#### COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1894.

NO. 32.

#### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
THE senate has confirmed John E. Lynch marshal for the Eastern district

of Missouri. THE McKinley Tariff league, which has its headquarters in Washington, has issued a call for a convention of the colored republican clubs of the United States to be held the first Monday in July. Each club will be represented by two delegates and one alternate.

GEN. R. S. GRANGER, U. S. A., retired, died on the 25th at Washington, aged 83.

REPRESENTATIVE O'NEILL, of Mis. souri, has introduced a bill to protect free labor from the injurious effects of convict labor by confining the sale of the products of the latter class of labor to the state in which they are produced.

UNITED STATES CONSUL MAX JUDD in a report from Vienna says that the importation of American trotting horses into Austria-Hungary for breeding purposes has recently assumed considerable proportions.

REPORTS received at the geological survey from twenty-three states and two territories, give a total production of 11,507,607 long tons of iron ore in 1893. This amount is smaller than that recorded for any year since 1887, and is a decrease of almost 29 per cent. over

THE attorney-general has sent to congress the draft of a bill prepared by the department of justice for the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. and the readjustment of the claims of the government against that company.

THE estimates by the director of the mint of the silver product of the United States for 1893 gives a total of \$60,000,-000 as against \$74,995,000 for 1892.

THE railways and canals sut-committee of the house has agreed to report favorably Representative Kiefer's bill appropriating \$10,000 for a preliminary survey to ascertain the practicability of the construction of a canal between Lake Superior and the Mississippi river.

REPRESENTATIVE MEYER, of Louisiana, was reported as being confident that his compromise proposition on the silver question would pass the house, notwithstanding the action of the Bland coinage committee in pigeonholing it for the present session of congress. He will no longer address his efforts to the committee, but will get the compromise directly before the house as a substitute to any free coinage bill Mr. Bland may report.

SENATOR QUAY, of Pennsylvania, was reported sick on the 27th. His affliction, it is said, is one that may take him off without much warning.

SENATOR PEFFER has introduced a bill to provide for a collection of the debts due from the Union Pacific Railroad Co. The bill authorizes the sale of the road and provides that in case no bid is made equal to the amount of indebtedness the government shall take the property and operate the road.

THE EAST.

THE construction of 100 miles of new trolley lines in Brooklyn on the Nassau electric road will be begun soon, \$6,-000,000 to be expended.

Gov. FLOWER, of New York, has vetoed the bill allowing Sons of Veteran posts to carry arms. GOV. FLOWER, of New York, has ve

toed the annual appropriation because the legislature refused to strike out the section to allow the attorney-general to designate all counsel employed by state commissions.

THE Pennsylvania railroad station at Watts, Pa., was badly shattered by a dynamite explosion. There is no clew to the identity of the miscreant, or the motive.

Work on Gen. Grant's tomb will be resumed soon and the structure will be carried up 80 feet this season. There is now \$433,238 in the treasury for its completion.

RADGLIFFE college, the women's annex to Harvard, has been bequeathed the Grove hall estate of Sarah H. Parker, of Roxbury, who died recently. The estate has been held by Mrs. Parker's family for 150 years, and is valued at \$150,000.

THREE young children of Philip Schneider, living at Scranton, Pa. were burned to death during a fire which entirely consumed their home.

STRIKERS were reported on the 27th as being in possession of 'every coke plant from Connelsville to Fair Chance, Pa., except Oliver, where another attempt was being made to run.

HENRY NEWMAN & Co., importers of clothing supplies, at New York, have made an assignment. The firm is the largest in the trade, and the failure is said to involve \$1,000,000.

Ex-Gov. N. S. BERRY, the oldest gov ernor in the United States, died in Bristol, N. H., of pneumonia, aged 98. He was elected governor of New Hamp-

shire in 1861 and again in 1862. CLEARING house returns for the week ended April 27 showed an average decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 20.6; in New York the decrease was 21.4; outside, 19.6.

THE fourteenth annual meeting of Union Pacific stockholders was held at Boston on the 25th. The directors' report for the past year showed a deficit of \$2,595,841, compared with a surplus of the previous year of \$2,069,757, due, it was stated, to the silver crisis and the failure of the Kansas wheat crop.

#### THE WEST.

Two bridges west of Fort Buford, on the Great Northern, have been burned. It is rumored that two others have also gone.

MONTANA's industrial army was captured by federal soldiers at Forsythe, Mont., and the leaders placed under arrest on the charge of grand larceny in stealing a train.

Seven empty warehouses were burned at the world's fair grounds at

Chicago. Loss only \$2,100. THE Vacuum Oil Co., of Colorado, which has controlled the sale of twothirds of the lubricating oils consumed in the west, will be consolidated May 1 with the Continental Oil Co., the western representative of the Standard

THE world's fair buildings have been finally sold to Groff & Co., Chicago house wreckers, for \$87,500. Their removal will begin in a few days.

A JURY in Judge McConnell's court, Chicago, awarded the Rock Island railroad \$85,481 in its suit against the Union Pacific. The Rock Island had sued for \$150,000. The suit grew out of an alleged breach of contract on the part of the Union Pacific in relation to the use of the latter's bridge at Omaha.

THE second annual national conference of the German Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the United States at Tiffin, O., closed with the election of the following officers: President, Rev. C. Berner, Buffalo; vice president, Rev. J. Euszing, Sandusky, O.; secretary, Rev. A. W. Rinehart, St. Louis; treasurer, H. Muekhe,

THE Kershaw and Longfellow schools account of small-pox. The disease has also become epidemic in the district between Ashland avenue and Halstead street south of Forty-seventh street in

"UNCLE" MIKE LANTRY, aged 56, livof Las Vegas, N. M., was brutally butchered by two unknown men for his money after a fearful struggle. He had his head nearly hacked to pieces with axes, his right arm was nearly cut off and he was shot in three places. A reward of \$500 is offered.

A mob of 500 unemployed miners paraded the streets of Iron Mountain, Mich., on the 27th, carrying a red flag and demanding food or work.

DAN CREEDON, of Australia, defeated Dick Moore, the American middleweight, on the 27th at Minneapolis, Minn., knocking him out in the ninth round.

THE conference between the American Railway union officers and President Hill, of the Great Northern, has fallen through and every union man on the road has been ordered out.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire has occurred at strikers at several places. \$50,000 to 75,000; insurance perhaps \$10,000.

A CROWD of 100 men battered in the doors of a saloon at Burlington, Ind., emptied the liquors into the gutters and burned the furniture.

#### THE SOUTH.

A WATERSPOUT and tornado played havoc about 12 miles west of Burkesville, Tex. Every house at Gilchrist was blown down. Flying timbers struck a Winchester in Ralph Gilchrist's house, causing it to discharge. The bullet struck Miss Rosa Gilchrist, inflicting a fatal wound.

AT Smithville, Tenn., two white men, named respectively Dunn and Capshaw, were lynched by a mob. Dunn and Capshaw and a man named murder of Perry Alcot at his distillery. Pack was thought to be innocent and away and washouts occurring.

was not lynched. are opening as under the former regime. married in Washington on the 30th. Beer is on tap at all places at 5 cents a glass. No effort has been made so far to stop the sale, and proprietors are France and Spain, was married on the

ness. A conspiracy for an outbreak in the Kentucky penitentiary, which meant murder as well as escape, has been discovered.

A TREMENDOUS effort is being made to convince the people of the Lexington, Ky., district that the verdict been drowned. against Col. Breckinridge in the Pollard case was due to the unfair charge of Judge Bradley to the jury. Thousands of circulars asserting that the charge and verdict were unjust are being distributed. In Woodford county the friends of Breckinridge were so aroused that a big meeting was to be held at which Judge Bradley was to be

burned in effigy.
In Wheeling, W. Va., George Hibbard's residence was destroyed by fire for a distance of five miles and a terthe other night. Miss Jane Redman, aged 50 years, sister-in-law of Hibbard, was suffocated. She could not be induced to leave in her night clothes, and her delay in remaining to robe herself placed in the hands of the judge and proved fatal.

SEVEN firemen at Memphis, Tenn., in attempting to carry a hose up to the warning not to let Col. Breckinridge third story of a building on fire were speak there May 7, upon peril of dynaseverely injured by falling timbers.

THE opening session of the confederate reunion began at Birmingham, Ala., on the 25th. There was an estimated attendance of 15,000.

ELEVEN men, supposed to be white roundly scored Mr. Aldrich and the opcaps, are on trial in the United States position for their untruths. Mr. Aldcourt at Atlanta, Ga., for several recent outrages. It is alleged that the prisoners are members of a secret league having a membership of 700, the across the Niobrara river was passed, object of which is to protect illicit dis-

#### SAM VAUGHN was hanged at Fayetteville, Ark., on the 27th for the murder of W. A. Gage.

Four more of the Boyce assassins were captured and about two miles from Tallulah, Miss., 200 mounted men charges against Superintendent Hitchoverpowered the officers, took the four assassins to the place where Boyce was

killed and hanged them. JIM ROBINSON and Benjamin White were hanged in the jail yard at Manassas, Va., for assaults on two white

#### GENERAL.

women.

THE latest telegrams received from the shaken districts in Greece represent an appalling aspect of affairs. Whole villages are in ruins and the survivors were camping out in many cases entirely without food. The total number of deaths reported was 227.

THE marriage of the czarewitch and Princess Alix, of Hesse, will take place August 8.

A SENSATIONAL double tragedy is reported from the Dos Cabezas mining Holton Mexico. Jack Redding and David Harper, wealthy and prominent fired at the same instant and both were shot dead in their tracks. They had been partners for a number of years, and until their fatal quarrel had always been fast friends.

THE Spanish sanitary inspector sent to Lisbon to inquire into the epidemic raging there declares that the outbreak is one of true Asiatic cholera.

at Chicago have been ordered closed on strike were declared off on the 26th, and the company and the American Railway union have begun to test their strength. The result, when the road begins to run its trains with new men, will be war to the knife.

THE German National Zeitung, probing on Bell ranch, about 85 miles east ably reflecting the opinion of the German government, advises the United States to leave the protectorate of the Samoan islands to Germany, under a treaty giving the United States a coaling station. The same paper adds that under no consideration could Germany uted among the various coal mines in withdraw from the position which she Alabama to take the place of striking now holds in regard to Samoa.

FAILURES for the week ended April against 22 last year.

ALL the Brazilian insurgents, includ-

THE strikes of the miners, iron workers and others in Russian Poland continue to spread and are accompanied by great disorders. Fatal encounters have occurred between the troops and asleep and was aroused from his slum-

Tahlequah, I. T., fourteen business houses being destroyed and thirty joined by 40,000 men from the building fallen into the river and was drowned. horses cremated. Loss estimated at trades, who have demanded higher In the district court at Hutchinson wages Socialists have combined to the jury in the case of Cox vs. the Rock make a great demonstration on the Island railroad gave the plaintiff a Prater on May day. This will be attended by the strikers and violence is

#### THE LATEST.

MR. FRANK HATTON, ex-postmastergeneral and editor of the Washington Post, died at Washington on the 30th of paralysis.

GEORGE HANSEN and wife, blinded by a severe storm at a railroad crossing in Ellsworth, Ia., were run down and killed.

SENATOR STOCKBRIDGE, of Michigan, died suddenly on the 30th at . Chicago of heart disease.

Much damage was inflicted in the region round Austin, Tex., by an elec-Pack were in jail charged with the trical storm on the night of the 30th, many spans of bridges being swept TRUXTON BEALE, ex-minister to

CARLOADS of whisky are being re- Persia, and Harriet Blaine, daughter ceived in Columbia, S. C., and saloons of the late Secretary Blaine, were

Don Carlos, duke of Madrid, the Bourbon pretender to the thrones of making no effort to conceal their busi- 30th to Princess Marie Bertha de Rohan at Prague.

WHILE the pier at Brahilovo, Roumania, was crowded with people, in holiday attire, bound for Galitz, on the Danube, the structure gave way and threw about 120 people into the water. Many of them are believed to have

THE village of Davidson, Mich., has been visited by a fire, destroying twenty-three buildings, causing a loss of

In Chicago courts Attorney-General Maloney has filed a motion to prevent the tobacco trust from doing business in the state of Illinois.

THE river St. Ann, Quebec, Can., caved in, blocking the natural channel rible flood has ensued. Twelve people are reported killed and property worth \$500,000 destroyed.

THE postmaster of Paris, Ky., has sheriff an anonymous letter, dated and mailed New York, giving him fair mite explosion intended to kill the congressman and all who may be near him. Some give it serious thought.

but others regard it as a harmless joke. In the senate on the 30th Mr. Turpie roundly scored Mr. Aldrich and the oprich briefly replied and Mr. Quay resumed his tariff speech. In the house the bill for the construction of a bridge after which the army appropriation bill was reported and passed.

#### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The state board of charities met at Topeka on the 23d to investigate the cock, of the reform school.

The police board of Leavenworth has commenced a war of extermination against the nickle-in-the-slot gambling devices of the city. The exective council recently re-

quested Labor Commissioner Todd to resign in the interest of harmony, but the commissioner declined. Ex-Mayor Gaskill, of Argentine, was recently arrested upon a state warrant

charging him with embezzling funds of the city. Mr. Gaskill denies owing the city a dollar. The senate has confirmed the follow-

ing Kansas postmasters: John H. Meyer, Hiawatha; Henry C. Maxwell, Harper; A. H. Jacobs, Larned; August Bondi, Salina; Thomas A. Fairchild, The jury in the case in which Ward

mining men, met and quarreled over a school board, were charged with debusiness matter, which they agreed to manding pay from teachers for their made for the benefit of Oklahoma territory passed. The tariff bill then came up for readand Cole, two members of the Wichita

R. J. Stewart, treasurer of Capital ALL efforts for a peaceful settle-ment of the Great Northern Pacific gion, Select Knights, at Topeka, is reported to be short in his accounts several thousand dollars, but his bondsmen are said to be perfectly good.

United States Judge Foster, who has been in Galveston, Tex., for some months trying to regain his health, has returned home. He expressed the opinion that if he continued to improve he would soon be able to resume work. Over 125 colored miners and their families from the southern Kansas mining districts recently left for Birminers in that section.

George Lyons, of Neodesha, was 27 were 180 in the United States, kicked by a horse at Independence on against 215 last year; in Canada 26 the 26th and almost instantly killed. He was in a buggy with two ladies, watching an Odd Fellows' procession, ing Da Gama, who were detained on board of the Portuguese warships, have succeeded in escaping.

when the horse became fractious and kicked, striking Lyons in the breast and crushing the bones.

Oscar Myers went fishing in the Missouri river at Leavenworth the other day, taking his 5-year-old son with him, and after casting his line, fell bers by the barking of a dog he had

judgment for \$8,000. The action was brought for damages sustained about a year ago by an injury received in making a coupling. Cox has been confined to his bed ever since and is pronounced by the physicians to be permanently paralyzed.

The annual convention of the Kansas State Sunday School association will be held at Wichita, May 8, 9 and 10. Among other noted workers to be present are Dr. Vincent and Dr. Duncan, of New York; Prof. Greenwood and Dr. Jesse Bowman Young, of St. Louis: Prof. Excell, of Chicago, and Dr. Heisler, of Denver. Railroad rates of one fare for the round trip have been granted.

It is stated that Hutchinson lodge No. 99, I. O. O. F., will take an appeal to the supreme court in the De Boissiere orphans' home case decided by Judge Hazen in Topeka, in which the subordinate Odd Fellows lodge of Hutchinson was plaintiff and the grand lodge was defendant. By this appeal the grand lodge cannot collect the \$1.50 per capita until the matter is settled by the supreme court.

Some months ago Chairman Breidenthal sent poll-books to a prominent populist in every voting precinct in the state, with instructions to make a correct poll of the voters and return to so interested in the whole subject of him by May 1. About one-half of the state has been heard from, and the returns show 70,000 populists, 60,000 republicans and 9,000 democrats. These returns are from the central and west- his egg in her nest. ern part of the state, and from counties

which gave populist majorities in 1892. In the United States court at Topeka a few days ago Judge Riner dismissed the case of the United States against Lawson Mann, of Doniphan county, charged with having voted at a congressional election without having had his political disabilities removed. Mann admitted that he had served in the confederate army, but proved that he afterwards served in the "Pawpaw militia" of Missouri thirteen months in defense of the union, and the court held that that restored him to the right of franchise.

The attorney-general has instituted proceedings in the supreme court to forfeit the charter of the Running Water Cattle & Land Co., of Dallas, Tex. The company was organized in Topeka several years ago with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Nearly all of the incorporators were Texans, and they left for Dallas as soon as the charter was issued, and have been doing business there ever since. The company has never maintained headquarters in Kansas, as required by law, hence the proceedings to forfeit the charter.

#### CONGRESSIONAL

The Proceedings of the Week Briefly

Given. In the senate on the 23d Senator Peffer intro-duced a bill 1y request "to dispose of idle labor and discourage idle wealth in the District of Columbia." He also sought but failed to take up his Coxey committee resolution. The bill to pro-tect birds in the Yellowstone park passed and the tariff bill was debated until adjournment. Mr. Washburn spoke in opposition to the bill, and Senator Dolph also spoke further.... The house spent the entire day in considering Dis-trict of Columbia business.

AFTER the morning hour in the senate on the 24th Mr. Mills (Tex.) spoke on the pending tariff bill. His speech occupied over two hours, at the close of which the senate went into executive session and then adjourned ... In the house the senate joint resolution authorizing the laythe senate joint resolution authorizing the laying of a bronze tablet to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the capitol passed. A flurry was created by Mr. Bartholdt (Mo.) attempting to read the proceedings of a meeting held in St. Louis in regard to the O'Neill-Joy contest. He was ruled out of order and Mr. O'Neill attempted a flery reply but was also ruled out of order. The post office appropriation bill was then considered in committee of the whole until adjournment.

til adjournment. WHEN the senate met on the 25th Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to provide work for the unem-ployed in the District of Columbia. The house bill to ratify the reservation of certain lands manding pay from teachers for their official support, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The state board of public works recently awarded to C. H. Hollcraft, of Topeka, the contract to construct the physics and electrical building at the state university at Lawrence, his bid of \$36,933 being the lowest.

R. J. Stewart, treasurer of Capital

bill and at 5:10 o'clock adjourned. When the senate met on the 26th, Mr. Jarvis, the new senator from North Carolina, was sworn in. Senator Allen's Coxey resolution was taken up. It declares that under the constitution the "industrial" army, as citizens regardless of rank or station have the right to peaceably assemble and petition have the right to peaceably assemble and petition the govern-ment for redress of grievances, and that the army had the right to enter the capitol grounds, and the capitol itself, so long as they do not disturb or hinder the transaction of business, etc. Senator Vest delivered a vigorous speech against the resolution. He said these people should be treated as all other citizens. The men marching on Washington would be protected in their rights, but they would have to learn to abide by the laws of the would have to learn to abide by the laws of the land, and if congress compromised with them it would open a crevasse which would end in a flood and final destruction. Senator Wolcott also opposed the resolution. He could see no good in the Coxey movement. Mr. Dolph also opposed it and Senators Allen and -Peffer favored it. The resolution of Mr. Harris for meetings of the senate at 11 o'clock came up, and a vote to give the Coxey resolution precedence resulted in 54 against and 6 for, so that the resolution was side-tracked for the time being and the tariff bill was debated until adjournment.... The session of the house was devoted to considering the diplomatic bill in committee of the whole.

THE proceedings of the senate on the 27th

THE proceedings of the senate on the 27th were of little interest. The tariff bill was the subject of some bantering between members as when a vote should be reached, but aside from this the debate was characterized by the usual duliness.... The house passed 21 pension bills and was about to pass another for the benefit of the widow of a soldier of the war of 1812, but it was announced on the floor the beneficiary had just died at the age of 95 years while awaiting the granting of her claim. Private bills occupied the balance of the day night session was stormy. Messrs Talbert (S. C.) and Pickler (S. D.) had a personal tilt that for some time retarded business, but the waters were finally calmed and pension bills vere considered until adjournment.

AFTER routine business in the senate on the 23th the tariff debate was resumed and continued until 3 o'clock when eulogies were de livered upon the late Representative Lilly, of Pennsylvania, and the senate adjourned... After routine business the house considered the arm; appropriation bill in committee of the whole, until 4 o'clock and adjourned.

#### FORTUNE FROM AN EGG. It Was the Reginning of a Banker's Prog-

ress Toward Fortune. Col. John Hay, of Washington, Abraham Lincoln's biographer, has a brother, Mr. Charles Hay, who is a rich banker at President Lincoln's old home, Springfield, Ill. Banker Hay has been mayor of Springfield more

than once. When Banker Hay was a small boy in roundabouts he lived in the village of Warsaw, Ill. One bright spring morning he called upon a kind neighbor who owned a very industrious hen. Master Charles had always been much interested in this particular hen, always so punctually on her nest, and this morning the kind neighbor presented him with the new laid egg as soon as the hen left the nest.

Master Charles proceeded to ask questions about the egg, and became incubation that before the day was over he went to another neighbor whom he knew had a hen about to set and requested the privilege of placing

Master Charlie paid the nest a visit regularly every day after school. And lo! in the process of time forth from the egg came a particularly promising little chicken, which, in turn, grew up and laid eggs.

These Master Charlie sold or else had "hatched out." With the money for the eggs sold he bought a brood of chickens whenever he could. With the chicken money a fine calf

was bought, which in time became a

handsome cow. From profits from her and from the poultry colts and pigs were bought. Before he knew it young Master Hay was a stock raiser. In the process of time stock raising became so profitable an employment

that the young man had money to invest in unimproved real estate in the city of Springfield. Not long after he engaged in the real estate business in Springfield. He became influential and wealthy. He met there banker Ridgeley's pretty daugh-

ter and by and by they were married, and he became a banker. Who can say what further honors may not be in store for Mr. Hay-all due to his brilliant financiering of an legg.-Boston Globe.

#### COXEY ARRIVES.

The Leader of the Industrial Forces Ar

rives at Washington with the Advance Guard-Others Still Tramping Onward. WASHINGTON, April 30. - Citizen James S. Coxey, commander-in-chief of the good roads army of the commonweal, standing on a rickety wagon in the center of Brightwood Driving park, waving aloft his alpine hat to one of the most cosmopolitan and extensive audiences ever gathered in Washington, announced yesterday afternoon the greatest march of the nineteenth century had been accomplished. There are about 350 of the army, and thousands drove out to their camp yesterday to view the camp and

satisfy their curiosity.

The question which has most agitated Washington of late was propounded to him by the press reporter. "What do you intend to do when the

police prevent you from holding your meeting in the capitol grounds?" he was asked. "No one will prevent us," replied the

seer from Massillon. "Does not the constitution guarantee the right to peaceably assemble and petition congress?' "But there is a police regulation bassed by congress which forbids processions and assemblages on the capi-

tol grounds, and the police will stop your army if it attempts to trespass.' "The constitution was written before any police regulations," replied the general. "If they come in conflict with the constitution, they are void. We stand squarely upon the constitu-

tion, that is our platform." "How do you intend to enforce your rights?"

"There is but one way, by an appeal to the courts. We will go before the highest courts in the land if necessary. Meanwhile we will wait here in Washington if it takes all summer. If the courts refuse us our rights there will be a revolution. I do not advocate revolution, nor do I desire it, but it will be irresistible, and it will be the greatest revolution of history, if the American people are once thoroughly

aroused." EXCITEMENT IN DES MOINES. DES MOINES, Ia., April 30.-Des Moines was in a state of intense excitement last night over the arrival of the Kelly industrial army: The men had marched 27 miles last night without food and were held by the police five miles out of the city in a driving rainstorm all day, with no provisions or shelter. The action of the authorities aroused much indignation among

the laboring people. CALIFORNIA ARMY. SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 30 .- The San Francisco and Oakland industrial armies, numbering about 900 men arrived here last evening from Richland. They took up their quarters at the baseball grounds. Accommodations are very poor and many of the men are without blankets. They are fairly well supplied with food, however, one man on the road having given them three

#### ST. CHARLES HOTEL BURNED. A Famous New Orleans Hostelry Destroyed

-Several Lives Lost NEW ORLEANS, April 30 .- Fire started about 11 o'clock Saturday in the kitchen of the St. Charles hotel, on St. Charles, Gravier and Commerce streets. The progress of the flames was so rapid that the Commerce street side of the third, fourth and fifth stories were soon in flames, and before the occupants, the guests and servants could be

moved. Several persons were seen at a window on the fourth floor, facing on Commerce street, apparently in flames, crying for help. One of them, a man, sprang from the window, falling on his head and dashing out his brains. His clothes were burned from him and the body was black with burns. What became of the others who were standing around him, whether they escaped or were burned to death, it is impossible to say, and will not be known until

the ruins are searched. Ladders were placed against the windows and from the upper floor several women were taken down, many of them in a fainting condition. Another man who sprang from a window was instantly killed. His name and residence are unknown.

The hotel was built in 1856 at a cost of \$1,200,000. The loss will probably exceed \$500,000.

Acrested After a Long Chase. SANTA FE, N. M., April 30. -Sheriff Cunningham and Deputy Sheriff Page, of Otero, leve just returned from a long chase of 1,000 miles after Danile Lisneros, bringing their man with them. He is one of the principal members of the Las Vegas secret society, the majority of whom are under arrest on numerous charges of robbery and mur-

two years ago. Western Post Office Matters. WASHINGTON, April 30. - The following fourth class post office appoint-

der. He is accused of being implicated

in the hanging of a man named Maes

ments were made to-day: In Missouri-At Cwanissa, Franklin county, Musick.
In the Indian territory—At Going Snake, Cherokee nation, Charles Cox. In Oklahoma—At Waterloo, Logan county,

Edward Fielding. Thirteen Miners Killed. HAMBURG, April 30.-While sixteen

miners were descending the shaft of a coal mine at Bois de Luce, near Mons, the cable broke and the cage containthe men was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft. Thirteen of the miners were killed outright and three were fatally injured.

#### MOODS.

What's the use? What's the use?

I am, oh, so tired of trying.

What's the use
Of struggling on when dying
Would leave no more ties to sever
And bring peace and rest forever— Dry the tears that vain endeavor Brings to eyes full tired of weeping-Eyes that only close in sleeping But to open on the morrow On another day of sorrow, No more links to be thus broken As my heart is: nor words spoken To give pain—no more regretting—
No more pining—no more fretting—
No more dearth of longed-for petting— No more penance of forgetting— What's the use?

What's the use What's the use
Of sorrowing and sighing?
What's the use
Of giving up' Keep trying—
Still is left some glint of gladness
To offset life's share of sadness
Love's regret and passion's madness.
Though no gentle hand now blesses
As of yore with its caresses,
Worry not. Time, swiftly stealing
By us, graciously is dealing By us, graciously is dealing Giad content, the heartsick healing Try again, new courage taking— Dawn, and not your heart, is breaking. Even now doth radiant morning Gild as gold the gray, adorning Like a queen the orient, scorning Gloom. With wonted iridescence Shines the sun. With effervescence, As of yore, life's wine will bubble, Bringing sweet surcease of trouble. There is lots of use in living— In forgetting—in forgiving—

Lots of use.

-W. H. T. Shade, in Chicago Dispatch.

## AN ARCADIAN ROMANCE.

How Mrs. Redmayne Proved Herself a True Friend.

"It's a little bit of Arcadie at this time of year. The daffodils are going off, but the orchards round our house are full of white narcissus. They grow like weeds, and the hedges are simply thickly buttered with primroses. Do come and stay a few days with me, Milly."

"Tell me, dear, who is it makes the orchards and hedges seem to you like a little bit of Arcadie? You don't wander alone through them, I'm sure of that, or you would find them insufferable dull. You may just as well be candid with me, for I shall find out what I want to know, sooner or later, whether you aid me or not on my voyge of discovery.'

"Then you will come down, Milly? I am so glad.'

"Don't paw Guinevere's head while irritating attention for one lady to pay another. I've no doubt if I was riding a Sir Lancelot-or even a Sir Galahad -instead of a Guinevere, that the noble animal would submit to being worried about the head by your dear little restless hands. But the mare objects, and I always study her feelings."

"You're shamming; you're trying to the mare than you do for me, but I mayne, always prided herself on never showing what she really felt."

"-And you always show more than you really feel," Mrs. Redmayne sight?" Through all her varied expesame time she backed her mare out of reach of Ethel's restless hands. "Mrs. Redmayne had never before been thrust Hamilton am I to understand that you into such a cleft-stick as this. When she wish me to go and stay with her at Lowndes?

"Miss Pemberton is mistress in her own house, and issues her own invita-

It certainly was not an encouraging indorsement of the invitation, this one, that issued from the firm, proud lips of a handsome, distinguished, harassedlooking woman, whose age might have been fifty that morning, but who, at night, in her best war paint, might have been taken by the uninitiated for thirty-five.

Then, without further hesitation, I accept Miss Pemberton's invitation," the lady on horseback cried out in accents that (unintentionally, perhaps) mimicked the elder woman's tones. "Good-by, till we meet on your native sod, Ethel dear, but you're a rash girl to have asked such a very easily-bored woman as I am down to your Garden of Eden."

"Even in Eden there was an attractive devil," Mrs. Hamilton murmured crossly. "She will conjure one up if there is one in the neighborhood. No, Ethel, it's useless to look at me in that depreciatingly appealing way. I do not like your friend, and I think Marcus will dislike your intimate association with her."

"I shall be wretched-wretched, if Marcus doesn't like the dearest friend I have," Ethel said, vehemently, as they moved off to re-enter the carriage they had left, in order to interview Mrs. Redmayne conveniently, over the railings in Rotten Row.

Mrs. Hamilton-the mother of the man to whom Ethel, after much opposition from every other member of her family, was just engaged-smiled con-

temptuously.
"How long has this dear friendship

lasted, and on what is it founded?" "Well, aunt, you know I've known her for two years, and she has always been sweetness itself, to me. Some ple say that she's capricious about people say that she's capricious her lady friends, but to me she's always so nice. She's so pretty, too; don't you

"She gets up cleverly; but she gets

"Oh aunt! She's much too young to need powder and paint." "She doesn't use either, my dear.

There are much subtler adjuncts to faded beauty in these days than powder

"You'll alter your opinion of her before she has been three days at Lown-

"And so will you," said Mrs. Hamil-

The girl, Ethel Pemberton-tall and straight-limbed, fair of face, but with no exceptional beauty of either feature or expression, beyond the latter being

honest-went back to her aunt's little house in a very far-away West London suburb, and spent the remainder of the day in devising means by which she could make Lowndes equally attractive to her lover, and her friend, during these coming May days which they were to spend with her.

"There will be otter hunting, for one thing; and on off days Marcus must drive Milly about, and-I wonder for Milly? It must be some one different to any of these-some-one more like my Marcus."

The woman-Mrs. Redmayne-went back to her little furnished flat over a shop at the Langham place end of Regent street. The rooms were fairly well furnished, small and stuffy, she found as the weather became warmer. The bedroom window commanded a fine view of back alley leading into Great Portland street; the drawing-room looked across at the Polytechnic.

"I am so poor!" she cried, in a tone that was lamentable even to herself, as she shelled off her well-built habit. "How can I dare go down to that wellordered girl in her well-ordered house? I-who ride to show off habits and horses, for my rather stale daily bread. However, as she has asked me to go, go I will!"

Then, for a few minutes, as she ate her luncheon, she let herself wonder what "sort of fellow" Ethel's fiance would turn out to be. "Stiff and stuckup, like his mother, probably; inclined to give himself greater airs than he would if he were going to endow Ethel again Ethel felt surprised. with a fine property, instead of its being the other way round. Marcus Hamilton is a pretty name. Wonder what he'll think of me? Not that I care one bit!"

A fortnight later Mrs. Redmayne, with her trunks filled with as many charming toilettes and as much exquisite lingerie as if she were not in dire uncertainty as to how she should pay for a night's lodgings when she as Mrs. Redmayne and her steed rolled left Lowndes, was introduced with into the ditch together: much pride and effusion by Ethel to Capt. Marcus Hamilton.

"Distinctly neither stiff, stuck up nor thought, with a throb of relief, as she which was expressing unqualified ad-miration of herself. Later on in the apologies. evening she added mentally:

"And distinctly not one bit in love with that dear good Ethel, who has done the most foolish thing she ever did in her life in getting me here. If it hadn't been me, though, it would have been some other woman, sooner you're talking to me, Ethel. That's an or later. But it shan't be me! I'll be this. If you had been killed just now I called away to-morrow.

To-morrow came, and Mrs. Redmayne's resolution remained unshaken. She would go! She must go! Marcus Hamilton forgot to look at Ethel, even when the latter addressed him special-

ly. It seemed an effort to him to tear his eyes away from the lustrous, sparkling face, that masked the anxious make me believe that you care more for heart of Mrs. Redmayne. Ethel seemed unobservant, but his mother looked on know better. Aunt Carrie, Mrs. Red- in grim. haughty displeasure, and Millie Redmayne's heart ached for every one, especially for herself!

"Whoever loved that loved not at first nghed out carelessly; but at the riences of men, matrimony and the not fit to be. I-" mercilessness of consequences, Mrs. of leaving that day on account of imperative business Ethel cried, Marcus Hamilton turned of a more ashen hue than it is well any girl's lover should turn about another woman, and Mrs. Hamilton smiled.

That smile settled Mrs. Redmayne. She would stop and show the spiteful old woman that her suspicions were groundless. She would stay!-render herself as unattractive as possible in Marcus' eyes, and never hold any intercourse with him except in Ethel's

presence. It was the second good resolution she had made since coming to Lowndes, and she tried to keep it honestly, as she had tried to keep the first.

"Marcus wants me to try a young horse that a breaker has just brought to show me, Millie. I wish you would ride it instead of me. You'd find out all its virtues and vices in no time."

"My dear Ethel, it's much better to find out the virtues and vices of horses, as well as men, for one's self. Never depute a friend to tackle the delicate

"I wouldn't ask anyone else to go for a lovely lonely ride with Marcus, but such a friend as you can be trusted."

"I would rather not have the lovely lonely ride or give an opinion about the young horse. I might like it today, you might hate it to-morrow. Take your own responsibility; try it for yourself."

"Marcus says you have such a seat, and such hands, that you can make any young horse with fair possibilities about it. I find he knows you well by sight in the row. Do oblige me, Millie!"

"I am nervous; I believe I am afraid of the task."

"I don't believe you for a moment: Marcus, come and persuade Millie to do me this favor. I th'nk" (with a light incredulity) "that Millie is afraid I shall be jealous if she goes for a ride with you alone."

"Oh! no! no! no! That would be to contemplate too great an enormity. I'll go and put on my habit at once. I'll ride, I'll do anything, only never say anything so silly again, Ethel," Mrs. Redmayne said, rather tremul-

"What uncalled for emotion!" Mrs. Hamilton remarked.

ously.

"Send the horse back and have done with it." Marcus put in angrily, while Ethel looked from one to the other, and said, with soft, lady-like indigna-

"How you both dislike her! I did erable."-Hallo.

think you would have cared a little for her for my sake. Marcus

"Send the horse back and have done with it," Marcus repeated. "Why force a-the woman to ride when she's averse to doing it?"

"You dear old dunderhead, don't you see? It's only because she's afraid I may develop jealousy that she refuses to go out with you. As if I could ever be jealous of you or anyone else about my own darling Marcus!"

The girl put her arms round his neck

as she spoke, and pressed her lips on his forehead. His mother had beaten a if either of them would care for little retreat; he might have responded with-dinner parties? The rector and his out being ridiculous! Instead of which out being ridiculous! Instead of which wife and our curate, and Dr. and he gently unclasped Ethel's arms, Mrs. Wylde. Oh! and who can I get turned away to the window, and repeated:

"Do let me send the horse back before it does mischief!"

As he spoke Mrs. Redmayne came back into the room habited for the

"I should do for a variety entertainment actress. I'm such a 'quick change," she laughed out in answer to their looks of surprise at her speedy reappearance. You might have been hours, judging

by the result," Marcus said quickly, and Ethel's eyebrows elevated themselves in surprise. Her lover had never paid her such a spontaneous personal compliment. She was not jealous, but she was surprised. The young horse was a fidgety,

flighty, well-bred, weedy beast. At a glance Mrs. Redmayne's practiced eye told her that it would be an unfit, unsuitable, unsafe mount for Ethel, and with feminine indiscretion she gave expression to her opinion.

"You're right; he's too light built for Ethel, but he'll carry you like a feather!" Marcus exclaimed, eagerly, and

They started in silence, which continued unbroken until they both felt awkwardly unable to break it. It was broken for them by the curate, a dedevoted and unavowed lover of Ethel's, who hated Marcus Hamilton. He came on them suddenly at a sharp turn, scrambled his floppy hat off hurriedly, frightening the young horse horribly by the act of politeness, and explained,

"Beg pardon. I thought, of course, it was Miss Pemberton.' Millie was up in a moment-alert, inclined to give himself airs," she trim, unhurt, dragging her horse out of the ditch with admirable sang froid. looked into the handsome, ardent face In another moment she was in the sad-

> They had rounded the corner and were out of the cleric's sight, otherwise Marcus would have deferred the climax. As it was, he turned his face toward her with a look in his eyes that seemed to burn hers and said:

> "I can never go back to Ethel after should have cut my throat. In that moment, while you were down in the ditch, I learned that I couldn't live without you."

She was dumb with love and agony. With horror at his disloyalty and shame at her own.

"Millie, we can neither of us go back to Lowndes. You will be my wife?"
Then she found her voice. "We are Then she found her voice. traitors in feeling, but we'll be true in We will go back to Lowndes, and I will leave this hour if I can."

"I shall follow you." "Marcus, listen! Even if Ethel did not exist I would not be your wife-I'm

You are my heart's idol. Ethel's love for me is a girl's light liking. Mine for you is one that would enable me to indorse Ethel's invitation-that you opened up the subject of her intention face destitution, death, dishonor, for

"What makes you love me so?"

"Infatuation."
"That is just the word for it. You will soon get over it. It wouldn't last a day if 1 married you to-morrow. Moreover, you are not able to afford a pauper wife with extravagant tastes and tons of debts."

He looked rather shamefaced as he explained:

"I shall be better off than you seem to think. By the terms of my uncle's will, if Ethel and I do not fulfill our engagement, the property is to be divided-half to come to me and half to

"Then if I marry you I rob Ethel of half her property, as well as of her lover?"

"Don't put it in that way. You will only take what Ethel will lose in any event, now. After knowing you I shall never love any other woman while

you live. "While I live!" She seemed to be speaking more to herself than to him, but he looked at her anxiously. They were riding down a steep cliff path. Below them on the near side lay the sparkling sea, fringed with cruel, big

bowlders. "While you live, my own darling, to make my life worth living," he was saying, passionately, when he saw her twist her horse round with its head inland, and at the same moment raise her whip and give the restive animal a sharp cut. It reared, and she slipped off the saddle down into the ravine, while the horse galloped on into safety. Her eyes met his as she fell back with a look of such love in them as he will never see in any other woman's eyes. For a time they thought that he had lost his reason, but he had a "wellbalanced" mind, his mother said, and though the shock of seeing 'dear Ethel's friend die such a terrible death upset him for a time," he went to the altar in a very complacent frame of mind with Ethel about six months after the sad event.

But nothing will induce him to go down the cliff road. - Sala's Journal.

A Book for the Blues.

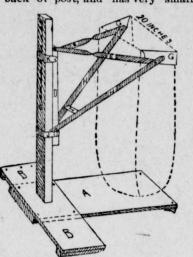
"Have you any book on hand calculated to cure a bad case of the blues?" inquired a woe-begone customer of the new clerk at the book store.

"Well, now, let me see," said the new clerk, running his eyes over the stock with an assumption of much learning. "I guess we can accommodate you, sir; here's Hugo's 'Less Mis-

#### FARM AND GARDEN.

BAG OR SACK HOLDER. Can Be Made at Home by Anyone Handy with Tools

The illustration, which we reengrave from the Ohio Farmer, is of a bag or sack holder which is made as follows: A is an inch board 12 inches wide and 20 inches long. B, B is an inch board 6 inches wide and 24 inches long. C is an upright post 36 inches high, 11/4 x2 inches square, and mortised through the boards A and B, B, at the bottom. D is an upright post 24 inches high, 11/4 x2 inches square. E, E are two iron arms 18 inches long, 1 inch wide and 1/4 inch thick, fastened on top of post D with a wood screw bolt, and given a half twist as shown; also two upward and outward extending flanges G, G, 6 inches long and 1 inch high. H. H. are two hickory springs 21/2 feet long, 2 inches wide by ¼ inch thick, fastened near the outer end of the iron arms, E, E, with rivet at lower end to post D with 1/4 inch bolt. I is a small block fastened between the springs H, H, to give the arms E, E, the proper spread, which should be 20 inches at outer tips. J is a collar made of hoop iron fastened to post D and fitting loosely around post C. K is a light iron clevis fastened loosely to post D and fitting loosely around post C. piece of hoop iron, 18 inches long, is fastened in post C, slightly extending at back of post, and has very small



BAG OR SACK HOLDER.

notches filed in it to which the clevis K holds. Post D with all that is fastened to it is free to slide up and down post C, thus adjusting itself to long or short bags, while the springs, H, H, allow the arms E, E, to be pressed together or spread, thus adjusting itself to wide or narrow bags. The dotted lines show bag in position for filling. Any person handy with tools can easily make this bag holder. It is not patented.

#### OVERLOADING TEAMS.

It Is Cruelty to Animals and a Great

A great many men who use animals for labor are neither careful nor skillful drivers, and because of their want of care and skill they fail to obtain all the service which their teams are capable of rendering. The animals not only regularly fall below a proper standard of efficiency, but they are also especially liable to suffer from accidents and injuries.

One of the most common faults of men who use teams injudiciously is overloading. From this various evils result. If the animals are young they are likely to become either discouraged with loads that are too heavy for them the teams get balky, and will often refuse to move loads which they could draw without undue exertion, and upon which they never would have thought of refusing to put forth their strength if they had not previously been unduly loaded. And when the habit of balking has been formed it is exceedingly difficult to overcome. This is one of those things in which a little prevention is

worth more than any quantity of cure. The attempt to make a team draw too heavy loads is a great waste of time. Three trips with moderate loads might be made in the time required to deliver two very heavy ones. More work would be accomplished in a given time, and both team and driver would be saved a good deal of very decided unpleasantness. The risk of injury to the animals by overstraining and by fractious efforts, which is very decided when the loads are too heavy, is also avoided when there is a proper adjustment of the load to the strength of the team. And a last, though it can hardly be accounted the least, reason why overloading of teams should be avoided is found in the fact that such a course will remove from the drivers a very strong temptation to anger and profanity.-American Farmer.

#### FACTS FOR FARMERS.

UNLESS a farmer manages to keep his stock in good appetite he cannot feed at a profit, because loss of appetite necessarily implies that some food eaten has contributed nothing to nu trition.

CHEESE kept in a cool place and wrapped in a clean cloth frequently dipped in cold water and wrung out will never suffer from mites, while the moisture will improve the quality of the cheese.

THE Danes divide their cattle into two classes, and provide that there shall always be a number of spring calves and a number of autumn calves. They are also large exporters of hogs, salt meats, eggs and poultry, the by products of the dairying industry. Small farms thoroughly cultivated are the rule in Denmark.

#### Feeding Wheat to Swine.

It has only been a few months since the feeding of wheat to swine attract ed attention, but it is reported that the suggestion has met with a favorable response, wheat being largely used for that purpose, thus increasing the demand for it. Of course, if wheat is fed, less corn will apparently be used, but the result will really be more hogs on the farm, and an inducement to keeping more cattle in order to consume the surplus corn.

#### INBREEDING OF BEES.

Formerly Supposed to Have Been Practiced to a Great Extent.

When there is but a single colony of bees for miles around it is very probable that close inbreeding occurs, says exchange. This would seem to arise from the necessity of the case. For many years the best authorities supposed inbreeding to be the rule among bees, from the fact that the hive was tenanted by a single female, and the bees of different hives were known to be hostile toward each other. But

Tegetmeir has shown that this hostillty does not apply to the drones, which are permitted to enter any hive un-molested, and Darwin believed that "the union invariably and necessarily taking place on the wing, during the queen's nuptial flight" was a "special provision against continued inbreed-Proof of this is found in the crossbred bees. Darwin cites the following

cases: "Mr. Woodbury, who intro-duced Ligurian bees into Devonshire, found during a single season that those stocks, at a distance from one to two miles from his hive, were crossed by his drones. In one case, the Ligurian drones must have flown over the city of Exeter, and over several intermediate hives. On another occasion, several common black queens were crossed by Ligurian drones, at a distance of from one to three and a half miles." It is not altogether improbable that the nuptial flight of the queen is induced by the collecting of drones, which call her by their loud humming. This may be the signal to her to start on the journey which is to prepare her for her life work; and the presence of a queen, ready to take her nuptial flight, may be scented by the bees. It does not seem necessary, therefore, to hold that inbreeding is the rule in situations where the reverse is possible. The free out crossing of different varieties, the collecting of drones in great numpers in out of way places, the absence of hostility to foreign drones, and the liberal provision throughout nature to prevent inbreeding and secure crossing, all seem to converge to the idea that inbreeding is not resorted to only when circumstances compel it. It is probably the exception rather than the rule, and the crossing is nature's method of keeping up the constitution of the bee. This may be theory, but the reverse is also theory, and this theory really seems to have the strongest support.

#### SEBASTOPOL GEESE.

They Have a Most Beautiful Plumage and

The Sebastopol goose resembles the Embden or German races in shape, although the former is possessed of a little more elegance of form, and is perhapes more swanlike. It is found in nearly all the colors which the German geese show, white and gray, or white alone. The pure white are probably considered the most handsome, and are the only ones sent to purchasers paying high figures, but hose with gray upon them would be just as attractive. The distinguishing features in the Sebastopol geese are the long, ribbon-like plumes which grow above the wing bar. These graceful feathers lend a very aristocratic



look to their possessors as the wind waves them when the birds are standing, or when floating back upon the water's surface as the birds swim. The city on the Black sea, near which they are found, gives their name. That portrayed here was sketched in the Jardin d' Acclimatation of Paris The habits of the Sebastopol geese are those of the ordinary breed, and they combine the useful with the ornamental in their beautiful plumage and rounded bodies. - American Agriculturist.

#### MOVABLE POULTRY YARD.

Especially Designed for Those Who Keep Fowls in Villages. convenient portable yard for fowls is shown in the illustration from a

sketch by E. C. Williams, Kings county, N. Y. This yard is especially designed for those who keep poultry in cit'es, and are not able to let them run in the garden. It is six feet long, three feat wide, and two feet high. It is



PORTABLE POULTRY RUN. made of strips which are thirteen feet

long. Five of these strips will be needed to make a frame of this size. First make the frames for the top and sides. Two of the frames should be made six by two feet, two three by two feet, and one six by three feet. They should all be covered with coarsely woven wire fencing. The illustration shows the frame put together without the wire. These frames are to be fastened together by the mortised joint shown at a, and pinned with wooden pins or nails. A door may be put in on one side to suit the one who is making the yard. This yard is easily moved about on the grass or ground. -American Agriculturist.

Ar the next annual fair of the German Agricultural society, which will be held in Berlin in 1894, prizes are to be offered for preserved dairy products of the following classes: (1) Non-condensed milk and cream; (2) condensed milk and cream; (3) milk powder; (4) butter; (5) cheese. Besides these the Bremeu chamber of commerce will offer a silver medal for butter.



#### **Agonizing Headaches** Indigestion-Distress in the Stomach.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Accomplishes

Desired Results C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Dear Sirs: I gladly testify to the efficacy and curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla and cheerfully state that it has done wonders for

me. For years I have been a great sufferer from agonizing headaches and Distress in the Stomach

after eating and at other times, accompanied by sour stomach. I was very bad with indigestion also. I noticed in different papers men-

# Hood's Sarsails Cures tion of the cures Hood's Sarsaparilla had

wrought and thought I would try it. It has Accomplished the Desired Results. The pain and distress in the stomach and the severe headache spells have been overcome as well as my indigestion. I can now enjoy a meab without any distress and can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as one of the best of medicines." ELIZA E. HILLS, Fenner, New York.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable, and efficient

## **Valued Indorsement**

of Scott's Emulsion is contained in letters from the medical profession speaking of its gratify-

# **Scott's Emulsion**

ing results in their practice.

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites can be administered when plain oil is out of the question. It is almost as palatable as milk-easier to digest than milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.



Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

On the face and back of every card of genuine De Long PAT. Hooks and Eyes will be found the words: nump:









IF CHRIST Came to CHICAGO.

By W.M. T. STEAD, the most sensational work of the 19th century. 5.600 AGENTS WANTED.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, III.

THE GIFT DIVINE.

A single tree my prospect is:
Of all the lavish greenness
That summer yields, I have but this
In place of utter leanness:
Hemmed in by walls of brick and stone, This one green outlook is my own

But breadth of land and sweep of sea And bloomy gardens granted me

Less simple satisfaction. Less thankful sense of happiness, Than now in one tree I possess.

It shuts all sordid things away, All pleasant things enhance It fills the silence day by day With summer's sweetest fancies. Brooks babble, wild flowers smile for me,

Birds, too, and butterflies, and bees Throng in its compass narrow, A choir of rippling harmonies I hear in one brown sparrow: A glint of sudden sunshine brings The dream of many-colored wings

Ah, gift divine! what sorrow curbs, What bitter fate can flout you? Better with you a meal of herbs Than the stalled ox without you; For eyes that you anoint can see
Ali nature's beauty in one tree.

—Mary Bradley, in S. S. Times.



BY A. CONAN DOYLE.

CHAPTER III.-CONTINUED. "Why, that's true, sir," he said; "though how you came to know it, Heaven only knows! Ye see, when I got up to the door, it was so still and so lonesome that I thought I'd be none the worse for some one with me. I ain't afeared of anything on this side of the grave; but I thought that maybe it was him that died o' the typhoid inspecting the drains what killed him. The thought gave me a kind o' turn, and I walked back to the gate to see if I could see Murcher's lantern, but there wasn't no sign of him nor of anyone

"There was no one in the street?" "Not a livin' soul, sir, nor as much as a dog. Then I pulled myself together and went back and pushed the door open. All was quiet inside, so I went into the room where the light was a-burnin'. There was a candle flickerin' on the mantle-piece-a red wax oneand by its light I saw-'

"Yes, I know all that you saw. You walked round the room several times. and you knelt down by the body, and then you walked through and tried the kitchen door, and then-

John Rance sprang to his feet with a frightened face and suspicion in his eyes. "Where was you hid to see all that?" he cried. "It seems to me that you knows a deal more than you should."

Holmes laughed, and threw his card across the table to the constable. "Don't get arresting me for the murder," he said. "I am one of the hounds and not the wolf; Mr. Gregson or Mr. Lestrade will answer for that. Go on, though. What did you do next?"

Rance resumed his seat, without, however, losing his mystified expression. "I went back to the gate and sounded my whistle. That brought Murcher and two more to the spot."

"Was the street empty then?" "Well, it was, as far as anybody that could be of any good goes.'

"What do you mean?" The constable's features broadened into a grin. "I've seen many a drunk chap in my time," he said, "but never anyone so cryin' drunk as that cove. He was at the gate when I came out, a-leanin' up ag'n the railin's and a-singin' at the pitch of his lungs about Columbine's new-fangled banner, or some such stuff. He couldn't stand, far less help."

'What sort of a man was he?" asked Sherlock Holmes.

John Rance appeared to be somewhat irritated at this digression. "He was an uncommon drunk sort o' man," he said. "He'd ha' found hisself in the station if we hadn't been so took up." "His face-his dress-didn't you notice them?" Holmes broke in, impatiently.

"I should think I did notice them, seeing that I had to prop him up-me and Murcher between us. He was a long chap, with a red face, the lower

part muffled round-" "That will do," cried Holmes. "What

became of him?" "We'd enough to do without lookin" after him," the policeman said, in an aggrieved voice. "I'll wager he found

his way home all right." "How was he dressed?"

"A brown overcoat." "Had he a whip in his hand?"

"A whip-no." "He must have left it behind," muttered my companion. "You didn't hap-

pen to see or hear a cab after that?"

"There's a half sovereign for you." my companion said, standing up and taking his hat. "I am afraid, Rance, that you will never rise in the force. That head of yours should be for use as well as ornament. You might have gained your sergeant's stripes last night. The man whom you held in your hands is the man who holds the clew of this mystery, and whom we are seeking. There is no use of arguing about it now; I tell you that it is

so. Come along, doctor."
We started off for the cab together, leaving our informant incredulous, but obviously uncomfortable.

"The blundering fool!" Holmes said, bitterly, as we drove back to our lodgings. "Just to think of his having such an incomparable bit of good luck, and not taking advantage of it."

true that the description of this man tallies with your idea of the second party in this mystery. But why should he come back to the house after leaving it? This is not the way of

shall have him, doctor, I'll lay you two send an accomplice."

to one that I have him. I must thank you for it all. I might not have gone but for you, and so have missed the finest study I ever came across; a study in scarlet, eh? Why shouldn't we use a little art jargon? There's the scarlet thread of murder running through the colorless skein of life, and our duty is to unravel it, and isolate it, and ex pose every inch of it. And now for lunch, and then for Norman Neruda. Her attack and her bowing are splendid. What's that little thing of Chopin's she plays so magnificently: Tra-la-lalira-lira-lay."

Leaning back in the cab, this amateur blood-hound caroled away like a lark, while I meditated upon the manysidedness of the human mind.

CHAPTER V.

OUR ADVERTISEMENT BRINGS A VISITOR. Our morning's exertions had been too much for my weak health, and I was tired out in the afternoon. After Holmes' departure for the concert, I lay down upon the sofa and endeavored to get a couple of hours' sleep. It was a useless attempt. My mind had been too much excited by all that had occurred, and the strangest fancies and surmises crowded into it. Every time that I closed my eyes I saw be fore me the distorted, baboon-like countenance of the murdered man. So sinister was the impression which that face had produced upon me that I found it difficult to feel anything but gratitude for him who had removed its owner from the world. If ever human features bespoke vice of the most malignant type, they were certainly those of Enoch J. Drebber, of Cleveland. Still I recognized that justice must be done, and that the depravity of the victim was no condonement in the eyes of the law.

The more I thought of it the more extraordinary did my companion's hypothesis, that the man had been poisoned, appear. I remember how he had sniffed his lips, and had no doubt that he had detected something which had given rise to the idea. Then, again, if not poison, what had caused the man's death, since there was neither wound nor marks of strangulation? But, on the other hand, whose blood was that which lay so thickly upon the floor? There were no signs of a struggle, nor had the victim any weapon with which he might have wounded an antagonist. As long as all these questions were unsolved, I felt that sleep would be no easy



matter, either for Holmes or myself. His quiet, self-confident manner convinced me that he had already formed though what it was I could not for an instant conjecture.

He was very late in returning-so late that I knew that the concert could not have detained him all that time. Dinner was on the table before he appeared.

"It was magnificent," he said, as he appreciating it existed among the hu- about it. Here comes our man, I man race long before the power of think." speech was arrived at. Perhaps that is why we are so subtly influenced by it. There are vague memories in our souls of those misty centuries when

the world was in its childhood." "That's rather a broad idea," I remarked.

"One's ideas must be as broad as nature if they are to interpret nature," he answered. "What's the matter? You're not looking quite yourself.

"To tell the truth, it has," I said. "I ought to be more case hardened after my Afghan experiences. I saw my own comrades hacked to pieces at Maiwand without losing my nerve."

"I can understand. There is a mystery about this which stimulates the imagination; where there is no imagination there is no horror. Have you seen the evening paper?"

"No." "It gives a fairly good account of the affair. It does not mention the fact that when the man was raised up a woman's wedding ring fell upon the floor. It is just as well it does not."

"Why?" "Look at this advertisement," he answered. "I had one sent to every paper this morning immediately after the

affair." He threw the paper across to me, and I glanced at the place indicated. It was the first announcement in the "Found" column. "In Brixton road this morning," it ran, "a plain gold wedding ring, found in the roadway between the White Hart tavern and Holland grove. Apply Dr. Watson, 221n Baker street, between eight and

nine this evening." "Excuse my using your name," he

"Oh, yes, you have," said he, handing me one. "This will do very well. that it was all I could do to keep my It is almost a fac-simile."

"And who do you expect will answer "The ring, man, the ring; that was what he came back for. If we have no other way of catching him we can our florid friend with the square toes."

"Would he not consider it as too dangerous?

'Not at all. If my view of the case is correct, and I have every reason to believe that it is, this man would rather risk anything than lose the ring. According to my notion he dropped it while stooping over Drebber's body, and did not miss it at the time. After leaving the house he discovered his loss, and hurried back, but found the police already in possession, owing to his own folly in leaving the



VERY OLD AND WRINKLED WOMAN HOBBLED INTO THE APARTMENT.

candle burning. He had to pretend to be drunk in order to allay the suspicions which might have been aroused by his appearance at the gate. Now put yourself in that man's place. On thinking the matter over, it must have occurred to him that it was possible that he had lost the ring in the road after leaving the house. What would he do then? He would eagerly look out for the evening papers, in the hope of seeing it among the articles found. His eye, of course, would light upon this. He would be overjoyed. Why should he fear a trap? There would be no reason in his eyes why the finding of the ring should be connected with the murder. He would come. He will come. You shall see him within an hour."

"And then?" I asked. "Oh, you can leave me to deal with him, then. Have you any arms?" "I have my old service revolver and

a few cartridges." "You had better clean it and load it. He will be a desperate man, and, though I shall take him unawares, it

is as well to be ready for anything." I went to my bedroom and followed his advice. When I returned with the pistol the table had been cleared and Holmes was engaged in his favorite

occupation of scraping upon his violin. "The plot thickens," he said, as I "I have just had an answer entered. to my American telegram. My view

of the case is correct." "And that is?" I asked, eagerly.

"My fiddle would be better for new strings," he remarked. "Put your pistol in your pocket. When the fellow comes speak to him in an ordinary way. Leave the rest to me. Don't frighten him by looking at him too

"It is eight o'clock now," I said,

glancing at my watch. "Yes. He will probably be here in a few minutes. Open the door slightly. That will do. Now put the key on the inside. Thank you! This is a queer book I picked up at a stall yesterday-'De Jure inter Gentes'-published in a theory which explained all the facts, Latir at Liege, in the Lowlands, in 1642. Charles' head was still firm on his shoulders when this little brown- passed, and ended by saying: backed volume was struck off."

"Who is the printer?" "Philippe de Croy, whoever he may have been. On the fly-leaf, in very faded ink, is written, 'Exlibris Guliolmi Whyte.' I wondered who Wiltook his seat. "Do you remember liam Whyte was. Some pragmatical what Darwin says about music? He seventeenth century lawyer. I supseventeenth century lawyer, I supclaims that the power of producing and pose. His writing has a legal twist

> As he spoke there was a sharp ring at the bell. Sherlock Holmes rose softly, and moved his chair in the direction of the door. We heard the servant pass along the hall, and the sharp click of the latch as she opened it.

"Does Dr. Watson live here?" asked a clear but rather harsh voice. We could not hear the servant's reply, but the door closed, and some one began to ascend the stairs. The footfall was an This Brixton road affair has upset uncertain and shuffling one. A look of surprise passed over the face of my



HER PURSUER DOGGED HER SOME LITTLE DISTANCE BEHIND.

companion as he listened to it. I came slowly along the passage, and there was a feeble tap at the door. "Come in!" I cried.

At my summons, instead of the man of violence whom we expected, a very old and wrinkled woman hobbled into ants. I insist-" the apartment. She appeared to be dazzled by the sudden blaze of light, might have been perceptible upon the said. "If I used my own some one of and, after dropping a courtesy, she lip of the menial. these dunderheads would recognize and further in the dark still. It is and want to meddle in the affair."

"I am rather in the dark still. It is and want to meddle in the affair."

"That is all," I answered. "But support and is a disconsolate expression."

"That is all," I answered. "But support and is a disconsolate expression." sumed such a disconsolate expression countenance.

The old crone drew out an evening paper, and pointed at our advertisement. "It's this as has brought me, of the week do you prefer to have to good gentlemen," she said, dropping | yourself?" always bait our line with the ring. I If he does not come himself he will another courtesy; "a gold weddingring in the Brixton road. It belongs heeded .- Detroit Tribur.

to my girl Sally, as was married only this time twelvemonth, which her husband is steward aboard a union boat, and what he'd say if he come 'ome and found her without her ring is more than I can think, he being short enough at the best o' times, but more especially when we has the drink. If it please you, she went to the circus last night along with-"

"Is that her ring?" I asked. "The Lord be thanked!" cried the old woman. "Sally will be a glad woman this night. That's the ring. "And what may your address be?" I inquired, taking up a pencil. "13 Duncan street, Houndsditch. A

weary way from here." "The Brixton road does not lie between any circus and Houndsditch,"

said Sherlock Holmes, sharply. The old woman faced round and looked keenly at him from her little red-rimmed eyes. "The gentleman asked me for my address," she said. 'Sally lives in lodgings at 3 Mayfield Place, Peckham.'

"And your name is-" "My name is Sawyer-hers is Dennis, which Tom Dennis married her-and a smart, clean lad, too, as long as he's at sea, and no steward in the company more thought of: but when on shore, what with the women and what with liquor shops—"

"Here is your ring, Mrs. Sawyer," interrupted, in obedience to a sign from my companion; "it clearly belongs to your daughter, and I am glad

to restore it to the rightful owner." With many mumbled blessings and protestations of gratitude the old crone packed it away in her pocket, and shuffled off down the stairs. Sherlock Holmes sprang to his feet the moment she was gone and rushed into his room. He returned in a few seconds enveloped in an ulster and a cravat. "I'll follow her," he said, hurriedly; 'she must be an accomplice, and will lead me to him. Wait up for me." The hall door had hurriedly slammed behind our visitor before Holmes had descended the stair. Looking through the window I could see her walking feebly along the other side, while her pursuer dogged her some little distance behind. "Either his whole theory is incorrect," I thought to myself, "or else he will be led now to the heart of the mystery." There was no need for him to ask me to wait up for him, for I felt that sleep was impossible until I heard the result of his adven-

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Baron in Society. Scene-A grand dinner party.

Fraulein Helene, from Berlin, enjoyed herself famously, for her neighbor at the table was Baron von Adlersklau, a gentleman of refined manners and brilliant wit.

"Then you are opposed to the agitation for the emancipation of women?"
"At least I should like it to take some other form than that contemplated by its present leaders, mein fraulein."

'How do you mean, Herr Baron?" Here the baron suddenly turned away and made no reply. Helene repeated her question and anxiously waited for an answer, which did not come, for the baron now seemed en-

tirely oblivious of her presence. Deeply hurt the young lady rose and left the table. Mrs. Schinkle hastened

after her.
"What is the matter, child?" In a tone half stifled with sobs Helene related to the hostess what had

"Can I have offended him?" "Oh, dear, no!" said Mrs. Schinkle, laughing heartily. "This baron was obtained from an agency for the hire of dinner guests, and as we thought that dinner would be over by nine we engaged him only till that time-the clock struck when he ceased talking." -Boston Globe.

Money No Object. "I want a position," he said, as he

entered the office. "I'm sorry," said the head of the firm, "but we really have no need of any men at present."

cheerfully, "I don't expect any salary. In fact, I'm willing to pay for the privilege of having employment." "What kind of a position do you want?" asked the merchant, in aston-

"Oh, that's all right," said the caller,

ishment. "I don't much care, as long as it's one degree higher than the typewriter and the office boy."

"Why those two, particularly?" "Well, you see, it's just this way," explained the caller, confidentially. "I'm married and have one child-a boy. Now that boy won't mind me, and his mother laughs when I try to exert my authority. So I've got desperate, and thought if I could get a position where the typewriter girl would have to obey me and the office boy would have to get up and hustle when I spoke, it would sort of square me with my dignity, which is rapidly getting away from me. Wouldn't do anyone any harm, you know, and it would make me feel easier in my mind to realize that I was a man who had to be obeyed."-Chicago Post.

Quite Right.

Her hair was red and despite her long service as second cook she had a kindly and indulgent look in her soft eyes

She listened courteously to the words of the lady who had just hired her. "No," the latter was observing. "I never have any trouble with my serv-

To the close observer a faint smile -upon having a thorough under

standing at the start." There was a pause. "I shall, of course," the mistress pr.ceeded, "make no exception in your

case. "O, very well. I haven't the slightest objection. In fact, I think it an excellent practice. What afternoon

Conversing thus the time flew by un-



From away up in British North America comes the following greeting to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Allen Sharrard, of Hartney, Selkirk Co., Manitoba, whose portrait, with that of her little boy, heads this article, writes as follows: "I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for 'falling of the womb.' I was troubled with bearing down pains and pains in my back whenever I would be on my feet any length of time. I was recommended to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which I did with happy results. I feel like a new person after taking three bottles of it."

As we have just heard from the frigid

I feel like a new person after taking three bottles of it."

As we have just heard from the frigid North, we will now introduce a letter received from the Sunny South. The following is from Mrs. J. T. Smith, of Oakfuskee, Cleburne Co., Ala. She writes: "I was afflicted and suffered untold pains and misery, such as no pen can describe, for six years. I was confined to bed most of the time. I expected the cold hand of death every day. I was afflicted with leucorrhea—with excossive flowing—falling of the womb—bearing down sensation—pain in the small of my back—my bowels costive—smarting, itching and burning in the vagina, also palpitation of the heart. When I began taking your medicine I could not sit up, only a few minutes at a time, I was so weak. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription three times per day, I also took his 'Golden Medical Discovery' three times per day and one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets every night. I have taken seven bottles of the 'Discovery' seven bottles of the 'Piecription' and five bottles of the 'Pellets.' I took these medicines seven months, regularly, never missed adv. These medicines cursed my I feel as

bottles of the 'Pellets.' I took these medicines seven months, regularly, never missed a day. These medicines cured me. I feel as well as I ever did in my life. Four of the best doctors in the land treated my case four years. They all gave me up as hopeless—they said I could not be cured, and could not live. Through the will of God, and your medicines, I have been restored to the best of health." Yours truly,

urs & J. Swith

Mrs. W. O. Gunekel, of No. 1461 South Seventh Street, Terre Haute, Indiana, writes: "I had been suffering from womb trouble for eight years having doctored with the most skillful physicians, but finding only temporary relief from medicines prescribed by them. I was advised by a friend to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which I did, and found, in taking six bottles of the 'Prescription' and two of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' that it has effected a positive cure, for which words cannot express my gratitude for the relief from the great suffering that I so long endured."

Yours truly,

W. O. Gunelle C.

As a powerful, invigorating, restorative tonic "Favorite Prescription" improves digestion and nutrition thereby building up solid, wholesome flesh, and increasing the strength of the whole system. As a soothing and strengthening nervine "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, Chorea, or St. Vitus's Dance, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency. Even insanity, when dependent upon womb disease, is cured by it.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is

disease, is cured by it.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, due to pregnancy, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use will prove very beneficial.

Dr. Pierce's Book (168 pages, illustrated)

Dr. Pierce's Book (168 pages, illustrated) on "Woman and Her Diseases," giving successful means of Home Treatment, will be mailed in plain envelope, securely sealed from observation on receipt of ten cents to pay postage. See the Doctor's address near the head of this article.



FOR ALL WOMEN WHO USE

# CLAIRETTE SOAP

MADE THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, ST. LOUIS.



Lessens Pain

Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"My wife, after using 'MOTHER'S FRIEND,' passed through the ordeal with little pain, was stronger in one hour than in

a week after the birth of her former child. -J. J. McGoldrick, Bean Station, Tenn.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" robbed pain of its terror and shortened labor.

I have the healthiest child I ever saw.—MRS. L. M. AHERN, Cochran, Ga. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle. Book "To MOTHERS" mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga. Sold by All Druggists.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

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

Millions NOW Pearline

#### The Chase County Courage. W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION The State Convention, by order of the State Central Committee, will be assembled on the 3rd of July, in Representative Hall, at the Capitol, in

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

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

W. C. JONES, Chairman.

The Coxey movement has its greatest strength in the two most protected States, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Pennsylvania has no middle class, her people are divided into two classes, one of great wealth and the other of great poverty. The sun has not risen in Pennsylvania for the last fifteen years to find her at peace with labor.

—Leavenworth Standard.

The Chaplain of the Ohio House the other day prayed that Gov. Mc-Kinley might be "kept in the line of political preferment in order that he may in time be the President of this great nation." The burst of laughter from the members which greeted this petition may not have been reverent. but it was the best possible rebuke to the over-zealous political wire-worker.—Leavenworth Standard.

The views of Thomas Jefferson on the question of taxing incomes were thus tersely expressed: "To take from one because it is thought that his own industry or that of his fathers has acquired too much, in order to spare others who, or whose fathers, have not exercised equal industry and skill is to violate arbitrarily the first principles of association, the guarantee to every one of a free exercise of his industry and the fruits acquired by it."

One of the most ludicrous things that ever was is the Republicans of high and low degree, in print and in talk, trying to palm off on the American people that the present Administration is responsible for the Coxey movement and general unrest in this country, when it is an indisputable fact that this country has been ever since the late civil war and is now being run under Republican laws, which, it is true, the Democratic Congress is slow in amending; but, if they are good laws, why should the Republicans, generally, be so clamorous for a change, and heap piles on piles of abuse on this Administration and the present Congress for not repealing the laws which they claim have been so beneficial to the people of the country?

PEOPLE WHO MAKE HISTORY. The people who make history, who

achieve success or make their mark in any line, are the people in whom everybody is interested; and when we are interested in people it is an immense satisfaction if we can know just how they look. The unique feature recently introduced in Demorest's Family Magazine is in touch with this universal desire; every month two pages are devoted to superb half-tone pictures, quite equal to photos, and about cabinet size, of celebrities of every class and all eras, which are printed so they may be removed from the magazine without mutiliating it, and arranged in an album especially designed to accommodate them. Everyone thus has an exceptional opportunity for induging in the fashionable fad of collection portunity and are restricted. lecting portraits, and can make during the year, at a minimum expense and with no trouble, a collection that would cost at least \$100 if photos were purchased. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

But there are many equally attractive features in the May number of this always attractive magazine. Gen Lew Wallace, Gen. James Grant Wilson, George W. Cable, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Prof. H. H. Boyesen, and Gertrude Atherton give "Advice to Young Writers," every word of which, coming from such sources, is as valuable as gold, and the portrait each is given with the advice. The paper on "Russian Home Industries" is superbly illustrated and eminently interesting; "The Transforma-tion of the Ugly Club" is a unique article on modern facial surgery, and the illustrations make the wonderful transformations still more vivid to the reader; all the stories are bright (every girl should read "Helen's (lift'), you can learn from the illus-Gift"); you can learn from the illustrations and instructions given how easy it is to do "Venetian Bent Iron Work"; the spring fashions are fully described in the Fashion department; and-but space will not permit an enumeration of the many good things in this number, which is a sample of what is given twelve times a year for only \$2. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14tn St., New York

NOTICE TO WOMEN.

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

Jordered by the Beard of County Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas, that assessments of said county for the year of 1894 must be adjusted at the regular meeting of the Equalization Board. The action of the Equalization Board will be final according to law.

It is further ordered that this order be published in connection with the publication notice of the meeting of the said Equalization Beard.

[Seal]

J. F. KIRKER, Chairman M. K. HARNON, County C, erk.

#### Treasurer's Quarterly Report,

Statement of amount on hand in sury of Chase county, Kansas, for ter ending April 28rd, 1894.	the	e qui	ai
	B	alan	
State fund		46	
County fund			
Redemption fund		367	2
TOWNSHIP FUNDS.			ď
			П
Bazaar township general		484	
" road		172	. 1
Matfield township gen. (o'rp'd27.	01	<u>E</u> goral	а
" road		-	1
Cottonwood township general		303	
Coder to road		217	
Cedar township general		7 1	1
Diamond Goods Toad		170	
Diamond Creek twp., gen. o'rpd 5	88		
Falls township road, " 14	22		ä
Falls township general		572	
		301	
Toledo township general		147	
" road		70	

CITY FUNDS Cottonwood Falls City overpaid 2 10 SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS. 

146 3

55 77

bond interest overpaid. .54 bond sink overpaid. .... 58 27 general....state general.... general , bond interest overpaid 5 49 , bond sinking overpaid 119 24 , general overpaid 119 00 , general sinking overpaid 100 00 , general sinking 100 00 , state

general... 20, general... 20, state....

20, state.... 20, county... 21, general. 22, general. 22, state.... state general state county general state general

s, state s, general state general

general overpaid ...... 49 30 

32, general
33, general
33, general
34, state
34, general
35, general
36, general
36, general
37, state
38, general
39, general
39, general
40, general
40, general
40, general
40, general
41, state
41, bond interest
41, "sinking
42, general
42, "sinking
42, general
43, general
44, "sinking
45, general
46, general
47, general
48, state
41, "sinking
49, general
40, general
41, "sinking
42, general overpaid
43, general
44, "sinking overpaid
45, "sinking overpaid
46, general overpaid
47, general overpaid
48, general overpaid
49, general overpaid
40, general
41, "sinking overpaid
42, "sinking overpaid
43, "sinking
44, general

sinking. 4, general .

45, general... 45, state.... 46, general... 46, state.... 17. general overpaid . . 4 55 18, general...... 18, state.....

s, general
s, general overpaid
b, bond interest
s, sinking
s, general
s, state
b, bond interest
s, general overpaid
bond interest
sinking
sinking
bond interest
bond interest
bond interest
sinking
source
bond sinking
bond interest
bond sinking
bond interest
bond sinking
bond interest 9 90 .....24 201 bond interest. 55, general overpaid...... 19 80 general....bond interest.........., bond sjuking ........

general..... bond interest.... 57, bond sinking bond sinking overpaid. .29 76

59, state
59, bond interest
59, bond sirking
60, general
60, bond sirking
60, state
61, seneral overpaid
62, general overpaid
63, state
61, bond sirking
62, general overpaid
63, bond interest
63, bond sirking
63, general
64, bond sirking
65, general
66, general
67, bond sirking
68, general
69, bond sirking
69, bond sirking overpaid
60, seneral
61, seneral
61, seneral
62, seneral
63, seneral
64, seneral
65, seneral
66, seneral
67, seneral
68, seneral
69, seneral
69, seneral
60, seneral

Total .....\$50,274 10 RECAPITUL ATION. Balance in bank...... \$17, 031 7 STATE OF KANSAS,

Chase County,
I, David Griffitts, Treasarer of said County,
being duly sworn, say that the above and
foregoing shows the agrount of money in the
Treasury of said county, and that the same
is correctly apportioned as I verily believe.

David Griffitts,
County Treasurer.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me
this 24th day of April, A. D. 1894.

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

Notice to Taxpayers.

STATE OF KANSAS, Chase county, ss,

Office of the County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, January 10, 1894.

County C,erk.

## Better Than Two for One

Send for free sample and judge thereby.

# The Chase County Courant

# Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer

both one year fer

ONLY \$2.00 The Enquirer is now issued twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays. Is

an 8 column, 8 page, large size, or 123 20 16 large pages every week, equal to 104 ordinary papers a year, that usually cost \$2,00; all large type, plain print and white paper. A complete new departure from old

> time journalism. Call, or address all orders to

> > THE COURANT,

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Seven Magazines in One!

#### ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

"Wide Awake" now Merged in it Enlarged by 200 Additional Pages

in the Volume. Everything Illustrated.

OF ail publications for boys and girls, St. Nicholas, conducted by Mary Mapes Dodge, is unquestionably the best. It has been praised by the press and the people of two continents,—its circulation is unprecedented among magazines for young folks. Beginning with the number for November, 1893, it is enlarged by the addition of about 200 pages in the volume, and for 1893—i it will have the greatest program in its history, including

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,

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

#### AMERICAN AUTHORS. by Brander Matthews, setting forth in clea

and simple form the main biographical fact and the chief literary qualities of famous men in American literature, including Irv men in American literature, including ing, Cooper, Bryant, Hawthorn, Emerson Lowell, etc;

#### STORIES OF INDIA

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.

"RECOLLECTIONS OF WILD LIFE,"

by Dr. Charles Eastman, a full-blooded Sious lege (Dartmouth); a description of Indian life,—in camp and on the war-path,—de-scribed from the inside. A novelty in litera-ture.

# PAPERS ON THE COVERNMENT.

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

## SERIAL STORIES BY

HOWARD PYLE.
FRANCES COURTENAY BAYLOR,
JAMES OTIS,
MOLLY ELLIOT SEAWELL
AND THEAUTHOR OF 'LADY JANE.'

THE FAMOUS "BROWNIES,"

by Palmer Cox, will also be a feature of St. NICHOLAS.

Are you going to have St. Nicholas in your home in '9i? 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 cheek, draft, money-order or express-order. Don'timiss the Christmas Number.

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

#### \$757 62 \$51,03 1 78 The Portfolios of the MAGIC CITY

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

The Complete Series (16 numbers) will constitute a Large and Beauti ful Oblong Volume, 11x13 3 4 inches. Ilustratea with

#### over 300 Grand Views, SPECIALLY REPRESENTING

All the Principal Buildings. Great Paintings. Foreign and State Buildings. Celebrated Statuary. General Views.

Complete Views of the Art Gallery. Interior Views. Character Sketches on the Midway. Architectural Details. Curious Foreign Types.

And all the Grand and Wonderful Features of the Great World's Fair, made at the height of the Splendor of the World's Exposition,

height of the Spieman Exposition,

BY A SPECIAL CORPS OF ARTISTS,
The Christ Child,
The First Bluebird,
Our Baby's Fourth of July,
Our Baby's Fourth of July,

# of the U.S. Government. The best is always the most desirable.

On receipt of a 1 lb. Cap Sheaf Soda wrap per 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.

#### Tabules. Ripans

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

f you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, BYSPEPSIA OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES. If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have A TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES. DISTRESS AFTER FATING. or OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspensia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABULE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, uizzinesss, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are propared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved y modern science.

If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.

#### One Gives Relief.

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 cents by the wholesale and retail agents,

McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas. Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested

They are easy to take, Quick to Act and Save Many

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO. NEW YORK CITY.

### W. H. HOLSINGER,

Hardware, Stoves. Tinware. Farm Machinery.

Doctor's Bill.

SH



Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

OUR PEDIGREE STOCK & PE IGREE PEDIGREE PLANTS.

**Fittings** KANSAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

JOSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas.

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase

Marion, Harvey, Rono, Rice and Barton. fe28-tf

CRISHAM & CREEN.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

Will practice in all State and Federal

flice over the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D.,

CAREFUL attention to the practice of nedicine in all its branches—Extracting

OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

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

BROADWAY.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy of sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

-AND LOANS MONEY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

WANTED.— A Representative for the Family Treasury, our greatest book ever offered to the public.

Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchases to get the book FIREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$188. Another \$136.00. A lady has just cleared \$120 00 for her first week's work.

We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to

RAND, M'NALLY & CO.,

Cottonwood Falls, -

Practices in all State and Federa

THOS. H. GRISHAM.

THE WHOLE FAMILY,



CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a formation concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.
Patents taken through Munn. & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the world. \$3 a year. Specimen copies sent free.
Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, \$25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address

MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.





#### DOLLARS PER MONTH

IN YOUR OWN LOCALITY

NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

made easily and honorably, without capi-tal, during your spare hours. Any man, woman, boy, or girl can do the work hand-lly, without experience. Talking un-necessary. Nothing like it for moneymaking ever offered before. Our workers always prosper. No time wasted in learning the business. We teach you in

a night how to succeed from the first hour. You can make a trial without expense to yourself. We start you, furnish everything needed to carry on the business successfully, and guarantee you against failure if you but follow our simple, plain instructions, Reader, if you are in need of ready money, and want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address, and we will mail you a docu-ment giving you all the particulars.

TRUE & CO., Box 400, Augusta, Maine.

NOT ONLY GROW BUT ARE THE BEST THAT GROWS, WILSON'S 112 PAGE SEED OATALOUGE, PLANT, TREE AND LIVE STOCK ANNUAL. The most reliable work of the kind published in America. Sent free to all who are interested in Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Live Stock or Gardening. Addres SAMUEL WILSON, MECHANICSVILLE, PA. Have You a Bird Dog? The Amateur Trainer WIRE -Force System Without the Whip-A Practical Trainer of Thirty Years' Ex has just been published and should be in the hands of every owner of a bird dog, whether TRAINED OF UNTRAINED. Send stamp for descriptive circular.





I take my meals at auerle's lunch counter.

Our Little Men and Women. The Best Magazine for Beginners in Reading.

"A DOZEN GOOD TIMES," by the author of "Lady Gay," will tell about ome exceptionally bright, merry children. Margaret Johnson will make the charming Clinton Scollard will contribute verses for ome reading and to "speak" in school.
Greta Bryar will tell about Electricity.
Fannie A. Deane will describe Natural listory wonders.

Please mention this paper

BY ED. F. HABERLEIN

perience).

#### OUR KINDERCARTEN.

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 undertaken; 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.

Sample copies for two cents in stamps.
Price \$1 a year; 10 cents a number.

D. LOTHROP COMPANY, Publishers,

#### D. LOTHROP COMPANY, Publishers, Boston, Mass. BABYLAND.

THE BARIES OWN MAGAZINE. DAINTY, BRIGHT AND WINNING. Merry jingles, gay little stories, pictures In plenty.

A charming little serial, in picture and story, will be contribute by Margaret Johnson, and entitled

#### THE MACIC CHEST.

During 1894 there will be given to all sub-

FOUR BEAUTIFUL COLORED FULL-PAGE PICTURES.

Sample back number free.
Price 50 cents a year; 5 cents a number.
D. LOTINGO COMPANY,
Publishers, Boston, Mass.

# A special department, "Our Christian Endeavor Bulletin," will be devoted to the work of the Christian Endeavor Society: The Editor, Mrs. G. R. Allen (Pansy), has long been one of the prime movers in Christian Endeavor work. Rev. Tennis S. Hamin, D. D., contributes in November an article on "The immediate Future of Christian Endeavor. To be followed by helpful and progressive papers from Christian Endeavor specialists. Other departments of the magazine are to be broadened and enlarged. One is the department of "Athletics," and "Indoor Games in the itome Circle." Mr. A. Alonzo Stagg, the famous Yale pitcher, will contribute an early paper, to be followed by other experts.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, AT BAUERLE'S.

THE PANSY

innounces many new and important fea-

VIRA'S MOTTO, will be illustrated by H. P. Barnes.
Margaret 'Sidney's Golden Discovery

## Papers will have important subjects. The Pansy Reading Circle is to take up Greek History this year. Elizabeth Abbott will prepare interesting papers. An important feature will be "Daily Thoughts," comprising daily readings for Christian Endeavor Societies and Sunday-

schools.

The Missionary and Foreign fields of labor will have special departments. BABY'S CORNER, will be continued. So will the stories about

The color work will be very fine—(each pic-ure done in eight colors). The picture will be handsome enough to frame and will be ispecially suitable for the children's room. Sample back number free.

The PANSY is \$1 a year. A free Subscrip-tion will be presented to any one sending direct to the publishers two new subscrip-tions, with \$2 for the \$ame.

D. LOTHROP COMPANY, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 casn in advance; atter three mouths, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00, For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.

BAST, NY.X. Col.X. Cht.X. MRX. KC.X Codar Grove. 127 11 01 1 26 12 09 10 13 Clements... 1 40 11 10 1 34 12 21 10 23 Elmdalo... 1 56 11 23 1 45 12 37 10 36 Evans..., 2 01 11 27 1 49 12 43 10 40 Etrong... 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 XXXXXIII WEST. Mex.x Cal.x Den.x Col.x Tex.x

p m p m p m a m p m Saffordyllle. 652 607 216 242 121 Ellinor.....657 613 222 248 126 
 Sanordyllie.
 6 52
 6 07
 2 16
 2 42
 1 21

 Ellinor.
 6 57
 6 13
 2 22
 2 24
 8 1 26

 Strong.
 7 04
 6 21
 2 28
 3 10
 1 38

 Evans.
 7 11
 6 27
 2 36
 3 19
 1 49

 Elmdale
 7 15
 6 31
 2 40
 3 24
 1 54

 Clements.
 7 26
 6 43
 2 51
 3 10
 2 10

 Cedar Grove
 7 35
 6 50
 2 59
 3 50
 2 21
 C. K. & W. R. R.

Pass. Frt. Mixed Strong City......3 20am 8 30am Evans ......3 30 8 45 Hymer......3 50 9 15

#### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Cool weather the fore part of the week. John Perry will start, to day, for a

visit in Ohio. Dan McGinley, of Emporia, was in

town, Sunday. Dick Hildridge came in from Okla-

homa, last week. The May term of the District Court began on Tuesday.

W. P. Martin went to Colorado, last week, to buy cattle. Wm. Austin, of Emporia, was in

town, last Saturday. Robert Clements lost a fine mare, by death, last Monday.

Quite a heavy rain fell at Matfield Green, Monday afternoon, Jesse L. Kellogg was down to Em-

poria, Saturday, on business. Chauncey R. Simmons, now Texas, is reported seriously ill. W. H. Holsinger was down to Kan-

sas City, last week, on business. Mrs. B. F. Largent, of Matfield Green, went to Emporia, Sunday.

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

C. C. McDowell took two car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week. Miss Clara Volz left, Tuesday, for a visit at herold home in Buffalo, N. Y. John L. Pratt, of South Fork, is

moving to Matfield Green, this week. Miss Emma Schneider, of Elmdale, has gone to Galion, Ohio, on a visit.

Mill of A. M. Clark, the wind mill rick,

It will pay you to examine the Carpets at Gruwell's before buying elsewhere.

Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going elsewhere. J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, was at

Quenemo and Kansas City, last week, Post. on business. Born, on Monday, April 30, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Allen Stevens, of Jacob's

James Hays, of Bazaar, left, last

Thursday, for Ashland, Oregon, his Arch Miller, of Gladstone, intends building an addition to his residence,

this summer. Miss Eva Cochran, of Strong City, arrived home, Tuesday, from a visit at Osage City.

A good rain fell here, before daylight, this morning, and everything looks beautiful.

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

Master Ralph Zane, of Osage City, arrived here, Tuesday, on a visit to his aunt, Mrs. Hinote.

M. K. Harman and his entire family have been down with the measles during the past two weeks.

Capt. B. Lantry, of Strong City, returned home, Wednesday of last week, from a business trip to Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Breese, of Elm. dale, will leave, next week, for an extended visit at their old home in Ohio.

Miss Sadie McCabe, of Bazaar, has gone on a month's visit to her sister,

Gruwell is closing out his Wall Paper. If you should need any, don't

Born, on Tuesday, April 24, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McLinden, of Cedar Point, a daughter; weight nine pounds.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Palls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging. J. M. Warren has been Deputy

County Clerk during the sickness of County Clerk M. K. Harman with the measles. Joel B. Fish, of California, was here, last week, visiting his neices, Mesdames B. F. Whittam and C. R.

Winters. at the German Lutheran church at old friends and neighbors. Strong City, next Sunday night. All are invited.

Sheriff J. H. Murdock has had an Court-house.

a pleasant call. Ed. R. Ferlet, who was here visiting his old friends and on business.

Greenwood county. Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Ross, who were visiting old friends at their old home,

home at Kansas City. Printer's Ink says: "Trade comes on horseback to the man who advertises. To the man who does not it

comes on foot-if at all." THOROUGHBRED ROOSTERS FOR SALE—Brahmas, Black Langshans, S. S. Hamburgs and Leghorns. Apply at the COURANT office.

M. H. Lewis, in Strong City, last anniversary of the birth of that Orweek.

Miss Lucy, were down to Emporia, on Tuesday.

of last week. The next and last of the course of ectures given for the benefit of the High school library will be delivered

State University.

County Central Committee, last Saturday, a convention was called for May 24, to elect delegates to the State convention at Topeka, June 12.

C. J. Lantry's residence, on North Several light showers of rain fell in these parts the fore part of the week.

Lantry and family will make their by the several limit thirty days from the several light showers of rain fell in the se \$25.00 will buy a New Steel Wind home, this summer.—Strong City Derdate of sale.

Richard Cuthbert shipped two car Miss Emma Goudie, of Strong City, visited friends at Council Grove, last Kansas City, Monday night; and Robhogs.

Geary Post, G. A. R., to participate in the Decoration day services of that

The children of the editor of the COURANT are sick with the measles, and if there is not as much news in the paper, this week, as usual, our readers will, therefore, please to forbear with us this time.

Fred Cunningham, of Strong City. who has been working at the Leader office in this city for some time past. has gone west for a recreation, and Bert Dunlap, of Strong City, is filling his place during his absence.

A meeting of McDonald Post, G.
A. R., Strong City, will be held on
Saturday, May 5, instant, to prepare
arrangements for the proper observance of Decoration Day. By order of
Thos. H. Grisham, Com.

MATT. McDonald, Adjt. FOR SALE CHEAP.—One bay stud

arrived here, Tuesday, on a visit to his aunt, Mrs. Hinote.

Mrs. C, C. McDowell and Miss Ophelia Romigh were at Emporia a couple of days last week.

Mrs. C, C. McDowell and Miss Ophelia Romigh were at Emporia a couple of days last week.

Mrs. Cause of sale, hoys all gone.

D. W. Mercer, Matfold Craw Ma Matfield Green, Chase County, Ks.

The box rent at this postoffice, for the present quarter, is now overdue more than a month, and the postmas-ter 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 em-

barrassing to him: At the meeting of the Democratic the Courant office, last Saturday afternoon, the Chairman of the Committee was authorized to fix the day for holding a County Convention to elect delegates to the State and County Convention to elect able for framing and inches, suit-Mrs. Joseph J. Vestering, at Wichita.

For Sale.—A good second-hand piano, cheap. Apply to Henry Bonewell, at the Eureka House, this city. delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions.

Paper. If you should need any, don't forget this. It will save you money
Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost.
I will knock any one's prices in the county on Coffins.

J. W. Brown.
Strong City, Kans.
Albert Volz returned home, last Friday morning, from his winter's visit at his old home in Buffalo, N.
Y.

Sional Conventions.

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

Strong City, Kans.

Albert Volz returned home, last Friday morning, from his winter's visit at his old home in Buffalo, N.
Y.

oughbred Black Langshans, Partridge Cochins, S. L. Wyandottes, S. S. Hamburgs, Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, S. C. White Leg-borns, Plymouth Rocks and Light

John Ford and wife, of Labette county, are visiting at C. S. Ford's, on Jacob's creek, a brother of Mr. Ford. At one time they were residents of this county, residing on the farm now owned by Cyrus Wilson, on Bloody creek, and moved away from this county in 1870. They were in There will be preaching in English this city, last Saturday, visiting their

The German-American League of Chase county will meet on Tuesday, May 8th, in the Central Hotel, at Cotiron railing put up on either side of tonwood Falls, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to the walk to the front door of the transact their business, particularly to discuss the prohibition question. W. E. Bosler, traveling agent for Every German-American, irrespectthe Topeka Press, was in town, yes- ive to his political affiliations, is earnterday, and gave the Courant office estly requested to attend this meet

A. LEHNHERR, Pres. A. BANDELIN, Sec'y. Julius Piper, of Middle Creek, who, has returned to his home at Hamilton, it will be remembered, some time ago, in a runaway smash up, had three of the ribs of his right side broken, and two cut loose on his left side, and the at Strong City, have returned to their third finger of his left hand broken in two places, was in town, last Friday, and gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, and he was loud in his praises of Dr. W. M. Rich, of Clements, who, he says, saved him from the grave.

Since the discovery of coal oil indications at Rettiger Bros. & Co.'s quarry, east of this city. numerous letters have been received by these House, in Strong City, has been beautifying his premises and otherwise. In the interest of the pending woman suffrage amendment will be held in tifying his premises and otherwise oil Company was here, last Friday, the Presbyterian church, this city, improving his property, this spring.

Mr. and Mrs. John Engles, the for-satisfied the indications are good; but Wednesday, May 16, at 10 a. m., 2:30 mer of whom was in the hospital at the members of the quarrying com-Emporia, are now living in the Wm. pany being away from home that day, THE BRIGHTEST WOMEN IN AMERICA Manly house north of John B. Sand- he was unable to see them, but left will positively be present at each B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield | Word he would return at an early date. Green, have many bargains in the decived inquiries from an extensive dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and whose questions he has answered by mail.

der, with a banquet and a public meet-J. W. McWilliams, E. D. Forney, ing in this city, that evening, the meeting taking place in Music Hall, and Mrs. E. D. Jones and daughter, Miss Lucy, were down to Emporia, on Miss Lucy, were down to Emporia, on poria, being the speaker for the occa-Master Robert Brandley, of Mat-field Green, who had been visiting his cousin, Freddie Romigh, for two weeks, returned home on Wednesday hall was well filled with members of these societies and those who were desirous of hearing something of the workings of the I. O. O. F. At the close of Judge Buck's remarks the by President Geo. T. Fairchild, of the audience repaired to the vacant store tions of the day, possesses rare attainers and never fails to capture her days without action and the Santa Fe, Judge Earle did not get here until where a most excellent supper, pre-late Tuesday afternoon, because of pared by the ladies connected with pleasing address.

the refusal of the fast train to stop at the Order, awaited them, and where Strong City; and he held a short session of Court, that afternoon.

At the meeting of the Populist County Central Committee, last Satmaking the occasion so enjoyable.

#### EXCURSIONS.

#### CREAT MUSIC OFFER.

Send us the names and addresses of ert Matti a car load of cattle and hogs, and J. H. Mercer a car load of postage and we will mail you one conv Chase Legion, No.34, Select Knights, ten pieces, full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, accepted the invitation of John W.

MUSIC FREE TO YOU.

We will send I'3 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic, absolutely free if you seed 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NATION, our charming illustrated magazine. The music includes Little Fisher Maiden, Ta ra ra Boom de ay, I Whistle and Wait for Katte, After the Bail. Comrades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, Old Madrid, and 155 others. Bear in mind, you shall have this immense quantity by sending 10 cents, silver. You will be delighted. Address, AMERICAN NATION Co, 172 Pearl St, Boston, Mass. mesml

#### STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Kansas State Sunday School Association will be held this year at Wichita, May 8th, 9th and 10th. Among other noted workers to be present are Dr. Vincent and Dr. Duncan, of New York; Prof. Greenwood and Dr. Jesse Bowman Young, of St. Louis; Prof. Excell, of Chicago, and Dr. Heisler, of Denver.

For further information apply to Jesse F. Shaft, County Secretary, Clements, or to J. F. Prake, Topeka.

able for framing, and sixteen other

The Belles Lettres Society will give an open meeting. Thursday evening, May 3, 1894, to which all friends of the school are cordially invited.

PROGRAMME 

Male Quartette, "Serenade" — Tad Smith, Ridgel Scribner, Edmund Rockwood, Fred Kerr. Essay, "Girls" — Charles Davis. Mixed Quartette, "Old Friends and Old Times" — Mamie Simmons, Eva Tuttle, D. M. Smith, E. F. Rock-

Declamation, "Uncle Sammy"-Em ma Baker. Music, Banjo and Guitar-Drs, Brown and Hamme.

\$43.00 \$

Obituary.

Died in this city April 29, 1894, John

Henry Clark, agad 78 years, 11 months

and twelve days. Mr. Clarke was born

May 17, 1815, in Montgomery county,

Tennessee. In 1847 he married Miss Mary

born to them, two of whom Mrs. H. D.

sounty, Kentucky in 1853. In 1861 he

since resided. Deceased became a mem-

ber of the M. E. church when he was 22

years of age and was subsequently a li-

censed exhorter in said church and re mained a consistant member of the church

until his death. Thus ends the earthly

career of a kind father, affectionate and

eral services were held at the M: E.

mains were laid to rest in the cemetery

Took the Bull by the Horns.

The Santa Fe railway has announced a

special rate of one standard fare for the

Army reunion at Pittsburg, Pa.; to the

annual conference of the Dunkard's

Educational association convention at

Asbury Park; to the convention of the

ver, Col.; to the annual convention of the

meeting at Cleveland, Ohio; to the Bap-

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

"Its place at the head of all popular

periodicals published in the English language is no longer disputed any-

THE CENTURY

MACAZINE

IN 1894

THE GREATEST OF ALL THE MAGAZINES.

2000 PAGES OF THE BEST LITERATURE.

1990 ILLUSTRATIONS BY THE GREATEST

ARTISTS IN THE WORLD.

MARK TWAIN.

A SERIES OF SUPERB ENGRAVINGS OF

THE OLD DUTCH MASTERS;

Articles on

HUNTING OF FIERCE CAME;

ARTISTS' ADVENTURES,

by leading American artists, with their own

illustrations:

IMPORTANT EXPEDITIONS all the great continents, including the ad-ventures of two young Americans who traversed Asia on bicycles;

A novel series on

TRAMPING WITH TRAMPS: How a young man, disguised as a tramp, raveled over America and learned all the ecrets of the "profession."

IMPORTANT PAPERS ON MUSIC

by the greatest living composers and musicians;

unpublished essays by

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL; Short stories and novelettes by all the lead-ing story writers, essays on timely subjects, humor and fun in the "Lighter Vein" de-partment, etc., etc. The

CREAT CHRISTMAS NUMBER

contains a sermon by Philips Brooks, seven complete stories, a magnificent array of full-bage engravings, a new picture of General Grant, letters from Edwin Booth, etc.

Subscribe Now. Price \$4.00 a year. Dealers receive sub-scriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers by check, draft, money-order, or by cash in registered letter. Address

The Century Co.,

33 East 17th Street, New York.

where,"-ALBANY ARGUS.

ation took the lead.

west of town,

Paper, Miss Gertie Estes and Seward Male Quartette, "Merrily Goes Our Bark"—D. M. Smith, R. Scribner, E. F. Rockwood, Fred Kerr.

Dialogue, "Unfortunate Mr. Brown' By Clara Brandley, Jennie Baker, Bessie Howard, Rosa Allen, Gertie Estes, Eva Tuttle, Arthur Crocker, Mixed Quartette, "List! The Trum-pet's Thrilling Sound"--Mamie Sim-mons, Eva Tuttle, D. M. Smith, E. F. Rockwood.

Recess. "Ring Out Wild Bells"-By L. Boyd by which union six children were Bociety. Drama, "Bold Stratagen"—By Bessie

Burcham and Mr, W. W. Clark! together Howard, Mamie Simmons, Mary Rockwood, D. M. Smith, S. H. Bakwith his wife, survive to mourn his loss. Deceased moved from Tennessee to Logan er, K. E. Kuhl, E. F. Rockwood. (Between the acts music will be furnished by Drs. Hamme and Brown.) moved from Kentucky to Franklin county, Illinois, and in 1884 moved with his Music-By the Orchestra. family to Cottonwood Falls where he has

[Published by Request.]
A MASS MEETING

and 7:30 p. m. Four of

meeting. First among them is church by Rev Lidzy, after which the re-

have another opportunity to hear this Riley Lewis, who is now engaged in railroading in Kansas City, visited at the home of his parents Me and Me.

other, REV. ANNA H. SHAW. s one of the ablest speakers to-day. She is a graduate of the Boston University, in both medicine and theology, and for seven years was the regular pastor of one of the largest eastern churches. She is a born orator and but few are as well equipped, n voice and mind, for public speak-

RACHEL L. CHILD located in a section of Iowa 25 years

and study.

The program for the four sessions will be published next week, and we On account of the Southern Convention at Dallas, Texas, the Santa Fe Route will sell round trip tickets. offered to hear such talented speakers, men or women. Everybody is invited. Admission free.

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

MUSIC FREE TO YOU.

We will send 1'3 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic, absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NATION, our charming illustrated magazine. The music includes Little Fisher Maiden, Ta ra ra Boom de ây, I Whistle and Wait for Katte, After the Bail, Comrades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, Old Madrid, and 155 others. Bear in mind, you shall have this THE FARMERS' PROBLEM.

#### LETTER LIST.

THE program of the new volume of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE, beginning with the November number, is one of rare interest to every reader of literature. The chief serial feature is

A NEW NOVEL BY The most dramatic story eyer written by America's greatest humorist. Like several of Mark Twain's stories, it has for its scene a steamboat town on the Mississppi River forty years ago, "Pudd'nhead Wilson," a hardheaded country lawyer, the hero of the story, furnishes much of the fun that one naturally expects to find in a work by the author of "Innocents Abroad," but he appears in quite another light in the murder trial which forms the thrilling climax of the story. The plot introduces a novel and ingenious employment of science in the detection of crime, and the characters are well drawn and their every action is interesting. The CENTURY will contain Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, May 1894:

Mrs. Mary E. Dugan. Miss May Smith. H. P. Wilson, All the above remaining uncalled for, May 16, 1894, will be sent to

the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

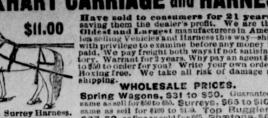
#### FOR SALE.

A blacksmith shop-stone building, 22x52 feet,-two fires, with tools, also Rates as applied for are one fare residence with three lots, good well, for the round trip. Wichita is get-ting ready for a thousand delegates. This county is entitled to as many delegates as it has Sunday schools. Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF

The Russell Art Publishing Co., of bacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above disthe names and address of a few peo-ple in every town who are interested ville, Kans., and receive all the infor-

F IT CROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S COOD.



Spring Wagons, S31 to S50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$00 to 88. Surreys, S63 to S160 same as sell for \$100 to \$1.0. Top Buggies, S37.50, as fine as sold for \$65. Phætons, \$66 to \$100. Farm Wagons, Wagoneted, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts. BUTCLES FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN.



Address W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.



Notice to Taxpayers.

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

[seal]

M, K. Harmon,
County Clerk.

BIMETALLISM AND

MONOMETALLISM

### Archbishop Walsh,

DUBLIN, IRELAND. Owing to the great demand for a mest esteemed and worthy citizen, Fun Archbishop Walsh's pamphlet on

monometallism and its ruinous effeets on the land THNANTRY of

IRELAND we have reproduced it on elegant book paper, neatly bound; containing 80 pages. It is one of the most logical, prac-

round trip from all points to the Grand tical, illustrative and convincing arguments in favor of

church at Myersville, Pa,; to the National ALLISM that has ever been published. This pamphlet is having a wide circulation and League of American Wheelmen at Denshould be read by every citizen of the United States. It has attracted National Republican League at Denver: the attention of Europe and Amerto the Christian Endeavorers annual ica, and is one of the most scholarly writings extant on the subject of tist young People's union meeting at Bimetallism. Mailed postpaid to Toronto; to the Knights of Pythian enany address on receipt of 25 cents. campment at Washington. This subject Special terms to agents. Address has been under consideration in the West

COIN PUBLISHING CO., 115 Monroe St., Chicago, Itl.

days without action and the Santa Fe, wnich recently withdrew from the associ-COIN'S HANDBOOK gives all the statistics on the subject of gold and silver. It con-Notice is hereby given that proposals for the building of a double arch bridge across South Fors, at the W. P. Evans crossing, will be received at the County Clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until Saturday, June 2, 1894, at 12 o'clock, m. Each proposal to be accompanied by a forfeit of \$50 deposit. Specifications on file with County Clerk. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. tains the gold standard arguments and the answers to them. It reviews the COINAGE LAWS of the United States; boginning with and copying the first Coinage act of 1792, and other valuable informaon. It is issued in a pocket edition containing 44 pages, neatly Witness my hand and official seal, this 17th day of April, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.]

M. K. HARMAN,
County Clerk.

and durably bound. This is an indispensable and valuable book for SPEAKERS and students of the financial question. Price 15

Agents are wanted to sell these books in all parts of the United States. They are rapid sellers, and agents are making from \$3 to \$5 a day, at our wholesale price. Write for terms and send price named for: sample copy Address
Coin Publishing Co,

115 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

The Coin Publishing Company is rohable, and all who send their money will get the books ordered. HENRY G. MILLER.

Vice-President of the American Bimetallic League for the State of Illinois.

# EVERYBODY

Ought to See at least one copy of

# DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE

The great popular Monthly that is Fighting for Economic Jus-

tice and Wiping Out Religious Bigotry.

2,000 Pages.

1,500 Illustrations. 500 Articles during the year.

The best way to get Donahoe's is to subscribe for it and the

COURANT TOGETHER. DONAHOE'S MACAZINE

#### COURANT

For \$2.75 a year.

Order them now while you think of it. Send subscription money to

THE COURANT. Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

9

#### TAX REFORM STUDIES.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL

[These "Studies" aim to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariff). They agitate a subject connected with nearly every social question, and seek for the best system of taxation. Land owners especially should be interested, as the principal benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the inment or social advance goes to them in the in-crease of value given to land. Write your opin-lons triefly. "Address this office, or P.O. Box 48, Buffalo, N. Y.]

#### MUCH MONEY FOR THE CITY. Decision of the Court of Appeals as to Tax-

ing Foreign Corporations. The court of appeals has rendered a decision in the case of the Thurber-Whyland Co. in favor of the city which

taxation of foreign corporations doing capital invested in these corporations is over \$14,000,000. Mr. Coleman, who argued the ques-

tion before the court of appeals, contended that there was nothing in the law to prevent the taxation of foreign coraffirmed the decision of the general term. Mr. Coleman says:

"The decision will probably have the effect of placing foreign corporations on the same footing as domestic corporations. In that case, the gain to the city will be very great, as a large amount of capital is invested in foreign corporations doing business in this

"We have several other suits pending against foreign corporations. The questions involved in the case of the Thurber-Whyland Co. are identical with the issues in all the other cases."

President Barker of the tax department said: "The Thurber-Whyland Co. was organized in New Jersey, and was assessed for taxation on \$500,000, which represented capital invested in this city. The company claimed the right to offset debts amounting to \$1,200,000, which, if allowed, would leave no basis for taxation. This right the law gives to domestic corporations. The Thurber-Whyland Co. also contended that their boundaries. A measure which the tax department had no right to has recently attracted some attention consider as taxable assets outstanding credits amounting to \$1,400,000." (The company has since failed in business .-Ed.

our right to tax foreign corporations, tion authorizing supervisors of the sevlarge numbers of which organize in eral counties to determine in what New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut to do business in this city.

"In view of the fact that there had been no decision of the courts in relaup and made quite a specialty of it. I these kinds of property. have been fighting against the contention that foreign corporations should not be taxed ever since I came into this department.

porations."

'How many of these foreign corporcity?" was asked.

"In 1892 there were 1,849; in 1893

Will they stay here to be taxed?

A Just Tax.

The strong support of the income tax | titled.—Utica Press. proceeds from a perfectly correct idea that the rich are now escaping their proper share of the burdens of government and throwing them in greater part on those least able to pay. But the great objection to an income tax is. in the minds of thoughtful men, that it will not fall upon the rich. The incomes of those receiving fixed salaries -as widows and orphans whose estates are in charge of guardians-can be ascertained and the tax upon them collected, but the incomes of very rich men can not be ascertained by any device known to the law, and they will laugh, as they did under the old income tax, at any attempt to collect a fair proportion of their incomes in this way. w there is a tax, open to none of the objections of provoking fraud and not requiring the inquisitorial proceedings, which will accomplish what is aimed at in the tax on incomes in a much simpler and more certain way. That the masses of wealth-producers? Clearconstitution and imposed three times in our history. Under the constitution it may be levied upon any species of they work, and the earth, from which their population as determined by the produced a sufficient amount to satisfy census. In 1798 it was levied upon their wants, but a part of it bas, in dwelling houses, lands and slaves. In some way, been taken from them with-1813 it was levied upon "all lands, lots out an equivalent being given in reof ground, with their improvements, turn.—Ex. dwelling houses and slaves." In 1861 What Is T it was levied upon the value of all lands and lots of grounds with their with an exemption of \$500 to any individual who actually resides thereon.

The only objection to this tax as previously levied is that it falls with undue severity upon the newer and poorer values and the medium of trade. states and territories. But this objection could be obviated by striking out the words "their improvements and dwelling houses." Any tax levied upon improvements and dwelling uses, must, no matter where these improvements and dwelling houses are owned, fall ultimately upon their users, who are residents of the state or territory upon which the tax is assessed. It does not touch the absentee owners of improvements or dwelling houses, who constitute such a large part of the real owners of the wealth of the western and southern sections of the country. But if the tax were laid upon the value of lands of those compel the rich men of the east and of lions of people.

Europe to really pay-as they ought to pay-a great part of the tax assessed upon the poorer states and territories. If the exemption of 1861 to owners of property on which they actually resided were extended from \$500 to \$4,000; the only ones who would really feel this tax would be the really rich. The great farming class, together with the great mass of homestead owners, and all who make their living by their labor, would be entirely exempt. This is a much better proposition than that of an income tax. The machinery for this assessment—the assessment rolls of the states and counties already existing and the machinery for its collection-already exists in the internal revenue bureau. But if, as was done in 1861, a discount of fifteen per cent. will have an important bearing on the were allowed the states which within a certain time should pay the money business in New York. The amount of | into the national treasury, and assume the collection themselves, it is hardly probable that there are any cases in which the government might need to take the trouble to collect the tax. It would be far safer, far better, far more efficient and far less provocation porations. The court of appeals has of fraud than would be any attempt to collect a direct tax from incomes. It would be especially popular in the west, which absenteeism is now draining as Ireland has so long been drained. -National Economist.

#### Local Option Tax Bills.

Taxation and the various methods of raising funds to defray the expense of maintaining and conducting the government, national, state and local, are subjects much discussed and offer great temptation to legislative tinkers. Just now congress is and has been for some time engaged in effecting a scheme whereby the tariff shall be reduced and the loss thus occasioned made good by the imposition of an income The whole country is stirred up over it and papers and people are de voting a great deal of time to its discussion. The legislatures of the several states are likewise more or less engaged in the consideration of bills calculated to regulate taxation within is a tax bill introduced into the assembly of this state by Mr. Ainsworth, which is perhaps not as well understood as it ought to be. The real end "The whole question involved is as to and aim of the bill is to provide an opmanner the tax in their respective localities shall be raised. They can determine whether the money required for public purposes shall be levied on tion to this question, when I came in land alone, on improvements, on perhere, three years ago, I took the matter | sonal property, on one, two or all of

It simply provides them with authority to choose for themselves and their constituents, and that choice, when legally made, shall be binding and op-"I claim that if they elect to invest erative until experiment and experitheir capital and transact business here ence proves it advantageous or otherand avail themselves of all the benefits wise, in which latter case the superthis city offers as the most desirable visors can make such change of system market for their investment and for as they deem best calculated to remedy the sale of their goods, they should the defect. There are some who bebear their just share of taxation, pro- lieve that all the taxes should be levportionate at least to our domestic cor- ied on land. There is one manifest advantage in this system, because real estate is something which its owner ations are there doing business in this can not hide. In practical operation, personal property has been very successful in evading the assessor, and they had increased to 1,861, and this never has borne anything like the year they number 2,454," Mr. Barker share that should properly fall upon replied. "The amount of capital in- it so long as it is supposed to be vested by these corporations is very as much an object of taxation as real large. In 1891 there was \$5,137,075, in estate. Mr. Ainsworth's bill gives no 1892, \$9,497,975. and in 1893 it rose to direction to boards of supervisors which his efforts to get from the sugar rethose of last fall. of these systems they shall choose. It finers the same sort of information that simply gives them the opportunity to he had got from the flour mill-owners, make a choice. This appears to be a the steel rail makers and the woolen privilege to which every county is en-

Exempts Speculation. The proposed tax upon incomes would It would take from the earnings of professional men, and of capital actively employed by its owners, but the improvements of the locality in which it is situated. Hence it would be a penalty upon industry and enterprise and a premium upon apathetic indolence. The man who invests his capital in undertakings which give employment to his fellow men and benefits the whole community is to be punished by a fine of a part of his earnings, while he who merely waits upon time and reaps the reward of the labor of others is to escape.

Is It Taken in Rent or in Taxes? What is the cause of poverty among is the direct tax provided for in the ly it can only be the result of one or more of three things, i. e.: The masses refuse to work and produce wealth; or property, but must be assessed upon all wealth is drawn, refuses to yield a states and territories in proportion to sufficient reward; or the workers have

What Is That in Which You Pay Your Taxes. Money is that form of wealth or of improvements and dwelling houses, the representative of wealth best adapted to purchasing other values, which therefore becomes, whenever and wherever that adaptation is recognized, the general measure of other

> Money is an invention for the facilitation of trade by the avoidance of barter.

Here are two definitions-you pay your money and you take your choice. Certainly. He speaks in patriotic tones, His faith most ardent waxes, And yet he'll sit up nights to find

A way to dodge his taxes. Many a true word is spoken in jestis it not because they feel them to be unjust that men will evade taxes? Our remedy would be to lay taxes only where they can not be dodged.

And This Comes Out of the Tenants. The total revenue of the church of sections, it would fall upon the England is \$28,767,785, say one hunabsentee owners, and they could not dred and forty-four million dollars, escape it. Thus this simple change in of which sum one-fifth is derived from the levying of the tax direct would rents, yearly paid by thirty-five mil-

THE STEALTHY SUGAR TRUST, | limited consumption, and mainly be-

It Asks Governmental Aid, but Refuses to Give Any Information as to Its Business, Profits or Wages Paid Openly Defies Census or Anti-Trust Laws.

For thirty years our government has been in partnership with the sugar re-The terms of the contract under the McKinley act are that, in consideration that the refiners shall stav on our soil and continue to pay "American wages to American workingmen. the government grants them license to collect from consumers from 5-6ths to 6-10th cents per pound more for refined enally small item in the cost of sugar sugar than it sells for outside of our and molasses. In these smaller estabboundaries. At the same time it gives them free raw sugar.

This is very much of a one-sided bargain. 1. The refiners employ almost was only two and one-fifth (less than no American workingmen. 2. The two in refineries) cents' worth of labor wages they pay are perhaps the lowest in a dollar's worth of sugar. Where paid in any industry. 3. While the wages cut so small a figure in the total duty was ostensibly only intended to an increase or decrease of wages, or a cover the "difference" in wages be- difference between wages in one place tween this and other countries it is, in or another, is insignificant. But the fact, fully five times the total labor cost of refining, which does not now exceed one-tenth of one cent per pound. all manufacturing industries in 1890 4. While the refiners have formed a trust to collect the last cent possible ses business they were only \$374. The under the contract, they have not only sugar business appears to be at or closed many refineries and thrown out near the head of all industries in hundreds of wage-earners, but they have shamefully mistreated those still

employed. The government, being a silent partner in the sugar trust and guaranteeing profits of one-half cent a pound on the 4,200,000,000 pounds of sugar annually thus rendered almost worthless the consumed here, might naturally be supposed to have the right to examine the books occasionally. This is necessary not only in order to see that the contract is faithfully performed but in trust laws, as well as those of New order to supply a basis for future agree-

ments. The census statistics, taken every ten years, might answer for this purpose. In 1890, however, the sugar refiners refused to show their books or to submit statements to census officials. Some of the smaller refiners submitted carelessly compiled or incomplete statistics. but several of the largest made no attempt to "give away their business" by complying with the "act to provide for taking the eleventh and subsequent

Under these conditions it would take an unusual amount of assurance for an industry to ask congress to renew the contract or to ask to have the government continue as the financial backer of the industry. Yet this is what the sugar trust is doing with a vigor not found outside of of the well-nourished. protected "infant industries." The sugar infant has, in fact, gone to Washington with its millions of unclean dollars to stay there until it can, by bribery, get what it wants or defeat all tariff legislation and thus compel the government to continue its partnership under the McKinley contract.

On March 28 Senator Pettigrew offered a resolution, which the senate agreed to, calling on the census office to state whether it was a fact that the sugar trust, substantially alone among all manufacturers in this country, re fused to answer the census questions. Col Carroll D Wright made to congress the same reply that Mr. Robert P. Porter made more than a year ago, adding to it his reasons for advising the department of justice to discontinue the suits against the refusing refiners. Concerning this reply the Journal of

Commerce and the Commercial Bulletin of March 23, 1894, said: manufacturers. Harrison, Frazier & its meaning, there is room for a wide Co., of Philadelphia, made a report so difference of opinion. The protectiondeficient as to be worthless; they were lists in both parties profess to see in it a requested to supply the missing information, and they refused. Mr. Porter bear unequally even upon the rich called their attention to the act of July, 1892, and they promised to supply the information, but they failed to that it is due to Mr. Cleveland's detively employed by its owners, but keep their promise. The Louisiana would let go free unproductive real Sugar Refining Co., of New Orleans, estate, which is rising in value through and the Havemeyer Sugar Refining Co., of Brooklyn, referred all the census officials to the American Sugar Refining Co., at No. 117 Wall street. Havemeyer refinery in Jersey City referred all census inquiries to Matthiessen & Wiechers at the same address Agents of the census went again and written reports on file in this office,' says the superintendent, 'it appears they received numerous promises, and at other times refusals, to comply with the requirements of the law. They finally reported, however, that they were satisfied that further efforts on

be without avail." "Why should sugar refiners be any more reluctant to 'give their business away' than iron or lumber or cotton men? If Mr. Havemeyer will not obey the law, why should the law make Mr. Havemeyer exceptionally opulent? He that simply substitute one set of greedy, certainly would not invest any of his dishonest and evasive partisans for anmoney in a business the particulars of other.-N. Y. World. which were refused to him; but he and his associates and their hired agents insist that the people of the United States shall guarantee them profits of twelve million dollars a year, though they refuse to answer the census ques-

tions that other people answer. "It is about time that this foolishness were stopped. If there is any reason why the refiners are entitled to protection by the tariff, let them show it. It is intolerable effrontery that these people should refuse to answer the ordinary census questions that every one else answers and demand from the government they defy, and whose laws they trample on, a rate of protection that enables them to divide 22 per cent. in a year on their vastly inflated common stock. Let the sugar refiners obey the law or get along without the help of the law."

After observing that only the smaller manufacturers of sugar and molasses even pretended to answer census inquiries, the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin of April 14, 1894,

This is one of the reasons (rebates are another) why the wholesale grocers sticks to the trust and do its biddingas they did when hundreds of them sent telegrams to congress asking members to vote against Warner's free sugar amendment. This high-handed law-breaker, criminal and conspirator is now in congress "holding up" legislation until it can

get a renewal of its license for robbery and spoliation. It should be kicked from our legislative halls and outlawed, even if we should have to lay discrinating duties to break up this band of conspirators. Congress should investigate the books of this robber gang to see what laws it breaks and to see how the spoils are divided and to

cause they were willing to answer the

census questions. The only reason the

sugar trust can possibly have had for

refusing to answer the census questions

is that if the country knew what enor-

mous profits it was making it would no

longer afford it a protective duty. It

is concealing the facts in order to pre-

vent the reduction of the sugar duty.

It is obtaining money under the false

"It also appears from the census bulle-

tin that wages constitute a phenom-

lishments, where of course those econ-

omies for the accomplishment of which

trusts are formed are impossible, there

wages in the sugar business are excep-

tionally low. The average wages in

were \$485, but in the sugar and molas-

profits, and at the foot of all industries

in the proportion of its earnings dis-

tributed to labor and in the rate of

Not only has the sugar trust openly

defied and violated the census laws and

whole census for 1890; but it is perhaps

the greatest law-breaker now doing

business in our territory. It flagrantly

and constantly violates the federal anti-

York and all other states that have

such laws. It also disregards the inter-

state commerce act in that it has made

secret contracts with many railroads

so that it obtains discriminating rates

and can quote freight rates prepaid at

less than the usual rates for sixth-

class freight. It shares its illegal

spoils with its large sugar dealers in

our cities and thus subsidizes them.

wages paid."

pretense that it needs protection.

what corrupt uses they are put.

BYRON W. HOLT.

WHAT IT MEANS.

essons to Be Learned from the Recent It is useless to deny or belittle the fact that there is a widespread reaction among the voters of the country against the democratic party. The town elections in Ohio, Illinois and Michigan tell the same story as those of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the state election in Rhode Island shows the same causes at work in a more important field. And the reaction is not only sharp but it is per-"The superintendent of the census sistent. It is even more manifest in

There can be no dispute as to the fact that the political tide is running strongly against the democrats. As to reversal of the verdict against McKinleyism that was rendered so overwhelmingly in 1890 and 1892. The anti-administration democrats insist ficiencies as a party leader. The Cleveland democrats and the revenue reformers regard it as the result of the "hard times" through which the country has passed during the last year.

There is an element of truth in all these, but the real cause of the reaction is popular disgust with a party which can do nothing apparently except wrangle and dodge. The democrats in again to No. 117 Wall street. 'From the house, and especially those in the senate, have presented a spectacle of impotence and cowardice from which any party in the best of times would suffer grievously.

The elections of the last five years have shown that there is no stable majority in the country for either party. their part to secure the returns would The voters are obviously seeking for some party that will carry out bravely and honestly when in power the promises it made when in opposition. They have not yet found one, and there will be no political stability until they do. Reactions are sure to follow victories

> Worse Than Benedict Arnold. The democratic press of the south continues to denounce Senator Hill as a traitor to his party, with intense bitterness, in some instances. The Memphis Commercial declares that to compare him with Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold is to heap "more than their share of odium on these historic traitors." The Natchez Democrat observes that if Hill's slogan is still "I am a democrat," "we say God save the party from such democrats." The Chattanooga Times says that Hill's active enmity to the president has invariably had the most insignificant results and is worth no serious man's attention. "What more has he accomplished," it says, "than securing the rejection of a few appointments, and hanging up some others?-and this has he been enabled to do, not by virtue of any influence of his own, but by the force of an unwritten rule governing patronage brokerage in the senate."

-"Everywhere the senate's exasperating slowness since the tariff bill left "It is probable that these concerns the house has told against the demomake smaller profits than the great re- cratic party at the polls. Let us have fineries that compose the trust, partly action, action, action!" says the Roches because much of their products are of ter Herald (ind.).

PREACHING VS. PRACTICING. Republican Rant on the Changing Senti-

ment of the Country. Republican journals are taking upon themselves the gratuitous duty of informing the democratic majority in congress that it should abandon its effort to reform the tariff, pass the appropriation bills and go home. The reason given for this advice is that the sentiment of the country has changed, as evidenced by the protests that have been made against tariff legislation, and the admitted fact that democratic political prospects next November are not exactly rose-colored. Of course, our republican friends have not the least notion that their advice will be

But it may not be out of place to re-

mind these self-appointed advisers that the course they are recommending, even assuming that the advice is given in good faith and for the best interests of the country, is one which political parties are not at all likely to follow. No better illustration of this could be found than the comparatively recent experience of the republican party. In 1888 a republican victory was won upon a large scale by pledges given in the west that an honest revision of the tariff would be made by the republicans if they were given the power to act. It was recognized by the republicans in all of the scates of the Mississippi valley that there was a growing demand for a change from the old high tax principles of the war tariff-that the people wanted tariff reform. But it was said -and this was said on the stump in 1888 in scores of western congressional districts-that tariff revision should be made, not by the enemies, but by the friends, of protection. Duties are undoubtedly too high, and the taxes imposed in consequence of them too onerous, but it is well that the protection system should be gradually changed by those who have for years past supported it, and that it should not be suddenly destroyed by those who have always opposed it. It was upon these grounds that the

republican victory was won. Evidence can be obtained that quite a number of western republican congressmen went to attend the first session of the Fifty-first congress with the belief that the tariff was to be revised by cutting the duties down, and who found, to their surprise and disgust, after the session had opened, that the combination of republican congressional leaders, under Messrs. Reed and McKinley, were determined that this course should should not be taken, and that, instead of lowering the barrier of protection, the height of that barrier was to be increased. One of the leading western congressmen, a republican of national reputation, said in the summer of 1890: "Our party is betraying its trust, and, under the whip of party discipline, I shall be compelled to vote for a measure which is almost a complete repudiation of the pledges I made to my constituents, and that my western associates made their constituents at the time they were elected. We supposed, and they supposed, that the tariff was to be revised downward, and not upward, but we have now discovered our mistake; our people are already incensed against us; and yet there is nothing to do but follow the bidding of those who are recognized as the party leaders in and out of congress, and who have definitely committed themselves

to this line of policy." This, we say, was a personal statement made by a man holding an exceptional position, and one who paid the penalty that he knew awaited him by a defeat in the fall of 1890. There was, it is true, no financial panie to complicate the situation, but throughout the country, there were protests raised against the enactment of the McKinley bill. The republicans in the west and northwest denounced the measure as a betrayal of trust, and it was predicted as inevitable that the party that was responsible for this legislation would be overwhelmingly defeated in the Movember election. The handwriting on the wall was not in mystical characters. On the contrary, it was easy of interpretation to anyone who was not blinded by interest or preconceived ideas.

The leading protectionists, it is true, did not admit at the time the McKinley bill was under discussion, and at the time it was enacted, that the country was soon to repudiate them and their measure; but the fact was evident to everyone else. When they asserted that the election of 1890, which resulted in such an overwholming defeat for them, was due to a misunderstanding of the benefits of the protective tariff, it needed only the second defeat in 1892, after two years of experience with McKinleyism, to make it evident that the judgment of these gentlemen as political prophets was not in the least to be depended upon; that they predicted what they desired to see brought about without the least regard to obvious facts. Now the proper course for the republican majority in congress in the spring and summer of 1890, when it found that the sentiments of the people were averse to McKinleyism, was either to bave abandoned all effort to revise the tariff or to have taken up revision upon the principle of lowering duties. But they did not do anything of this kind. -Boston Herald. Not Much in It. The Rhode Island election, in the

cratic defeat was the fact that there were 302 republicans elected to the legislature against eight democrats. There were just 54,000 votes cast-a little less than double the vote of Jackson county for president. Of these the republicans got 29,000 in round figures, about 2,000 more than half. According to this the republicans get a member of the legislature for each 290 votes and the democrats one for each 2,875 votes. Rhode Island has been a hide-bound republican state ever since the beginning of the war. On one or two occasions the majority has been less than this year, but very rarely. If it were not for the palpably unfair apportionment the vic-

tory would have been a defeat.—Kansas City Times

light of the official returns, is more a

triumph of the gerrymander than a po-

litical victory. What gave it the appearance of an overwhelming demo-

REED'S STATESMANSHIP.

The Great Issue Proposed to the Coun by the Ex-Czar. Republicans think that Mr. Reed rendering a great service to the country in exposing the partisan character of Speaker Crisp's rulings as well as the

absenteeism of the democrats. The less Mr. Reed has to say about partisan rulings the better. No speaker was ever more deliberately and ostentatiously unfair than Mr. Reed. It has happened that he has been repeatedly shut off in his attempts at filibustering by following precedents which he himself established.

As to the absenteeism of democratic members, it is wholly inexcusable, and there can be no objection to having attention called to it. Of course, absenteeism is not confined to democrats, but the latter, being responsible for legislation, have stronger reasons for being in attendance than the members of the opposition.

Nevertheless, it is only just, while ex-Speaker Reed is calling attention to democratic neglect of duty, that the attention of the country should be called to what Mr. Reed is doing. He is obstructing the business of the house. He is refusing and instructing his followers to refuse to attend to the business for which they were elected to congress. He is violating the rales of the house. While present at the daily sessions he is pretending to be absent, a line of conduct which he has repeatedly characterized as wholly indefensible.

For what purpose is Mr. Reed doing this? To prevent the passage of some revolutionary measure? To protect the people from some invasion of their rights by an arrogant and unscrupulous majority? Not at all. Such emergencies have occasionally arisen in congress, and have been deemed justification for a resort to every sort of obstruction that the rules put in the power of the minority. It is known that some of the worst measures ever introduced into congress have been defeated in that way, and the sober second thought of the country has approved both the means and the end. But Mr. Reed is not engaged in any

work of this sort. What Mr. Reed is trying to do is to force the house to adopt his patent device for securing quorums whether a majority of the members vote or notof counting members present, but refusing to vote, and occasionally counting members that are not present. The country got along for a hundred years without any such rule, but Mr. Reed wishes to demonstrate that it cannot now go on for a single session without it. It requires no demonstration to prove that, if a majority of the members will not do their duty, business cannot be done under any system of rules. But Mr. Reed is desirous of obtaining from the democrats a vindication of his autocratic methods, and he professes to think this important enough to justify him in obstructing public business. While he is focusing public attention upon democratic absenteeism, he is also giving the country the measure of his conception of states manship.

No change in the rules can vindicate the conduct of Mr. Reed when he occupied the chair. He and his friends are fond of referring to a decision of the supreme court that the house could make rules authorizing the speaker to count a quorum. They call this a vindication. As usual, they suppress the real point at issue. Mr. Reed counted authorizing him to do so. He put under his feet ruthlessly the precedents of a hundred years before they had been rendered inapplicable by a change in the rules. It is this act that no change

of rules can ever justify. It is understood that Mr. Reed is a candidate for the presidency. It is, no doubt, grateful to his feelings to have his action as speaker kept prominently before the country. It is pleasant for him to have the business of congress at a standstill awaiting the vindication of the rule which he created and enforced before the house adopted it. Besides. he must enjoy the spectacle of seeing the friends and supporters of his rivals for the republican nomination cheerfully doing his bidding while he seeks to make himself the great issue and to demonstrate that business cannot be done without his consent. Nevertheless, it remains to be seen whether this course will impress the country as & demonstration of the surpassing statesmanship of Mr. Reed. The great issue which he proposes to the country is whether it is proper to obstruct public business in order to vindicate the action of a member whom the country's bad luck elevated to the speakership four or five years ago. This is the tremendous issue that the nomination of Mr. Reed would present to the country. - Louisville Courier-Journal.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS. .

-Thomas B. Reed's rules still constitute a putrid reminiscence.—Boston Herald.

--Gov. McKinley has not fully decided whom he will allow to run for vice president when he heads the ticket. What's the matter with John Sabine Smith?-Detroit Free Press.

-Napoleon McKinley is booming along on a wave of temporary and figtitious popularity, but he will come down with a bump long before he attains the throne. - Chicago Herald.

--- Republican editors who were thrown into convulsions by the Van Alen incident see nothing wrong in George Peabody Wetmore's purchase of a Rhode Island senatorship.-N. Y. World.

--- Chauncey Depew's utterance that because the democrats have no freed the country from all the ills visit ed upon it by republican misrule, the people will fly to theg. o. p. for relief, in the kind of talk that would be suggestive of imbecility in almost any other man. - Detroit Free Press.

-It is eminently fitting that the robber barce and the tramp fraternity should unite in sending delegations to Washington to represent themselves as living petitions to congress. The same protective system that built up the parons also multiplied the tramps. -Louisville Courier-Journal.

Statesmen Who Own Their Homes Are Comparatively Few-Many Live in Hoteis and Quite a Number

in Boarding Houses.

[Special Washington Letter.] This city is not so much of a board-Ing house as it used to be. A great many of our statesmen, particularly our senators, have purchased perma-

nent residences; but still quite a num-

ber of them live at hotels. Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Senator Camden, of West Virginia; Senator Platt, of Connecticut, and Senator Squire, of Washington, reside at the Arlington. Senator Camden and Senator Platt, not being possessed of a very great deal of this world's goods, have very modest apartments in this prominent hotel, at a moderate price; while Senators Aldrich and Squire, both of them rich men, have magnificent apartments and live in splendid style.

The hotel keepers are all very anxlous to secure the families of senators and representatives as their guests, because the presence of these political leaders in their hotels naturally draws custom to them. The many people who come to Washington for the purpose of having personal or political axes ground naturally want to call upon the senators from their state who can do them the most good; and of course when they can afford to do so they like to stop at the very hotel where their particular great man resides. This, of course, brings money into the purses of the Bonifaces.

The Hotel Normandie has for its guests four menbers of the senate, in the persons of Senators Blackburn, of Kentucky; Hill, of New York; Hunton, of Virginia, and Smith, of New Jersey. The presence of these senators naturally brings a great deal of custom to the hostelrie, because the people from Kentucky, New York, Virginia and New Jersey, who desire to see their senators, go to the hotel where they reside, if they happen to have money enough to pay their way. Of course, all visitors want to stop at first-class hotels in the national capital if they can afford to do so, and the prices are really quite reasonable; but naturally the cheaper hotels catch a great

For several months Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Hill, of New York, had apartments upon the same floor at the Normandie; and they met there very frequently as near neighbors. It is a singular coincidence that the most successful politician in the republican party and the most sagacious politician in the democratic party were so neighborly and upon such apparently friendly terms, on the same floor of the same hotel and occupying seats at tables which were contiguous in the same dining-room.

The Metropolitan hotel has only three senators as its guests during the present session of congress, but it, has more representatives probably than any other hotel in the city. It is famous as a resort for southern statesmen. Senators Berry, of Arkansas; Ransom, of North Carolina, and Pasco, of Florida, reside at the Metropolitan, and so does Speaker Crisp; and the latter is a guest of a great deal more prominence indeed even than a sen-

Quite a number of senators reside in their own houses, and nearly all of them, through the social influences of their wives and daughters, take a leading part in the society of the national

Senator Allison, of Iowa, resides in his own house, but he is a widower without children, and hence does not give any entertainments in his own home. He goes out into society a great deal, however, and is as popular in the social as he is prominent in the political world.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has a splendid home of his own on La-



A HIGH-PRICED DONKEY.

favette square within a long stone's throw of the white house. It is one of the oldest buildings in the city and formerly belonged to Commodore Rogers, of the navy, who purchased the lot originally from Henry Clay; and all that he paid for it was a fine Andalusian jackass. The story goes that Clay was very anxious to possess the animal, and that Commodore Rogers said that he would sell it for no other price than that particular lot. Clay said that he believed that the jackass was worth more than the lot of ground, and he very gladly made the exchange. That single lot would to-day bring at least \$50,000 at auction, in spite of the depressing condition of our business affairs at this time.

Senator McMillan, of Michigan, one of the wealthiest men in the senate, is the owner of a splendid house on Vermont avenue, only three or four doors from the residence of Senator Allison. The residence of Senator McMillan is one of the most beautifully and richly tainments which are given there are like picnics in fairy land.

Ohio, on K street, is one of the most able. -Buffalo Express.

valuable pieces of property in the city, and is furnished most elaborately, al though the main object of the senator seems to be in everything the furtherance of his own home comforts during the latter period of his life. He is, as is generally known throughout the country, not only one of our ablest financiers, in the sense that he under-stands the science of political economy so far as the government is concerned: but he is also and always has been a great financier in the matter of the direction of his own business, and is

many times a millionaire. It is a singular fact that the two senators from each state and the representatives from the various districts of each state do not seem to harmonize when they come to Washington. That is to say, it very seldom happens that the two senators from one state occupy contiguous seats in the senate, or that the representatives of any one state select contiguous seats in the house of representatives. It is also a fact that the two senators from one state never live together in the same hotel or in the same boarding house.

The nearest approximation of harmony in any state delegation, so far as surface indications are concerned, is to be found in the Iowa delegation at the Hotel Normandie. Col. Hendersone the oldest member in the house from Iowa, in point of continuous service, went to that hotel last August when



THE LANDLADY'S DAUGHTER.

the extraordinary session of congress convened, and he was followed there by Mr. Cousins, a new member from Iowa, and one of the youngest men in the house of representatives from any state. Senator Allison's private secretary, Joe Morgan, followed these two Iowa representatives to the same hos telry, and Congressman Hull, of Des Moines, came after them. Represen tative Gear, of the First Iowa district. went to the same place, but has since changed his location. In no other in stance in the city have so many representatives from one state come together to reside under the same roof.

A great many of the senatorial palaces have been deserted by their originators and builders, because of their retirement from public life. Senator Sawyer, the Wisconsin millionaire, lived but one year in his baronial stone castle, when his successor was elected, and Senator Sawyer went back to Oshkosh to live. Senator Hearst, of California, died before his term was com pleted, and his palace is now rented and occupied by another. Senator Palmer, of Michigan, left his senatorial palace to become minister to Spain, and he has never since occupied it; but it is understood by his friends that he would be willing to take another term in the senate if the people of Michigan should insist upon it. Senator Stanford, of California, one of the most benevolent of rich men, and one of the most beloved in the memory of his friends, left his palace last summer, when he was called to one of the mansions of the blest.

But, despite the fact that the great men of our country are making homes for themselves in the national capital. there are very many who like board-ing house life. It is not an uncommon thing for fledgling statesmen to become preoccupied with the charms and fascinations of the daughter of the landlady of the boarding house. Every landlady has a daughter. don't know how it happens, but it is a fact that every landlady has a daugh ter. It is not always the case that the daughter is beautiful, but she is young and attractive and the boarders all like her. She goes to church, to the theater and to balls with the congressional boarder; and she usually works her way into some government position by judiciously smiling and beguiling the statesman. That is the reason the District of Columbia has more than its quota of officeholders, while many of the sovereign states are clamoring for favors for favorite sons and favorite daughters.

It would probably be interesting to you to know something about the houses which statesmen of the past used to occupy and the entertainments which they gave, but that will be the subject of another letter.

SMITH D. FRY.

#### It Looks Easy.

It is amusing to watch the green conductor trying to place a trolley on the wire. To a practiced hand it is easy enough, but to the 'prentice it is a canic activity in 1840, and during that work of woe indeed. One of these men found to his sorrow that it is not so easy as it looks. It was at night and the passengers were rudely disturbed in the perusal of their papers by the 2,500 years B. C., and 428 of our era lights going out, and soon after their equilibrium was upset by the car coming to a dead stop. There was nothing two dynasties of the Haighians and of to do but to wait until the conductor the Arsacides were flourishing during replaced the trolley. He tried for some minutes, but the festive wire eluded him. The trolley would bang against Turks, the Tartars, who ravaged the it in a tantalizing manner and make a fine display of blue sparks, but the vex- dependency. Armenia had another peation continued until the passengers were becoming angry and had about the Crusaders, from 1089 until about made up their minds to get out and 1800, the most brilliant epoch being walk, when a conductor of one of the that of David the Restorer, and of his furnished in the city, and the enter- long string of cars behind the stalled one went to the rescue and adjusted the trolley and the tempers of the pas- lore of the Armenians as prominent a The home of Senator Sherman, of sengers with the greatest ease imagin- place as King Solomon among the

#### THRIFTY ARMENIANS.

Hundred Thousand Now Dwell in This Country.

History of What Was Once a Powerful Kingdom-Legends of the Wise and Brave Queen Tamar-An Armenian Wedding.

[Special Letter.]

Living amongst us and beginning to exercise some influence by their numbers, their intelligence and their unusual talent for business and for amassing wealth, are thousands of Armenians. In New York and Chicago alone, it is estimated, there are about 15,000, and in the whole of the United States What country do they hail from?" These and similar questions, clearly race, I have often heard. And it is no



wonder, for up to recently Armenians were not in the habit of emigrating to this country, and the facts I am going to cite further on will explain how it comes that the world at large does not know much of this people.

For the Armenians somewhat resemble the Jews in this that they are a race, but not a nation, being also widely scattered and leading no independent political existence. Like Poland, the territory once occupied by the Armenians under rulers of their own has been parceled out to three powers--the eastern districts belonging to Persia; the northern to Russia, and the largest portion, the western, forming part of Asiatic Turkey. Erivan is the capital city of Russian Armenia, while Erzerum is that of the Turkish part and Tabriz that of the Persian.

How large the number of Armenians is to-day is not definitely known, but it is probably not less than 10,000,-000, for besides the wholly Armenian population of those three districts-together the size of France-there are thousands and scores of thousands of them to be found in other parts of Turkey, Russia and Persia, and their influence is very strong in all those countries, by reason of their superior intel-lectual gifts. As financiers and administrators especially they are em-inently successful. Of late years the Armenians, conscious of their ancient civilization, of their Christianity and of their superiority in both ethical and mental respects, have shown an increasing restlessness under the yoke of their Moslem conquerors, and are anxious to reestablish their national independence. The horrible persecutions and the despotic oppression they have to undergo at the hands of the Turks especially have made this resolution stronger and stronger, and the fearful conditions under which they have to live at home have also induced them to emigrate in large numbers to this country.

It would not be the proper caper to write here a history of Armenia, but I but dancing of a style not seen elsewill briefly outline its past at least. Armenia was for many years a great and prosperous kingdom, extending from the Black to the Caspian sea and taking in some of the most fertile and renowned districts of antiquity, being watered by the Araxes, the Tigris and Euphrates of old and producing on its volcanic soil nearly everything that a benignant sun can ripen. Mount Ararat lies in the heart of the Ar-



QUEEN TAMAR.

menian mountain ranges, and its highest peak, the Mussis, after lying dormant for centuries, resumed its voleruption the village of Argoorz, where tradition has it Noah planted his first

vine, was destroyed. Armenian history goes far back-to they preserved their national integrity against all conquerors. The this long period, and then came the Persians, the Greeks, the Arabs, the country by turns and made it a mere riod of prosperity during the time of beautiful daughter, Queen Tamar. The latter occupies in the legendary Jews, and some poems and hymns com-

posed by her still survive. She was not only a wise and just ruler but also a great warrior, defeating armies of Turks and of Russians in turn. That, however, was the last brilliant point in the history of Armenia. From that time on-some 600 years-the country languished and decayed, the prey of her Moslem neighbors, until the last remnant of Armenian independence was swept away in 1800 by the cession of her Caucasian territory to Russia. As I noted above, however, the Armenians of to-day dream once more of the restitution of their national independence, and it is quite likely that they will ultimately achieve it.

The Armenians of the present time are a people who are physically strong and enduring, generally of regular their number will not fall short of features, dark-eyed and dark-haired; 100,000. "Armenians? What are they? during their youth the girls and women are apt to be beautiful, but they wither and age very quickly, so that at proving the most complete absence of acquaintance with this interesting men wear better. They are of Christain faith-a type of the Greek-Catholic-but missionaries have been converting quite a large fraction of them to purer and simpler forms of Christianity. They are progressive, enterprising, industrious, endowed with great mental gifts, so that in Russia and Turkey there is an exceptionally high percentage of Armenians among the highest officials. Their commercial instinct is very strong, and they make the most successful dealers and merchants everywhere, outstripping even the Jews wherever they come into competition with the latter. Their morals are good, and their family life is happy and peaceful. They are patient, having become so in the school of adversity, and know how to dissemble when necessary, and their apparent humility is, in fact, their chief strength.

Among their virtues is hospitality; and I remember with pleasure a wedding festivity in an Armenian household at which I was an invited guest. The bride, a young girl of 14, but perfeetly developed, looked a charming picture. Rather small in size, but of a delicate complexion, magnificent teeth, and hair that was silky and profuse and of beautiful shade, she was attired in a caba (a long, flowing robe) of atlas, and a sort of vest, made of white silk and embroidered with gold, was visible at the neck. A long veil (letchaki) of tulle and embroidered with gold and silver was held around her head by that handsome diadem of the



young Armenian ladies which they call tharsacravi. Musicians played on queer instruments, the daira (a species of drum), and the Fourna (a kind of flute), and there was some dancing, where—the daylouri and the lesginka. The most extensive hospitality reigned sweets of every kind, meats and other solid food, wine and sherbet were dished out to whomsoever wished any. There were singing and conversation, and outside the broad veranda and the garden paths were brightly illuminated, and then everybody went to church and witnessed the ceremony, a much more symbolical and impressive one than our wedding ceremonies. But then, there is no divorce in the Armenian church, and hence they deem no expense too large for the one great event of their lives.

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.

Depends on the Point of View. "It beats all how the gum habit is

profitless." "Profitless? I'm not so sure of that.

By the way, I am just starting with my family for a tour through Europe. We shall be gone about six months." "What has that got to do with the

gum-chewing habit?" "Nothing, except that I'm the proprietor of a chewing gum factory."-Chicago Tribune.

The Ruling Spirit.

A Paris journal relates that a celebrated speculator who had reached the age of eighty-five and still preserved a lively interest in the market was told one day:

"Evidently you are going to live to be a hundred years old." "No-no," he said; "I'm going to die very soon-I know it!"

'What makes you think so?" "What makes me think so? Do you suppose Death is such a fool as to take me at one hundred when he could get

The Orchestra Rattle

me at eighty-five?"

The antecedent of the artistic ratule used in our orchestras was a gourd with half a dozen pebbles in it.

# Why not, indeed?

When the Royal Baking Powder makes finer and more wholesome food at a less cost, which every housekeeper familiar with it will affirm, why not discard altogether the old-fashioned methods of soda and sour milk, or home-made mixture of cream of tartar and soda, or the cheaper and inferior baking powders, and use it exclusively?

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

An Innocent Kid. Mother-Come, Willie, and say your

Willie-I guess I hadn't better, to-

"Why, what do you mean?" "Well, since papa said he wouldn't give me a bicycle, I haven't felt in the proper frame of mind."—Detroit Free Press.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and nucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

Mrs. Uprown—"Did you post my letter this morning, George?" George (with much "feeling")—"Yes, dear."—Boston Courier.

All in a Tremble!

Nervous, elderly ladies use this phrase to describe their tremors, and highly graphic it is. Nerves "all in a tremble" are best tran-quillized and strengthened with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The Bitters is a nervine because it is a tonic for the nerves, and tone is what the nerves require if they are weak and shaky. Digestion and assimilation are insured by it, and it remedies constipation, biliousness and malaria.

THE widower about to marry is the most unselfish of mortals. He seldom thinks of Number One.—Life.

Actors, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

SHE—"Would you go through fire for me, Algernon?" He—"Ya-as, if I was dwessed for it."—Harper's Bazar.

Sufferers from Coughs, Sore Throat, etc., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

Pin thy faith to no man's sleeve; hast thou not two eyes of thy own?—Carlyle.

BENEVOLENCE without love has no more eart in it than a grindstone.—Ram's Horn.

#### THE GENERAL MARKETS.

CATTLE-Best beeves ....... \$ 3 73

KANSAS CITY, April 30

0 9 43			
2 00	@ 3	75	
2 2)	@ 3	70	
4 0)	(0 5	15	
	@	55	١.
50	@	50%	1
35	200	35%	
33	0	331/2	
47	40	48	
1 4)	(0) 1	50	1
		0.1	
9 50			I.
7 03			
6)	0	62	1
20	(CA)	24	
10	60	11	1
8	0	81/2	
5)	0	73	
3 0)	@ 4	20	ı
2 50	@ 3	10	ı
4 03	@ 5	35	1
3 0)		75	1
2 00	@ 2	50	1
53	60	5334	1
37	@	3714	1
33	@	3314	ı
53	0	54	1
17	@	19	1
7 4)	@ 7	45	1
12 9)	(413	0)	1
			1
30)	@ 4	15	1
			1
2 5)	@ 4	4)	-
3 20	@ 4	25	1
	2 00 2 21 4 01 50 51 50 51 51 52 53 33 11 9 9 53 7 01 1 90 9 53 7 01 1 8 50 2 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	2 00 @ 3 2 2.1 @ 3 4 0.0 @ 3 5 4 @ 3 5 5 0 @ 3 6 4 0.0 @ 3 5 5 0 @ 3 6 5 0 @ 3 6 5 0 @ 3 6 5 0 @ 3 6 5 0 @ 3 6 5 0 @ 3 6 5 0 @ 3 6 5 0 @ 3 7 0 0 @ 3 6 5 0 @ 3 7 0 0 @ 3 7 0 0 @ 3 7 0 0 0 0 3 7 0 0 0 0 3 7 0 0 0 0 3 7 0 0 0 0	2 00 @ 3 75 2 2J @ 3 75 4 01 @ 5 15 54 @ 55 50 @ 5034 33 @ 3354 47 2 @ 48 1 4J @ 1 50 1 90 @ 2 0J 9 5J @ 10 00 7 0J @ 7 5J 6) @ 62 2J @ 24 10 @ 11 8 @ 854 5J @ 7J 3 0J @ 4 20 2 50 @ 3 1J 4 0J @ 5 35 3 0J @ 3 75 2 0J @ 2 50 53 0J @ 3 75 2 0J @ 2 50 53 0J @ 3 75 2 0J @ 2 50 53 0J @ 3 75 2 0J @ 2 50 53 0J @ 3 75 2 0J @ 3 55 4 0J @ 7 4J 12 9J @ 13 0J 3 0J @ 4 15 4 0J @ 5 15 4 0J @ 6 15 4 0J

## Sure Cure for Sprain, Bruise or Hurt? Use ST. JACOBSOIL You'll Use it Always for a Like Mishap.

NEEDLES, STANDARD GOODS ONLY.
SHUTTLES, REPAIRS.

OF NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroad good situations. Write J. D. BRGWN, Sedalia. Mo ar NAME TRIS PAPER every time you write.

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

GENUINE NERVE.—Tailor—"When are you going to pay for that overcoat?" Dude—"Really, my—" Tailor—"Now, look here, if you don't pay, I'll bring suit within thirty days." Dude—"Make it a spring suit, old man, and you can bring it right away."—Detroit Free Press. "I'm so glad I lost my legs!" said the veteran, with a smile. "I never have rheumatism in my wooden ones, and on cold winter nights I haven't anything to stick down under the arctic sheets."—Harper's Bazar.

"SAY, pa," asked Freddy, "why is it that when you or Uncle George tells a story you always get laughed at, and when I tell one I get a lickin'?"—Buffalo Courier.

"Is Hicks' wife a nice housekeeper?" Mr. Hacks—"Well, I should say so. Why, half the time Hicks can't find anything that belongs to him?"

"Were you a bull or a bear?" asked an acquaintance of a speculator. "Nei replied; "I was an ass."—Tid-Bits.

Time is infinitely long, and each day is a vessel into which a great deal may be poured, if we actually fill it up.—Goethe.

AN UNBELIEVER.—He—"Do you believe in hero worship?" She—"No, not now; I'm married."—Detroit Free Press.

A PATIENT should pay his doctor as soon as he gets well, just to show there is no ill-feeling.—N. O. Picayune.

"HALF the world doesn't know how the other half lives." Neither does the other half.—Life.

ODDLY enough the homeliest of old maids are generally girls who were matchless in their youth.—Buffalo Courier. As LONG as a woman retains her maiden

ame it is her maiden aim to change it .-Philadelphia Record.

LEABNING hath gained most by those books by which the printers have lost.—Thomas Fuller.

When the boss of Russia orders a thing to be done the slave says: "Yes, czar," and goes and does it.—Picayune.

"I ALWAYS stand by the under dog in a fight," said Hawkins. "He is much less likely to bite."—Harper's Bazar.



#### KNOWLEDGE

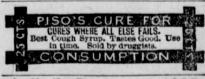
Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative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

remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from

every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.





A. N. K.-D 1498 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this

### LANDSLIDE.

The Soil Vibrates in a Quiet Canadian Village.

THE SIDES OF A RIVER CAVE IN.

Twelve People Reported Killed-Much Live Stock Has Perished-People of Surrounding Districts. Panie Stricken.

QUEBEC, Can., May 1.-Friday night about 8:30 o'clock the inhabitants of the quiet village of St. Albans, situated 48 miles from here and 4 miles from Lachretvretiere, in the county of Port Neuff, heard a terrific noise resembling the roll of thunder in the distance The soil vibrated and a panic ensued. The people, believing the ground was going to open under them, rushed away as fast as they could. Near the parish church is a curve in the river St. Ann which makes a water-fall. The ground which stays the formation on the right side gave way and the earth and rocks filled a deep gash of the falls, burying a pulp wood mill.

News from St. Anne de la Parade says the sides of the river, which are composed of clay, and 150 feet high, caved in, blocking up the natural channel of the river for a distance of 5 miles and to a depth of 17 feet, making the water rise 100 feet above the earth walls that were supposed to hold it back. The walls were not strong enough to keep in check the fury of the stream, and with a terrible roar and rush the water came down upon the unprotected village carrying away the bridge. At 10 p. m. the water rose at St. Casimir and carried away another bridge at St. Anne. At 11 o'clock it carried away two pieces of the bridge and all the lumber booms.

The house of Farmer Gauthier, at St Albans, is completely buried, and the four unfortunate people who occupied it are supposed to be crushed below. At the place where the house was smothered smoke can be seen, and it is feared the house caught fire, which means sure death to the inmates that are known to be within. The accident has been especially severe on the dumb animals. Hundreds of cattle, horses, sheep and pigs have perished, and in the wreck that floats past the poor brutes can be seen struggling, apparently alive and making an effort to reach the shore which their exhaustion wenders abortive.

River Noire, the exact place of the accident, is not anywhere near a tele-graph station and no information as to the number and names of the dead can yet be had with certainty. The people of all the surrounding districts are panie-stricken, and on account of the altered condition of the country, it is very difficult to reach the scene and return. The piece of land which slid Into the river is about 1 mile long and 4 miles wide. The latest information received is to the effect that \$500,000 worth of property has been destroyed and twelve people have been killed.

#### TREATING WITH THE INDIANS.

Dawes' Commission Submits a New Plan to

the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., May 1.—The Dawes commission has withdrawn its first proposition to the Choetaw and Chickasaw nations, and presents for the conplan as follows: We propose to treat with the Choctaw and

Chickasaw nations jointly on these general lines to be modified, as may be deemed wise by both parties, after discussion and confer-

First-To divide all lands now owned by the Choctaws and Chickasaws, not including townsites among all citizens of the two nations a cording to the treaties now in force, reserving the coal and minerals for sale.

Second-The United States to agree to put each allottee in possession of the lands allotted to him without expense to allottee.

Third-Townsites and coal and minerals discovered to be the subject of special agreement between the parties and such as will secure to the natives and those who have invested in them just projection and adjustment of their respective rights and interests therein.

Fourth—A settlement of all claims against the United States including the leased district Fifth-All invested funds and all moneys derived from the sale of town sites, coal and minerals, and from the sale of the leased dis trict, as well as all moneys found due from the United States to either of said nations to be divided per capita among their citizens accord-ing to their respective rights under the treaties and agreements.

Sixth-All moneys due the citizens of said. mation, except that voted to school purposes, to be paid per capita to the citizens of each nation respectively by an officer of the United States, who shall be appointed by the presi-

Seventh-If an agreement shall be reached with the Choctaws and Chickasaws a territorial government shall be formed by congress over the territory of the two nations and such other of the five civilized tribes as may have at the time allotted their lands.

Eighth—The present tribal government to the allottees put in possession each of his land and the money paid to those entitled to the

Chiefs of Labor Orders to Confer.

CHICAGO, May 1.-The executive board of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor has set June 11 as the date when the committee representing that organization will meet the committee representing the American Federation. The place of the meeting will be decided upon by the two committees, but it will probably be some city in the east.

Fearful Cloud-Burst in Iowa. CORNING, Ia., May 1.-News was brought in yesterday morning of a fearful cloud-burst in Lincoln township, Adams county. Hail covered the ground to a depth of 3 inches, and the Williams branch of the Nodaway river overflowed so quickly as to cause great loss of live stock. The damage will be about \$30,600, all on the farmers.

Two Persons Killed in a Wreck. St. Louis, May 1.-The wreck of

a passenger train on the Burlington road is just reported from the northern part of the city, two persons being killed and several injured. Particulars not vet obtainable.

Mrs. Thomas Sturgis, of Sedalia, Mo., was robbed of a \$400 diamond pin while in a hairdresser's in that city the other evening.

TRADE REVIEW.

The Strike of Coal Miners Had a Depress-Effect Upon Business. New York, April 28.—Bradstreet's

The general business situation throughout the United States is less favorable, as is shown by reports from more than fifty important dis-tributing centers. A specially depressing in-fluence is the strike of 147,000 bituminous coal

and coke operatives in twelve states.

Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago and Duluth are feeling the strike, the effect in vessel interests at these and other lake ports being very dico aging. Duluth ore shipments are delayed for want of return coal cargoes and railroad companie, have begun to discharge coal train em

Only two cities of thirty-five reporting in central, western and northwestern states re-port material improvement in general trade this week-Indianapolis and Kansas City: even at those points the gain is slight. Activity in the stock market is checked by the labor dis-turbances and the delay in reaching a con-clusion on the new tariff bill. Professional operators incline to depress the railway share list by means of short sales. The market, how-wer is narrow and subject to reactive.

ever, is narrow and subject to reaction.

Industrial stocks, however, are strong, and the large short interest in Chicago Gas sustains that stock in the face of adverse legal edings The bond market is quiet, but Foreign exchange is dull, but on Friday \$1,200,000 in gold was engaged for export to France. Silver had a speculative rise on a rumor that India's mints would reopen, but the quotation for bars has receded to 64% cents per

A feature at Chicago is in sales of dry goods equaling the average of previous weeks, other lines not making so favorable a report. St. Louis reports its general business situation fair, although characterizing the demand as of a hand to-mouth variet. The decrease in de-mand from jobbers at Omaha and other points in Nebraska is attributed to activity of farm work. Trade at St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, as at other points further west, is very unfavorably affected by the tie-up of the Great Northern railroad Merchants at cities in North Dakota Montana, Idaho and Washington are carrying reduced stocks, purchasing for needs only, and railroads traversing that region report a marked falling off in through as well as local shipments.

FAILURES FOR THE WEEK. NEW YORK, April 28.-R. G. Dun &

Co.'s Weekly Review says: The decrease in liabilities of firms failing still continue, and the aggregate reported for the third week of April was only \$2,794,462, and for three weeks of April \$6,988,588, of which \$2,810,-914 were of manufacturing and \$3,841,095 of trading concerns. The failures have been very equally divided as to sections, the east having the larger number, with liabilities of \$2,277,030; the south, \$2,572,003, and the west, \$2,138,030. The failures this week have been 180 in the United States, against 215 last year, for the first time in many months showing a decrease, and in Canada twen y-six, against twenty-two last year. The list includes none of great im-

#### MUST REMAIN INDEPENDENT.

Telegraph and Telephone Companies Can-

not Combine on Messages.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 28.—Attorney-General Little has written an opinion to the effect that telegraph and telephone companies have no right to enter into an agreement whereby one shall refuse to transmit messages in the interest of the other. The case discussed came from Ottawa, where the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Telephone Co. refused to transmit a written message on the ground that the telegraph company would not permit it to do so.

The attorney-general holds that as the companies are independent of each other, doing business under different charters, they cannot enter into a combination of the character complained of. The formation of such a combination, he says, would be ground for the forfeiture of the charters of both com-

#### DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Many Business Houses Destroyed and

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., April 27 .- Early yesterday morning the most destructive fire that ever occurred in Tahlequah originated in the livery stable of John Wilson. A stiff south wind was blowing, and in less than an hour fourteen places of business were in ashes. Thirty horses were burned to death in the stable, many of which were fine ones belonging to members of the Cherokee legislature now in session here. The merchants affected had just received large stocks of goods in anticipation of the big per capita payment soon to be made in this nation, and but little insurance was being carried. The loss is variously estimated at from \$50,000 to \$75,000, with perhaps \$10,000 insurance.

#### A BLOW AT SWEAT SHOPS.

Chicago Health Officials Believe That Small-Pox Is Spread Through Them. CHICAGO, April 28.—Health Commissioner Reynolds has struck a blow at the sweat shops, which he believes to be instrumental in the spread of smallpox. He has addressed a letter to the large commercial houses which dealt in readymade clothing suggesting that they decline to give any more work to outside shops unless the contractors furnish proof that all their employes and those who take work home have been vaccinated. He says the reports of factory and tenement house inspectors show that not more than 5 per cent of these classes have been vaccinated.

#### FOUR MORE LYNCHED.

Negro Murderers of Mississippi Strung Up by Vigilantes. TALLULAH, Miss., April 28.-Four

more of the Boyce assassins were capttured last night. About two miles from here 200 mounted men overpowered the officers, took the four assassins to the place where Bovce was killed and hanged them.

Grant's Birthday Celebrated.

GALENA, Ill., April 28. -Galena was in holiday dress to-day celebrating U. S. Grant's birthday anniversary. Hundreds of visitors from surrounding points thronged the streets and nearly every building was more or less decorated. A special train from Chicago brought a party of guests including Luther Laffin Mills, orator of the day.

Unemployed with a Red Flag. ESCANABA, Mich., April 28.-A mob of 500 unemployed miners are parading the streets of Iron Mountain to-day carrying a red flag and demanding food or work. The mayor will send a committee to Lansing to plead with Gov. Rich for help.

A New York Village in Ashes. BUFFALO, N. Y., April 28.-Fire in the new village of Gosport, on the Falls branch of the New York Central railway, destroyed most of the buildings on Main street within half an hour. The bartender of the hotel perished in

## THE DEATH ROLL.

Senator Stockbridge Dies Suddenly of Heart Disease.

EX-POSTMASTER - GENERAL HATTON. lows:

A Few Days Ago Mr. Hatton Was Stricke with Paralysis and Later Symptoms

of Bright's Disease Appeared.

CHICAGO, May 1. - Senator Francis B. Stockbridge, of Michigan, died suddenly at the residence of his nephew, J. L. Houghteling, yesterday evening. The senator expired while seated in a chair in his sleeping room.

Three weeks ago Senator and Mrs Stockbridge came to Chicago from their home in Kalamazoo, Mich., intending to go to the Pacific coast to visit the California fair. It was their intention to spend a day or two at the for the west. The senator, however, on the day he and Mrs. Stockbridge were preparing to leave for California, was suddenly attacked with stomach trouble and later suffered with cutting pains near the heart. His condition at no time was considered serious, but he two, and he lost so much strength because of inability to retain much food that he decided to abandon the trip to Michigan home as soon as his condition would permit him to travel.

One week ago there was a change for Michigan, and a day was set for the return. It was, however, postponed, as the senator improved so slowly. Last evening at 7 o'clock the senator was left alone in his room with a nurse. the other members of the household being at dinner.

At about 7:30 the senator arose from his chair to walk across the room, when he was suddenly attacked with pains in his left side. He made no outcry, but with his hands clasped over his heart and his face showing that he was suffering intense pain, he hastily returned to his chair. The nurse at once called the family from the dining room and Mrs. Stockbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Houghteling were quickly at his side. Within a few seconds after they reached him the senator became unconscious and sank rapidly. Physicians tives were applied, but it was of no avail. The senator sank rapidly and in a very short time breathed his last. While he has been very ill it was at no time thought that his condition was dangerous. A combination of heart and stomach troubles was announced as the cause of death.

Frank Hatton. Washington, May 1.-Mr. Frank Hatton, late editor of the Washington Post, is dead. Death occurred at 4:30 p. m. yesterday. Less than a week ago, last Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Hatton, who apparently had been in good health, was suddenly stricken with paralysis while working alone at his desk. With great difficulty, for his and looked for the worst.

The last fatal change was manifest o'clock, unconscious of the presence of his wife and son, and in spite of all that medical aid could accomplish, Mr. Hatton expired.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Frank Hatton was born in Cambridge, O., April 28, 1816. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he enlisted in the Nin ty-eighth Ohio infantry and 1861 was commissioned firs lieutenant. When the war came to a close Mr Hatton went to the town of Mount Pleasant, Ia., edited the Journal from 1869 to 1874 and then removed to Burlington, Ia., where he purchased a controlling interest in the Hawkey his partner being Robert J. Burdette, the

Mr. Hatton's first federal office was that of postmaster at Burlington, for some years prior to 1881, when President Arthur appointed him assistant postmaster-general. In that capacity he served from October, 1881, until October, 1884, when the retirement of Judge Gresham from the office of postmaster-general brought about Mr. Hatton's promotion to a seat in the cabinet He continued to be postmaster-gen-eral until the close of Gen Arthur's administration and was properly proud of the fact that with the exception of Alexander Hamilton he was the voungest cabinet officer in the his-tory of the United States government.

In the summer of 1885 he removed to Chicago to become editor-in-chief of the Chicago Mail. In 1888 Mr. Hatton returned to this city and in partnership with Beriah Wilkins, purchased the Washington Post, of which he has been editor-in-chief ever since

Electrical Storm in Texas.

Austin, Tex., May 1 .- A terrible electrical, wind and rain storm prevailed over this section last night, prostrating telegraph wires and doing damage to growing crops. All streams are up and the Colorado was twelve feet above low water mark and rising. One span of the bridge at the Granite mountains and one of the bridges at Marble Falls. 60 miles west of here, was swept away and two spans of the bridge over the Delaware creek, west of Burnett. were washed away.

Battle with Icebergs. PHILADELPHIA. May 1. - After a twenty-one days' storm of unusual severity the Allan line steamer Corean, in charge of Capt. Main, has arrived at this port bearing marks of a long battle with icebergs and ice floes which

the iron vessel barely escaped. Given Another Chance KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 1.-Pinky Rlitz, now serving a sentence in the Missouri penitentiary for repeating and supreme court upon a technicality.

MILLS ON THE TARIFF.

An Eloquent Plea for Prompt Action on the Pending Bill. Senator Mills, of Texas, delivered a stirring speech in the senate during the tariff debate in favor of tariff reform. He spoke for over two hours, and the substance of his speech was as fol-

At the outset he declared that legislators often had to make a selection between two parliamentary measures, neither of which meets their approval. It must necessarily be so for no man could frame a measure to meet the approval of everyone. Every act of a legislature must be a compromise measure, and no act more so than one regu-

"This bill does not meet my approv al," said he, "and I doubt if it entirely meets the approval of any gentleman on this side of the chamber. But such as it is, it will have my hearty support.' He might want to offer some amend-

ment to the bill, but whether or not he was able to secure their adoption, he would bow to the will of his party home of their nephew and then start and vote for the measure as they or dained it should be. It was a strictly party measure from the foundation of the government and from the foundation and organization of the democratic party. If he had been chosen to construct this bill and had the 44 members on the democratic side of the chamber was confined to his bed for a day or in accord with his views, he would have constructed it on far different lines. He would not have left coffee on the free list, and would not have put cotton, the California fair and return to his coal and iron on the dutiable list. He would put on the free list metals, wool, cotton fibers, iron and steel in pigs, and all yarns-everything which required the better, and the senator and his to be manufactured. He would do this wife began to talk about returning to in order that the manufacturers of this country might manufacture their goods at the lowest price; so that they could go into the market of the world.

> The republican policy, he said, was to provide a home market, but there were \$5,000,000,000 worth of goods made in this country. Where were the peo ple to come from to consume them? In order to carry out the republican policy people would have to be imported to consume our surplus agricultural products. It would require 114,000,000 people to consume these products, and would require the importation of Chinese, Japanese, Singalese, Maltese and chimpanzees to join Coxey's army.

Emancipate our people, he said; give them a chance to show their skill, their genius as a national and heaven-born right. Give them these, and then the workingmen will not be coming to were hastily summoned and restora- Washington to implore the government to do something for them. Their proper resource was not to come to Washington, anyhow, but to turn back home and appeal to the ballot box.

Mr. Mills devoted a large part of his speech to the defense of the income tax. He lauded the action of the committee on reporting a tax on incomes. Why should wealth not be taxed? The object of all just government was to secure to allits subjects all the rights with which they were endowed by nature and protection in the enjoyment of those rights.

"I would like to know," he said, "on what principle the owners of millions insist that they should not be taxed." He said that the opponents of the inspeech was impaired by the attack, he come tax said it was inquisitorial, ansucceeded in summoning assistance and archistic, socialistic to lay a tax of 2 was at once removed to his home. The per cent on incomes, but when a poor gravity of the case was fully realized fellow wants a shirt and is taxed 100 by his friends, but some intervals of per cent for it, nothing is said about consciousness and signs of rallying, it being socialistic and anarchistic. He even as late as yesterday, gave hope enunciated the principle that a tax that he might recover. But his physi- should be collected in proportion to the cians held out little encouragement, taxpayer's ability to pay it, and that depended on the amount of protection he received. It was said that the inyesterday morning when the dread come tax was unjust and iniquitous, and symptoms of Bright's disease appeared. | the senator from New York (Mr. Hill) in virus spread rapidly and soon his speech a few days ago had called reached the heart. There was no pain it by all kinds of vile names, yet when he because the faculties were deadened was governor of the state of New York by the destroying agent, and at 4.30 for six years he had never told the legislature that the income tax, which was on the statute books of the state, was unjust and iniquitous. It was useless to denounce the income tax as iniquitous, unjust, etc.; it was useless to make any sophistical remarks about the difficulty of collecting the tax. The law was going to be passed, he de-

clared, emphatically; if not by this congress, then by the next. "Mr. President," continued the sena-tor earnestly, "there is a duty devolving on this body which cannot be evaded. We must pass this bill, make it as good as we can first, but pass it we must. We must not only pass it, but we must stop talking about it. The American people demand it. They sent us here for that purpose; they did not send us here to hear arguments for a new trial; they sent us here to drive the criminal out of the country; to restore the country to its natural rights. I do not care whether the traditions of this body are observed or not. I am in favor of limiting debate. In the early days of the country there was no such thing as filibustering, but it is here now in full force. I say that if 44 senators on this side of the chamber and the forty-fifth in the presiding officer's chair were of the same opinions as I, they would pass this bill in 48 hours.

"The people want this bill passed now; they do not want to wait until they are starved to death; they do not want to wait until the whole country is paralyzed. Then the business pros-perity of the country will revive. Then he condition of things will be changed; night will disappear, darkness and dis-tress will leave the land, prosperity will come to our borders, light and sunshine will lighten up all our faces and the country will once more resume its career in prosperity.

Nearly Right. Little Boy (writing a composition)want to use that saying that's in our copy-book, but I can't remember it all: "Man glories in his strength. Woman glories in--" What's the rest, I won-

Little Girl-Let me see. Woman glories in her -her hat. -Good News.

A Slow Worker. Housewife-You can have this pie if

you saw the pile of wood. mouldy. -Judge.

COXEY IN THE SENATE.

Senators Vest and Wolcott Make Some Foreible Remarks.

The resolution of Senator Allen, of Nebraska, asserting the right of the Coxey army to visit Washington and enter the capitol grounds or capitol if they desired and should not be disturbed, so long as they did not disturb or hinder the transactions of congress, came up in the senate on the 26th and Mr. Vest, of Missouri, opposed it. He said these people should be treated the same as all other citizens of the United States. If they did not violate any laws they would not be molested, but he deprecated the introduction of such a resolution, because it intimated a want of confidence in the institutions and the laws of the land; their right to come here and visit the capitol was so plain, so evident, that any suspicion about it was reflection on the intelligence of the country. He was opposed to the preamble, however, if it meant to include those men who had trampled on the laws, injured private property and undertaken to secure transportation to the city by force of arms, for then he emphatically dis-sented from it. The declared the men who were marching to Washington would be protected in their rights, but they would have to learn to abide by the laws of the land, and if congress for one instant, compromised with them, it would open a crevasse which would end in a flood and final destruction. If anyone wanted to come here, whether they were employed or unemployed, to inspect the public buildings and visit congress, their rights would be respected, but when they seized trains to come on, when they violated the laws of the country and trampled on the rights of the people, congress ought not to treat with them. WOLCOTT PROTESTS.

Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, entered a resolution. He was at a loss to understand the purpose of the resolution, which did not change the law in any respect, but simply extended a cring-ing invitation to those men calling themselves unemployed, some of whom were coming by begging, some by their overpowering force, and some on stolen trains. The only excuse for such lawless action as had been recently enacted had been the utterances of men in high places holding office. Members of the senate who had spoken of a the servile police force and a paid soldiery seemed to think it proper to denounce in the senate men sworn to do their duty. It was to be regretted the governors of certain states had been so unwise as to urge these men to make a descent on the capital of the United States. His own state of Colorado had the misfortune to have one of these governors, whose antics had brought discredit and dishonor to his commonwealth and sullied her fair name.

ing with these methods of administration. The times were out of joint, but what made them so might be attributed to one cause or another. He believed most of the men in Coxey's army might be honest, but they were led by men who were cranks, insane or vicious. But their methods of righting wrongs could result in no good; this could only come from the streets with their gor natural beneficence of mankind, and glittering regalias. which as the world grew better, made men more humane and kind. There should be no man suffering for Main streets, and the promptness with bread in this broad domain of the United States who was willing to work. There was to-day no man who sincerely desired to work for the support of himself and his family who could not get work or bread to put into the mouths of himself and little ones until work could be found.

Mr. Wolcott said he was tired of deal-

"I am tired of this talk of national demonstration," he said. "In Colorado to-day, crushed and humiliated as she is by the action of congress, I venture to say no man is suffering because he can find no work, or no willing hands to assist in supporting him until work can be found for him. I believe the time has come when those of us who are in public life ought to begin to cultivate more regard for the perpetuity of republican institutions and to pander less to that miscalled portion of the labor vote, whose labor is with throats and never with their hands. It is time we stood up for American manhood, for the right of every man to work if he wants to, if it takes the whole army of the United States to enable him to do so. The right of every man is to enjoy equal liberty with every other man, and that means he shall have such liberty as is not inconsistent with equal rights of his neighbor; the right to hold and enjoy the property which the laws of the country have enabled him to secure. It is time we had the courage to stand together against this socialism, populism and paternalism which is running riot in this country and which must end (if not crushed) in the destruction of liberties which the laws give as, liberties which should be dearer to us than life itself."

Mr. Allen defended his action in introducing the resolution and spoke for some time. In the course of his speech he called these gatherings the 'spontaneous uprising of American citizens against wrong and oppression." He denied it was a socialistic movement. Whether it was populistic he did not know, because he did not know whether any populists were engaged in it. It was, he said, a peaceable gathering of men engaged in a peaceable project.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

Fifteen Deaths Reported at Texarkans in One Day from the Dread Scourge. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 27 .- It was learned from a reliable source here yesterday that fifteen deaths from and become a member of the Roman small-pox had occurred in Texarkana Catholic church. Emperor William has yesterday, and the total number of given his consent to her becoming a cases up to last night was ninetyeight. The situation is more alarming than has been reported. The epidemic is still confined to the colored popula-Missouri penitentiary for repeating and illegal voting, has been granted a new trial on certain counts of the indiction mum. By the time I'd ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile sawed de pie would be ments against him by the United States git dat pile saw tion, and the negroes are making fran-

AT A STANDSTILL

Remarkable Falling Off in the Number of Immigrants Arriving.

NEW YORK, April 27. - Dr. Joseph H. Senner, the United States commissioner of immigration, says that immigration has practically come to a standstill. This statement he bases on the judgment that the number of emigrants from America to Europe is now abnormally large; and that the number of immigrants is now abnormally small. He insists that a large proportion of those who are now coming to America, who have been coming during the last few months are relatives of those already here, often members of the same family. The propects for immigration, Dr. Senner says, are the poorest of any year since the low ebb of 1856, the traffic in prepaid tickets. which for many years has represented fully 50 per cent. of all the sales of the emigrant ships, having been entirely wiped out.

"Our foreign-born residents," the commissioner says, "are themselves too deeply engaged in the hard struggle for life to spare money to prepay the passage of their European relatives or friends to this country." Letterswhich go to Europe from America are no longer full of brag. Each one of those who go back to their European home announces his failure in America, which counteracts the most serious efforts of a dozen or more steamship emigrant agents. They tell a tale of woe and paint a picture which the agents can neither successfully contradict nor hide. To make matters plainer, Dr. Senner presents a table of immigration figures in New York for October, November, December, January and February for three years, omitting the period of 1892-93, because of the cholera scare that existed then and the consequent enforced stoppage of immigration. The immigration of the 1892-93 period, however, the comvigorous protest against passing the missioner says, exceeded that of last year by 2,777. Following is the table:

1890-1. 1891-2. 1893-4 | 1890-1. | October | 31,434 | November | 30,59 | December | 17,48 | January | 11,092 | February | 15,377 15,466 36,798 28,019 2),116 11,415 5, 578 6,341 20,882 Totals for 5 mos. . 105,441 119,576

51, 645 The immigration at other ports of entry is said to have diminished by a still larger percentage.

#### DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY.

Odd Fellows Throughout the Country Cel-KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 27. - Yesterday was the diamond anniversary of American Odd Fellowship. Just seventy-five years ago the first lodge of the order ever established in the United States, Washington No. 1, was opened in the city of Baltimore with thirtyfive members. One million initiates throughout the country joined in doing honor to the memory of that first installation, from which the whole American organization sprung. The ceremonies in this city were exceptionally elaborate, lodges from all parts of Missouri and Kansas uniting in the

demonstration. From St. Louis, from Independence, Mo., from Jefferson City, Mo., from Leavenworth, Kan., from all over both states, lodges, cantons and encampments came, filling all the trains with their members and enlivening the streets with their gorgeous uniforms

At 1:30 the procession began to form at the corner of Missouri avenue and which the column was aligned spoke volumes for the discipline of the men and the skill and decision of Maj. E. P. McCue, who was in command. Promptly at 2 o'clock the order to march given and the parade began. All told, there were not far from 600 men in line. The evening was devoted to a grand ball at the Broadway Casino and a ban-

#### quet at the Midland hotel. NOT SETTLED.

Efforts to Settle the Northern Pacific Strike Fail—Trouble Ahead. St. PAUL, Minn., April 27.-All efforts for a peaceful settlement of the

Great Northern Pacific strike have been declared off, and the company and the American Railway union have begun to test their strength, and it may yet end in bloodshed. The Great Northern extends from this city to the coast with many branches in this state, and the Dakotas, and its 2,495 miles of track goes through considerable new country, where no other means of travel are to be had, and where the conditions of society allow a somewhat rough element to control affairs. The result in that section, when the road begins to run its trains with new men, will be that there will be war to the knife.

The officials of the road secured the issuance by the United States court in this state and Dakota, and also in Montana, of restraining orders ordering the men not to interfere in any way with the handling of the road. Under this order deputies were sent out on all mail trains, and, beginning yesterday, they went out on the freight trains as well.

Northwestern Saw Mills at Work. DULUTH, Minn., April 27.—Nearly 2,000 men have gone to work this week and last in the saw mills of this district, most of which are now in operation. Not far from 350,000,000 feet of lumber will be cut by these mills in the year, of which some 40 per cent. will be sent to the eastern and foreign markets. Sales of lumber here for Europe last year were 4,000,000 feet, which will probably be equalled this season.

A Prussian Princess a Catholic. London, April 27. - A dispatch to the Chronicle from Rome says that the Princess Frederick Charles, of Prussia, desires to renounce the Lutheran faith Catholic.

A Clergyman Ends His Life. FORT MEADE, Fla., April 27.-Rev. C. E. Butler, Episcopal clergyman, was