan uncommonly fine girl she is, too; she was looking red about the eyes and her lips trembled as I spoke to her. That didn't escape my notice. I began to smell a rat. You know the feeling, Mr. Sherlock Holmes, when you come upon the right scent-a kind of thrill in your nerves. 'Have you heard of the mysterious death of your boarder, Mr. Enoch J. Drebber, of Cleveland? I asked.

"The mother nodded. She didn't seem able to get out a word. The daughter burst into tears. I felt more than ever that these people knew something of the matter.

"'At what o'clock did Mr. Drebber leave your house for the train?' I asked.

"'At eight o'clock,' she said, gulping in her throat to keep down her agitation. 'His secretary, Mr. Stangerson, said that there were two trains-one at 9:15 and one at 11. He was to "'And was that the last which you

saw of him?'

"A terrible change came over the woman's face as I asked the question. Her features turned perfectly livid. It was some seconds before she could get out the single word 'Yes,' and when it did come out it was in a husky, unnatural tone.

"There was silence for a moment, and then the daughter spoke in a calm, clear voice:

"'No good can ever come of falsehood, mother,' she said. 'Let us be frank with this gentleman. We did see Mr. Drebber again.'

"'God forgive you!' cried Mme. Charpentier, throwing up her hands and sinking back in her chair. 'You have murdered your brother.'

"'Arthur would rather that we spoke the truth,' the girl answered "'Von had best tell me all about it

now,' I said. 'Half-confidences are worse than none. Besides, you do not know how much we know of it.'

"'On your head be it, Alice!' cried her mother; and then, turning to me:



"PERHAPS, ALICE, YOU HAD BETTER LEAVE US TOGETHER."

that my agitation on behalf of my son arises from any fear lest he should have had a hand in this terrible affair. He is utterly innocent of it. My dread "Do you mean that you are on the the eyes of others he may appear to be compromised. That, however, is surely impossible. His high character, his profession, his antecedents would all forbid it.'

"'Your best way is to make a clean breast of the facts,' I answered. 'Depend upon it, if your son is innocent he will be none the worse.'

daughter withdrew. 'Now, sir,' she continued, 'I had no intention of tell-"I don't mind if I do," the detective alternative. Having once decided to could be traced to electric currents.

speak, I will tell you all, without omitting any particular.'

'It is your wisest course,' said I: "'Mr. Drebber has been with us nearly three weeks. He and his secretary, Mr. Stangerson, had been traveling on the continent. I noticed a "You do me too much honor," said trunks, showing that that had been their last stopping place. Stangerson was a quiet, reserved man, but his employer, I am sorry to say, was far otherwise. He was coarse in his habits and brutish in his ways. The very night of his arrival he became very much the worse for drink, and, indeed, after twelve o'clock in the day he could hardly ever be said to be sober. His manners toward the maid servants were disgustingly free and familiar. Worst of all, he speedily assumed the same attitude toward my daughter, Alice, and spoke to her more than once in a way which, fortunately, she is too innocent to understand. On one occasion he actually seized her in his arms

> him for his unmanly conduct.' "'But why did you stand all this?" asked. 'I suppose that you can get rid of your boarders when you wish.

and embraced her-an outrage which

caused his own secretary to reproach

"Mrs. Charpentier blushed at my pertinent question. 'Would to God that I had given him notice on the very day he came,' she said. 'But it was a sore temptation. They were paying a pound a day each-fourteen pounds a week, and this is a slack season. I am a widow, and my boy in the navy has cost me much. I grudged to lose the money. I acted for the best. This last was too much, however, and "I had no idea that you noticed I gave him notice to leave on account that," he said. "Have you been of it. That was the reason of his I gave him notice to leave on account going.'

"'My heart grew light when I saw him drive away. My son is on leave just now, but I did not tell him anything of this, for his temper is violent, and he is passionately fond of his sister. When I closed the door behind them a load seemed to be lifted from my mind. Alas! in less than an hour there was a ring at the bell, and I learned that Mr. Drebber had returned. He was much excited, and evidently the worse for drink. He forced his way into the room where I was sitting with my daughter, and made some incoherent remark about having missed the train. He then turned to Alice and, before my very face, proposed to her that she should fly with him. "You are of age," he said, "and there is no law to stop you. I have money enough and to spare.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A SAD CASE. One That Was a Little Too Mixed for the

Lawyer. "Can a man be held responsible for the acts of his agent who has full power of attorney and sign his client's name to documents?" asked a pale young man of the great lawyer.

"I'm afraid so," was the judicial answer. "What's the trouble?"

"Well, I've been abroad for the summer," said the young man, feebly, and left my business in charge of a chuckle-headed idiot, who is dreadfully absent-minded and also deeply in

"Yes," returned the lawyer.

"This man had full power to sign my name when he thought best," continued the worried youth, "and, being anxious to protect my interests, attend- sel, which was filled with boiling water. ed closely to business. Once a day, however, he wrote to his fiancee, and hopper attached to the pipe, and as it easily. The two slats shown at DD with his absent-minded idiocy signed my name to his letters."

The lawyer smiled. "And now the girl wants to sue you for breach of

promise?"
"Not a bit of it," returned the youth. "She's a sensible girl and didn't care for such an absent-minded lover, so she broke the engagement. And now my ex-agent has secured those letters signed with my name, and is going to sue me for alienating the girl's affections: and what I want to know is whether he can collect, having possessed the power of attorney at the time."-Flavel Scott Mines, in N. Y.

HE WAS OBSTINATE.

An Instance of the Frailty of Human It was a hot day-a regular record breaker-when ice was worth its weight in gold and palmleaf fans were at a premium.

As the mercury in the thermometer reached its highest notch, and weary men looked about to see if a stray thunder shower was bound their way, a portly individual entered the hallway of one of the great twelve-story office

buildings.

He was stout and hot, his collar wilted, his face crimson, and as he fanned himself with his hat looked angry enough to storm a beehive. He glanced at the directory in the ballway and muttered: "Eleventh floor." As he turned away a large sign met his eye: "Take the elevator in the

rear of the hall." He gazed at it a moment as a bull regards a red parasol. His eyes flashed and his hue deepened. Then he spoke: "Take the elevator, eh? Who says so? Who owns me? Some people think they can boss the world. Don't

have to take the elevator if I don't want to. Guess I can walk." And he did. He turned about and climbed eleven flights of steep stairs out of sheer obstinacy, simply because an easier way was suggested to him.-

N. Y. Herald. Fire Hazard from Electricity. The subject of fire hazard from electricity is receiving considerable attention just now, both from the electrical engineer and the insurance man. The general public has a mistaken idea as to the danger of fire from electrical cireuits, as all mysterious fires are popularly assigned to this agent. A wellknown statistician has recently comfire departments of eighty-two cities in the United States. In these places

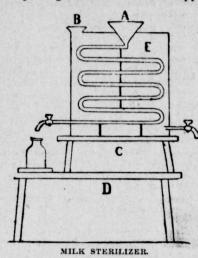
FARM AND GARDEN.

STERILIZING MILK.

Description of an Apparatus Which Cost But Seven Dollars. It is quite possible to sterilize milk in large quantities, but it is not a practical way of doing it, for as soon as the milk is exposed to the air in the act of distributing it into small vessels it would immediately become infected Chicago. again. The manner in which this process is managed is to use a large receptacle, as a sheet-iron, copper or tin closet made to close tightly, in which the bottles of milk are placed, and then heated by steam turned in from a boiler. This receptacle may be of any convenient size to hold a hundred bottles or even seven hundred if required, and its construction is quite simple, as no pressure is needed in the steam. This is simply discharged into the receptacle or chamber from a boiler of any

From our experience in bottling milk, If we were now desiring to sterilize the milk, we would use the closed heater made in the form of a common copper boiler with a tight cover set in an outer one of iron, in which the copper one would fit closely, and a boiler having a steampipe leading into the space of three inches between the two heaters: and putting the milk into the copper

simple kind.



a, Milk: b, Water: c, Table for Heater: d, Work Table: e, Worm, with Tap for Milk-other Tap for Water.

heater would bring it to the proper temperature of 150 degrees, and keep it there for fifteen minutes or so to effect the sterilization of the milk, and then draw off into bottles already heated to the same temperature through a pipe from the copper heater. Then, sealing the bottles immediately, the process would be finished without any special trouble or expense beyond the cost of the little fuel and the time spent. The hot water left from the rocess would be useful in the washing and sterilizing of the dairy vessels The sterilizing process is effective mostly in the continuance of the heat for the time mentioned rather than from the degree of it. With this arrangement of the steam after a few trials the quantity of steam needed to heat so much milk to the right temperature would become known, and when it was turned on would do the work effectively without any watching.

When engaged in this business, and before anything was known of what is now called sterilizing, we used a heater on a folded wet branket as they were filled, and none of them ever cracked. As soon as filled, they were closed and set away in the delivery boxes. The milk thus prepared kept in good condition a whole week, and the cream rose in the bottles very quickly. The diagram shows how the apparatus was made. The cost was, I think, less than \$7. The milk of 15 cows was used with it, and it enabled the work to be done in the evening instead of, as previously, in the morning. The milk in the bottles was left to cool on the table slowly. The heater was occasionally replenished as the water cooled down .- Country Gentleman.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

CANADA forbids the adulteration of

IT is in working the butter that the fine art of butter making comes in. Big horns and a fleshy udder are regarded as bad points in a milch cow. FEED and milk the cows regularly

and don't allow them to suffer for salt. THE yield of milk and its quality are the points to look after in buying a THE butter will come much quicker

the cream is churned at the proper temperature. THERE is not very much difference in the cost of feeding a cow that makes

and be more solid and easier handled if

150 pounds of butter in a year, and one making double as much. THE first matter of importance in starting a dairy is to have good cows. No matter how good the care, a beef

cow will not make a profitable butter cow .-- Farmers' Voice. The Best Food for Milk.

The choice of food for milk varies as the purpose of the milk may. There are some cheap foods that will make fairly sound milk for selling, but are not so good for butter, as the color is not deep enough for the best quality of butter. Such foods are buckwheat bran with wheat middlings, or ground wheat, or oats, or both mixed. Wheat bran is also a good milkmaking feed. For buttermaking there is no single grain food that is better than corn and both ground together. Linseed FLOWERS AND SHRUBS.

HARDY perennial phloxes are find plants for a permanent garden. A BED of hydrangeas on the lawn or

in the background is very pretty. TEA roses are not expensive and a bed of them gives a great deal of pleas-

ure. CHERRIES seem to be the only fruit that will grow to advantage around

CHINESE pinks are biennials of easy growth and their colors the richest imaginable.

Ir your Easter lily bloomed this year throw it away. It will not amount o anything next year. PLANT large trees if you can afford it,

though smaller ones are easier to start into growth after transplanting. A BRIER rose, though not desirable for its flowers, which are single, spreads fragrance all around through its

foliage. PANSIES can be treated as biennials if given a covering of straw in winter. If the seed is sown now they will not

flower till fall. SMALL fruits are not profitable in a small garden. There are any number of vegetables that will give better re-

turns for the amount of room. START a rock-bed if you can. Innumerable varieties of plants can be grown, but the tall nasturtium will give a grand effect with the least of

PLANT a few tuberose bulbs in your garden after danger from frost is past and you will be delighted next fall with their fragrance. Get them from a reliable dealer, as the bulbs flower but once and you are liable to be de-

ceived if you buy cheap ones.

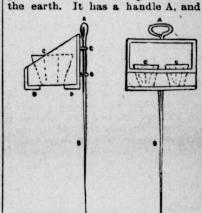
If you can't have a garden try veranda boxes. Make them a foot deep, a foot wide and length to suit. You can grow geraniums, begonias, petunias, nasturtiums, mignonette, lobelia, wandering Jew, German ivy, sweet alyssum, coleus, abutilon, fuchsias, heliotropes, variegated tradescantia, oxalis and so on. Put those that require the sun on the sunny side and you can find plenty that will grow in the shade, if so situated.

BERRY BASKET HOLDER.

A Device Which Is as Simple as ft Is Convenient.

The accompanying illustration shows my device for holding two quart boxes while picking raspberries, which has given me great satisfaction. Everyone who sees it in use praises it, and pickers take to it like a duck to water.

B is a %-inch iron rod drawn to a point so as to be easily inserted into the earth. It has a handle A, and is



made of half-inch lead pipe, made into flattened at E E, where two holes are a coil and fitted into a suitable tin ves- made to screw the rod to the box. The milk was strained into a sort of for the boxes to be taken in and out passed through this it came out at a are better to hold up the boxes than a heat of about 180 degrees, not any too solid bottom. The front of the box is much for the present method of steriliz- cut away so as to facilitate handling ing the milk. The bottles were placed the boxes when full of fruit. The box should be made of light, thin wood, but the back piece should be of hard wood, so that the screws will hold fast. I pay 15 cents each to the blacksmith for the rods. The boxes cost nothing but a little time on a stormy day. These boxes keep the fruit out of the dust and dirt, and save stooping .- F. Harmer, in American Gardening.

AN IDEA IN GRAFTING.

Method by Which There Is a Saving of One Year's Time. Here is an idea in grafting that I

have never seen in print. It is practical and quick, because there is no waiting for something to grow. Saw the tree to be grafted two inches below the surface of the ground; then with a fine saw cut a V shape three inches in depth perpendicularly, tapering to a point at the bottom. Cut the scion at the lower end to correspond with the



A NEW WRINKLE IN GRAFTING.

cut in the stump, being careful to make the bark of the scion match the inner bark of the stump; then pack the soil firmly about the graft and cover the stump level with the surface of the surrounding soil. Scions should be of the ordinary size for cleft grafting. No tying or waxing will be needed. The gain by this method is that one year's time is saved, as we do not have to wait for the growth of new shoots on which to graft.-Rural New Yorker.

Experiment with Fungicides. Mr. B. F. Galloway, of the United

States department of agriculture, made a very decisive experiment with fungicides on the grape. A vineyard which had been abandoned for five years on account of black rot was taken, pruned meal finely ground or mixed with peas and cleaned up and divided into five plats, four of which were sprayed and "'Perhaps, Alice, you had better piled a little pamphlet on this subject, leave us together,' she said, and her in which are shown reports from the it makes an inferior, soft and lightcolored butter. Cottonseed meal is bet- while the plat not treated gave none. ter for buttermaking. The quantity of The Bordeaux mixture gave the best these foods to be given is only to be de- results, but the carbonate of copper daughter has disclosed it I have no of these but 225, or about 1 per cent. | cided upon by a test of the ability of was nearly as good, and was easier to alternative. Having once decided to could be traced to electric currents. | each cow to dispose of them with profit. | The Chase County Courant, W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION the city of Topeka, for the purpose accordingly. of nominating a complete State ticket. The representation at such convention from each county will be the same as it was in 1892.

I would suggest that conventions be called at the earliest convenient date, and if convenient, nominate at such convention an entire county ticket, so that the present of calling traces of the convention on the convention of calling traces of the convention of the that the necessity of calling two conventions may be obviated, and the expense of holding two county conventions will be unnecessary.

W. C. Jones, Chairman.

The Democracy of Kansas, and especially those of the Editorial Fraternity, deeply sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McCown of Emporia, in the death of their bright little three-year old daughter Clarice which sad event took place 10:30 o'clock a. m., Monday, April 30, 1894 from pneumonia Her father was in Washington, wher he was wired of her illness, but got home too late to see his loved one alive, a child who preocity gentleness and beauty had made her loved by all who knew her.

Eugene Hagan, of Topeka, has been mentioned as the probable Democratic candidate for Congress, to succeed Charlie Curtis. We know of no more competent Democrat than Mr Hagan in this the Fourth Congressional Dis trict, nor of one who would reflect more credit on the constituency thereof, as he is a gentleman of culture and a lawyer of marked ability, and it would be very gratifying to us to nail his name to the mast head of the COURANT, as the standard bearer of the Democracy of this Congressional District; because, with him as our candidate, we can go forth to a glorious victory, next November.

The Seventh Annual Convention of the Kansas Christian Endeavor Societies will be held in Topeka, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 24, 25, 26 and 27. It will be attended by between 2,000 and 2,500 delegator. delegates. On fare round trip has been named by the railroads as the rate from all points in Kansas, Kansas City and St Joseph, Mo. Good from May 23 to 29, inclusive. Children under twelve years will be sold file answer in the case. tickets at one-half of this rate. From many places excursion trains will be run, and from others special cars will be attached to regular trains. For information regarding trains and cars. write to the secrtary, L. L. Roby, Topeka. For credential blanks write to Madden Bros to appear in this case overing the times of the sessions, together with subjects and names of speakers.

America is now passing through one of the gravest crises in its history, The air is heavywith suspense and anxiety. Magazines and newspaps are full of stories of the trouble and oftheories as io its cause. Until DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE was issued and moulders of public opinion,—who dare to lay the blam for the existing situation at the door of popular government. Most of us had thought that the question whether the people should govern or be governed was seatled once for all more torial sanctums there are men who even now cherish the same sentiments that awakened tory applause in 1776. Donahoe's Magazine has done a service of inestimable valuue in bravely forcibly a source of danger greater far than any mere economic or political heresy. When Americans cease to trust themselves it is time for a note of alarm. This note is struck in just in the right tone in the leading of DONAHOE'S for May, "Is Popular Government to Fail in America?" This brilliant article is only one of the many features which place DONAHOE's not merely among the leading Magazines but in the front rank among the leaders.

A study of the local papers of any mounted to anything without the aid of the local press, and a paper can defendant.
not live without the advertising patronage of the business men of the business men of the town where it is printed. It pays any man directly to advertise, and the indirect benefit to him by the builing up live papers that appraisement. advertise the town is very great The newspapers of a town are the factors by which a town is judged by outsiders. A look through our columns will show who are the live business men and who are the drones. The man who refuses to advertise his business in his home paper is not only losing business for himself, but is damaging the town in which he lives. It is not necessary to advertise extensively, but every business man in a town should have at least a small works in season and out of season to interest, sale without a ppraisement, advertise and build up the town. The amount of free advertising it Case continued by consent. dose amounts to hundreds of dollars. Take The COURANT, forinstance, it has during the last twelve months done advertising for different societies churches public enterprises, etc.,

ful perusal of the columns of The COURANT will lead the outside world to suppose that not one fifth the business is done here that actually

is. The paper sends out weekly copies to nearly every State in the Union. Ever paper that goes out of the office is read on an average by at least The State Convention, by order of the State Central Committee, will be more requests fo sample copies are assembled on the 3rd of July, in Rep- received. Remember then, that the resentative Hall, at the Capitol, in town is judged by its papers, and act

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 Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Anna Shaw, Rachel L. Childs and Helen L. Kim-

Woman's Suffrage Meeting At the Presbyterian church, Cottonwood

Falls, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 15 and 16, PROGRAM.

Tuesday evening, May 15 at 7:30, Music.

Invocation by Rev Lidzey, Address of Welcome by Dr. McCaskill, Response and address by Mrs. Rachel . Child.

MAY 16, 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

Music. Invocation by Rev. Hofmeister. Address by Miss Helen Kimber, of Par-Song.

2:30 P. M.

Music. Invocation by Rev. Mills, of Strong

Address by Susan B, Anthony. Song. 7:30 P. M.

Invocation. Address by Rey. Anna H. Shaw.

Everyone, regardless of party or person al feeling, is invited to attend. Admis-

Court Proceedings.

Court convened Tuesday, May 1. Abby L. Chadwick vs B. M. Chadwick, leave given for plaintiff to send the stenographer's notes to the stenographer, now residing at St Louis, in order that he may

transcribe the testimony taken in former trial. Books to be returned immediately. Ordered that the receiver insure the property in his name or as receiver, G. R. Williams vs Frederick Pracht and

T J Browning vs Cottonwood Falls Greamery Co. Motion to strike the entry of appearance of the corporation made by Johnson Bros overruled with exceptions. P C Jeffrey vs same. The challenge of

the secretary. He will also be glad ruled with exception, same further moion and ruling as above case. The Eclipse Bicycle Co vs Geo Jernigan, et al. Case settled and dismissed at defendant's cost. Leave given for both

sides to withdraw dispositions. Margaret Weidman ys Geo W. Cosper et al. Judgment for Israel A. Pierce on his cross petition against George W. Cosper and Charles S Cosper for \$3892.50. this month, few were aware that Second lien. Foreclosure and sale with there are men,-American citizens out appraisement, all defendants barred and foreclosed.

Merton Robbins and Nellie Stephenson vs G W Weston, et al, Motion to separ ately state and number the different causes of different causes of detense in the first and second defenses and to strike out than a century ago. But it seems certain parts of the third defense. Over that in educational halls and in ediculed with exceptions. Motion to strike ruled with exceptions. Motion to strike out all that part of first defense beginning with "Hereafter without." Overraled with exceptions. A similar motion to 2d defence, same rnling and exceptions.

Plaintiff given 4 days to reply. Mary E. Cook vs Jessie Cook. Case dismissed without prejudice at cost of kl.aintiff

MyrtleCopeland by Robt Race vs Wnz Copeland. Divorce refused the plainti and divorce granted to the defendant off the grounds of "Gross neglect of duty." Defendant to pay all the costs.

Eliza E Peck and Elliot J Peck executors of the last will and testament of Elliot J. Peck, deceased vs . The Niagara Insurance Co, G K Hagans and others. town shows who the men are who Default of G. K. Hagans and S. F. Jones help build it up. No town erver a- set aside. Five days time given given to file answer. Trial at the option of the

> Kate P. Malcolm vs W M Tomlinson and. Barbara E Tomlinson et al. Default per sonal judgment against the two Tomling sons for \$390.95, foreclosure and sale with

Chas A Kleinfelter vs W Holsinger. Mo tion to suppress the desposition, sustain. ed with exceptions. Leave given plaintiff" to withdraw disposition suppressed. Case by consent continued,

B M Field vs Thomas G Smith, Stella-R Smith. Case continued over the term. for service. The Alliance Trust Co vs Kansas City

Investment Company et al. Trial by Court. Judgment lien for plaintiff on the advertisement. Your home paper lien amoun due \$841.65 with ten per cent G W Shartliff vs J B Bielman, et al-

> G W Shurtliff vs C C Evans and M. Y Evans. Case dismissed at the cost of plaintiff without prejudice.
> G W Shurtliff vs R Gause et al. Case

by consent continued over the term. GW Shurtliff vs Sames W Rank. Case dollars, for which it has never asked dismissed at his own cost without prejunor received one cent. Yet a care-

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Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer both one year fer

ONLY \$2.00.

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NATURAL HISTORY SERIES, brilliantly illustrated, describing the quad-rupeds of North America in a popular way, by W. T. Hornaday, recently Chief Taxider-mist of the U. S. National Museum;

"TOM SAWYER ABROAD," A SERIAL STORY BY MARK TWAIN,

n which the great humorist's famous crea-tions, "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn," visit the eastern hemisphere (in a fly-

AMERICAN AUTHORS.

y Brander Matthews, setting forth in clear by Brander Matthews, setting form in clear and simple form the main biographical facts and the chief literary qualities of famous men in American literature, including Irv-ing, Cooper, Bryant, Bawthorn, Emerson, Lowell, etc;

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When Rudyard Kipling was a boy in India he used to read St. Nicholas, and now he takes his turn at bringing delight to the thousands of young folk who read it to-day. He has written for St. Nicholas a series of remarkable stories of boy and girl life in the jungle and with animals.

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by Dr. Charles Eastman, a full-blooded Sioux Indian, and a graduate of a white man's col-lege (Dartmouth); a description of Indian life,—in camp and on the war-path,—de-scribed from the inside. A novelty in litera-

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

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Are you going to have St. Nicholas in your home in '94? New subscriptions should begin with November. The price of St. Nicholas is \$3.00 a year. Everything in it is illustrated Subscribe through booksellers or newsdealers, or remit to the publishers by check, draft, money-order or express-order. Don't miss the Christmas Number.

The Century Co., 33 E. 17th St. N. Write for the "Miniature St. NICHOLAS,"

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are printed in Natural Photographic Colors, which gives to the Illustrations a softness and marvelous beauty of finish never attained by any other publication.

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On receipt of a 1 lb. Cap Sheaf Soda wrap mer and ten cents, we will mail one number, or 16 wrappers and \$1.60 will secure the com-plete set. Address DELAND & CO., Fairport, N. Y.

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Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

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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 TABULE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizzinesss, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

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They are easy to take, Quick to Act and Save Many Doctor's Bill.

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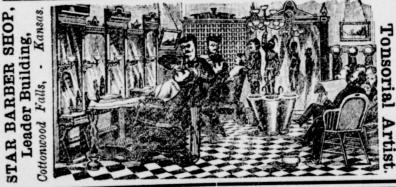
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A Practical Trainer of Thirty Years' Experience),

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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.
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A new department (six to eight pages each month) under the care of Miss Sarah E. Wiltse, the well-known kindergarten authority, will be introduced. This department of our magazine is for the children. No technical instruction will be undertasen; but the children will be given the best of Froebel's beautiful training. The best-known workers and writers in the kindergarten field will help. Well-known authors will write poems and and stories, to be profusely illustrated by favorite artists.

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The Christ Child,
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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.

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Have You a Bird Dog? WOVEN WIRE



I take my meals at HOURS,

MEALS AT ALL HOU AT BAUERLE'S. 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, 1or 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 ag grieved with the assessment made and returned by the assessers can appear and have th errors in the returns corrected. M, K. HARMON, seall

County Clerk.

Notice to Taxpayers.

STATE OF KANSAS, Chase county, ss, Office of the County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls

lannary 10, 1894. Ordered by the Board of County Commisioners of Chase county, Kansas, that assess

ments of said county for the year of 1894 must be adjusted at the regular meeting of the Equaliation 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 pub.

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 notice of the meeting of the said Equalization Board.

| seal | J. F. KIRKER, Chairman | N. E. SIDENER, ATTEST | J. M. MCCASKILL, M. K. HARMON, County Clerk.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW JOSEPH G. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

> THOS. H. GRISHAM. CRISHAM & CREEN. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

Will practice in all State and Federal flice over the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOODFALLS KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Practices in all State and Federa

PHYSICIANS.

al courts

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Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's late office.

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Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three mouths, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



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Cedar Grove. 127 11 01 1 26 12 09 10 13
Clements... 1 40 11 10 1 34 12 21 10 23
Elmdale... 1 56 11 23 1 45 12 37 10 36
Evans..., 2 01 11 27 1 49 12 43 10 40
Strong... 2 11 11 35 1 56 12 55 10 48
Ellinor... 2 23 11 43 2 03 1 15 10 57
Saffordville.. 2 32 11 50 2 07 1 22 11 03
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 C. K. & W. R. R. Mixed

 EAST.
 Pass.
 Ftr.

 Hymer.
 12 10am 6 45pm

 Evans.
 12 31 7 15

 Strong City.
 12 45 7 30
 3 00pm Gladstone Pass. Frt. Bazaar

CARSON'S

New goods have arrived We are now ready for business. We struck the market just in time to pick up some big bargins. You can have them the same way at big bargins

CEO. B.

CARSON.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week. You have twenty different styles of Carpet to choose fro m at Gruwell's. \$25.00 will buy a New Steel Wind Mill of A. M. Clark, the wind mill

It will pay you to examine the Car-pets at Gruwell's before buying else-

Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's. Matfield Green.

FOR SALE.—A good second hand piano, cheap. Apply to Henry Bonewell, at the Eureka House, this city. Gruwell is closing out his Wall \$2.00 Paper. If you should need any, don't office. forget this. It will save you money

Talkington & Son, of Matfield. Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost. Last Sunday afternoon the Christian Scientists held services In Music Hall, and Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. M. A. Carpenter, north of the Courant office. W. A. Morgan was down to Emporia FROM STRONG CITY DERRICK.

Dr. J. M. Hamme was down to Emporia, Monday.

Dick Martin, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. H. S. F. Davis spent

Sunday at Emporia. E. M. Blackshere, of Elmdale, was at Emporia, yesterday. There was a fine rain fell in these

parts Wednesday night. James McNee has been quite sick for more than week past.

Lew Palmer has rented the Mc Henry farm on Sharp's creek. Attorney John Madden, of Emporia, is in attendance at Court.

Nelson Bonewell has returned home from a visit in the East.

Dr. F. Johnson has moved his office into the Madden Bros. building. Robert J. Kelly, of Matfield Green intends to soon go to Oklohoma.

Mattti Bros. shipped two car loads. of cattle to Kansas City, Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. E. Y. Green have returned to their old home in Indiana.

Monus Garth is assisting in the office of Distrect Court Clerk Hayden. Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lincoln, of Matfield Green were at Emporia, yester-

Riley Underwood has returned to Matfield Green, from Mission, Oklahoma The pension of S. P. Clyborn, a

veteran of the Mexican war, has been Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City,

Little Bessie, daughter of O. E.

Bedell, of Strong City, is sick with Born, on Monday, May 7th, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Perry, of this

city, a daughter. T. M. Gruwell has set out a row of

Derrick have our thanks for matter used in this week's COURANT.

Born, at 10:30 o'clock, p. m. on Wednesday, May 9th, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Richards, of this city, a son.

Mrs. M. H. Holsinger and children have returned hhm from their winter's visit in Southern California.

Day services, at Salina, May, 30. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McCullam arrived at their residence near Clements May 7,1894. C. M. Gregery was down to Topeka, it is honorably done. the fore part of the week, attending the funeral of his aunt, Mrs. H. H.

The graduating class of the High

School, this year, consists of Mamie Simmons, Nellie Sanders, Verna Hazel and Herma Hazel, Misses Dottie and Agnes Drum-

mond spent Saturday and Sunday of last week at Arch Miller's, on South Fork, and a very pleasant time was

this issue of the COURANT. Rollie is a fine young man and a good compos-

City, who, for his age, is a good composter, placed us under obligations, this week, for assistance in getting out this paper.

State University. Mrs. E. F. Holmes and Mrs Patten

week.

H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton Creek, has just completed, in his north basture, the largest pond in this county, the dam being twelve feet high, and forty feet wide at the bottom, and three hundred feet long, which will back the water up about a quarter of

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 Brahmas, for sale, at from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 13. Apply at the Courant office.

At the meeting of the German American Lesgue, of Chase county, held at the Central Hotel, last Tuesday afternoon, A. Lehnherr was elected Delegate to the State League, at its meeting in Topeka, with A. F. Fritze as alternate. The County League will meet again, at 8 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, May 19, in Strong City.

In the M. E. Church, Cottonwood Falls, May 19, W. MERCER, Matfield Green, Chase County, Ks. Matfield Green, Chase County, Ks. Thoroughbred Roosters for Matfield Green, Chase County, Ks. Thoroughbred Roosters for SALE—Brahmas, Black Langshans, S. S. Hamburgs and Legherns. Apply at the Courant office.

SALE—Brahmas, Black Langshans, S. S. Hamburgs and Legherns. Apply at the Courant office.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Plals, Kansas, who also does paper has already received copies of above pictures and considers them really "Gems of Art."

Albert Berry was in town yesterday from Council Grove.

M. H. Lewis was a visitor in Emporia the first of the week.

The Santa Fe stock yards here are said to be the finest in the state. County Clerk Harman is again at

his post after a severe tussle with measles. Attorney John Madden came up

tendance at court. Miss Lyda Ryan, of Strong City, Mrs. J. C. Farrington, of Strong will spend the summer with her sister, City, was at Emporia, sesterday.

Mrs. Alf Mason, of this city.—Emporia Gazette.

The county officers to be elected at the next November election are: County attorney, probate judge, clerk tor and but few are as well equipped of the district court, superintendent of in voice and mind, for public speakpublic instruction, representative of the 55th district, and commissioner of located in a section of Iowa 25 years 2d district.

The Santa Fe folks completed their ombination sidewalk and culvert on the east side of Cottonwood avenue. City Marshal Clay informs us that the city authorities will add to this on the south past the Commercial hotel. A ommendable move.

The Kansas board of health has ssued orders to all health officers commanding the vaccination of parties in and get prices on Coffins before going their respective localities. It says the necessity of this important preventive measure cannot be too strongly surged ipon the people at this time.

F. P. Cochran, of Cottonwood Falls, county attorney of Chase county, occupied a chair in the Bulletin office a ever-greens along the sidewalk in few moments last Friday. Mr. Coch-front of his premises. ran bears a striking resemblance to The Reveille and the Strong City Rev. Sam Small. His words of well wishing and advice will become part of a pleasant memory.-Florence Bul-

John E. Gillijan, an old friend of County Treasurer Griffitts and now a resident of Johannsburg, South Africa, is a heavy taxpayer of Chase county, J. C. Davis, of this city, will be the rather of the Day, at the Decoration who owns a fine farm near Saffordsville and other real estate. Uncle Dave attends to Mr. Gillijan's interests here which is sufficient to say that

A. McDonald Post, G. A. R., met in the city Saturday last as per call of The family of S. O. Mann, at Mat. the commander to make arrangements field Green, have left for Kildare, for the proper observance of Decoration Day, and appointed the following tion Day, and appointed the following committee. Matt McDonald, T. II. Born, on Sunday night, May 6, 1894.
to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKnight,
of Strog City, a son, Dr. G. Dary in
T. McDonald, M. C. Newton, with instructions to meet and report at an

Death of J. P. Park.

J. P. Park, who departed this life at Elmdale, Kansas, on Monday the 7th of May, 1894, was one of the noblest of men. He was born in for, May 23, 1894, will be sent to We are under obligations to Rollie Bradford county, Pa., June 9, 1831, Watson for assistance in getting out and would have been 63 years of age next month. He was of Revolution ary stock, his grand father, Thomas B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Park, having served with distinction Green, have many bargains in the in Spalding's [Company of the Penn dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and sylvania line and was severely stone barn on premises, about 120

wounded by a musket ball while in the service of his country in 1779.

J. P. Park came to Kansas in 1870 and settled on Middle Crask in Little Charlie White, of Strong the service of his country in 1779. and settled on Middle Creek in Chase county, Kansas, where he liv-The next and last of the course of ed a happy and pleasant life. He High school library will be delivered by President Geo. T. Fairchild, of the State University. ways brought tears to his eyes. He eases can call at my office, at Safforddid not have a single fault, and if he mation in regard to these cures from will represent the Presbyterian Sunday School, at the Wichita Sunday School convention, and Mr. Chesney, the M. E. Sunday School.

did have one it "leaned to virtue's me, free of charge for such services.

A. M. Conaway, M. D. The School Board at Elinor are asking for bids for their new school house, which is to be a frame building. Plans and specifications can be seen at the County Superintendent's office.

Emporia Gazette reported Mrs.

dren are Sadie Park Grisham, Josie Park, John Park Gardener, George Park, John Park, Fran k Park and Cecil Park. The 1893 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly \$6,000 worthof bears from 13 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe form 15 acres, will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas. dren are Sadie Park Grisham, Josie

Emporia Gazette reported Mrs.
John Whalen, of Strong City, as quite ill, at the home of Mrs. D. H.
McGinley in that Ceity, but Mrs.
Whalen was able to return home this sulted in I is death, and from the first ceived a k ick from a horse which resulted in I is death, and from the first he told his friends that the end was near.

From my place, one-fourth mile south of Matfield Green, Chase county, Kansas, on Thursday, May 3d instant, one Jersey cow, one horn off;

and all is simply irreparable and the

knew an d he will not be forgotten. Thos H. Grisham.

7 'o All and Everybody. Dr. Guayle, President of Baker Universi ty will deliver his famous

" STALWARTISM," in the M. . E. Church, Cottonwood

[Published by Request.]

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 from Emporia, Tuesday, to be in atnames of its greatest statesmen. An-REV. ANNA H. SHAW.

Mrs. Alf Masen, of this city.—Em- she is a graduate of the Boston University, in both medicine and the ology, and for seven years was the regular pastor of one of the largest eastern churches. She is a born ora-

RACHEL L. CHILD

ago, where there was neither church por school, undergoing all the hardships of pioneer life, and is self edu-cated. She is well posted on all questions of the day, possesses rare attain-ments and never fails to capture her audience with her great ability and pleasing address.

HELEN M. KIMBER

s 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 o 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.

The funeral of Karl E. Kuhl, post office clerk, who was shot while at his post of duty, about 6 o clock. Friday afternoon, May 11, by Geo. H. Rose, cause unknown, will take place at 2 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, from the Presbeyterian church. Time and space forbid our giving an account of the affair this week.

THE FARMERS' PROBLEM.

The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus the more necessary that every farmer who expects to prosper in his business, avail himself of all the aid and information obtainable. And there is nothing more useful in this line than a subscription to a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the old reliable Kansas Farmer, a 26 to 20 page farm journal which was established in Kansas in 1863. It ranks above most of the journals of its class, and no enterprising farmer can afford to deprive himself or family of it. Every issue has information worth the price of a year's subscription. It only costs \$1.00 per year. Send at once to Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas, for a free sample copy and supplement of premiums, benefit offers, etc., and call at this office and subscribe for the Chase County Courant and the Kansas Farmer, both papers for one year for only \$2.25.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, May

Mrs. Della M. Davis. Mrs. Carrie Perry Joe Henley. Mrs. Maud Johnson.

Mr. S. E. Leavitt. the Dead Letter of

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

FOR BALE.

A blacksmith shop-stone building,

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF

for drunkenness and opium and to

STRAYED.

The country has lost a good citi-zen, his fi unily a kind father and his loss to his neighbors, family, friends for the recovery of the same.

D. W. Mercer

the present quarter, is now overdue more than a month, and the postmaster don't feel able to pay the rent himself; therefore, he would like for those who have not yet paid their rent to do so at once, as delay is very embarrassing to him.

D. W. Mercer

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 carriage.



\$43.00 \$

WHOLESALE PRICES.

\$23.50



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

Witness my hand and official seal, this 17th

Witness my hand and official seal, this 17th day of April, A. D. 1894. M. K. HARMAN. County Clerk. [SEAL.]

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IN 1894.

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THEY WANT NAMES. 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 every town who are interested in works of art, and to secure them they offer to send free, "Cupid Guides the Boat," a superbly executed water FOR SALE CHEAP.—One bay stud horse, seven years old, sure foal-getter; Cleveland bay; name, Gold Dust 15 hands high, weighs about 1,500 pounds. Cause of sale, boys all gone.

Matfield Green. Chase County, Ks.
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Vice-President of the American Bimetallic League for the State of Illinois.

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TAX REFORM STUDIES.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

[These "Studies" aim to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariff). They agitate a subject connected with nearly every stion, and seek for the best system of tax ation. Land owners especially should be inte-ested, 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.]

A NEW COURTHOUSE.

Who Would Pay Its Cost. Who Would Reap the Benefit. The Right Way to

The present courthouse is certainly inadequate to the needs of the county. The proposition that the county mortgage its "faith and credit" for the next thirty years, is open to thought-

ful criticism. In the first place, the plan is an ingenious one to make the people pay about twice as much as the building will cost. None of the principal will be payable in less than ten years. The interest during that time on \$35,000 at six per cent. would be \$21,000 to say nothing of the next twenty years, during which time, however, it would be growing less.

In the second place, the way our taxes are levied, assessing everything in sight and out of sight, they bear most heavily on workingmen-especially farmers. While this is true, they would get almost no benefit in return. A considerable number of men would be employed in doing the work; some of the farmers most conveniently located would have a little better market during the process of the work. But radical in their day.-ED.) what would these amount to when the whole country is taken into consideration: and what will they amount to when for every dollar thus received, two have to be paid back? There is just one class of men who will receive any permanent benefit-the owners of real estate situated near enough to the new structure to be enhanced in value by it. So then, the question resolves itself into this: Shall the county spend sixty or seventy thousand dollars to increase the value of certain land owned by a few men?

In the third place, it is argued that our valuation will double or treble during the life of the bonds. This is a possibility; the debt would be a certainty; and it is equally certain that other extensive appropriations will be

wanted within that time. Now if taxation was concentrated on real estate (on land values only would be better) the burden would fall most heavily where the greatest benefit is conferred. The aggregate amount of property in the county assessed last year is \$3,000,000, of which nearly two and a half million is real estate. ing this real property as a basis of taxation, the whole cost of the new courthouse could be raised in one year by a special assessment of less than 11/2 per cent, thus saving nearly an equal amount in interest and at the same time drawing a very large part from non-resident speculators, who are the only ones who would reap any lasting benefit, and who so far from helping are a constant hindrance to progress. For instance, take our own township. Excluding all personal property, eight hundred dollars will cover the valuation of the majority of business places. What merchant is there in this town who would not gladly pay ten or twelve dollars and be done with it, when by so doing he can make nonresident speculators pay three, five or ten times as much? What owner of a hundred-dollar lot is there who is trying to save money enough to build him a house, who would not willingly pay a dollar and a half, when he knows that whole blocks held out of market will have to pay at the same rate?

If all improvements as well as per sonal property were exempted, and the cost raised entirely from the bare land, it would be still easier to pay, and would be far more equitable in its working. In that case the burden would be a light one on the people of the county.-Hastings, in Mackinaw Witness, (Rev. G. W. Woods' paper).

A Sickening Picture of Distress Fron Taxation.

"Whatever may lie behind the triple alliance treaty, this much is certain: that in order to maintain his armies upon the footing demanded by the terms of the agreement the king of Italy is extorting the last copper from a populace that has already been squeezed almost beyond endurance. Trade is stagnant. An American philanthropist who tried not long ago to interest a number of Italians and foreigners in a scheme for starting several work to hundreds of starving artisans was assured by the person to whom application was first made that nothing could be done. The rich are unwilling could be done. The rich are unwilling to risk their money in schemes which than lowered. Yours truly, will sooner or later be killed by taxes. Agriculture is suffering indescribable panic. Every article of food that passes the dogana at every town (the customs bureau, as it would be called here) is subjected to an exorbitant tax. The rigor with which the traffic in salt strength of the Farmers' Alliance and is supervised may be inferred from the fact that "a poor man being on the seashore is not allowed to take up more than one pail of sea water to his house in one day lest he should expose the water to the heat of the sun and use the few salt crystals which the evaporated water would leave at the bottom of the pail."

The upper classes, in the main, look on at this barbarity, and dozens of other abuses like it, with complete indifference. They are inert save when their own interests are to be served. and then they insist upon their tenants giving up the last farthing. Their callousness knows no bounds. * * *

The common people and the educated middle class who venture to writhe under the despotism of the nobles and the government are forthwith appre- the first settlers, found it. hended, tried by court-martial under the flimsy pretext of "inciting to hainfamous sentences. Molinari, a young his labor—looking for work, or has it lawyer who ventured to criticise the all on his hands. "Time is money."

Crispi government, has been sentenced to twenty-three years' imprisonment!
The Kingdom of Italy is constitutional.-N. Y. Tribune.

Why Bread Is Dear.

To THE EDITOR:-We now tax the farmer, the miller, the jobber, and when Mr. Baker receives the flour-his raw material-he has to pay, included in the price, the taxes of at least three persons with a profit on the taxes

And when he sells his bread-the finished product-he adds his own tax, with a profit on the tax, to the price of the bread, and then the consumers kick because bread is comparatively dear. Who is to blame? We rob the baker by making him pay the taxes of other people and he gets even by taking it out of the pockets of his customers; that's all.

The remedy lies not in the taxing of grocers and other dealers in bread, but in the abolition of all taxes on bread and its ingredients. All taxes laid on the products of labor make them dearer and harder to get, and the less taxes collected on such products the better for the consumer and the producer. When wheat is "cornered" there is a hue and cry fearful and wonderful to behold, but when the land on which the wheat is grown is monopolized nothing is said about it. Let the bakers cogitate or forever after hold their UNCLE TOM,

(The ubiquitous "Uncle Tom's" "remedy" is pretty radical. Still, that is not a necessarily fatal objection, to an American. We suppose the Declaration of Independence and the secession of South Carolida were thought pretty

To the Liquor League on the Effect of License Taxes.

MANSFIELD, O., 1894. To the Personal Liberty League,

Sioux City, Ia. DEAR SIR:-I am aware that the liquor law of this state and of your state is materially alike save our tax law, known as the "Dow tax," which costs us two hundred and fifty dollars annually. This, I think, is much better than not paying anything; as now, while we have not the protection we should have, our business is legal and we are not troubled at all.

I therefore would advise you to work for the tax by all means, as this would legalize your business and it probably wouldn't cost you as much as it does this way. Besides it would cause a great many to quit selling that couldn't raise the tax, and these as a rule are the people that run their business in such a loose manner that causes all this talk from the better class of the trade, I think by paying a reasonable amount (and I wouldn't kick on \$500) that it will do away with that class of people that you don't like to recognize as connected with the business and will bring our business nearer to that elevation, that we would like to have it.

Yours very res'p't, D. S. KOONTZ. -From the N. Y. Voice.

Taxes and Morality.

Mr. Hall, of the New York Tax Re form Association, delivered a lecture in the M. E. Church at West Haverstraw on the 30th ult. The church was well filled. Mr. Hall showed so plainly that all could understand; how everyone, even children, have to bear a share in the tax burden, and that the share generally equals nearly onetwelfth of their earnings and is paid mostly in the additions to rent and to the price of supplies, which are made the belief that they are dependent upon on account of taxes.

The lecturer exposed the frauds and inequalities which always follow attempts to tax money or capital and urged in the interest of wisdom, morality and fairness, the abolition of all such imposts which hinder industry and drive away capital without benefiting anybody. He showed the evils and serious effects of unjust taxes in encouraging such speculation in land as keeps it out of use and deprives the worker of place and material to work with. He advocated the placing of all taxes on land exclusive of improvements.-Rockland Messenger.

Taxes Create Monopolles BURKE & MCNAMARA, WINES, LIQUORS

AND CIGARS, 103 EAST MAIN ST., AND 111 NORTH BURDICK ST.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., 1894. John Engle, Sioux City-Sir:-* While people differ in regard to the matter I am an advocate of high license while it tends to make a monopoly of the business it has its redeeming features, it limits the number of saloons in a city, it tends to elevate the business from the fact it requires men with more money to engage in the business. Roman factories, and thereby giving It tends to finer fixtures, better location and a better class of men. For fact it makes a bigger business of it. Were the tax here to be changed in any

From the "Voice."

Farmers' Alliance.

The most promising feature for reform in New York state is the growing their earnest study and active interest in matters of political economy, especially taxation.

Sound personal economy is the way of paying out as little as will get what you need.

Sound political economy is the same thing.

Exempting Orphanages and Charities. My mother was left a widow with three little orphaus to care for. Her little country home was taxed. If any orphanage should be exempt from taxation such a one as that ought to be. M. C. P.

Land, in the economic sense, means any natural resource of the earth. The world as the first men, or the country as

IF taxes should be levied on contred between the classes," and clapped sumption or on surplus, what amount into filthy prisons to rot there under should he pay who wastes all he has-

A CALAMITY HOWL.

Harrison's Parroty Palaver on the Beau-

To the republicans of Indiana convention assembled ex-President Harrison said: "Our people became so rich" under the benign operation of republican tariff laws, "labor was so universally employed at good wages, that men ceased to appreciate the danger and the disaster that was involved in an abandonment of protection princi-

Yes, "our people" became rich. The beneficiaries of the protective tariff became rich. They waxed fat, and lubricated the republican machine with their fatness to their own great advantage. But did the people become rich? Did they become rich collectively or in proportion to their numbers faster under the republican system of commercial and industrial restriction and bondage than they did under the democratic system of comparative freedom? The census returns tell a different story. They show the true valuation of all real and personal property in millions of dollars (000,000 omitted) in the years named, the increase per cent., the value of property per capita and the increase per capita, as follows:

True valuation.
1850 ... \$7,138
1860 ... 10,100
1870 ... 30,008
1870 ... 30,008
1880 ... 43,642
1880 ... 43,642
1890 ... 65,037
1890 ... 49,02
1801 ... Value per Increase
capita.
per cap.
\$308
514
66.88
514
66.88
517
780
51.79
11.54
1890 ... 65,037
49.02
1,039
19.42 While it is true that these figures are

not conclusive, it is also true that so far as they are trustworthy they show a vastly greater percentage of increase, both in aggregate wealth and wealth per capita, during the low tariff decade from 1850 to 1860, than in any of the following high tariff decades. If we should make allowance for the exaggeration of wealth in 1870, due to depreciation of the currency, the difference would be still more striking. The increase of wealth per head of population in the average for the three decades of protection was not much, if any, more than one-third as great per cent. as it was during the decade of comparatively free trade.

"Labor was so fully employed at good wages" under protection, says Mr. Harrison. That gentleman is old enough to know that there was comparatively little discontent among working people during the so-called free trade period. He is old enough to know that the strike evil and the tramp disease are almost wholly developments under republican tariff protection.

Without directly referring to the Coxey craze Mr. Harrison strongly encourages it. He lays the industrial depression from which the country is slowly recovering entirely to the prospective reduction of the tariff. He tells the people that they owe their prosperity not to their own intel-ligence, skill and industry, but to government. He tells them that the government is the source of prosperity when it is in the hands of his party and the source of adversity when it is in the hands of another party. He tells them that "the cause of this present disastrous depression" is to be found "in the attempt to wipe out protection legislation and to substitute for it the doctrines of a revenue tariff." Congress, he tells them, is to blame, and in so doing he encourages them to organize their "peace armies" and march on Washington and demand that congress

restore prosperity.

His teaching is calculated still furthe American people and to inculcate government. It is calculated to incite the people to make utterly unreasonable demands and enforce them by violence. And yet he talks glibly about "calm and temperate discussion of great public questions!" This "calm and temperate" ex-pres-

ident would have people believe that the existing depression is altogether due to the prospect of some little relief from tariff burdens and exactions. But he knows perfectly well that no panic ever occurred that was not followed by depression more or less severe and prolonged. He knows that there was neither panic nor depression until near the end of last June, although reduction of the tariff was just as well assured nearly eight months before as it has been at any time since. He knows that the panic originated in fear of a collapse to the silver basis under the operation of an act passed by a republican congress and signed by his own hand. He knows that there was a panie in 1873 which was quite as disastrous as that of 1893, and which was followed by a distressing industrial depression continuing for a period of five long years. He knows that that panic occurred soon after the republicans had won a presidential election by an overwhelming majority, and when there was no possibility of any tariff reduction for at least four years.

And yet, knowing all these things, Mr. Harrison utterly ignores them, and seeks to make people believe that the panic of 1893 and the depression following were wholly due to the attempt to wipe out tariff legislation. The truth of the matter is that the depression, which had its origin in the silver scare brought on by republican legislation. has been made more severe by the beneficiaries of protection from selfish motives, and is now being prolonged and deepened by republican filibusters in the senate who are actuated by like motives. And the "calm and temperate" ex-president sees fit to encourage both in their unpatriotic course. - Chicago

Herald. -It is reassuring to note that many ofth e pension cranks in the country are being brought to book for their offenses. It is a little difficult to reconcile the fact that republican organs deny the existence of pension frauds, yet applaud the punishment of these men who have been doing nothing but a fraudulent business for years.-Detroit Free Press.

-The Indiana republicans patriotically denounce the "hauling down the American flag at Hawaii," despite the fact that the good republican pres-

A CHANGE NEEDED.

Secretary Carlislo Sets Forth the Tariff

Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle has authorized the following statement in reply to an inquiry by an Associated Press reporter as to whether it were true that he had taken part in the conferences which it has been said were being held for the purpose of agreeing upon certain amendments to the pending tariff bill:

"I have had no conference upon this

subject with anybody except the democratic members of the senate committee on finance, and therefore cannot state of my own personal knowledge what has occurred in any other conferences that may have taken place. It is true that an effort is being made to agree upon such changes in the pending bill as will secure for it the united and active support of all the democrats in the senate. The indications now are that this support can and will be secured without making radical changes in the rates of duty or material alterations in the form or structure of the taaiff schedules as they were passed by the house of representatives. In fact, I regard most of the changes now under consideration as quite unimportant, while the remainder are not of such a character as substantially to affect the merits of the bill as a measure for the reformation of the worst features of existing legislation upon this subject. I do not think we ought to permit differences of opinion upon mere matters of detail, or in regard to small increases or reduction of rates in the bill as it now stands, to prevent the redemption of our pledges to the people, and therefore I am in favor of securing, if possible without any surrender of principle, and without abandoning any part of the democratic policy of tariff reform, such mutual concessions upon these points as will consolidate our strength and pass the measure at the earliest possible date. So far as the proposed amendments relate to duties upon important articles of consumption now subject to duty, the rates suggested as the basis for adjustment are all much lower than in the present law, while there are only a few instances in which they are higher than in the bill reported by the senate committee.

"By far the most important single article upon which a change of duty is now proposed is sugar, raw and refined, and it is strenuously contended by persons interested in the production of this article that the specific rates already in the bill as reported by the senate committee are higher than the ad valorem rates which it is now proposed to insert. Whether this is correct or not depends on the price of sugar in the foreign markets from time to time, and therefore it is not possible to make an exactly accurate statement upon the subject; but I am satisfied that the difference, if any, between the specific rates heretofore proposed and the ad valorem rate now under consideration is so small as to be of no material consequence either way. At any rate, I think that differences of opinion upon this question, which have always been troublesome and vexatious, should not be allowed to defeat the passage of the tariff bill, and I believe this is the opinion of all intelligent and sincere advocates of revenue

"The repeal of the McKinley act and the substitution of a more just and the country, and the people have a in favor of a reduction of tariff taxation will make such reasonable concessions to each other's views as will certainly accomplish these results. If the country is to wait for tariff reform until a measure is devised which is entirely acceptable in all its parts to every senator and representative whose vote is necessary to pass it our promises will never be kept."

MR. HARRISON'S ERROR. The Natural Result of Taxing Labor to

Benefit Capital. Ex-President Harrison in a public reference to the Coxey army says: "I believe that if the republican policies of administration had not been threatened we should not have witnessed this sad, almost appalling manifestation.' It is by such utterances as this that the ex-president makes it almost impossible for intelligent men to preserve that respect for him that his position in life

entitles him to. Ever since the McKinley bill became effective the industrial distress throughout the country has been increasing. Nearly two years ago the discontent incident to it took the form of riot and murder at Pittsburgh, Pa., and, though the strikers were subdued by military force and workingmen in other sections were restrained by fear of similar treatment, the condition proceeded from bad to worse, until it finally disclosed to Coxey the method which the ex-president deprecates in such solemn terms.

But the change of policies of administration from republican to democratic is not responsible for it. It is the natural and logical result of taxing poor and patient people to the extent of hundreds of millions annually that the favored few in the sugar trust, the steel combine and the organizations of aggregated capital might multiply their millions and continue to contro elections by bribery and corruption .-Kansas City Times.

-The meanness of the tactics by which Mr. Reed won his vindication in the quorum-counting business should not escape attention. He filibustered persistently over petty affairs and deliberately stopped the course of the house, with no great public issue at stake, for merely selfish reasons largely personal to himself. He and his party have not gained in the respect of the people by such a course. But the democrats, unable to maintain a quorum with a great majority to draw fromhow contemptible they appear!-Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).

--- The Pennsylvania riots are the direct results of McKinleyism. Tariff ident, who "disavowed" the action of his minister in raising it, was present in the convention.—N. Y. Post.

direct results of lifetime latting is the importation of cheap labor always produce such results.—N. Y. World.

SENATOR HILL'S IDEAS.

They Are Exceedingly Crude Upon the Subject of Taxation.

A writer signing himself "Ex-Republican" writes an inquiry to the Chicago Herald in which he criticises Senator Hill's utterances in the United States senate, and after quoting the following parapragh from Mr. Hill's speech proceeds to comment upon it:

"The poor man who owns no real estate or personal property pays nothing directly towards the state, county or municipal taxation, nothing toward the free schools which his children attend, nothing toward the maintenance of the highways over which he travels, nothing toward the expenses of the courts where his rights are vindicated lic hospitals, jails or almshouses, and nothing for the church at which he tablished religion; and if it were not local. for custom house taxation upon consumption, he would not pay a farthing toward the support of the government which protects him and under which he enjoys the blessings and privileges of a free and independent citizen.'

The idea that the non-property class pay no taxes for local government and that they should therefore be taxed indirectly by a tariff to even things up a little is probably original with Hill. It seems incredible, however, that a man who was governor of the greatest state in the union and is now one of its representatives in the United States senate should thus exhibit his ignorance on a simple economic question. The same law by which tariff duties are shifted from imported to consumer transfers nearly all municipal or state taxes to final users and consumers. Does Senator Hill believe that a Chicago assessor's levy, for instance, on a wholesale or retail stock of merchandise is really borne by the wholesaler or retailer? Is not such a tax a charge upon the last purchaser of the goods because included in the price he pays for them? A tenant, whether he owns any taxable property or not, contributes indirectly to the support of local government when he pays the rent. Boarders, in the same manner, help to swell the public treasury every time they square their board bill, and even the wayfarer cannot evade giving his quota to the same fund, unless he refuses to pay his

hotel account. In fine, no person, be he rich or poor, who works for a living and uses or consumes wealth in any form, can escape paying taxes. The atrocious thing about the whole business is, that not only tariff duties, but nearly every tax levied by local assessors follow the subjects axed and fall with impoverishing and crushing weight upon con-sumers as such. Under this system the poor and non-property class are, in proportion to their ability, the largest contributors to the support of municipal, state and federal government. In the final accounting property owners pay taxes only in the measure that they are users and consumers of the subjects of taxation. In so far as their tax bills exceed that amount they are mere collectors of public money-middlemen between the real payers and the common treasury.

Since he joined the republican party Hill naturally holds that the rich now pay more than their share of taxes; that property owners maintain government for the benefit of the poor unequitable measure in its place are of fortunate devils who pay board and ther to undermine the self-reliance of vital importance to the prosperity of rent. That is the essence of plutoc-It is a lie and a superstition right to expect that all who are really | which has long ago found firm lodgment in the party of tariff thieves. That is where David B. Hill has betaken himself and must hereafter re main.

AMERICAN IDEAS.

Mr. Hill's Estimate of Them Are About on with His Views on Taxatio D. B. Hill inveighs against the income tax as a thing "of foreign origin," "imported into this country and injected into this bill." He heaps invective upon the state department because it "has made a collection of income tax laws-every hideous octopus that is sucking the life blood out of the people of Europe to support war navies and war armies-and fetches them over for model examples to this tand of liberty, this continent of industrial peace. Fit models! Fine examples!

After thus expressing his abhorrence of the income tax because it is "foreign," he proceeds to his defense of McKinleyism upon the assumpton that a protective tariff is peculiarly an American institution, if not an American idea and invention. "Our fathers," the American political demi-gods. in their superhuman wisdom gave us protectionism. "They virtually dissolved that old world institution, the standing army of tithe-takers. They eschewed direct taxes to punish thrift and penalize prosperity. They derived the revenues of the federal government from taxes levied at the seaboard upon things of foreign origin brought for N. Y. Herald. things of foreign origin brought for consumption here."

That the income tax is of foreign origin need not be denied. But it is not true that protectionism is of American origin, though it has been carried to extremes in this "land of liberty." It was invented in Europe and employed to rob the masses for the enrichment of the classes long before the first English colonists landed on American pauper labor" is an act of patriotism. soil. It was applied in England for the benefit of the specially favored landlord class. It was not intended for the good of tenant farmers or farm labor- our own street. In the last century ers, nor yet to raise revenue, but for the farmers of Middlesex, the county the good of landlords only.

From England we imported this system which Mr. Hill assumes to be American, and which he lauds as something vastly superior to direct taxa-A system which in England was chiefly for the aggrandizement of land | their vegetables, fruit and grain; that monopolists, who had been made mo- if the roads were improved, the farmnopolists by government partiality, ers of other countries would be able to commands Mr. Hill's unqualified admirbring their produce to the London ation. To the mind of the New York markets, which would be very dispolitician it seems to be a pe- astrous to the "industry" of Middleculiarly American idea - an idea sex. This looks very foolish on the peculiarly in harmony with Amer- face of it, and yet in principle it is the ican institutions-to hand over doctrine of American protectionists tothe taxing power to favored classes. To day.—M. M. Trumbull, in the Freq his mind it seems peculiarly fitting in a Trade Struggle in England.

land which makes a boast of liberty and which professes to abhor class distinctions and class favoritism to clothe certain classes with the power to tax other classes and to back them up in the exercise of that power with the

whole force of the government.

And yet D. B. Hill proudly smites his breast and cries: "I am an American! I am a democrat!" There are two articles in his taxing creed. One is that taxes laid on men in proportion to the size of their families and the quantities of things they must needs consume if they are to live are infinitely better than taxes laid on men in proportion to their possessions and their ability to pay. The other article is that it is both right and wise to sinand his wrongs redressed, nothing for gle out certain classes by act of congress lighted streets, police protection, pub- and arm them with power to collect from the masses tribute equal to twice theamount of taxes collected for all worships, because here we have no es- public purposes, national, state and

That is D. B. Hill's Americanism! That is his democracy! It is also William McKinley's Amer-

icanism. It is William McKinley's republicanism.-Chicago Herald.

THE PEOPLE DISGUSTED.

It Is Not Tariff Reform but Delay in Bring-ing It About That Has Caused Dissatis-faction.

The Tribune professes to find in the recent elections "the answer of the people to the democratic tariff." The voters, it adds, "wants the tariff bill killed and tariff agitation stopped." Perhaps the Tribune really believes this, and perhaps it is only beating the party tomtom. Either way it perverts

a perfectly plain lesson. The voters are disgusted not because a tariff bill is proposed, but because it has not been passed. They never rendered a clearer or more emphatic verdict than they rendered in 1890 and 1892 in favor of tariff reform. This verdict was rendered after ample discussion, and was reiterated after a second campaign in which it was practically the sole issue. It was not a transient sentiment due to temporary causes. It was rendered during a business calm after a long period of unusual prosperity. The rational judgment of the people was appealed to, and they decided in favor of tariff reform.

Had their decision been made operative at once-had Mr. Cleveland, as the World urged, called congress together early in 1893 in order to make it operative-the "revulsion of feeling" of which the Tribune speaks would never have occurred. The disgust that manifested itself in the elections is with the delay and with the shifty and dishonest politicians who are trifling with the people's mandate for reform. A fortnight of honest, vigorous and straightforward action by congress, of a kind that would make tariff reform vital, would change the whole situa-

The Tribune should not deceive itself or its readers. The tariff bill will be passed. Business will adjust itself to the new conditions. A period of trade activity and great prosperity is sure to follow. The conservative sentiment of the country will align itself with the existing order. In 1896, if the republicans are fatuous enough to make an issue of the revival of McKinleyism, the verdict of 1892 will be repeated and emphasized. -N. Y. World.

FREE SHIPS.

A Reform Needed in Our Ocean Carrying Trade. The interviews published in the Herald on the Fithian bill show that a deep and abiding interest has been awakened in the effort to restore the American ocean carrying trade.

Mr. Osborne Howes, a well known Boston shipping merchant who has been engaged in foreign trade, thinks that this bill would, if passed, prove the first step toward the rebuilding of our comercial marine. He points out the exceptionally great aptitude of Americans for maritime enterprise. adding:

"Whenever the opportunity has been given to us we have shown ourselves to be not only the peers but the superiors of our English rivals in all that pertains to nautical matters.

"Ours is the only nation that has shown this ability, and yet, although this is an inborn gift, for the last thirty years our government has persistently prevented its development by obstructve laws, acting in this way as if it intended to extirpate the maritime aptitude from the constitution of our peo-

Experience has fully shown the futility of the vari us "protective" nostrums for reviving our over-sea commerce. It is time, therefore, to try some other plan. For it is certain that under free trade we could do no worse than we have done under "protection." and with the former there is every reason to believe we would soon do much better. For this most desirable end let all who value the nation's prosperity

Protection is Commercial Barbarism.

Every nation must pass through

commercial barbarism to commercial civilization, from protection to free trade. The desire to get rich at the expense of others is well nigh universal. It is easy to persuade most people that to "protect" their own artisans from the competition of 'foreign This admitted, it is easily narrowed down to our own state, our own county, our own city, our own village or even in which London is situated, petitioned parliament against improving the abominable roads of England. They frankly claimed that so long as the roads were bad they had a monopoly of the London markets for the sale of bring their produce to the London



PATRICK WALSH.

Appointed United States Senator from Georgia by Governor Northen to serve out the unexpfred term of the late Senator Colquitt. Is a native of Ireland, and about 55 years old. Came to America when a boy and learned the printing trade. Is now the owner and editor of the Augusta

DOLABELLE'S LETTER.

The Present Is the Era of the Tailor-Made Girl.

To Be Strictly Au Fait You Must Have at Least One Gown Made by a Representative of the Stronger Sex -Some Sample Styles.

[Special New York Letter.] The nineteenth century will be responsible for many reproductions of falling in rounded folds from the cenfashion, but it has originated one ter of the back, and flaring gracefully which will probably remain in favor from the belt to the feet. Broad shoulfor many years and be a power in the ders and narrow hips with quite a cirrevival of fashions for generations to cumference around the feet, were come. I allude to the tailor-made characteristics of these new gowns. woman, who is really a product of the period, the dress being one of her The tailor-made suit goes to the presser characteristics. I believe it was the the moment a crease is visible, and the princess of Wales who invented the girls who wear them wait in their distyle, but women wore gowns made by | vided skirts until they are returned to men in the time of Henry VIII., when the dressing-room in their first immacgrumbled over a payment made to John Malt, tailor to Anne Boleyn. The tailor-made gowns of that period, however, bore not the slightest resemblance to those of to-day, as I have quite respectably clad. The eladies, assured myself from prints of the time. You all know the dressmakers with fencing bouts, physical culture, are away up in art now, as they take their leading designs from the portraits painted by the old masters, and when you see them, note book in hand, at some of our very select art galleries, or in the Metropolitan museum. They also study the stage for the same effects, and the revival of an old play which brings out the fine dress of the Shakespearean age or Colley Cibber's time draws out the leading dressmaker and produces a delightful cos-tume—the result of a successful blending of the new and the old.

renewal of interest in the tailor-made the waistcoat composed of dull moire gown, but I have seen so many com- is very fetching with a gay cravat. pleted costumes and orders for suits within a week that I have decided to give a complete detailed account of the new garments, which include yachting and sporting suits of the same style, but rather more festive in make-up and coloring. The actual tailor-made suit is quiet and super elegant. There are lighter than the goods, inserted in no sashes, or ribbon cravats with flying slits made for the purpose. The skirt ends, or lace flourishes of any sort. is trimmed on the edge correspond-There is nothing to catch on to a wom- ingly. The very stylish waistcoat is an's parasol or a man's coat button as you glide past. It is-to use nautical language-trim and taut. It fits close,



CALLING COSTUME.

but with no strained effect. A long found except among southern women, softening of the severity attendant on who are noted for their small round masculine attire. waists. A flat waist is now an object purpose of a shirt of mail.

the necessity of the smart woman. was sent home to one of our Gotham That adjective is rather overworked, but belles, and it had no aigrette, but the it comprises the whole vocabulary of lady did not discover the lack until personal elegance.

much latitude of choice, as they incheviots or covert coating of new Eng- | that's how.

fish goods. I have just seen two styles that were most dissimilar. One was a white broadcloth suit, with vest of white moire, and walking hat of white Panama straw, trimmed with moire ribbon and cock's feathers, also white. This was first to be worn at a church wedding at high noon. The other was a string-colored covert-coating suit with waistcoat, lapels, collar and cuffs of black moire, awfully swell. The style was a shortened coat flaring stiffly, and the skirt cut to perfection And there was not a crease visible. that capricious many-wived monarch ulate smoothness. By the way, the tailor-made woman usually patronizes the reform underwear in black silk, and is ready in an emergency to take quite respectably clad. The e ladies, gymnastics and other athletic sports. In regard to color, there is no fash-

ion in color this season; it is altogether you can easily mistake them for artists a matter of individual taste. The great idea in clothes is originality. Women no longer flock together in green, or plum, or any uniform of color. The fashionable woman is not a stereotyped edition of her sister. But there are golors to be preferred by types of women. There is the navy-blue, intermixed with mauve, which is worn with a vest of the mauve tone. Fancy black weaves are made up with waistcoats of some brighter color, in moire I have already hinted that there is a silk. Altogether, an all-black costume, The yachting, or outing, costume is

collar-which is sailor in the backwith blue ribbon a shade or tone strapped across with the ribbon. The hat is a boating shape, in yellow straw, with a band of blue velvet and motherof-pearl buckle.

The skirt is the new-draped skirt of the spring style. It is very popular with ladies who desire the effect of drapery without its inconvenience. The lining on the left side is faced up for some distance with either silk or velvet, or a darker cloth of the same kind as that used for the dress, and a narrow band of it extends around the skirt, giving the effect of an underskirt. The box-plait is arranged loosely at the side. A six-inch facing of stiffening should be fitted between the material and the lining so that they will stand out well.

Perhaps I should add to the remarks in color the information that very delicate shades in suitings will be made up by the ladies' tailors in jackets and skirts, with a round cape for en outside wrap.

The conventional cut is the coat and skirt with strapped seams and the silk blouse. But the jacket buttoned from the shoulder with a short basque is equally fashionable.
The loose fronted tailor-made jacket is also popular. Coats are several inches shorter, a comproslim waist, the lines unbroken by belt mise between the jacket and the threeor buckle, gives the figure that stylish quarter length. Now there is a deplainness which is the acme of the mand for a ladies' shirt-bosom maker. dressmaking art. And here is a new The stiff shirt bosom does not set well feature. The waist must be absolutely and is too pronounced. An ideal shirt round. Nearly all women's waists are naturally oval or elliptical, but the perfectly round waist is not often jewelry. There should be a little

Hats for the tailor-made women must of abhorrence, and the new corset is be severely plain; either a dented summade with steels of compression at the mer felt, with band, buckle and sides that will answer the penitential aigrette, or a boating shape in the new walking-hat of straw. Aigrettes A smart tailor-made gown is then are the rage. I heard of one hat that the next morning, which was Sunday. The materials for these gowns give At church she appeared radiant with a lovely aigrette of ceru and black. clude every kind of cloth, in black, How did she get it? Why, she utilized light, dark and white broadcloth, her husband's new shaving-brush-DOLABELLE.

Tattered Tommy-Your cousin, mum, Mrs. Smart, mum, at the other end of the town, said as how, if I would apply to you, mum, you would be sure to give me a good meal, mum. Mrs. Easy-And why didn't Mrs.

Smart give you the good meal? Tattered Tominy-She said as how, mum, that you was so much quicker than she to recognize true worth, mum. -Judge.

One of Those "Handy Men." Mrs. Dibbs (on a call)-Goodness! Has a cyclone struck your parlor? Everything upset and that beautiful alabaster vase smashed to pieces! Mrs. Squibbs-Oh, you know, Mr. Squibbs is a handy man about the house. He just thought he'd econo-

mize by doing a little mending him-

self.—Chicago Record. An Encouraging Sign.
Farmer Meadow-How is your son

doing in the city? Farmer Harrow-He hasn't said much about his business, but he writes me that he's got lots of friends there. Farmer Meadow-That's encouragin'. That shows that he ain't had to borrow money yet. -N. Y. Weekly.

-There is only one real failure in life possible, and that is not to be true to the best one knows.

THE GENERAL MARKETS

THE GENERAL MA	RKE	TS	
KANSAS CITY, May 7.			
CATTLE-Best beeves			
Stockers	2 00	@ 3	85
Native cows	2 20	@ 3	
HOGS-Good to choice heavy	4 0)	64 5	
		0	54
No. 2 hard	51	0	511/4
CORN-No. 2 miked	351/	0	35%
No. 2 hard CORN-No. 2 miked OATS-No. 2 mixed RYE-No. 2	345	40	35
RYE-No. 2 FLOUR-Patent, per sack	48	0	49
FLOUR-Patent, per sack	1 40	W I	90
Fancy	1 30	@ 2	00
HAY-Choice timothy	8 50		
Fancy prairie	7 03		
BRAN		30	62
BUTTER-Choice creamery	2)	0	24
CHEESE-Fullcream	10 8	8	11
EGGS-Choice	8	0	81/2
POTATOES	5)	0	70
ST LOUIS.			
CATTLE-Native and shipping		@ 4	
Texans	2 50	@ 3	
HOGS-Heavy		@ 5	
SHEEP-Fair to choice	3 0)	(4	
FLOUR-Choice	2 00	@ 2	50
WHEAT-No. 2 red	54	0	541/2
CORN-No. 2 mix d	373	8988	37/2
OATS-No. 2 mixed	33.	0	39 1/2
RYE-No. 2	50	(0)	5014
BUTTER-Creamery LARD-Western steam	17	(0)	19
LARD-Western steam	12 95	@ 7	
- Catal	15 95	@13	00
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE-Common to prime	3 0)		
HOGS-Packing and shipping.	4 00		
SHEEP-Fair to choice	2 50 3 20		
WHEAT-No. 2 red			
CORN-No. 2 red.	579	420	373/
OATS -No. 2	34	9996	8414
RYE	50	0	5014
BUTTER-Creamery	14	0	21
LARD	7 30	@ 7	35
PORK	12 13		
NEW YORK.		3.4	
CATTLE-Native steers	4 00	@ 4	50
HOGS-Good to choice	5 01		
FLOUR-Good to choice	2 50		
WHEAT-No. 2 red		400	
CORN-No. 2	43	(4)	
OATS-Western mixed	41	0	42
BUTTER-Creamery	17	@	22
PORK Mess.	13 50	@14	150
		_	

There is one custom in one of the best English schools for girls that it would be well to adopt in all our private schools and collages. It is the custom of constantly having a different girl student as a guest or companion at dinner. With the liberal education gained in adapting herself to so great a variety of her own sex, a girl should by the time she finishes her course become quite an adept at dinner-table talk, and strangers would have no terror of her. She would learn how to find pleasure even in that notion of hospitality that Lowell said was so much favored by Bostonians, "A dinner with people you never saw before and never wish to see again."-N. Y.

Not to Be Trifled With.

Servant-Mr. Greatman is at home gentlemen. I am to show you up. Mr. Tim McDoolan (one of the rising politicians of the ward)-Ye are, hey By Jarge, if that's his game we'll take a hand! We can show him up a thunderin' sight worse'n you can show us

[Exeunt, slamming the door.]-Chicago Tribune.

How's This!

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

A CYNIC remarks that it generally puzzles a horse to know what a woman is driving at.

Be On Time to Catch That Boat Or train, or you'll be left. Moreover, if you're sick on the way to your destination you'll be "left" if you haven't Hostetter's Stomach Bitters along with you. That protective agent relieves you promptly if you are troubled with "travelers' sickness." Take it along. Cramps, colic, disorder of the bowels, malaria, rheumatism, dyspepsia are all remedied by it. It is a good traveling companion.

When a man is asked to foot a bill, how can he be blamed for "kicking?"

A copper cent passes for more than a counterfeit dollar.—Ram's Horn.

EVERY man must buy experience, and the first fees are heavy.—Bulwer.

THE leaving trees announce the coming summer.—Lowell Courier.

CADDY-"Say, Bronson, I have an idea." Bronson-"You'd better get it insured" For who knows most, him loss of time

most grieves.-Dante A GOOSE farm has been started in Michigan. It will be managed by a Michigander.

When undecided what to do don't do it.-Ram's Horn.



The subject of the above portrait is the Rev. Chas. Prosser, a much beloved and most devout minister of the gospel at Mount Carmel, Northumberland Co., Pa. Mr. Prosser's usefulness, was, for a long time, greatly impaired by a distressing, obstinate disease. How his malady was finally conquered we will let him tell in his own language. He says: "I was a great sufferer from dyspepsia, and I had suffered so long that I was a wreck; life was rendered undesirable and it seemed death was near; but I came in contact with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Pleasant Pellets.' I took twelve bottles of 'Discovery,' and several bottles of the 'Pellets,' and followed the hygenic advice of Dr. Pierce, and I am happy to say it was indeed a cure, for life is worth living now."

For dyspepsia, or indigestion, "liver complaint," or torpid liver, biliousness, constipation, chronic diarrhea and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery effects perfect cures when all other medicines fail. It has a specific tonic effect upon the lining membranes of the stomach and bowels. As an invigorating, restorative tonic it gives strength to the whole system and builds up solid flesh to the healthy standard, when reduced by "wasting diseases."

Mr. J. F. Hudson, a prominent lawyer of Whitcherville, Sebastian Co., Ark., writes: "Having suffered severely, for a long time, from a torpid liver, indigestion, constipation, nervousness and general debility, and finding no relief in my efforts to regain my health, I was induced to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Fellets.' Under this treatment, I improved every much and in a few months was able to attend to my professional duties."

Yours truly,

up both solid flesh and strength after grip, pneumonia, fevers and other prostrating diseases, "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal. It does not make fat people more corpulent, but builds up solid, whotesome flesh.

flesh.

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, have fullness or bloating after eating, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, frequent headaches, "floating specks" before eyes, nervous prostration and drowsiness after meals?

If you have any cousiderable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from torpid liver, associated with dyspepsia, or indigestion. The more complicated your disease the greater the number of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it.

Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it.

Nervousness, sleeplessness, nervous prostration, nervous debility, and kindred disturbances are generally due to impoverished blood. The nervous system suffers for want of pure, rich blood to nourish and sustain it. Purify, enrich and vitalize the blood by taking "Golden Medical Discovery" and all these nervous troubles vanish.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is far better for this purpose than the much advertised nervines and other compounds, so loudly recommended for nervous prostration, as they "put the nervous prostration, as they "put the nervous system as does the "Discovery," thus giving permanent benefit and a radical cure.

tion, nervousness and general debility, and finding no relief in my efforts to regain my health, I was induced to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets.' Under this treatment, I improved very much and in a few months was able to attend to my professional duties."

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How was able to attend to my professional duties. A Book (136 pages) treating of the foregoing diseases and pointing out successful means of home cure, also containing vast numbers of testimonials, (with phototypo portraits of writers), references and other valuable information, will be sent on receipt of six cents, to pay postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

EDITH—"I thought you and Mabel were fast friends." Nellie—"We used to be." "And you are not now?" "No." "What was his name?"—N. Y. Weekly.

THERE isn't gold enough in the world to make a discontented man rich.—Ram's Horn.

When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

"TALL oaks from little acorns grow," if the acorns are not worm eaten.—Ram's Horn.

In 1850 "Brown's Bronchial Troches" were introduced, as a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis. Price, 25 cts.

Never judge a woman's cooking by the cake she takes to a church social.—Texas

HALE'S Honey of Horehound and Tar re-lieves whooping cough. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. "I suffer from a paradox," said the poet.
"My well-done poems are very rare."—Harper's Bazar.

No matter how low a fashionable dress may be cut it always comes high.—Dallas News.

MRS. POPLEIGH—"Henry, are you crazy? Take that mask off. You are frightening baby so bad he'll not go near you." Mr. Popleigh (complacently)—"That's why I put it on."—Puck.

Mr. Blunt—"My dear count, you remind me of a watermelon." Count—"In vat way?" Mr. Blunt—"Although you are very seedy, you are admitted into our best families without question."—Texas Siftings.

A Useful Shortcoming.—"Is it true tax's De Jinks is so very narrow-minded?" "Narrow-minded? Why, he's narrow-minded enough to be able to think in a Harlem flat!"—Hallo.

He—"I wonder how it was first discovered that fish was a brain food?" She—"Probably by the wonderful stories that men tell who go fishing."—Ram's Horn.

As they are using electricity for cooking, the day may not be far distant when the young housewife shall be able to cook some electric light biscuit.—Yonkers Statesman.

WAITER at the Village Club—"There's a lady outside who says that her husband promised to be home early to-night." All (rising)—"Excuse me a moment."

Never attempt to compliment a man when e knows he has made a failure.—Ram's

BE sure that a friend is in a robust condition before you ask about his health.—Ram's Horn.

ST. JAGOBS OIL IS THE KING-GURE OVER ALL.

IT HAS NO EQUAL, NO SUPERIOR. ALONE THE BEST.

What Women Know



◆ABOUT ◆

Rubbing, Scouring, Cleaning, Scrubbing,

is no doubt great; but what they all should know, is that the time of it, the tire of it, and the cost of it, can all be greatly reduced by

Clairette Soap.

MARE THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis.

CUT THIS OUT AND GET

PIGTURES OF STIRRING BATTLE SGENES! . . . GRAND GAVALRY CHARGES! AND PORTRAITS OF THE LEADING GENERALS ON BOTH SIDES.

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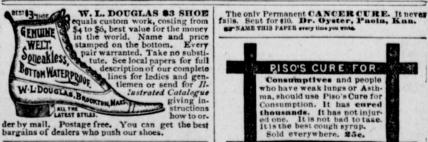
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SAPOLIO

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

ANDIAN AFFAIRS.

A Senate Committee Report on the Indian Territory.

WHITES TO ONE INDIAN.

The Whites, However, Have No Rights to Citizenship—The Judicial System of the Territory Faulty-A Better System Must Be Substituted.

WASHINGTON, May 8 .- Senator Teller, from the committee of the five civlized tribes of Indians, yesterday presented the report of that committee giving the result of that committee's ecent investigation of affairs in the Indian territory. The report shows an anamolous condition of society and indicates that many abuses have grown up which it is necessary should be cor-

The report gives the Indian population of the territory as 50,055, while the white population which, when the last census was taken, was 109,393, is now estimated to be between 250,000 and 300,000. In some of the agricultural sections there are ten whites to one Indian, and there are several large towns composed wholly of white These whites have no right to citizenship, cannot betheir children to the common schools, and cannot go into the local courts outside of the Cherokee nation. They cannot even organize municipal governments, lay out streets or provide for police protection. The report takes up all these questions, and declares that a remedy must be provided.

Referring to the fact that treaties made with the Indians by the government of the United States had provided against the intrusion of whites, the report says: "It must be assumed that the Indians themselves have determined to abandon the policy of exclusiveness and to freely admit white people within the Indian territory, for it cannot be possible that they can intend to demand the removal of the white people either by the government of the United States or their own. They must have realized that when their policy of maintaining an Indian community isolated from the whites was abandoned for a time it was abandoned forever. We did not hear from any Indian the suggestion that the white people there should be re-

The committee finds the judicial system of the territory especially faulty. Parties charged with the smallest misdemeanors are often taken over 200 miles for trial. The same is true in civil suits, however small the sum involved. The federal court in the territory is, they "absolutely the only court of final jurisdiction administering justice in matters, large and small, in a territory as large as the state of Indiana, for a people numbering now at least 200,000 and rapidly increasing. Consequently the dockets of the court are so overburdened with business that the prompt discussion of business is impossible."

The committee makes the astonish. ing statement that the expense of maintaining this court and of prosecuting crime in this territory is about one-seventh of the judicial expenditure of the United States because of these

The report also refers to the fact that the children of the white and black population are deprived of the advantages of the common schools, and say that while the parents of the children may have gone to the territory with the knowledge of this condition, the people of the United States cannot afford to close their eyes to the wrong to the children, and declares that the matter of allowing the children of so large a population to grow up in ignorance is one of national concern.

The question of the occupancy of the land is treated at length. The committee finds that the original theory of the government that the Indians were to own the land in common, all having equal interest in it, has been wiolated and that a few enterprising citizens of the tribe, frequently not Indians, but citizens by inter-marriage, have become the practical owners of best and greatest part of the lands. Instances, they say, come to their notice of men having as high as 100 white tenants, and in one case reported, a white man, though an Indian citizen by marriage, had 400 holdings, amounting to 20,000 acres. In the most progressive portion of the tribe the committee found that about 100 persons had appropriated half of the

Nothing, they say, will do but the abandonment of the present system. It southern section of Osage county were cannot be modified or reformed, but a visited by a terrible storm last night. better system must be substituted. A waterspout broke, flooding the coun-That this will be difficult to do, the try and ruining crops. committee freely admits, but because It is a difficult task is no reason why congress should not at the earliest possible moment address itself to the circumference that killed cattle and question.

A Grave Charge.

MILWAUKEE, May 8. - Department Commander Watrous, of the Wisconsin G. A. R., yesterday gave out a statement to the effect that funds which have annually been sent to Virginia to be used in decorating the graves of union soldiers buried on southern battlefields have not all been used for the purpose intended. The matter is one that will interest Grand Army men in every part of the country and will cause quite a stir. Commander Watrous intimates that a large portion of the money received by the Richmond post has been used to build a memorial hall in the city of Richmond.

School Elections in Colorado. DENVER, Col., May 8 .- The school elections throughout the state yesterday were devoid of special interest save in district No. 1, in this city, where a strong A. P. A. fight was made. The result was an overwhelming victory for the A. P. A., their candidates receiving majorities of about 1,800 in a total vote

9

SEVERELY REBUKED.

The Congressional Committee Reports or the Injunction of Judge Jenkins.

WASHINGTON, May 5. - Representative Boatner, of Louisiana, chairman of the special committee of the judiciary committee of the house of representatives, appointed to investigate the Northern Pacific decision of Judge Jenkins, to-day submitted in behalf of the majority of the investigating committee a report to the full judiciary committee.

After reciting the circumstances leading up to the granting of the two orders of injunction by Judge Jenkins, the report declares that, notwithstanding the suggestion by the employes that they desired to confer, the orders were obtained without waiting the results of a conference or being in possession of any definite information of the intention of the employes with respect to the schedules upon which they solicited a conference. The original order, received December 19, reduced existing wages and enjoined and prohibited those who were to receive them, if they remained in the service of the company, from quitting the service with or without notice so as to cripple the company or injure the operations of the road. The second order, granted December 23, was to insure to the company the compulsory services of the operatives then in its employ. The report continues:

"Your committee has no hesitation in declaring that the orders rendered were a gross abuse of the power of the court; were supported by neither reason nor authority; were beyond the jurisdiction of the judge, and were, therefore, void. The second or supplementary writ was more reprehensible than the first because the judge was advised, before he rendered it, of the exact objects and purposes sought to be accomplished. There was no suggestion in either of these letters of any fear from illegal acts, but the fear from the suspension of traffic of an attending damage to the road and inconvenience to the public were the sole reasons for the action which the judge took.

"Your committee also finds that no measures looking to a strike had been inaugurated nor does any seem to have been in contemplation, nor does it appear that any of the persons named or referred to in the writs of injunction have remained in the service of the company against their will."

The report discusses the rulings of Judges Taft and Ricks in the Toledo cases and holds that these did not declare strikes unlawful in themselves, but should violence be done the employer by those who had combined against him, or if others who would supply the service which the strikers had abandoned should be prevented from doing so by violence, intimidation, threats or other unlawful means, these acts were not only unlawful, but in most instances would constitute violations of the criminal laws and be punishable as such. The report continues:

"The conclusion, therefore, of the judge, that the employes of the Northern Pacific Railroad company might be forced by him by writs of injunction to protect that company from loss and the public from inconvenience by remaining in its service at a rate of wages to which they had not given their assent, is one in which we cannot concur and which in our judgment is supported by none of the decisions which he cites.

"Your committee find nothing in the and Allegheny. More Money; Less testimony nor see any corrupt intention on the part of the judge to render these orders. It is altogether possible that he is sincere in the conviction that he properly exercised the equity jurisdiction of his court in preventing loss and damages which would have resulted from a lawful strike against the Northern Pacific Railway Co. This view of the case prevents us from recommending any proceedings looking to his impeachment, but in order that there may be no further excuse for the rendition of any such orders or decrees, and that the courts of equity of the United States may not be deceived as to the extent of their powers in enforcing contracts for personal services by legal process, we recommend the enactment of a statute which will prevent them from doing so."

The report discusses the present sys tem of appointing receivers for railroad companies and declares that it is dangerous and should be changed. It also holds that the powers asserted by federal judges to punish for contempt are dangerous and should be limited by

UNPARALLELED ICESTORM. Lyon and Osage Countles Visited by Waterspout.

READING, Kan., May 5 .- The central portion of Lyon county and the

The devastation of the water was increased by an unparalleled icestorm. Ice formed as it fell twelve inches in ruined the crops. . In this town every window pane was shattered, and the same destruction is reported from

Olivet, east of here in Osage county. It is impossible to even estimate the amount of damage done, but meager reports have been received to the effect that many persons have been injured by the torrents of ice and water and falling buildings.

A still later report confirms the re port that several persons were seriously injured at Olivet.

Three Persons Drowned.

KEOKUK, Ia., May 5.—Last night a young man and two ladies met death by drowning in the Mississippi. They were Richard Thompson, aged 28; Miss Carrie McKibben, aged 26, and Miss Hannah Peters, aged 20. They went skiff-riding in the afternoon, visiting the home of Miss McKibben's sister 3 miles down the river. They left there and started to row up to the city. About 1 o'clock a steamboatman at the levee heard a man scream. He put out in a boat, and shortly afterward found the skiff which the three had used upside down in the stream.

ON THE STAND.

The Trial of Coxey and His Lieutenants at Washington.

THE LEADER GIVES HIS TESTIMONY

Members of Congress Bear Witness That the Police Had Driven People Over the Grass in Their Charge.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The trial of the commonweal leaders, which has dragged along in the police court for three days, will be concluded to-day. Coxey's explanation of his plans for redeeming the government was the principal feature of yesterday's proceedings, apart from the speeches by the lawyers. It is appar-ent the case is being tested on the broad grounds of justification for Coxey's movement, for the assistant district attorney, in his opening address, called Browne a crank and did not hesitate to insinuate that Coxey was a knave, while the opposing lawyers endeavored to make the trial appear a persecution by the plutocrats of the people, and appealed to animosity

against Wall street. Young Attorney Hyman, who defends Browne and Jones, made the opening statement for the defense. There was no denial or defense for what the commonwealers had done. Defense consisted in the lawfulness of their actions.

After two witnesses had been called to prove that Coxev had not walked on the grass, Coxey himself walked into the witness stand. He gave his residence as Massillon, O.

"What is your business?" was asked. "I have a stone quarry, manufacture sand for steel works and run a stock farm. I am now engaged in lobbying for the unemployed people."

"What is the object of your visit to Washington?" "To petition congress to pass two

laws to give work to the unemployed on public improvements." The men who came with him did so, Mr. Coxey said, "upon the principle that they might as well be with me as anywhere. They were out of work, their families were destitute at home.

"Did you obey the laws of the state?" "Not a chicken feather can be traced to our camp. We knew that the success of the movement depended upon our behavior. Men were warned not to beg or drink." In repeating his conversation with the chief of police at Washington Coxey said that it was his purpose to keep within the laws. He told Maj. Moore that the army might break up and enter the capi ol grounds as American citizens and the chief said there would be no objection to that. "He said he must not carry the banner into the grounds because it was against the law," the general continued. "I said there was one banner from Pittsburgh. given by laboring men that I had promised to plant there if my life was spared, and I would like to carry that. However, the banner was packed into the wagons with the others, or I gave Marshal Browne orders to pack them.' Here Mr. Lipscomb exhibited the banner. It was of white satin with

Misery; Good Roads; No Interest or "My object in going to the capitol," said Mr. Coxey, "was to present to congress my two bills, the good roads bill and the non-interest-bearing bond bill, and to address the congress of the United States and the American people on them. I demanded the protection of the police, who seemed to be

sent to congress the petition from labor organizations in favor of the bills.' Judge Miller would not permit the introduction as evidence the speech Mr. Coxey intended to make, or the protest he issued, saying they had nothing to do with the trial. Mr. Coxey told the story of the march to Washington without any embellish-

Col. Bright's right-hand bower, to pre-

ments. Concerning the flags of peace carried by the army, Coxey said they had been provided for the men in order to bring nto notice the two bills which were designed to bring peace on earth, good will toward men. The organization itself was a minor affair, merely an emblem of the bills. He did not know that Browne had the banner when he started for the capitol steps, and he did not consider the avenue leading to the

steps as a part of the grounds. Next came to the stand Representative Bland, of Missouri. After some wrangling over objections to questions. Judge Miller refused to permit the congressman to tell how the police had

clubbed the citizens. Representative Pence argued that the defense wanted to show that all the trouble was caused by the police, and said they had a dozen members of congress to testify to that effect. Finally the members of congress were allowed to tell that the police had driven women and children and men over the grass

in their charge. The defense closed its case and Mr. Lipscomb asked Judge Miller to charge the jury that the act of 1885 was not intended to restrict the right of citizens to peacefully assemble and petition congress, and also that the banner carried was displayed and designed to bring the organization to notice

AVOIDABLE FARM EXPENSES.

Ir costs money to neglect repairing the fences while the ground is soft. Ir costs money to have a poor fence around pastures, for the cattle to break through.

It costs money to allow the manure to lie under the eaves and fertilize the roadside or nearest stream.

quired, to keep cattle and horses together loose in the same yard. IT costs money to let the cows be come poor during the winter, and

take all summer to recover condition.

Ir costs money, in the extra feed re-

KELLY AND COXEY.

The Former Improvises a Navy at Des at Washington.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 7.-The eighth day of Kelly's stay in Des Moines saw preparations for their final leave taking under good headway. Early yes-terday morning lumber began to be delivered at a point below the confluence of the Des Moines and Moon rivers. At 10 o'clock a detail of 300 men, mostly mechanics of more or less experience, picked out of the army, left the camp under the leadership of Gen. Kelly, marched three abreast to the place where the lumber had been delivered, and began the work on flat boats. On the way they sang "Marching Through Georgia," and while crossing the river struck up "There's One More River to Cross." They set to work with great eagerness, and before noon at least twenty-five boats were in process of building, and about fifty were nearly completed before night. Kelly explained that it was the first chance his men have had to work, and he was very proud of the impression they made in this role.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the first boat was completed, pitched and launched. Three cheers were given for the first evidence of the Kelly navy. After plying around for a short time, Kelly and the two women who joined the army at Omaha got into the bow with four of his men, and amid great cheering began the journey down the river to test its ability to float the navy. The trial trip was pronounced in theory every way perfect.

THE COXEY TRIAL. WASHINGTON, May 7.-Representative Pence made a motion on Saturday to have the case against Coxey dismissed on the ground of insuffic ent evidence. Judge Miller held that there was proof tending to substantiate the charges and declined to grant the motion. Thereupon Mr. Hudson asked for adjournment until to-day, that the lawyers might consult regarding the defense, and court adjourned.

W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE.

He Commences His Campaign at Lexington, Ky.—The Women Issue a Card Against His Renomination.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 6.—When Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge arrived here from Washington last evening fully 500 men were at the depot, house was jammed at 2 o'clock when Breckinridge appeared on the stage. His speech was mainly devoted to a review of his career in congress. The concluding portion of it was devoted to the scandal and opposition to his renomination on moral grounds. He denounced and defied those assailing him in the newspapers and said that the future would vindicate his devoted friends and confound those who now sought to destroy his usefulness. Answering the charge of hypocrisy in taking a leading part in religious and moral movements while living a double life, he said that he was all this time making atonement for a secret sin which he dared not confess and doing everything in his power to keep others from following in his footsteps.

The women of Lexington issued the following last night:

To the Voters of the Democratic Party: The women of Lexington and of the Ashland district protest against the renomination of W. green letters and read: "Pittsburgh C. P. Breckinridge for congress. As you are the voters we trust that you will refuse to return him as your represensative. By doing so you will best subserve the peace and progress of human society, which from every quarter calls for this right and holy action.

THE WOMEN OF LEXINGTON.

SAVED FROM MAD STRIKERS. Officers and Troops Beat Finlanders in a

Race For a Life.

DULUTH, Minn., May 6.—Finnish strikers had been at Virginia all yesterday conducting themselves peaceably except for angry talk. In the afternoon part of them went to Mountain Iron, but Sheriff Sahrvy thought this was a bait to attract his attention from Virginia so that the strikers could again force out the men working there, so he kept his forces at Virginia. Last night Marshal Free had an encounter at Mountain Iron and claims that in self-defense he was obliged to shoot

his assailant. The receipt of this news at Virginia enraged the mob and they started for Mountain Iron to lynch Free. Ten minutes afterward a train left with the sheriff and militia, but the mob had three miles to go and the train seventeen with a rough track. The train beat the mob by ten minutes and arrived here at midnight with Free

A Double Affliction.

BERLIN, May 7.—Advices have the government of Volhynia, Russia, that show nearly the whole village has been destroyed by fire. Five thousand persons encamped in the fields about the burning town, each family standing guard over the property they had hastily removed. While thus encamped a cyclone broke over the place, breaking up the rescued property and sweeping by far the greater portion of it away.

Presidential Nominations. WASHINGTON, May 7. - The President sent the following nominations to the senate Saturday: Senrea Hazleton, of Vermont, to be envoy ex

traordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Venezuela. To be consul of the United States—George Keenan, of Wisconsin, at Bremen; Colin C. Manning, of South Carolina, at Faval, Azores; Edward J. Prickett, of Illinois, at Kehl.

Signor Crispi Hissed. MILAN, May 7.-The exhibition of arts, wines and sports was opened here by King Humbert, accompanied by Queen Margurita, Prime Minister Crispi and other members of the cabinet, the duke of Abruzzia and the duke of Aosta. Signor Crispi was hissed by a crowd of socialists who had gathered at a point where the procession passed. This insult caused great indignation among the other people present who drowned the hisses in cheers. Finally the socialists were obliged to retire, in consequence of the threatening aspect of the supporters of Finally the socialists were the prime minister.

CONGRESSIONAL

The Proceedings of the Week Briefly

Given.

In the senate on the 50th Senator Turple created a sensation by an attack on Senator Aldrich over amendments to the Wilson taris bill, his remarks being extremely personal. After he got through there was a hush upon the chamber and all eyes were turned on the Rhode Island senator, who said slowly and deliberately that the senator from Indiana spoke for no one but himself, and under other circum stances he did not believe Mr. Turple would have made the speech he had made. Senator Quay then took the floor and resumed his speech on the tariff.... The senate bill for the construction of a bridge over the Niobrara river. Nebraska, was passed in the house, as was also the army appropriation bill. WHEN the senate met on the 1st the death of

Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan, was an-nounced and the body immediately adjourned. This made the third death that had occurred in the senate within five weeks, an occurrence unprecedented in the history of congress....
The death of Senator Stockbridge also oceasioned a short session of the house. While Mr. Dingley was attempting to call up a joint resolution in regard to expenditures in the de-partments the news came that Coxey's army was marching down the avenue and the house was soon deserted. Finally the death of Senator Stockbridge was announced and a commit-tee appointed to attend the funeral when the

THE day in the senate on the 2d was exceedingly dull, most of the afternoon being taken up by Senator Squire, of Washington, who spoke against the tariff bill. Mr. Hoar tried to pass the anti-lottery bill but failed, and the bill went over.... Representative Johnson (O.), created something of a stir in the house by asking for a committee to investigate the beating of citizens by the police during the Coxey attempt to enter the capitol. After some sharp words, the speaker said the resolution did not present any question of privilege. It was finally withdrawn. The bill to improve the methods of accounting in the treasury was passed and appropriation bills were considered until adjournment.

AFTER the transaction of unimportant business and a brief executive session on the 3d, the senate resumed debate on the tariff bill, but the proceedings were devoid of interest.... The house was engaged nearly the whole ses-

sion in considering the river and harbor bill in committee of the whole and adjourned at 5:30. THERE was only a short session of the senate on the 4th and the time was consumed by Senator Quay, who gave another installment of his speech against the tariff bill The remainder of the day was spent in executive session ... Soon after the house met it went into commit-tee of the whole for further considering the river and harbor bill and continued in session until the bill was completed and finally passed. Private pension bills were considered at the

evening session. THE senate on the 5th passed the bill to remit the penalties on the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and then went into executive session and when the doors were opened adjourned. The business transacted by the house important.

COYOTE FARMING IN KANSAS. led by his son, Desha. The opera The Offer of Bounties for Scalps Results in

Establishing a New Industry For years the western prairies have been fruitful in the production of that fleet-footed nuisance, the coyote. Surpassed in speed only by the antelope and particularly fast greyhounds, it is practically secure from harm. In order to keep down their rapidly increasing numbers, the Kansas legislature authorized in 1880 the offering by counties of a bounty for wolf scalps. Nearly every county in the state seized the opportunity and gave, in order to protect flocks and chicken yards, a reward of three to four dollars per scalp. The result has been astonishing. Men have discovered that it paid better to hunt wolves than to raise crops, and several frontier counties have paid from three to four thousand dollars a year in bounties, the total in the state reaching sixty thousand dollars, with no appreciable diminution in the coyote

This fact puzzled the commissioners of several counties until it was discovered that farmers were making a business of raising wolves for the of the delegates, who were present bounty to be secured by means of wire fence enclosures with ample burrowing grounds, the creatures increase with marvelous rapidity. The growth of a family of kittens can alone be compared to them. For feed, the cheapest of meat is sufficient, and as nothing is required but the scalp in order to draw a bounty, the carcasses of the killed wolves are used for sustenance for those not ready for market. The best sheep that the prairie farmer can raise can scarcely be sold for more than two dollars. To produce several litters of wolves a year, each member of which is worth from three to four dollars exclusive of skin and carcass, is, it is seen, remunerative.

These wolf raisers also supplement their home supply by constant hunting on the plains. Parties are formed which surround creek valleys and ravines, "beating the brush" with as much skill as the trained retainer, and capturing, dead or alive, dozens of the lank, gray creatures. The former go to swell the cash account of the hunters and deplete that of the county treasury, while the latter are added to the supply on the wolf farm.

Probably the most remunerative hunting is that by means of half-mile wires introduced by a New England sportsman this winter on the prairies reached here from Stephani, a town in of western Kansas. Hitching a team to each end of a half-mile strand of wire, it is dragged over the curling buffalograss, with a row of sportsmen, their guns ready for instant use, scattered behind it in a long row. The covotes, rabbits, foxes and prairie dogs, crouching low in their fancied security. are aroused from their hiding places and go scurrying here and there ahead of the remorseless wire. When the cavalcade has made a half-day's progress the wire is swung around and an other course taken homeward, Parties have in this way killed as many as a thousand jack rabbits in a single day and sent them to the charitable societies of western cities. The harvest of coyotes has also been large, and the bounties received have made good re-turn for the day's amusement.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

> A Matter of Doubt. Kind Lady-I see a little girl and her little brother crying over there. Do

> you know what is the matter? Small Miss-The little girl is cryin because some bad boys tied a tin can to a poor dog's tail. I don't know what the little boy is cryin' for. Mebby 'cause he didn't get there in time to see it .- Good News

> -He-"Well, I never put through a more stupid evening than the one at Mrs. Long's." She-"Which of you stories did she ask you to read?"-Inter Ocean.

TARIFF CAUCUS.

Democratic Senators Trying to Get To-

WASHINGTON, May 4.—By a vote of 37 to 1, six of the forty-four democrats being absent, the democratic senators in caucus yesterday adopted a resolution agreeing to suport the tariff bill of the finance committee, including the compromise amendments that have been agreed upon by the many conferences of democratic senators during the past two weeks. The resolution was presented by Senator Gorman, of Maryland, the chairman of the caucus, discussed at some length, and as the session lasted from a few minutes after 4 o'clock until nearly 7 o'clock. The six absentees were Mills, Murphy, Lindsay, Irby, Butler and Gibson. It was claimed they were all accounted for and assurances were given that they would support the tariff bill.

In presenting the resolution and stating the object of the caucus, Senator Gorman made a conciliatory speech. He said it was necessary to make concessions in order to secure the united support of the party and he further asserted that it would need a democratic majority to pass the bill. He stated that propositions had been made on all sides, and it was believed the measure with the proposed amendments would now meet the support which was absolutely necessary to pass a democratic tariff bill.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, the member of the finance committee who has taken the most active part in the preparation of the amendments known as the compromise bill, made a speech in which he explained at length the proposed amendments, and told why they were necessary. He did not discuss or read all of them, but selected the most important and those affecting the greatest interests.

Senator McPherson spoke in support of the resolution and dwelt at some length upon the concessions which northern and eastern democrats had been obliged to make and what they had to give up in order to meet the demands of the south and west. He claimed that the concessions that were talked of by the other senators were not wholly on one side. Senators Palmer and Vilas made long and vigorous speeches urging party harmony and the necessity of early action.

Great interest centered in the speech of Senator Smith, of New Jersey, and his remarks were received with a great deal of satisfaction, for, while he said he was not satisfied with the bill, and was unalterably opposed to the income tax, he was ready to support the measure with the amendments which had been agreed upon, although he claimed that what were called concessions by the southern and western men were but small compared with the concessions which eastern senators made in supporting the bill with the income tax

provision. Senator Hill, of New York, was not placated. He spoke only a short time. but it was long enough for him to convince the caucus that his vote would not be for the bill if the income tax remained in it.

SOCIAL SCIENCE FEDERATION. Officers Elected at the Convention Held in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 4.-The convention of the Social Science Federation continued its sessions yesterday with unbated enthusiasm on the part even greater numbers than on Wednesday. All Souls' church was altogether inadequate to accommodate all who wished to be present, many ladies going away because they simply could not find a seat anywhere, every pew being filled, and the very aisles being crowded with camp chairs.

The new officers are: President, Mrs. James Scammon, of Kansas City; vice presidents, Mrs. Jennie M. Kellogg, of Emporia, Kan.; Mrs. L. E. Fuller, of Quenemo, Kan.; Mrs. S. G. Bigelow, of Paola, Kan.; Mrs. M. R. Winch, of Kansas City; Mrs. C. H. Haines, of Fort Scott; Mrs. Kate M. Kent, of Burlington; Miss Julia Walsh, of Ottawa; Mrs. Mary L. Parsons, of Kingman, Kan.; Mrs. Mary T. Gray, of Kansas City, Kan., and Mrs. George Beach, of Olathe; recording secretary, Mrs. Florence Hopkins, of Leavenworth; treasurer, Mrs. Henrietta Stoddan, of Paola; auditor, Mrs. Noble Prentis, of Kansas City. The position of corresponding secretary is to be filled by appointment of the president at her convenience.

The convention adjourned without

KILLED BY FOUL AIR. Two Men and a Woman Lose Their Lives

PLEASANT HILL, Mo., May 4.-Two sons and a daughter-in-law of Sam Gammon, who lives about twelve miles northwest of this city, were killed yesterday afternoon by damps while cleaning out an old well. The older of the two sons went down in the well and became asphyxiated by foul air and the younger brother went to his rescue and was stricken by the same fate. The wife of the younger man was so excited by the death of her husband that she jumped in the well and death was the

Fatal Boiler Explosion

HAMBURG, May 4.—A terrific boiler explosion occurred in the Waitz rendering factory at Hammerbrook, near this city, this morning, killing five men and fatally injuring several. The building was demolished and the dead and wounded are buried in the debris.

Senator Stockbridge Burled. KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 4 .- The

funeral of Senator Stockbridge took place here yesterday. Beside the congressional committee, there were present Gov. Rich and the heads of all the state departments and delegations from Detroit, Grand Rapids and elsewhere. Services were held in St. Luke's church at 4 o'clock. Fifty wagons filled with relatives, friends and business and official associates of the deceased followed the remains to the grave. Most of the factories in the city were closed and the insignia of mourning were everywhere to be seen.