VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1894.

NO. 30.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. THE Chilian claims commission rendered its last decision in the case of E. C. Dubois, who claimed \$2,500,000 for damages sustained to his railroad projects. The commission awarded him \$155,232.

JUDGE MORROW, in the United States court, gave Mrs. E. S. Smith judgment burg. Pa., for the cotton plantations against the Occidental & Oriental of Texas. They are fast taking the Steamship Co. in \$11,000 for the loss of her husband, Henry Smith, and child Mytra, in the Oceanic-Chester collision in San Francisco bay in 1888. Other suits will doubtless follow.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND issued a Behring sea proclamation on the 10th, warning persons against violating the recent seal fisheries act of congress.

THE resignation of Judge Caldwell as chairman of the republican congressional committee has been accepted and J. W. Babcock, of Wisconsin, chosen to the place.

THE republican steering committee of the senate met on the 11th for a conference concerning the programme to be pursued on the tariff bill. No decision was reached except to allow the debate to go on under the present arrangement as long as possible.

REPRESENTATIVE SHERRY, of Connecticut, has introduced in the house a bill to establish a bureau of interstate banks. The bill is a modification in some important respects of the national banking act, and is designed to meet the demand for a local currency in the south and west by affording a more profitable and accessible basis for circulation than United States bonds.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GEN-ERAL JONES, at Washington, and Postmaster Hesing, at the Chicago post office, held a conversation on the 12th through the long distance telephone. The event marked the completion of a new private post office telephone system which connects the Chicago main office and all sub-stations, and is connected with the long distance

SENATOR KYLE has introduced a bill in the senate providing for Sunday rest. It provides that no one shall perform any labor and all traffic must stop on that day.

SENATOR WOLCOTT has introduced a bill providing for the allotment in severalty of lands in the Uncompangre Indian reservation in Utah and the remainder of the lands to settlement.

It is the present expectation of Chairman Bland to call a meeting of the house committee on coinage on the 18th to consider the free coinage bill pending, as the members now absent will be present at that time.

THE postmaster-general says that hereafter only short names, or names of one word only, will be accepted for newly established post offices.

SENATOR MORGAN has completed and will present to the senate soon his report on the Nicaragua canal. The report says: "Carefully revised estimates of the cost of the canal, and work conpected with it, makes the total \$87,000,-000 at the outside."

THE EAST.

JOHN SNYDER, aged 70 years, of Clearfield, Pa., was burned to death by a lamp falling upon him as he lay asleep on a lounge. His wife was so badly burned in trying to put out the fire that she will die.

WAR has begun again in the coke region of Pennsylvania and the situation was reported critical on the 11th. An armed mob of strikers swooped down upon the workers in the H. C. Frick company near Youngstown. The workers fled to the company's store and the Huns besieged it and captured the workers and took them with them. The sheriff gave chase, but his posse was obliged to fall back and the strikers continued their march with their captives. An attempt was also made to suffocate the workers in a mine.

A HYDRAULIC plunger on a converter at the Middleport steel plant broke on the 11th, precipitating 8,000 pounds of white hot metal among sixty workmen from a distance of fifteen feet. Ten were burned and four fatally.

A SECOND application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of John Y. McKane has been denied by Judge Lucomb in the United States circuit

THE strikers at Uniontown, Pa., were demoralized on the 12th by the disappearance of Barrett, president of their organization. A warrant is out for Barrett's arrest, and he was said to be in hiding. There are now but five because of the strike, including 1,252

A TELEGRAM from New York on the 11th stated that a severe storm was raging in that section, the wind was blowing at the rate of sixty-nine miles an hour and snow and sleet driving. Two vessels were reported going to pieces on the coast, the crews, numbering twenty men having been drowned

CLEARING house returns for the week ended April 13 showed an average decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 26.7; in New York the decrease was 31.0; outside, 21.1.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, the eminent lawyer, died at New York on the 13th of pneumonia, aged 89.

BISHOP HORATIO SOUTHGATE died at his home in Astoria, N. Y., on the 12th, aged 82. He was consecrated Episcopal bishop of all the domains of the sultan

BRADSTREET'S Trade Review for the week ended the 13th said that Fla., has been instructed to collect western cities' reports of more favor- duty on lottery tickets, which he has able tion. Prices of wheat, iron, steel, cattle, corn and cotton were all lower. Qats and lard had advanced 1/4 cent, pork 50 cents. The industrial situation was more complicated and less en- ed his employer, Thomas Murrell, with-

ing about 55,000 people. Two hundred Slavs have left Pittsplace of the negro.

THE schooner Jennie M. Carter, from Sullivan, Me., for Philadelphia, with a gress at all hazards. cargo of paving stones, went ashore at crew perished.

THE WEST.

A DISPATCH from Marshall, Mich., said that in connection with the disaptreasurer of the A. O. U. W., the county treasurer was now investigating his books to ascertain whether he was short through Wood's alleged embezzlements. Wood was employed in his office temporarily. He carried the keys to the vault and the doors, and had the Constantinople in an alarming manner. treasurer's full confidence. The A. O. U. W. grand officers were still investigating Wood's accounts.

RECEIPTS of gold at the Denver mint month they are \$215,000.

NEAR Hartford City, Ind., in a freight other dynamite conspiracy. train wreck, A. Benthen, a brakeman, was instantly killed, the fireman, J. W. Tucker, had both legs broken and Al Phillips, brakeman, was injured so that hurt.

THE steamer City of New Orleans which arrived at Cairo, Ill., on the 11th, reported that the tow-boat Diamond burned to the water's edge at Avenue landing while on her way to New Orbarges of coal.

NINE hundred employes of the Wer-Nine hundred employes of the Werner company, at Akron, O., who have merly the Duc de Dino, is dead at Paris. press-feeders have withdrawn from the Dino. meeting and will stay out for the old

CHIEF HARRIS, of the Cherokees, has ssued a proclamation calling a special session of the council to convene at er the strip money shall be paid per capital. capita or otherwise. The money will The I be paid out in less than sixty days.

was not so general as was expected, not more than 10,000 men being turned

out of work. CHARLES GUSTAVON, a grave-digger, while at work in Graceland cemetery, Chicago, fell dead from heart disease in a half-made grave. His body lay an hour before being discovered.

THE New Albany (Ind.) presbytery, which has just adjourned, took action in the Breckinridge-Pollard scandal and adopted resolutions to be presented at the general assembly, which meets at Saratoga next May, asking that men of dissolute and immoral habits be excluded from the national councils

A THIRD warrant has been issued for Newell B. Parsons, confidential bookkeeper of the Wells-Stone company, now under arrest on a charge of forgery. The complaint this time alleges that Parsons abstracted from the vault railroad bonds payable to bearer to the value of \$463,000. It was rumored that even more startling developments would soon be given out.

EIGHT thousand Colorado coal miners will go out on a strike April 21.

THE Latter Day Saints' conference at Lamoni, Ia., reported a Sunday school membership of 7,133 and the number of schools as 153, a gain in schools of 38 and in membership of 1,776, all this during the past year.

Washington indicate that the hop crop will be unusually large this year.

troops be stationed at Fort Washakie as the Indians are threatening. A DISPATCH from Great Falls. Mont..

struck. The mail will be allowed to run, but no passenger coaches. A GIGANTIC scheme for the development of the gold belt by an extension of the well known Silver Cord tunnel entirely through the hills to Big Evans

gulch is under consideration at Lead-

ville, Col. THE SOUTH.

A STRIKE on the Louisville & Nashville on May 15 is inevitable. The road has announced a cut May 15 of 10 per cent. for all receiving \$1.60 per day or over. The men say they will not accept the cut, but will go out May 15 unless the cut is withdrawn.

THE old guard house in the United States jail yard at Fort Smith, Ark., has been destroyed by fire. The building is noted as having held many famous union and confederate prisoners during the late war, according as criminally assaulted and killed. At it was in the hands of one or the other ermies. Incendiarism was the cause.

THE collector of customs at Tampa, business formed the excep- heretofore admitted free, dutiable value being fixed at the price of the ticket.

NEAR Collisburg, Tex., Frank Crews, a farm hand, shot and mortally woundcouraging. There were fifty-six strikes out warning. Mrs. Murrell rushed to in force throughout the country involv- her husband's assistance and Crews cut her throat, killing her instantly. The murderer escaped.

> A LETTER to a personal friend in Frankfort, Ky., has been received from Col. Breckinridge. It stated positively that he would make the race for con-

THE general council of the United Newburyport, Mass, without a soul Mine Workers of Alabama has ordered aboard and it was believed the entire a general strike against a proposed reduction in wages.

THE unemployed in South Australia and Victoria are becoming desperate. pearance of James W. Wood, grand They applied to Premier Patterson and Sir George Dibbs in deputations of over a thousand. Dibbs replied: "Don't come bothering me; I have kept you long enough. You will not break stone for a living; then starve."

THE archbishops of Bologna, Milan

and Ferrari, as well as Mgr. Segna, assessor of the congregation of the holy. office, and Father Steinheber, the dison the 10th amounted to \$94,000, the tinguished Bavarian member of the Solargest for any one day in the history of the mint. During April, 1893, the receipts were \$101,641; up to date this dinals at the next consistory.

POLICE of Rome have unearthed an-

ADVICES from Brazil show that the forces of President Peixoto have recaptured Paranaguay from the insurgents. The story that Rio Grande City he died, and two tramps were seriously had fallen into the hands of Brazilian rebels proves to be without foundation.

An investigation into the explosion of a bomb in front of the house of the justice of the peace at Argenteuil, France, showed that it was not the work of anarchists as at first supposed, leans towing twenty-six boats and but that it was the result of a practical joke upon the part of the justice's son.

been on a strike for the restoration of The wealthy Mrs. Stevens, who dia 10 per cent cut, have decided to re- vorced her American husband, has turn to work. The 200 pressmen and been for some years the Duchess de

BRAZILIAN government troops have repulsed the insurgent vessels in the bay of Rio Grande.

POLICE of Paris discovered twelve tin boxes filled with dangerous explosives Tahlequah on the 16th to decide wheth- near Aubervilliers, north of the French

THE London Chronicle said that ex-Queen Liliuokalani has become con-PURSUANT to the decision of the Cen- vinced of the hopelessness of her cause tral Building league and a majority of and is willing to advocate the annexa-the leading builders of Chicago, the tion of the Hawaiian islands to the lockout of all the employes engaged in | United States with a view to obtaining the building trades began on the 12th. the pension which President Harrison THE lockout of the building trades in advised. A petition to that effect was Chicago, which occurred on the 12th, being prepared for submission to Pres ident Cleveland.

Ex-Gov. HARVEY, of Kansas, died at his home near Junction City, on the 15th, in his 61st year. He served a time in the United States senate. THE author and millionaire, Count

Adolphe Frederick von Schack, is dead. He left his magnificent picture gallery to Emperor William on condition that it be added to the Berlin museum. THE supreme court of Colorado grant-

ed the writ of ouster in the fire and police board controversy and ordered the old board to turn over the offices. This is a victory for Gov. Waite.

THE senate on the 16th paid respect to the memory of the late Senator Vance by adopting appropriate resolutions. Resolutions were also adopted in honor of the late Gen. Henry W. Slocum in the house, and then both houses adjourned.

THE stage from Angels Camp to Milton, Cal., was robbed the other morning by a masked highwayman. Wells-Fargo & Co.'s iron box was broken open and the contents taken. It contained about \$2,000 in silver.

THE only disturbance in the Connellsville region on the 16th was at the Wheeler works of the Cambria Iron Co. when the women drove the men from the yards. No one was hurt. REPORTS from California, Oregon and The other works in the region are generally in operation. The leaders of the strike now admit that the failure RESIDENTS of northern and central of the Frick men to come out has killed Wyoming have asked that additional the strike.

THE senate committee on public lands has decided to report adversely the amendment to the sundry civil bill of the 13th stated that promptly at proposed by Senator Kyle providing plants idle out of eighty in the region noon the Great Northern employes that the act repealing the timber culture law shall not affect a contest pending in the land office prior to the passage of that act.

THE Belgian steamer De Ruyter has been posted at Antwerp as lost. She carried a crew of twenty-eight men.

THE rebellion of Adm. de Mellc against the government of President Peixoto has completely collapsed and the capture of the rebel admiral by the fleet of President Peixoto was looked upon as being only a question of a few hours.

A DISPATCH from Gainesville, Tex., said that a party of young people were having a pienic, and one of the girls, Hattie Welch, aged 12 years, started with John Baldwin for a farm house, a mile distant, on an errand. Not returning, search was made and the girl found in a thicket dead. She had been least 500 citizens were scouring the country hunting Baldwin.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Western elevator at Rosedale was destroyed by fire the other night. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$15,000.

The bonded debt of the state is \$501. 000, and there is now more than money enough in the treasury to pay it.

The seventh annual convention of the Kansas Christian Endeavor union will be held in Topeka the third week in May.

Secretary Coburn's quarterly report shows that in the fall of 1893 the acreage of wheat sown was about ninety-five per cent of that seeded the previous year, instead of twenty-five per cent., as misprinted. Gov. Lewelling is reported to be in

favor of a revision of the Kansas military law, and is quoted as saying that the militia is wholly unreliable, and at no time can a company or regiment be organized in such a way as to make it safe for the governor to call upon it to enforce the laws.

In the United States circuit court at Topeka the suit commenced by the attorneys for the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Co. against Norton county to restrain the collection of taxes under the levy made by the Kansas state board of railroad assessors has been dismissed by Judge Riner.

J. D. McKinney, of Atchison, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific engineer whose bravery prevented the robbery of a passenger train on the night af March 2, has been presented with a costly gold watch and chain by the Rock Island railroad and the United States Express companies as a reward of merit.

Hon. Jacob Stotler, one of the early pioneers of Kansas, who has had over thirty years' experience as a newspaper publisher in the state, and who at one time was speaker of the Kansas house, has finally left the Sunflower state, after a residence of forty years, and assumed charge of the Commercial hotel at West Plains, Mo.

The senate has confirmed the followng Kansas postmasters: Thomas A. McLeary, at Medicine Lodge; W. W. Smith, at Colby; George A. Collett, at Ellsworth; A. J. Davis, at Wa-Keeney; George W. Farrelly, at Chanute; George Hill, at Independence; George Innis, at Lawrence; Ebenezer M. Lockwood, at Burlington; Frank E. Ober, at Washington; Will E. Stoke, at Great Bend.

In the third annual report of the man igement of the state university's experiment station at Lawrence, detailing the results of experiments with chinch bugs during the year 1893, Prof. Snow announces that the white fungus has been brought under control. It can be propagated in the laboratory between the middle of May and the 1st absolute certainty.

The governor has pardoned L. T. Stephenson who was sent to the penitentiary from Independence for stealing two cows. Stephenson was convicted upon the false testimony of a man who is now in the penitentiary for the offense. Stephenson knew nothing of the theft for which he was sent up and his conviction caused him to become insane and he was taken to an asylum and his reason restored. He goes home exonerated.

Suit was filed at Atchison the other day against E. M. Manley, David Auld, John J. Ingalls and E. C. Armsby for the recovery of \$5,200, which invites a long line of sensational litigation. The suit comes out of the failure of the Kansas Trust & Banking Co. a year ago in which gross frauds are charged. Mr. Ingalls is made a party to the suit on account of his once being a stockholder in the defunct institution, in the management of which he took no part, however.

Mrs Laura M. Johns of the Equal Suffrage Campaign committee; Mrs. Bina Otis, as president of the Women's Populist league, and Mrs. S. A. Thurston, as superintendent of the suffrage department of the Womans' Christian Temperance union, have issued an address to the people on the importance of the approaching campaign and urging those who are in favor of equal suffrage to see that the different political parties put planks in their platforms favoring the same.

The state mine inspector recently had a conference with the governor and attorney-general relative to the refusal of the mine owners of the Cherokee coal district to comply with the weekly payment law enacted by the legislature of 1893. The inspector says the companies continue to pay monthly and the miners are practically powerless to help themselves. The law does not provide for criminal prosecution for violation of its provisions, but only makes the companies responsible in damages to the miners who chopse to

At the recent meeting of teachers in Lawrence the two associations elected officers as follows: Northeastern association-President, S. J. Hunter, Effingham; vice president, E. E. Heath, Holton; secretary, Mrs. Fannie Slusser, Kansas City; treasurer, Miss Anna Bowman, Topeka. Executive committee, W. H. Wright, Topeka; Miss Nannie L. Anderson, Olathe, and O. P. Barnes, Leavenworth. Southeastern association-President, E. A. Farrington, Paola; vice president, Alex. Nash, Independence; secretary, Anna Wallace, Columbus; treasurer, B. C. Hastings, Emporia. Executive committee, P. F. Yearout, Eureka; Guy P. Benton, Fort Scott; W. S. Picken, Paola.

MADELINE WINS.

Close of the Sensational Pollard-Breckin ridge Breach of Promise Case—The Jury Awards the Plaintiff \$15,000.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Foreman Charles R. Cole, of the civil court jury, at 4:45 o'clock Saturday afternoon announced a verdict for the plaintiff, Madeline Pollard, for \$15,000 damages from Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge for breaking his contract to marry her, thus ending the long and exciting Breckinridge-Pollard breach of promise trial. Sensations had fairly crowded into the last day of the trial. There had been some of the most dramatic scenes which ever stirred the dingy little court room, reeking, as it was, with the memories of celebrated cases. There was an approach to a personal collision between Judge Wilson and Attorney Charles Stoll during the magnificent closing argument of the Washington lawyer, followed by talk of a duel, and Judge Bradley, in his charge to the jury, scored Col. Phil Thompson as a lawyer

is seldom spoken of in court. and one vote for the defendant. Thereupon the dissenting gentleman was figuratively cornered by his colleagues, and for some time was argued with. In speaking of this discussion afterward, Foreman Cole said that the jurymen displayed fully as great a familiarity with the points of the testimony as had been evidenced by the lawyers in their arguments. They laid the case fully before the obdurate juryman, called for the grounds on which he based his belief, and were finally able to overcome him by sheer force of logic.

The next question to be settled was the figure at which the damages should be rated and upon this matter there was the widest possible difference. Two or three jurors thought the full amount sued for (\$50,000) should be awarded. Foreman Cole said that a verdict of \$1 would vindicate Miss Pollard and punish Mr. Breckinridge sufficiently, and he thought it was unnecessary to impose any great financial punishment upon him. Discussion of this matter followed until the usual course was adopted, each juror writing the amount he considered just upon a slip of paper and a balance being struck. The amounts ranged from \$1 to \$50,000, and \$15,000 the average.

The jury returned their verdict for

the latter amount and the defendant gave notice that he would move for a new trial.

That Miss Pollard will be financially bettered by the result of the case is not probable, because it is well underhas lived up to his income for years, in to expend it to satisfy the judgment.

EXPLOSION OF AN OIL CAR. One Person Burned to Death and Three

Others Fatally Injured. CHICAGO, April 16.-A Union Tank line car standing on the Northwestern tracks near Sacramento avenue and Kinzie street took fire and exploded yesterday. One boy was killed and several men injured. The list is as fol-

Dead-Charles Muller, 15 years old, body horribly burned.

Injured-Patrick Fitzsimmons, railway laborer, burned, will die. John Foute, letter carrier, burned and crushed, will die. John Kleinfeldt, railroad laborer, burned about the head, probably fatally. Joe Cransden, railroad employe, bruised and burned, will recover.

The car was ignited by a hot journal, and the fire department, seeing the danger, withdrew, as the fire could not spread. A crowd gathered to watch the blaze, when the tank suddenly exploded, hurling broken iron and burning oil in all directions. Many of the spectators were thrown to the ground by the shock, and a number were slightly injured by flying debris. Railway shanties near by and a train of stock cars were fired by the burning oil, but the flames were soon extinguished.

THE REVOLUTION ENDED. Adm. Mello and His Followers Surrender

to Uruguay. MONTEVIDEO, April 16.—Adm. de Mello and the 1,500 insurgent troops,

who disembarked on the frontier of Uruguay after having been driven out of the state of Rio Grand do Sul by the troops of President Peixoto, have surrendered to the Uruguayan authorities and have been disarmed and the rebellion in Brazil may be said to have completely collapsed.

The state of siege at Rio de Janeiro has been extended to June 13, but it is believed that in view of the surrender of Adm. de Mello and the insurgent forces the Brazilian government will shortly be able to raise it. Lynched.

CLEVELAND, O., April 16. - Seymour Newlin, a negro with a bad reputation, committed a criminal assault Saturday night upon an aged woman named Mrs. Knowles, living at Rushsylvania, Logan county, O. He was captured this morning, but when the sheriff arrived from Bellefontaine to take charge of the prisoner, a mob which had collected refused to give him up. The sheriff summoned a posse, but the mob refused to give him up

and shortly after hanged him.

THE DEATH ROLL.

enator Vance, of North Carolina, Dies Somewhat Suddenly—Death of the Vet-

eran Gen. H. W. Slocum. Washington, April 16. — Senator Vance, of North Carolina, died at his home, 1726 Massachusetts avenue, this city, at 11:20 o'clock Saturday night. He had a stroke of apoplexy Saturday morning. He had been suffering for some time with paralysis and a complication of diseases, but the end was sudden and unexpected, as he was regaining his health and it was thought was on the road to recovery. He was compelled during the winter to leave the senate and go to Florida. Here he grew somewhat better, and in view of the struggle over the tariff he returned to Washington. He was a member of the committee on finance, but took little or no part in framing the present tariff bill.

BIOGRAPHICAL. Zebulon Baird Vance was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, May 13, 1830. His grand-father, David Vance, settled in North Carolina before the revolution. David Vance, father of Senator Vance, was killed in a duel with Sam-The jury retired at 3:07 p. m. The first ballot taken was upon the merits of the case, leaving out of consideration the question of the amount of damages. It resulted in eleven votes for a verdict in favor of the plaintiff and one vote for the defendant. Therepant in the stormy scenes in congress pre-ceding the outbreak of the war of the re-bellion. He at first opposed secession, but when the step was taken by his state, went with it, and entered the confederate army in May, 1861. He was at once commissioned cap-tain in the Twenty-sixth regiment, and three months, later, was promoted to the rank of months later was promoted to the rank of colonel. In the autumn of 1862 he was elected governor of the state, which position he held four years, being re-elected in 1834. He pur-chased a steamship and established a system of carrying cotton to Europe, receiving in return

arms and clothing.
In May, 1865, realizing that resistance to the federal troops was no longer possible, he issued a message counseling peace, and advising the citizens of the state to accept the results of the war. He was arrested on orders from Washington by a detachment of Kilpatrick's cavair but was released after a few months. In April, 1867, he was pardoned by the president and for a few rears, retired to private dent, and for a few years retired to private

life.
He was elected United States senator in 1870, but on account of his active participation in the war the senate refused to admit him, and he resigned in 1872. In 1876 he was for the third time elected governor and in 1879 was again unanimously elected to the senate. He was re-elected in 1883 and 1891 and had three more rears to serve.

Senator Vance was twice married. His first wife was Harriett Newell Empsy, who died at Raleigh, November 3, 1878. His second wife was Mrs. Florence S. Marten, of Kentucky, whom he married in June, 1883.

Gen. Slocum Dead.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Gen. Henry W. Slocum died at 12:05 Saturday morning. He had been ill only a few days and death was not expected. Just before 6 o'clock Friday night he suddenly began to sink and his family physician, who had charge of the case, was summoned. He saw at once the of September and may be communicated to chinch bugs in the field with Col. Breckinridge has no property. He and called Drs. Fuhs and Benjamin stood, and has been said on trial, that serious condition of the patient consultation. They succeeded

and although his wife has money it in arresting the relapse, and at 8 does not seem likely that she will care o'clock it was thought that he was better. He suddenly grew worse, and his family was summoned to his bedside to await the end. At 11 o'clock he fell into a sleep, which continued threequarters of an hour. A few minutes before midnight he awoke and spoke to the family. At 12:05, while perfectly

conscious, he passed away. SKETCH OF HIS LIFE. Gen. Slocum had been one of Brooklyn's dis-tinguished citizens since the close of the war. He was a former president of the Brooklyn club and had been connected with many other organizations, social and military. He was orn in Delphi, a small town near Syracuse, N. Y., September 24, 1827, and had started to take an academic course when fortune threw a West Point cadetship in his way. He entered the academy at the age of 21 and was graduated in 1832, the seventh man in a class of forty-two. Immediately after graduating he assumed command as second lieutenant of the Fourth artillery and was ordered to Florida, where there was trouble with the Seminole Indians. It was his first experience of the hardships and discomforts of battle.

The command was then ordered to Fort Moultrie and while there the young lieutenant began to read law as a relief from the monot-ony of garrison life. After a period of irksome regiment idleness he resigned, went back to Syracuse and began to practice law. In two years Mr. Slocum was elected to the

lower house of the legislature, and in 1859 he was chosen county treasurer of Onondaga county, and was holding this office when the rabellion broke out. He accepted command, as colonel of the Twenty-seventh New York vol-unteers, and led the regiment into battle at Bull Run, from which field he was carried severely wounded to the hospital, where he lay for several months. He was then made brigadier-general, and under McClellan held command of the left division of the army of the volunteers. To follow Gen. Slocum's military career to the close of the war would be to write a history of some of the most impor-tant campaigns of the war. At Gettvsburg he shared the honors with Meade the commander, and with Hancock, and at Sher-man's request he took command of the army of

Georgia in the great march to the sea. It was Gen Slocum who said at the Gettys-burg council of war: "Stay and fight it out." In September, 1835, he resigned and, going to Brooklyn, became a lawyer again. That fall he was the democratic candidate for secretary of state, but was defeated. He was sent to con gress in 1868, again in 1873, and a third term in 1884. In 1876 he was elected president of the board of city works, Brooklyn, and was one of the commissioners of the Brooklyn bridge. He advocated making the bridge free to the public and had the satisfaction of seeing his suggestions adopted in 1891.

Breckinridge Will Make the Race. LEXINGTON, Ky., April 16. There is some strong talk here regarding Breckinridge remaining in the race for congress. His friends say he will surely make the race, while others say he will never attempt to do so. Breckinridge's campaign managers said last night that he will not resume his official duties in congress, but will settle up his private business in Washing. ington and return to Kentucky in two weeks. He will open the campaign at Paris, where he will make his first

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT. W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

MY BOY.

[The late Horace Mann, the distinguished educator, in a speech at the founding of a reformatory school, said: "If all that shall be expended here saves one boy, it will pay." To one who asked Mr. Mann: "Didn't you put that too strong?" he replied: "Not if it is my

Who is it I see come Bursting into my home With shout of joy? Forgets to clean his feet, Nor stops to take a seat, But asks for food to eat? Ah! that's my boy.

Hat on the floor he lays-He has his careless ways
That much annoy.
From school, at close of day, He's loitered on the way, With his young friends to play, But he's my boy.

Rude and irreverent now, A crown from seraph's brow He'd make a toy. The cat and dog both flee, While carelessly sings he Such is my boy.

Soon, as the years increase And childish follies cease. He'll be more coy. And, in his growing days, Copy his elders' ways. Be, even in his plays, My manly boy.

Then, as his mind expands, New labors for his hands His thoughts employ. His tops away he throws And, as his stature grows How much he thinks he knows!

Now, is there flend or man So heartless as to plan To set decoy, With blandishments all nice To teach the ways of vice

My artless boy? Yes; there are those so vile Even Heaven they would defile, And fain destroy, As generous trust appears, In spite of parents' tears

The cherished hopes of years, My noble boy. Is naught on earth so pure, That it can long endure Without alloy? Oh God, thou God of love, O Spirit, Heavenly Dove, down from heights above

And save my boy.

—Rev. Edward Brown.

LAST OF THE THUGS.

BY J. R. HUTCHINSON.

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IFTEEN miles of jungle separated the saltpans of Malariabad from the at large. teak clad hills of Junglepore: one came upon a patch of cultivated plain

these I had made my encampment, on some business which has nothing to do with enough to still the beating of my the incident I am about relate, when heart. whom should I see riding toward my tent, about ten o'clock one morning,

but Doctor Joe. ing bungalows amid the ferns and over and oppressed me. At last the cocoa-nut groves of Malariabad for up- culmination came, sudden, numbing as wards of three years, and never in all an electric shock. that time had I known him to travel so far afield as this. His official duties thrown myself into a chair, facing the concerned the English and Eurasian open doorway, when there suddenly residents of the aforesaid town, whom he doctored into health or eternity with the utmost "sang froid." I was of the doctor's monkey. Dust-laden, therefore not a little surprised to find mud-stained, whimpering like a him strayed so far from the ordinary whipped child, the creature dragged paths of physic.

He bestrode a particularly ill-conditioned Australian waler, and behind the saddle rode his favorite and constant companion, a large, coal-black monkey whom he called "Daddles."

"Why, doctor," said I, advancing to you bound?"

With his riding-whip the doctor pointed to the tent doorway, through



"WHAT SHOULD T'OTHER SCAMP DO BUT SNEAK UP.

which could be seen a table surmounted by a bottle of whisky amid an oasis

"That is my immediate destination," said he, with a dry chuckle. "Tell you the rest later. Got any grub?"

The "boy" at that moment announcing breakfast, the doctor lost no time in exchanging the pigskin for a camp chair, or in commencing a prodigious attack upon the matutinal curry-andrice. After eating for awhile in silence, he suddenly laid down his fork and spoon and said:

"Slingsby's in a deuced bad way!" Sling by was principal assistant to stai

9

the collector of the district, and lived

"Worse than that," replied the doc-"Got six inches of cold steel through his shoulder night before last. haven't heard?"

"Not a word. You've been over to

see him, I suppose? "Yes; rode into Junglepore yesterday evening and started back this

morning. He'll peg out, I'm afraid." "So bad as that? How did it happen?" "Queer case," said the doctor; "awful

queer case! Thugs." "Nonsense! They were all wiped out | night!" years ago.'

"Not clean," retorted the doctor. "There's two of 'em alive yet, to my certain knowledge. But come outside and I'll tell you about it over a Trichy.' When we had lit cheroots and settled

ourselves comfortably beneath the awning of the tent, the doctor proceeded with his story. "You perhaps remember," said he, "a

murder that took place some weeks ago near Junglepore—woman killed in the jungle and robbed of her ornaments? Well, Slingsby set the police on the rascals, and t'other day one of the pair-there were two of 'em-was run to earth and captured. Slingsby sent the scamp up for trial. He'll swing for it, sure.'

"And the other?" "That's where the knife comes in," said the doctor. "Night before last, while Slingsby was sitting in the veranda smoking and dozing by turns, what should t'other scamp do but sneak up and slip a knife into him!"

"Because Slingsby had sent his accomplice up for trial?" "Undoubtedly; clear case of revenge. It's the thug all over. Even if Slingsby pulls through his life isn't worth a mo-

ment's purchase." "And yours, doctor? my God!" I exclaimed, "do you suppose yours is worth

The doctor looked startled. "What do you mean?" said he; "I'm in no dan-

ger. "But you are," said I, speaking under the impulse of a sudden apprehension. "If the thug stabbed Slingsby out of revenge, and Slingsby's life depends upon you as the only medical man in these parts, don't you see that this thug fellow may try to put you out of the way?"

"Why so?" "To play the deuce with Slingsby's chance of recovery, of course!" "Pooh!" said the doctor. "I'm not

afraid." Just as the twilight began to deepen into dusk, Dr. Joe mounted his horse, and, with the monkey perched behind him, took the road to Malariabad. As he was wholly unattended, and refused to allow one of my men to accompany him, I earnestly repeated my warning about the thug who was still

"Nonsense!" said the doctor, as he rode away. "I'm all right. The paths but midway be- of physic don't always lead to the tween the two grave, my boy."

In the Black Nullah.

Apprehension racked me that night dotted with vil- like an ague fit. The faint soughing lages and of the wind through the trees, the mango topes.

In one of the sharp cracking of a twig beneath sing foot, itself

As the evening wore on, presentiment passed into restless expectancy. A horror of impending evil, as impal-The doctor and I had lived in adjoin- pably real as the night itself, hung

> The night was wearing on. I had himself wearily into the tent and

> crouched at my feet. Somehow the monkey's reappearance did not surprise me. I seemed to have been anticipating it for hours. I stooped and lifted him upon my knee. Then I received a shock the remem-

meet him, "you are the last person in brance of which death alone can ever the world I expected to see here. Wel. efface. Whilst patting the monkey's come to the tents of Shem! Where are head I noticed upon my hand a stainof clay, as I thought at first; but closer scrutiny revealed its true nature. Blood! But when I looked the creature carefully over, not a scratch could I find upon him.

> Ten minutes later I was in the saddle. The monkey, as if divining the object of the ride, ceased his whimpering and scrambled up behind me. In advance went the "syce" and my faithful Ramadas, with the lantern.

> It was now past midnight. Overhead the stars twinkled coldly brilliant, but a thin mist covered the ground as with a pall. The darkness rendered progress slow. The distance from milestone to mile-stone seemed leagues. So, at length, we reached the Black Nullah.

> A typical valley of the shadow of death was this ravine. The road dipped into it as into a bottomless grave filled with palpable darkness. A likely spot

> for deeds of violence! Adown the bed of the Nullah coursed thin stream of water. Beneath the lurid rays of the lantern it seemed to

run blood. The Nullah crossed, the monkey slid to earth and shuffled on ahead. Half way up the bank he paused and renewed his piteous cry. Dismounting, I seized the lantern and turned its light

full upon the spot where he sat. In the midst of the roadbed there glistened a dark, semi-liquid pool from which a draggled stain trailed off towards the jungle.

Across the ditch, into the thick undergrowth I followed the trail. The monkey, scurrying past me, took the lead and struck into a narrow footpath which, as it wound in and out amongst the clumps of jungle bamboo, was all ple think." wet and slippery with that horrid

Suddenly the monkey or u hed mowith him?" I asked, interested at once. a dark object lying across the path. at Junglepore. "What's the matter tionless. Peering past him, I made out It was Doctor Joe. He had been

stabbed to the heart. I went down on my knees beside him, and bowed my head upon his life-Bless my soul, do you mean to say you less breast. There are times when even the most ca reless cannot forget

A touch upon the shoulder aroused me. It was old Ramadas. He held a cord in his hands. In the half-light it resembled a live snake. "'Twas round the sahib's neck, babu,"

said the old Hindoo, as he coiled it up. "'Tis the cord of a thug. May it hang the black-livered villain who used it to-Born of these words, a terrible

thought entered my mind. The murderer of my friend-could I overtake him? In what direction had he slunk My eyes fell upon the monkey. He

had left his dead master's side and run back along the path. But only a few yards. There he stopped and turned towards me with an appealing cry. I snatched the cord from old Ramadas

hand and followed. What the Coolie Saw at Suprise.

A remnant of moon hung midway between jungle and zenith, and the dawn star glittered like a gem on the rim of the eastern horizon when, at a point on the highway distant some miles from the Black Nullah, a solitary native dragged his limbs wearily to the roadside and with a sigh of relief sank upon the dew-wet turf.

He had evidently walked far and fast. for his breath came in labored gasps. and rivulets of sweat coursed down his

dust-grimed face and shoulders. His head was turbanless, but the knot of hair at its back had worked loose and fallen like a natural puggaree upon the nape of his sinewy neck. The loosened hair shone like silver in the moon

This, however, was the only sign of advanced years the solitary wayfarer showed. In limb he was as lithe and supple as a youth of twenty.

Wearied though he was he could not rest. His movements, and above all the



THE MONKEY TOOK THE LEAD.

ily cast about him, betokened a mind ill at ease. Once he started in affright at sight of his own shadow.

There was something wrong with his hands, too. Every now and then he caught up a quantity of dust from the roadway and rubbed it upon them as though it were soap. He might have cleansed them to better purpose upon his cloth. But this he

Presently the purl of running water fell upon his ear. He rose and moved in the direction of the sound; along the road, down a steep incline, until he stood upon the bank of a tiny stream. which the sun had spared. He stooped and carefully washed his hards. Then he scooped up some water in his palm and raised it to his lips. But a great shuddering seized him, and he could not drink.

Ascending the slope, he espied a black object by the roadside. It had the appearance of a stone. He stopped Trifles, like glossy hair, white teeth, abruptly, muttering. The black object by the roadside moved, and came swiftly toward him, chattering angrily. It was only a monkey, but the native with the muscular limbs turned and ran as though the devil were at his

He did not run far. The dark jungle teemed with terrors for this solitary native. Scarcely had he left one behind when another sprung upon his path. This time the terror stood out against the heavens. By day it was but a palm that the lightning had blasted, but by night, to his blood-shot eyes, the broken dangling top seemed a human corpse; the harsh rattle of its withered leaves, the creaking of gibbet chains. He remembered having seen these wayside gibbets when a boy.

The ghastly apparition paralyzed him, heart and limb. He dared not pass it. He dared not go back. He grovelled in

the dust of the road. On the night air came the thud of a horse's hoofs. But the sound fell unheeded upon the native's ears. As he had fallen so he lay, face downwards, his arms outspread, the dust of the road red as blood upon his hands.

So the horseman found him at the rising of the dawn-star.

A coolie passing that way at early sunrise espied something white amid the jungle. Curiosity drew him to the spot. Dangling by a cord from the branch of a tree hung the dead body of a native. The coolie threw down his burden and fled.

The cord had done double duty that night.

Not Dark.

The Avarthy slave-trader stood stolid and indifferent. Neither by look or word did he re-

spond to the appeal.
"Perhaps," the Gospel messenger ventured at last, with infinite compassion, "thou hast sought for the light and

The man of sin sighed heavily. "It isn't quite as bad as that," he answered, "but I will say that albinos are a blamed-sight rarer than most peo-

His eyes rested absently on the sunlit ripples of the ocean. -Truth.

LANGUAGE OF ANIMALS. They Know How to Warn One Another of

While hunting with rifle for squirrels in the heavy timber, I have at different times noticed that both birds and mammals seem to have several ways of warning others, not only of their own kind, but also of different species, of the presence of a supposed common enemy. In fact, the practice might be called the warning system of animated

nature. As an illustration, suppose the hunter to be going stealthily through the woods or quietly seated upon a stump or fallen tree, and while there to be seen, as he is almost sure to be, by some of the sharp-eyed little wood folks. Now suppose the little thing has before been giving out some notes or sounds

peculiar to its species. All at once these sounds will be changed to others having a different cadence from those at first given, or, as the hunter has discovered, the sounds may quickly cease; or even, if the little thing was quiet before, some sharp note of danger will often take the place of its stillness, and other mammals and birds in the immediate vicinity will understand the warning and take up the signals, until nearly every animate thing for quite a distance

around will be apprised of the danger. Then for awhile they will act with the utmost discretion until confidence is restored, when the wood life will resume its normal ways until some movement of the hunter again produces the same phenomenon. How far beyond the commencing point these danger signals are kept up or extended one may be unable to discover, but I should judge by what I have observed that they extend in all directions be-

yond gunshot distance. Among the causes that lead to the detection by animals of a person when still hunting there is one that he seldom or never thinks about, which is the effect the sight of his shadow has upon them, especially when the sun is low. No matter how stealthily one may be going along, or how carefully he may be concealed behind a tree, or even be seated, his long, telltale shadow when lightly moving may be a greater cause of the non-appearance of game than he is aware of.

Still another cause, which, of course, cannot be obviated much, is the appearance of the face and hands in contrast with the hands of the gunner or with surrounding objects. That often attracts the attention of animals, but more especially is their attention attracted by the movements of the hands while manipulating the gun.

One cannot help but notice, should ne occasionally take a look behind him, when quiet in the woods, how near squirrels and other animals will come up to him from that direction, while in front he will see none of them, thus showing conclusively that the contrast made by the face and with surrounding objects has more to do with making the hunt other than a successful one than many gunners are ware of .- Forest and Stream

Grain Exports From the Argentine. No less than nine hundred and nineteen thousand tons of cereals were exported from the Argentine Republic during the first nine months of 1893. This is nearly double the exports in the year before and it is expected that there will be another increase during this year in the exportation of Argen tine wheat, since the crop looked very promising—notably in the provinces of Santa Fe, Cordova and Entre Rios. It is to be noticed that an unusually large number of agricultural machines has been purchased in many parts of the republic. The single colony of Marcos Jaurez, province of Cordova, bought seventy wheat threshing machines during the last year .- N. Y. Tribune.

Personal Neatness. There is a personal cleanliness that, with taste in dress and grace in manner, rivals and often outshines beauty. well-kept hands, a smooth skin, redolent of health, sweet breath, fresh linen and spotless garments go a long way toward making up the sum of per sonal attractiveness. All clean people are charming, but charming people are never more charming than when they are radiant with good grooming. It is some expense, but a great deal of trouble to be habitually and exquisitely neat. It pays, though, immensely.— Philadelphia Time

ı	THE GENERAL MA	RK	ETS	3.
١	KANSASCI	TY.	April	16.
ł	CATTLE - Best beeves \$	3 70	@	25
ł	Stockers	2 00	@ 3	1 75
١	Native cows	2 20	@ 3	3 45
١	HOGS-Good to choice heavy	4 0)	(0)	00
1	WHEAT-No. 2 red	53	@	54
١	No. 2 hard	50	40	51
ì	CORN-No. 2 mixed	:3	120	34
ł	OATS-No. 2 mixed	32	@	3214
1	RYE-No. 2	47	0	48
1	FLOUR-Patent, per sack			
1	HAY-Choice timothy	1 90	@ :	
1	HAY-Choice timothy	8 50	@ 8	
1	Fancy prairie			
	BRAN		3	
	BUTTER-Choice creamery			
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		8		814
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	CATTLE-Native and shipping		@	
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	HOGS-Heavy		@	
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	FLOUR-Choice		@	
	WHEAT-No. 2 red	55	160	56
Ĥ	CORN-No. 2 mix d	3,	1/2@	36
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	OATS-No. 2 mixed RYE-No. 2	50	0	501/
	BUTTER-Creamery	11	((5)	19
	LARD-Western steam	7 30	@	7 50
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NEW YORK.			1			

SHEEP

CORN-N

BUTTER

CORN-No. 2.....

WHEAT-No. 2 red OATS-Western mixed..... BUTTER-Creamery.....



If your nearest, best and most esteemed neighbors had written the following letters they could be no more worthy of your confidence than they now are, coming, as they do, from well known, intelligent and trustworthy citizens who, in their several neighborhoods, enjoy the fullest confidence and respect of all.

respect of all.

Mrs. F. L. Inman, of Manton, Wexford Co., Mich., whose portrait heads this article, writes as follows: "I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription about a year ago. For years I have suffered with falling and ulceration of the womb, but to-day, I am enjoying perfect health.

I took four bottles of the 'Prescription' and two of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Every lady suffering from female weakness should try the 'Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.'"

weakness should try the 'Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.'"

Miss Mary J. Tanner, North Lawrence, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., writes: "I was sick for four years. For two years I could do no work. I had five different physicians, who pronounced my case a poor or impoverished condition of the blood, and uterine trouble. I suffered a great deal with pain in both sides, and much tenderness on pressing over the womb. I bloated at times in my bowels and limbs; was troubled with palpitation of the heart. Suffered a great deal of pain in my head, temples, forehead and eyes. I had a troublesome cough, raised a great deal and at times experienced a good deal of pain in my chest and lungs. My voice at times was very weak. I suffered excruciating monthly, periodical pains. Since taking seven bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription some time ago, I have enjoyed better health than I have for more than four years previously; in fact, for several months past I have been able to work at sewing. I have gained in weight thirty-nine pounds since taking your medicines; the soreness and pain have disappeared." Yours truly,

Mrs. Alex. Robertson, of Half Rock, Mercer Co., Mo., writes: "For twenty years, suffered with womb disease and most of the time I was in constant pain which rendered life a great burden, I cannot express what I suffered. I had eight doctors and all the medicine I had from them failed—the one after the other.

I was nervous, cold hands and feet, palpitation, headache, backache, constipation, leu corrhea and no appetite, with bearing downpains. I got so weak I could not walk around. I had to keep my bed, thinking would never get any better.

One day my husband got one of your little books and read it to me. He said there was nothing doing me any good. I said I would try br. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I did try it. After the first few weeks my appetite was better; I was able to sit up in bed. I wrote to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, at Buffalo, N. Y., and described my case; they sent me a book on woman's diseases. I read carefully and followed the medicine for two years. With the blessing of God and your medicines, I am entirely cured. That was three years ago."

Mrs Alex Robertion

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive curefor the most complicated and obstinate cases
of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, and irregularities, prolapsus, or falling of the womb,
weak back, "female weakness," anteversion,
retroversion, barring-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of
the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness
in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

The Book (168 pages, Illustrated) referred to

ore than four years previously; in fact, several months past I have been able to rek at sewing. I have gained in weight rty-nine pounds since taking your medies; the soreness and pain have disapared." Yours truly,

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in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

The Book (168 pages, Illustrated) referred to above, is sent scaled secure from observation in plain envelope for ten cents in stamps, to pay postage. Write for it. The Book points out the means of successful Home Treatment for all the peculiar weaknesses and distressing diseases incident to women. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Invalids's Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.



BEST PUREST AND MOST ECONOMICAL

SOLD EVERYWHERE MADE THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY. ST. LOUIS.



"To Remove Paint.

"Sit down on it before it is dry."-(Texas Siftings.) That's a good way-easy, too. And another way is to do your cleaning in the oldfashioned way with soap; the necessary rubbing takes off the paint along with the dirt, but this is very tiresome work.

You ought to do your house-cleaning with Pearline; that's the modern way-easiest and most economical way-takes away the dirt easily and leaves the paint. Saves rubbing, saves work, saves time, saves whatever is. cleaned. Use Pearline (with-

out soap) on anything that water doesn't hurt.

illions Now Pearline THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE

THE COOK HAD NOT USED

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



Can you please the entire congregation-Keep all the societies hot—
Barely praised if you're fit for the station,
And roundly abused if you're not? Can you disregard sneering and scorning
'Cause at home you've to work like a bee?
Will you help to make beds in the morning And cut bread and butter for tea?

Can you drudge all the day without pity? Can you darn, sew and stitch, and—not tire? Will you sit on the ladies' committee, And warble your best in the choir?
Will you stand by your husband when slighted
By men who make light of his pains, Who have far more than ten times his income, And far less than half of his brains?

Married bishops may easily mingle Worldly wisdom with warning so dour; But I've taken no vows to keep single, Though p'rhaps I may always be poor.
Then if, as the wife of a curate, You could live, dear, say "Yes" without fuss;
Don't be daunted by prelates obdurate,
And gladden your own Clericus.



BY A. CONAN DOYLE.

CHAPTER IL -CONTINUED. Sherlock Holmes rose and lit his pipe. "No doubt you think that you are complimenting me in comparing me to Dupin," he observed. "Now, in my opinion, Dupin was a very inferior fellow. That trick of his of breaking in on his friends' thoughts with an apropos rewark after a quarter of an hour's silence is really very showy and superficial. He had some analytical genius, no doubt; but he was by no means such a phenomenon as Poe appeared to imagine."

"Have you read Gaboriau's works?" I asked. "Does Lecoq come up to your idea of a detective?"

Sherlock Holmes sniffed sardonically. "Lecoq was a miserable bungler," he said, in an angry voice; "he had only one thing to recommend him, and that was his energy. That book made me positively ill. The question was how to identify an unknown prisoner. I



HE HAD A LARGE BLUE ENVELOPE IN HIS HAND.

could have done it in twenty-four hours. Lecoq took six months or so. It might be made a text-book for detectives to teach them what to avoid. I felt rather indignant at having two characters whom I had admired treat

ed in this cavalier style. I walked over to the window, and stood looking out into the busy street. "This fellow may be very clever," I said to myself, "but he is certainly very conceited."

"There are no crimes and no criminals in these days," he said, querulously. "What is the use of having brains in our profession? I know well that I have it in me to make my name famous. No man lives or has ever lived who has brought the same amount of study and of natural talent to the detection of crime which I have done. And what is the result? There is no crime to detect, or, at most, some bungling villainy with a motive so transparent that even a Scotland Yard official can see through it."

I was still annoyed at his bumptious style of conversation. I thought it best to change the topic.

"I wonder what that fellow is look ing for?" I asked, pointing to a stalwart, plainly-dressed individual who was walking slowly down the other side of the street, looking anxiously at the numbers. He had a large blue envelope in his hand, and was evidently the bearer of a message.

"You mean the retired sergeant of marines," said Sherlock Holmes. "Brag and bounce!" thought I to my self. "He knows that I cannot verify

his guess." The thought had hardly passed through my mind when the man whom we were watching caught sight of the number on our door, and ran rapidly across the roadway. We heard a loud knock, a deep voice below, and heavy steps ascending the

"For Mr. Sherlock Holmes," he said, stepping into the room and handing my friend the letter.

Here was an opportunity of taking the conceit out of him. He little thought of this when he made that random shot. "May I ask, my lad," I said, blandly, "what your trade may

. be?"
"Commissionaire, sir," he said gruffty. "Uniform away for repairs."
"And you were?" I asked, with a slightly malicious glance at my com-

panion. "A sergeant, sir, Royal Marine light

infantry, sir. No answer? Right,

He clicked his heels together, raised his hand in a salute, and was gone.

CHAPTER III.

THE LAURISTON GARDENS MYSTERY.

I confess that I was considerably startled by this fresh proof of the practical nature of my companion's theories. My respect for his powers of there a "To Let" card had developed analysis increased wondrously. There like a cataract upon the bleared panes.

earthly object he could have in taking me in was past my comprehension. When I looked at him he had finished reading the note and his eyes 'had assumed the vacant, lack-luster expression which showed mental abstraction. "How in the world did you deduce that?" I asked.

"Deduce what?" said he, petulantly. "Why, that he was a retired ser-

geant of marines." "I have no time for trifles," he replied, brusquely. Then, with a smile: Excuse my rudeness. You broke the thread of my thoughts; but perhaps it is as well. So you actually were not able to see that that man was a sergeant of marines?"

"No. indeed." "It was easier to know it than to explain why I know it. If you were asked to prove that two and two made four, you might find some difficulty, and yet you are quite sure of the fact. Even across the street I could see a great blue anchor tattooed on the back of the fellow's hand. That smacked of the sea. He had a military carriage, however, and regulation side-whiskers. There we have the marine. He was a man with some amount of self-importance and a certain air of command. You must have observed the way in which he held his head and swung his cane. A steady, respectable, middle-aged man, too, on the face of him-all facts which led me to believe that he had been a sergeant."

"Wonderful!" I ejaculated. "Commonplace," said Holmes, though I thought from his expression that he was pleased at my evident sur-prise and admiration. "I said just now that there were no criminals. appears that I am wrong-look at this!" He threw me over the note which the commissionaire had brought. "Why," I cried, as I cast my eye over it, "this is terrible!"

"It does seem to be a little out of the common," he remarked, calmly. "Would you mind reading it to me aloud?"

This is the letter which I read to him:

"MY DEAR MR. SHERLOCK HOLMES: There has been a bad business during the night at 3 Lauriston gardens, off the Brixton road. Our man on the beat saw a light there about two in the morning, and, as the house was an empty one, suspected that something was amiss. He found the door open, and in the front room, which is bare of turniture, discovered the body of a gentleman, well dressed, and having cards in his pocket bearing the name of Enoch J. Drebber, Cleveland, O. H. S. A. There had been no robber. land, O., U. S. A.' There had been no rob-bery, nor is there any evidence as to how the man met his death. There are marks of blood in the room, but there is no wound upon his person. We are at a loss as to now he came into the empty house: indeed, the whole affair is a puzzler. If you can come round to the house any time before twelve, you will find me there. I have left everything in statu quo until I hear from you. If you are unable to come I shall give you fuller details, and would esteem it a great kindness if you would favor me with

"Yours faithfully, TOBIAS GREGSON." "Gregson is the smartest of the Scotland Yarders," my friend remarked; 'he and Lestrade are the pick of a bad lot. They are both quick and energetic, but conventional—shockingly so. They have their knives into one another, too. They are as jealous as a pair of professional beauties. There will be some fun over this case if they are both put upon the scent."

I was amazed at the calm way in not a moment to be lost," I cried. 'Shall I go and order you a cab?"

"I am not sure about whether I shall I am the most incurably lazy devil that ever stood in shoe leatherthat is, when the fit is on me, for I can be spry enough at times."

"Why, it is just such a chance as you have been longing for."

"My dear fellow, what does it matter to me? Supposing I unravel the whole matter, you may be sure that Gregson, Lestrade & Co. will pocket all the credit. That comes of being an unofficial personage."

"But he begs you to help him." "Yes. He knows that I am his superior, and acknowledges it to me; but he would cut his tongue out before he would own it to any third person. However, we may as well go and have a look. I shall work it out on my own hook. I may have a laugh at them, if

I have nothing else. Come on!" He hustled on his overcoat, and bustled about in a way that showed that an energetic fit had superseded the apathetic one.

"Get your hat," he said. "You wish me to come?"

"Yes, if you have nothing better to do." A minute later we were both in a hansom, driving furiously for the Brixton road.

It was a very foggy, cloudy morning, and a dun-colored yeil hung over the house tops, looking like the reflection of the mud-colored streets beneath. My companion was in the best of spirits, and prattled away about Cremona fiddles, and the difference between a Stradivarius and an Amati. As for myself, I was silent, for the dull weather and the melancholy business upon which we were engaged depressed

my spirits.
"You don't seem to give much thought to the matter in hand," I said at last, interrupting Holmes' musical disquisition.

"No data yet," he answered. "It is

a capital mistake to theorize before you have all the evidence. It biases the judgment." "You will have your data soon," I

remarked, pointing with my finger; 'this is the Brixton road, and that is the house, if I am not very much mistaken."

"So it is. Stop, driver, stop!" We were still a hundred yards or so from it, but he insisted upon our alighting, and we finished our journey upon foot. No. 3 Lauriston gardens wore an illomened and minatory look. It was one of four which stood back some little way from the street, two being occupied and two empty. The latter

melancholy windows, which were

still remained some lurking suspicion A small garden sprinkled over with a jaw, gave the dead man a singulariy in my mind, however, that the whole | scattered eruption of sickly plants septhing was a prearranged episode, in- arated each of these houses from the tended to dazzle me, though what street, and was traversed by a narrow pathway, yellowish in color, and consisting apparently of a mixture of clay and of gravel. The whole place was very sloppy from the rain which had fallen through the night. The garden was bounded by a three-foot brick wall with a fringe of wood rails upon the top, and against this wall was leaning a stalwart police constable, surrounded by a small knot of loafers, who craned their necks and strained their eyes in the vain hope of catching some glimpse of the proceedings within.

I had imagined that Sherlock Holmes would at once have hurried into the house and plunged into a study of the mystery. Nothing appeared to be far-ther from his intention. With an air of nonchalance which, under the circumstances, seemed to me to border upon affectation, he lounged up and down the pavement, and gazed vacantly at the ground, the sky, the opposite houses, and the line of railings. Having finished his scrutiny, he pro ceeded slowly down the path, or rather down the fringe of grass which flanked the path, keeping his eyes riveted upon the ground. Twice he stopped, and once I saw him smile and heard him utter an exclamation of satisfaction. There were many marks of footsteps upon the wet, clayey soil, but since the police had been coming and going over it. I was unable to see how my companion could hope to learn anything from it. Still, I had such extraordinary evidence of the quickness of his perceptive faculties that I had no doubt that he could see a great deal which

was hidden from me.

At the door of the house we were met by a tall, white-faced, flaxenhaired man, with a note-book in his hand, who rushed forward and wrung my companion's hand with effusion. "It is indeed kind of you to come," he said; "I have had everything left untouched."

"Except that!" my friend answered. pointing to the pathway. "If a herd of buffaloes had passed along there could not be a greater mess. No doubt, however, you had drawn your own conclusions, Gregson, before you permitted this."

"I have had so much to do inside the house," the detective said, evasive-"My colleague, Mr. Lestrade, is here. I had relied upon him to look after this.'

Holmes glanced at me, and raised his eyes sardonically. "With two such men as yourself and Lestrade upon the ground, there will not be much for a third party to find out," he said.

Gregson rubbed his hands in a selfsatisfied way. "I think we have done all that can be done," he answered; 'It's a queer case, though, and I knew your taste for such things."

"You did not come here in a cab?" asked Sherlock Holmes.

"No, sir." "Nor Lestrade?" "No, sir.

"Then let us go and look at the room." With which inconsequent remark he strode on into the house, followed by Gregson, whose features expressed his astonishment.

A short passage, bare planked and dusty, led to the kitchen and offices. Two doors opened out of it to the left and to the right. One of these had obviously been closed for many weeks. which he rippled on. "Surely there is | The other belonged to the dining-room, which was the apartment in which the mysterious affair had occurred. Holmes walked in, and I followed him with that subd . d feeling at my heart which the presence of death inspires.

It was a large, square room, looking all the larger for the absence of all furniture. A vulgar, flaring paper adorned the walls, but it was blotched in places with mildew, and here and there great strips had become detached



GAZED VACANTLY AT THE GROUND.

and hung down, exposing the yellow plaster beneath. Opposite the door was a showy fireplace, surmounted by mantle-piece of imitation white marble. On one corner of this was stuck the stump of a red wax candle. The solitary window was so dirty that the light was hazy and uncertain, giving a dull gray tinge to everything, which was intensified by the thick layer of dust which coated the whole apart-

All these details I observed afterward. At present my attention was centered upon the single grim, motionless figure which lay stretched upon the boards with vacant, sightless eyes staring up at the discolored ceiling. It was that of a man about forty-three or forty-four years of age, middlesized, broad-shouldered, with crisp, curling black hair and a short, stubbly beard. He was dressed in a heavy broadcloth frock coat and waistcoat, with light colored trousers and immaculate collar and cuffs. A top hat, well brushed and trim, was placed at the hand of the woman he would upon the floor beside him. His hands were clinched and his arms thrown abroad, while his lower limbs were interlocked as though his death-struggle had been a grievous one. On his rigid face there stood an expression of horlooked out with three tiers of vacant, ror and, as it seemed to me, of hatred, such as I have never seen upon human blank and dreary, save that here and features. This malignant and terrible contortion, combined with the low forehead, blunt nose and prognathous . Detroit Free Press.

simious and ape-like appearance, which was increased by his writhing, unnat-ural posture. I have seen death in many forms, but never has it appeared to me in a more fearsome aspect than in that dark, grimy apartment, which looked out upon one of the main arte-

ries of suburban London. Lestrade, lean and ferret-like as ever, was standing by the doorway, and greeted my companion and myself. "This case will make a stir, sir," he remarked. "It beats anything I have

seen, and I am no chicken.' "There is no clew," said Gregson. "None at all," chimed in Lestrade. Sherlock Holmes approached the body, and, kneeling down, examined it intently. "You are sure that there is no wound?" he asked, pointing to

numerous gouts and splashes of blood which lav all round. "Positive!" cried both detectives. 'Then, of course, this blood belongs

to a second individual-presumably

the murderer, if murder has been com

mitted. It reminds me of the circum-

SHERLOCK HOLMES APPROACHED THE

stances attendant on the death of Van Jansen, in Utrecht, in the year 1834. Do you remember the case, Gregson? 'No, sir."

"Read it up-you really should. There is nothing new under the sun.

It has all been done before." As he spoke, his nimble fingers were flying here, there and everywhere, feeling, pressing, unbuttoning, examining, while his eyes wore the same far-away expression which I have already remarked upon. So swiftly was the examination made that one would hardly have guessed the minuteness with which it was conducted. Finally, he sniffed the dead man's lips, and then glanced at the soles of his patent leather boots.

"He has not been moved at all?" he asked. "No more than was necessary for th

purpose of our examination.' "You can take him to the mortuary now," he said. "There is nothing more

to be learned." [TO BE CONTINUED.]

A BRAVE SOLDIER. He Fiddled While Undergoing the Loss

of a Leg. A hundred years ago the unfortunate people who come into the hands of

the surgeons, generally soldiers or sailors who had been hurt in action, were forced to undergo the operations necessary to the prolongation of life without taking ether or chloroform, as is now administered to make the patient unconscious, and so free from pain attendant upon the operation. To secure quiet often the subject had to be bound by ropes, so that much as he might desire to wince he was utterly unable to do so. Occasionally patients would show remarkable fortitude at the crisis of their trouble, but none ever showed more than a soldier, who, on the morning after the battle of Yorktown (October 19, 1781), was brought into the hospital, having been shot in the knee. It was found necessary to amputate the limb, and the surgeon ordered the nurses to bind the

man fast preparatory to the operation. "Never!" protested the soldier. "You may tear my heart from my breast, but you shall not bind me! Can you get me

a fiddle?" His request was complied with, and he proceeded to tune the instrument. after which he said: "So, doctor, now you can begin." And he played during the whole of the operation, which lasted forty minutes, without uttering a single false note or disturbing his features in the slightest.-Harper's Young People.

A LITTLE BEYOND HER.

It Was Necessary for Charles to Revise His Language. She was a pretty country girl, rustic

but sweet and innocent as a flower. He was an artist from the city, and a poet, and he loved the rustic maiden. It is so sweet to love in the pristine

prettiness of the provinces. He had found it so, and this soft night in September, when the moon was touching the earth and the air with its silver fingers, he had chosen to tell his love and claim the heart he felt was throbbing in unison with his

As she sat by him there in the gloaming, with the soft breezes making harp strings of her golden hair, there was a tender music in his heart he had never known before.
"Dear one," he murmured as he held

her hand tightly in his, "I love you; love you with all the energy of my passionate nature, and, here, this night, in the presence of the stars and yonder lambent Luna, I ask you to give me that place in your young affections every true man should be given at make his own forever."

He was slightly rattled, but she held to his hand.

"Charlie," she whispered as she nestled her head on his manly bosom, "if that means a proposal, I'm your huckleberry; but if you mean it for a description of the scenery, you'd better look out for the dog.

And Charles revised his language.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-Electric locomotives are proving themselves to be well adapted for use in coal and other mines, and they now furnish motive power for hauling cars in about thirty mines in the United States.

- The zincing of steel wire by electricity is said to give far better results than the old bath process, which takes the temper out of the wire and weakens it, while the electric process does not affect the temper of the wire in the least.

-The use of the electro-magnet for the removal of particles of iron or steel from the eye is becoming general, and an oval electrode has been devised for this purpose. This invention is a matter of great interest to iron and steel workers who are exposed to such accidents.

-Mr. William H. Merrill, electrician of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' association has recently issued his second report of committee on fires, giving seventy-seven instances where fires were caused, or said to be caused, by electricity. The list is very instructive and interesting, showing that in nearly

devised for the use of musicians in an orchestra during a dark change in a theatrical or operatic performance. At the top of each music desk is a cylinder containing two 16-candle power incandescent lamps. The cylinder has a quarter-inch slit along its entire length, and when placed at a certain angle sheds light all over the page of music, while all around it is dark. This is said to be far more effective in every way than the ordinary shade.

-There has been a good deal of talk about the frequency of fires in laundries, owing to the ignition of benzine by the discharge of the electricity generated in rinsing clothing in baths of penzine, and the imperturbable John Chinaman has especially been exercised in regard to this inconvenient manifestation of the presence of the electric current. A simple remedy has been suggested by Dr. Goehring, who states that by adding to the benzine 2 per cent. of soap which is soluble in benzine the danger is completely avoided, as it is then no longer possible to detect the slightest electrification by means of an electroscope. The cleansing properties of the benzine are not destroyed by this addition, but are even said to be increased.

-The Western Electrician, in its issue of March 10, states that a record has been kept of the running of the car operated by storage batteries on Twenty-second street, Chicago, a de-scription of which was published in that journal some time ago. It shows that the car averaged fifty miles a day upon a single charge. Hitherto there have been no facilities for charging the car except from the trolley line now operating upon Twenty-second street, but arrangements have now been made by the storage battery people so that the cells may be charged independently of the trolley system. When this is done the car will be put in constant daily operation, and a much better result than that already obtained is expected to be obtained.

BATTING ANTS.

An English Scientist's Account of Warring

Insects in America. Most of my readers, I doubt not, have read the curious observations of Sir John Lubbock upon ants and their ways, especially in the matter of communication between the members of an ant colony. I have been reading a most interesting account of what a Mr. James Weir saw in the course of a battle between two rival ant species, the observations in question hailing from the other side of the Atlantic. The two species were the Lasius niger, or blacks, and the Lasius Flavus, or yellows. The latter ants were herding their cows, which are the anphides, or plant-lice, from which the ants obtain a sweet secretion, milking the anphides pretty much after the fashion of human dairymen. There was a whole army of the rival ants (Lasius niger) approaching the dwelling-place of the flavus tribe.

Mr. Weir tells us the nigers were marching in battle array, with a skirmishing party in advance of the main When the blacks were about ten body. or twelve feet off the yellow encampment the scouts or pickets of the latter discovered the approach of the enemy whom the pickets hurried to give the alarm, and instantly the yellow horde issued forth from its nest and ranged itself in battle array in front of the aphides, the possession of which seemed to be the cause of the blacks' attack. Then out went the yellow skirmishers to anticipate the fray, and in a few moments a battle royal was raging on all sides.

The attacking force outnumbered the defenders by about three to one. Mr. Weir gives the number of the blacks at one thousand five hundred, and that of the defending yellow tribe five hundred. The latter were the larger and stronger, but the blacks, or attacking party, were much more active and ag-The mode of attack was notable. The yellows went for their opponents with their big jaws. Each seized a black by the middle, as it were and

with one bite severed the body in two. The mode of attack on the part of the black soldiers was different. They imitated rather the tactics of light horsemen. The black seized its yellow opponent by one of the legs, and held on viciously and tenaciously, like some insect bull dog. Thus hampered in its movements, the yellow ant would struggle fiercely, but a second black would mount on the disabled foe held by the legs and then begin to bite through the back, probably getting at the nervous system, which lies on the floor of the body, and ultimately dividing the yellow victim through and through. Only when the yellow had given up the ghost did the bull dog black which had seized the feet let go its hold, -London Graphic.

At Death's Door

Blood Poisoned After Typhoid Fever

A Marvelous Cure by Hood's After All Else Failed.



Twenty-five years ago I had a bilious fever, and later it turned into typhoid fever, and for five weeks 1 lay like one dead, but at last I every instance the damage could have been prevented by using a better wiring material, or by exercising a little common sense in the use of the appliances.

—An ingenious little lamp has been have weeks I lay like one dead, but that I will be one and put that I would have the given and got up around. I soon discovered on my left leg just above the knee a small brown spot about as big as a three cent piece. I did not pay any attention to it until two years after, when it commenced to spread and have the appearance of a ring worm. It itched and burned and I commenced doctoring.

Hood's Sarsarilla Cures

but to no avail Last February I tried an herb for the blood and it broke out in the worst form of a rash all over my body. Finally my hus-band bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and I had not taken more than half of it before I began to feel better. I have had four bottles,

Now I Am All Well. I can now sleep and eat well and work all the time." Mrs. Phebe L. Hall, Galva, Kansas.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and ficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

Fresh Air and Exercise.

Get all that's possible of both, if in need of flesh

strength and nerve force. There's need, too, of plenty of fat-food.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil builds up flesh and strength quicker than any other preparation known to sci-

ence. Scott's Emulsion is constantly effecting Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and kindred diseases where other methods FAIL. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies Other Chemicals W. BAKER & CO.'S Dwartfartfar DIEAKIASUUUUA

which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Coca mired with Starch, Arrowroot of Sugar, and is far more evonomical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

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

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In 1858, when the country approached nearest to free trade, or when the tariff was at its lowest point, 74 per cent of the foreign trade was carried in American vessels, and it furnished employment to an army of sailors and other working men. American ships and the old flag were seen in every port of the world. The the foreign trade began to decline. It ran down continuously until it reached 35 per cent. in 1870, and since that it has been droved. that it has been dropping off year by year until in 1892 it was down to 123 per cent., and last year it touched the lowest point, which was 11.20 per cent. The prospect is that unless there is a radical change in the laws of the country we will have no foreign shipping at all in a few more years. Foreigners are absolutely pro-hibited from using their vessels in our coasting and inland trade, and practically all the shipping interests this country has is now the coasting, lake and river trade.

George W. Childs once said to a girl from the west, who went to him with a letter and the hope of getting sufficient influence to do something in the arable field of journalism: "Little woman, if you can do something, go ahead and do it, The world is hungry for something new. It is an omniverous creature, but it wants a change constantly. Keep as quiet as you can. Keep out of men's way as much as you can, for it is trespassing to go on private property. Keep yourself in good health, good spirits and good clothes, and don't try to be a 'good fellow' or 'one of the boys.' Save half your earnings. Go to church, be agreeable but reserved, and if some honorable man offers you his name and protection, give it all up, marry him and devote your energies to home-making. The business way as much as you can, for it is tresgies to home making. The business sult in New Hampshire, Montana and world is no place for a woman. It is a rough world and people have to get rough to succeed in it. I know hundreds of gentlewomen in business, but ing it to the Republicans, and assumthey always seem to me like going fishing with a dress suit and white Exquisite fabrics are not intended for rough and ready wear."

This seems a good time to reprint the following paragraph from the last Democratic national platform and to recall the fact that the Democrats carried the country by an overwhelming majority on that square issue. The doctrine is a test of fundamental Democracy and by this sign a Democrat should be known. Here it is:

We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only.

In connection with this it is well to recall the opinion of the Supreme of the most, if not the most accommodating transportation lines in Amer-

of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to day, April 13, in the parlors of the

to prevent the fishing with rod, line and hook at any time during the

NO VOTES, NO PENSIONS. Congressmen Hudson and Simpson, of Kansas, vouch for the entire truth of the charge that the Reverend and Honorable Bernard Kelly, late pension agent at Topeka, said on the stump that any old soldier who voted the Populist ticket ought to lose his

If Jerry Simpson had not heard the reverend and honorable pension agent hurl the Republican threat at the veterans, the charge would still be readily discredited, because it accords with the common language of which an adjournment was had, and, the bloody-shirt orators. Rev. Bernard Kelly harangues the soldiers as if
they were the chattles of the Republican party and were guilty of crime
when they presume to entertain opinions on the insues of government. ions on the issues of government. In effect, he informs them that pensions are not the reward of war service, but of votes for the Republican party. The crime of not voting for the inner man partook of such food McKinley tariffs and Sherman panies as should satisfy the most fastedious. he would punish with loss of allow- and the ear was charmed with such ances. Rev. Bernard Kelly leaves bursts of eloquence and flights of orasentiment and gets to the point. tory as would do credit to the forum

Pensions are a political business in his conception of the case, and his or any other land. However, or 16 wrappers and \$1.60 will secure the complete set. Address hreat is that he and his party will the flowing bowl was not neglected, m20y1 DELAND & CO., Fairport, N. Y.

see that pencions will go to the persons who do something in return. Rev. Bernard Kelly and the Bepubicon party give pensions for votes. No votes, no pensions. - St. Louis Re.

THE NEXT UNITED STATES SENATE. The able and indefatigable figure men are already at work estimating chances of gains and losses to the parties by the impending changes in the United States Senate. With the close of the present Congressional year, March 4, 1895, thirty Senatorial terms will expire. Of these thirteen are Democrats and seventeen are policy of protection was adopted and Republicans, counting Mr. Martin, of three Populists, and there are three vacancies. The impending expirations will leave thirty-two Democrats,

The Democratic vacancies will oc-cur in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia. Of these the only places that are any doubt of return-ing successors of the same political faith are in Kansas and New Jersey. The political situation in Kansas is so complicated that there is no basis even for conjecture as to the out-come, while in New Jersey a safe and steadfast Democratic majority has been sacrificed by dirty political methods and personal antagonisms. These losses without compensatory gains would give the next Senate forty-two Democrats, forty-two Republicans, if that party gets all the vacant seats, and three Populists.

Wyoming will be close, and that in ing it to the Republicans, and assuming that the above estimate is correct in other respects, the next Senate will stand forty-five Democrats. thirty-nine Republicans and four Populists. This will give the Democrats a clear majority of two and a plurality over the Republicans of six.— Kansas City Times.

But the changes are not likely to

DEMOCRATIC STATE EDITORIAL MEETING AT PITTSBURG, KANSAS, AND EXCURSION TO SILOAM SPRINGS, ARKANSAS.

At 12:55 o'clock, a. m., Thursday, April 12th, A. D., 1894, ye editor of April 12th, A. D., 1894, ye editor of the CHASE COUNTY COURANT, published at Cottonwood Falls, on the banks of the Cottonwood river, in one of the richest and most productive valleys in the State of Kansas, and in a county whose per capital and and in a county whose per capita wealth in cattle and other live stock and in building stone is unsurpassed in the State, boarded the east-bound train on the A., T. & S. F. R. R., one "To lay with one hand the power of the Government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes is none the less at a robbory because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation.

FISHERMEN IN LUCK.

Attorney General Little has given an opinion that the notice recently sent out by State Fish Commissioner Wampler regarding the Kansas fish law is illegal and not in accordance with the statute. The notice is sued by the Commission the Wampler conveyed the impression that the law prohibits persons from fishing with rod, line and hook in the months of May and June.

The Attorney General holds that the Lucking of certain fish in any manner except by rod, line and hook but that the Lessislature only prohibited that way rome the fishing by the rod, line and hook is any time of the year, while the law promption the taking of certain fish in any manner except by rod, line and hook but the way rome the seen of the your notice is in conflict with the statute, as the statute permits all other kinds to be taken by seine or otherwise in each month except May and June.

In directing Commissioner Wampler's attention to the subject the Attorney General says: "In note what you say in which to prohibit the taking of fish during the spawning season being May and June, and hence by your notice you prohibited with the statute, as the statute permits fishing by the rod, line and hook during the spawning season would be by an act of the Legislature only way in which to prohibit the taking of fish during the spawning season would be by an act of the Legislature only way in which to prohibit the taking of the long aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes is none the less a robbory because it is done under the robbory because it is called taxation." server that both the operators and operatives are alive to the needs of the people, and are vieing with each other in making amends for lost time. on the part of each, during the strike, and well may they succeed is the wish of every member of the Democratic Editorial Fraternity, at whose meeting B. F. Sheridan, of the Paola Spirit, was elected President for the ensuing year; Mrs. Frank T. Lynch, of the Leavenworth Standard, Vice-President; T. P. Fulton, of the Pittsburg

Messenger, Secretary, and John E. Watrous, of the Burlington Independ-

both the hosts and guests of the occa-

sion, there was not as much as one drop of intoxicants to be had at this

feast of reason and flow of soul, where

but of its pleasures the Club and their guests partook before the ban-quet, and, therefore, all retired, after partaking of the hospitalities of the evening, wiser and better men.

At 7:40 o'clock, Saturday morning, the Editors and the Pittsburg Com-mercial Club started on the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway for the picturesque city of Siloam Springs, where a population of about 2,000 souls nestlers in one of the cosiest spots on God's green foot stool, located north of Boston mountains, in the southeast corner of Benton county, Arkansas, and within whose corporate limits thirty springs of pure and medical waters are to be found; and around which a most excellent fruit and farming country is situated; in fact, the best looking field of wheat we saw in the entire trip was adjoining Siloam Springs, which place was founded in 1880, and until the present year was thirty-five miles from any railroad; and it is said that the climate of this part of Arkansas is equal to that of California, that it s the apple orchard of America, and that Siloam Springs is the heaviest merchandise distributing point in northwest Arkansas. Here, too, the editors and the Commercial Club of Pittsburg were given a banquet at noon of the day of their visit, and here, too, the drinking was done be-fore eating, as was also the speech making appropriate to the occasion, and, after a drive over the city and around through the surrounding country, we, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, bid the people of Siloam Springs 'good-bye," each and every one of us hoping to again visit their city when we would have more time to take in the pleasures of being in such a country and among such a people as there reside. The editor of the COURANT got back home at 4 o'clock Monday morning. Right here we would say while at Siloam Springs we met Ben. M. Rakestraw, a printer who has resided at that place for the past six years, and who was born in Cotton-wood Falls, Kansas, about thirty-five years ago, we would think from his

THE FARMERS' PROBLEM.

The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every in dustry must figure on close margins of pro-fit. It is thus the more necessary that every

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

IF IT CROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S COOD.

[First Published in the CHASE COUNTY COUR ANT, Aprtl 5, 1894.7

Publication Notice.

THE STATE OF KANSAS: To Samuel E. Prather, Ida Prather and J. F. Prather, greeting: You are hereby notified that you have been sued, with Henry InMasche as co-defendant, by The Illinois National Bank of Spring-field, Illinois, plaintiff.

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.

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OFFICIAL PHOTOCRATHER the U.S. Government. The best is always the most desirable.

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

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your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, OF YOU SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES. FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

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McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested o do so.

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

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

W. H. HOLSINGER,

Hardware, Stoves. Tinware, Farm

Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and **Fittings**

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Machinery,

SHOP,

KANSAS

OUR PEDIGREE STOCK & PE IGREE SEEDS

NOT ONLY GROW BUT ARE THE BEST THAT GROWS, WILSON'S 112 PAGE SEED CATALOUGE, 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, Florieulture, Live Stock or Gardening.

Addres SAMUEL WILCON, MECHANICSVILLE, PA.

WM. BLOSSER

Have You a Bird Dog?

The Amateur Trainer -Force System Without the Whip-

BY ED. F. HABERLEIN A Practical Trainer of Thirty Years' Experience). Bananas, Canned Goods.

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.

FREE! FREE!!

Lock Box 1115, McPherson. Kans.

Please mention this paper

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

"A DOZEN GOOD TIMES," by the author of "Lady Gay," will tell about some exceptionally bright, merry children. Margaret Johuson will make the charming pictures.

pictures.
Clinton Scollard will contribute verses for home reading and to "speak" in school.
Greta Bryar will tell about Electricity.
Fannie A. Deane will describe Natural History wonders.

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-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, Boston, Mass.

BABYLAND.

THE BABIES' OWN MAGAZINE. DAINTY, BRIGHT AND WINNING. Merry jingles, gay little stories, pictures in plenty.

A charming little serial, in picture and

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.

The Christ Child,
The First Bluebird,
Our Baby's Fourth of July,
The Thanksgiving Story

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

Price 50 cents a year; 5 cents a number.

D. LOTHROF COMPANY,
Publishers, Boston, Mass.

is now located at the old Wisherd stand, and will keep on hand a full line of

Confectioneries, Cigars and Tobacco, Lemons, Oranges, Apples,

CYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE SHORT ORDES LUNCHES A SPECIALTY.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.



I take my meals at Bauerle's lunch counter TOPEKA STEAM BREAD ON SALE AT BAUERLE'S.

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 Sundayschools. schools.

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

BABY'S CORNER,

will be continued. So will the stories about will be continued. So will the stories about animals, pets, etc.

THE PANSY is \$1 a year. A Free Subscription will be presented to any one sending direct to the publishers two new subscriptions, with \$2 for the same.

s, with \$2 for the same.

D. Lothrop Company, Publishers,
Boston, Mass.

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, Reno, Rice and Barton.

THOS. H. GRISHAM. CRISHAM & CREEN.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federal Office over the Chase County National Bank.

COTTONWOODFALLS KANSAS. F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Feder.

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches-Extracting

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

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

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

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

WANTED.— A Represenative 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 purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$168. 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.



THE WHOLE FAMILY,

n illustrated monthly magazine with stories neededes, fashions and all articles of interest by est authors and cash question contests monthly RUSSELL PUB. Co., 196 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

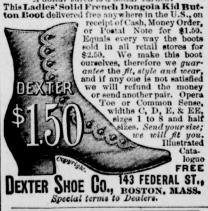


CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to M UNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years? experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to observe the confidential of the conf formation concerning 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 largest creulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Specimen copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 2.5 cents. Every number contains beautful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., New Yorks, 361 Broadway.

DEXTER SHOE CO., Inc'p. Capital, \$1,000,000. BEST \$1.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD. "A dollar sacaed is a dollar earned." (This Ladles' Solid French Dongola Kid But-



Made in all styles and sizes. Lightest ongest, easiest working, safest, simples Catalogues mailed free by

The Marlin Fire Arms Co.,

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

DOLLARS PER MONTH IN YOUR OWN LOCALITY

made easily and honorably, without capital, during your spare hours. Any man, woman, boy, or girl can do the work handily, without experience. Talking 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.

WAIT FOR NEW GOODS.

Geo. B. Carson has bought the entire stock of goods lately owned by Carson & Sanders and will continue the business at the old stand. Mr. Carson will go to the eastern markets this week and in a short time will have a full stock of seasonable goods.

WAIT FOR THE NEW DRESS GOODS.

We will have the latest and the best. We will continue to make the lowest possible prices and hope to have a continuance of the patronage of all our old customers, and to those who have not dealt with us we ask them to come in, see our goods and compare prices. If you do this we are satisfied that we can make you our customers.

Yours respectfully,

ELMDALE HICH SCHOOL EN-The following program will be given by the school Tuesday evening, April

LECTURE COURSE.

For the benefit of the high school library, we have arranged for the fol-lowing course of lectures to be given

Pres. Geo. T. Fairchild, State Agri-

The lecture course is under the

management of the Senior Class.

Course tickets \$1.00, single admis-

sion 20c.; school children's course

The above men are the leading

educators of the State and no one

Y. P. S. C. E. RALLY.

A county rally of the Young Peo-

ple's Society of Christian Endeavor

will be held at Strong City, on Thurs-

day, April 26, at 2 p. m., and in the

evening. An interesting program is

orite, every Sunday school worker and every person interested in Chris-

tian work is invited and urged to be

present. A prominent State worker will be present. P. C. JEFFREY,

NOTICE TO WOMEN.

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. Kim-

CREAT MUSIC OFFER.

etc., arranged for the piano and organ.

Indianapolis Ind.

Address: Popular Music Monthly,

MUSIC FREE TO YOU.

We will send 163 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, Tara ra Boom de sy. I Whistle and Wait for Katie, 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 locents, silver. You will be delighted. Address, AMERICAN NATION CO, 172 Pearl St, Boston, Mass. mcSml

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDEOF

bacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above dis-

SENIOR CLASS.

County President.

tickets 50c., single admission

can afford to miss hearing them.

cultural College.

will be present.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

TIME TABLE.

Strong City.....3 20am 8 30am 5 20 Rvans......3 30 8 45 Rymer......3 50 9 15

Fine growing weather.

tions in his residence.

Williams.

Atchison.

Matfield Green.

been increased.

to Kansas City.

Tuesday morning.

Conn., last Sunday.

State of Washington.

ter, of this city, a son.

field Green, twin sons.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

and get a pair at Talkington & Son's.

Gladstone.....

BAST. NY.X. Col.X. Chi.X. MRX. KC.X

The Burse County Courant. COTTONWOOD FALLS. KANS. THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1894.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop. 'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lett he chips fall where they may." Terms -- peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three mouths, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00, For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

J. R. Kalfus left, Tuesday of last week, for Lake Charles, Louisiana, with an idea of locating there, if he likes the country.

An adjourned meeting of the Democratic Country Central Committee will be held at the COURANT office, at

A m a m b m a m a m a m clear Grove, 127 11 01 1 26 12 09 10 13 clements... 1 40 11 10 1 34 12 21 10 23 Elmdale... 1 56 11 23 1 45 12 37 10 36 Evans ..., 2 01 11 27 1 49 12 43 10 40 8 trong ... 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

Geo. W. Kilgore represented Chase county, last Friday, at the meeting of the Populist Central Committee of the Died, on Tuesd Mixed 4th Congressional District.

4 20pm W. S. Romigh, Dr. F. T.

the Populist meeting there.

J. M. Tuttle is making some altera-

Born, on Saturday, March 21, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Lovecamp, a son. trees were set out on the school

First-class room and board at the grounds. First-class room and board at the linckley House at \$3.50 per week.

A new sign now decorates the front jury in the Probate Court, and will be The secretary of the Elkhart Can Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week. of E. F. Bauerle's bakery and restaursent to the Insane Asylume, at Ossa- riage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elk-

Henry Bonewell was at Diamond Springs, Morris county, Tuesday, on are making preparations to celebrate ever. He wishes us to ask our readthe anniversary of the order, on the J. W. McWilliams was out to the 26th instant, with an extensive demwest end of the State, last week, on onstration in this city.

Farm loans of \$350, \$400, \$5 50,\$800, &3., wanted at once by J. W. Mc-Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City,

and get prices on Coffins before going New awnings have been put up in elsewhere.

J. G. Atkinson was over in Marion county, last week, with Bi'l Dutch, of

Do you wear pants? If so, step in The pension of Joe G. Faris, of

Clements, a Mexican veteran, has per dozen. All work guaranteed. Mrs. S. E. Henry, Postmaster at Mrs. S. E. Henry, Postmaster at Lindsborg, Kansas, and sister of W. H. McMorris, of Toledo township, Lakin their future home. Aaron Jones returned home, yesterday morning, from a business trip

the COURANT office a pleasant call, week. W. W. Hotchkiss & Son shipped a car load of horses to New Hayen, jail from Strong City, broke jail, last

Rollie Watson returned, last Saturday, from an extended visit in the fused to go out in that way. Born, on Wednesday, April 18th, 1894, to Rev. and Mrs. C. C. Hofmeis-

Born, on Saturday, April 14th, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Rhodes, of Matsalt. Call and get prices. He pays the highest price for produce.

Geo. H. Burnett, of Matfield Green, started, Monday, on horseback, for a trip to Springfield, Mo. Misses Carrie Breese and Minnie 15 hands high, weighs about 1,500 pounds. Cause of sale, hoys all gone. Vednesday of last week.

D. W. MERCER, Ellis visited the Emporia school, Wednesday of last week.

Miss Frankie Watson returned home, Saturday, from an extended visit at Kansas City, Mo. Capt. B. Lantry, of Strong City, returned home, last Thursday, from his

business trip to Missouri. Mrs. Judge T. S. Jones and son, Edgar W. Jones, came up from Guthrie. Oklahoma, last Sunday.

Rettiger Bros. have secured the contract to furnish the cut stone for the water works at Concordia.

Mrs. Dr. R. C. Hutcheson will leave, to-morrow or the next day, for her home, at Coats, Pratt county.

likes the country.

Saffordville... 2 32 11 50 2 07 1 22 11 03

WEST. Mex.x Cal x Den.x Col.x Tex.x

p m p m p m a m p m

Saffordville.. 6 52 6 07 2 16 2 42 1 21

Ellinor... 6 57 6 13 2 22 2 248 1 26

Strong... 7 04 6 21 2 28 3 10 1 58

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

Elmdalo... 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

ply at the COURANT office.

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

was a very bright and promising child; hence, his death is severely felt by his parents. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock, this afternoon.

The concert given by the Cotton-see.

watomie.

Miss Emma Weichold.

latest styles, are now to be had at the Wigwam Photo Gallery, at Strong of Kearney county, the ceremony becity. Cabinets from \$1.50 to \$3.00 ing performed by L. P. Kimball, Justine Photo Gallery, at Strong of Kearney county, the ceremony becity.

who was visiting at her brother's, re-Joseph Harrison, of Bazaar, gave turned home, on Tuesday of last

Roker, who was under sentence for stealing, and the colored man sent to Friday night, by sawing in two two of the bars of one of the east windows. Three other prisoners in the jail re-

Joseph Harrison, of Bazaar, has a good stock of boots and shoes, hats and caps, and ready made clothing; also groceries, as low as the lowest; and has just received a car load of

FOR SALE CHEAP.—One bay stud horse, seven years old, sure foal-get-ter; Cleveland bay; name, Gold Dust

Matfield Green, Chase County, Ks. We learn from the Emporia Daily

Tidings that John Madden, formerly of this city, but now of Emporia, on Monday night of last week, delivered powerful address before the American Railway Union. on "the issues of the day," from a non-partisan stand. 4:00, p. m.

Doint.

J. W. Byram and wife, of Cedar Point, have gone to Oklahoma, to make that their future home. Since make that their future we have 18:00, p. m.—Relation of Sunday and the foregoing was in type we have learned that Mr. Byram died at Rock, Cowley county, Kansas, of neuralgia Cowley county, Kansas, of neuralgia of the heart, and was brought back to 8:20, p. m.—Address to parents, by The Rev. C. C. Hofmeister was at Wichita, last week, attending the meeting of the Emporia Presbytery.

Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost.

The Rev. C. C. Hofmeister was at Week, and was brought back to Cedar Point and buried there, last Friday. Mr. Byram was a highly respected citizen, and his wife, children and grandchildren have the sympathy of the entire community in their sad because to parents, by Rev. Thos. Lidzy.

We hope to see every one interested in Sunday school work present, not only from Falls township, but from Chase county.

BY ORDER OF COM.

Bacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above disagrated of local agent wille, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from mation in regard to these cures from the community in their sad because can call at my office, at Safford-wille, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from the community to Texas, New Mexico or Old Mexico. To follow the sunshine may prove the cure of charge for such services.

BY ORDER OF COM.

A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

I will knock any one's prices in the county on Coffins. J. W. Brown, Strong City, Kans.

On Tuesday evening of last week the Elinor school house burned down, the fire originating from a defective flue.

At the annual meeting of the stock-holders of the Chase county Co-operative Company, held, Tuesday of last week, W. S. Romigh, J. L. Thompson. J. H. Murdock, W. P. McCandless, W. A. Wood, W. L. Wood and Geo. Hayden were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

At the annual meeting of the stock-holders county Co-operative Company, held, Tuesday of last week, W. S. Romigh, J. L. Thompson. J. H. Murdock, W. P. McCandless, W. A. Wood, W. L. Wood and Geo. Hayden were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

flue.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Ifalls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging.

Mr. and Mrs, J. A. Goudie, of Strong City, are enjoying a visit from their daughter, Mrs. J. S. Loy, from California.

Hayden were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

A. F. Fritze has been appointed Clerk and Treasurer of Strong City by Mayor Henry Weibrecht, and the appointment has been confirmed by the Council of that city, and John Clay has been made City Marshal and Street Commissioner of that city and Mr. Harden was the tallest of the same manner.

John Boylan and Tom Quinn, of Strong City, have gone to Williams, Arizona, to work at stone cutting for B. Lantry & Sons.

E. P. Cochyng attended the good.

B. Lantry & Sons.

F. P. Cochran attended the second annual reunion of the Keeley League, last Friday, at the Soldiers' Home, near Leavenworth.

Miss Nellie Lawler, of Topeka, returned home, last Monday, after a few days' visit at Captain B. Lantry's, at Strong City.

Miss Nellie Lawler, of Topeka, returned home, last Monday, after a few days' visit at Captain B. Lantry's, at Strong City.

portance is to be transacted.

EGGS FOR SALE.—Eggs from thoroughbred Black Langshans, Partridge Cochins, S. S. Hamburgs, Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, S. C. White Legibrate and two daughters, to mourn his death, and who have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement office.

Mrs. W. H. Cushing of Plattsmouth,
Neb., and her three children, are visiting at her parents', Mr. and Mrs. B.
Lantry, of Strong City.

Thoroughbred Roosters for SALE—Brahmas, Black Langshans,
S. S. Hamburgs and Leghorns. Apply at the Courant office.

Patrick Raleigh, of Strong City, has secured the contract to plaster the new residence of H. S. F. Davis, on Peyton creek, and will begin work on the same, next week. This will secure to Mr. Davis an excellent job of plastering, as Mr. Baleigh is one of of plastering, as Mr. Raleigh is one of the best workmen in his trade in the

the Populist Central Committee of the 4th Congressional District.

W. S. Romigh, Dr. F. T. Johnson, P. B. McCabe and W. G. McCandless were at Emporia, Monday, attending the Populist meeting there.

Died, on Tuesday night, April 17th, 1894, of diphtheria and membraneous croup. Elmer B. Newman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Newman, of Strong City, aged 2 years and 9 months. He was a very bright and promising child;

wood Falls Quartette, in Music Hall, Arbor day was observed with appropriate exercises by the pupils of the city schools, and about twenty trees were set out on the school early in the evening; and it was quite at the high school room: a success both financially and for the

The secretary of the Elkhart Car-The Odd Fellows of Chase county prices will be lower for 1894 than ers not to purchase anything in the line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or harness until they have sent 4 cents Married, on April 3, 1894, at Clements, Chase county, Kansas, by the Rev. A. Granbauer, of Lincoln, Marion county, Mr. John Koegeboehn and in county, Mr. John Koegeboehn and county, Mr. John Koegeboehn

Married, at 4 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, March 29, 1894, in the presfront of the grocery stores of Lee & ence of a large number of friends and McNee and Smith Bros., and in front relatives, at the residence of the parof the Leader office and the barber shop of John Doering.

The finest Photos, finished in the latest styles, are now to be had at the of Kearney county, the ceremony betice of the Peace. After the wedding, so we learn, a fine supper was served,

The Falls Township Sunday School Convention will be held in the M. E. church, Strong City, Tuesday, May 1st. PROGRAM.

1:30, p. m.-Song service led by W. G. Patten.

1:45, p. m.-Devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Somers. 2:00, p. m.-Reports of Sunday ber. schools. Appointment of

Committees on Nominations and Resolutions. 2:30, p. m.—Importance of Sunday school work. Rev. H. Mills.

2:45, p. m.-What are the essential qualifications of a successful Sunday school worker? By. Rev. C. C. Hofmeister.

The sphere and limits of lesson helps. Mrs. M. A brief history of Sun-

day schools. Rev. J. M.
Mulvaney.
3:30, p. m.—Election of officers. 3:45, p. m.—Class exercises, conducted by Mrs. J. Williams. -Question drawer. Miss Jennie Shaft.

secular schools, by Prof.

CEO. B. CARSON.

ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG. CO. \$11.00 Have sold to consumers for 21 years saving them the dealer's profit. We are to oldest and Largest manufacturers in Amica selling Vehicles and Harness this way—swith privilege to examine before any money paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactly. Warrant for 2 years. Why pay an agent to \$50 to order for you? Write your own ord Boxing free. We take all risk of damage shipping. shipping. WHOLESALE PRICES. No. 37. Surrey Harness. \$23.50 and Mr. Harden was the tallest of the six. When fixed up for exhibition he measured 7 feet 6 inches, while his real height was 7 feet 4 inches. The coffin in which he was buried was made by J. W. Brown, the Strong City undertaker, and measured eight \$43.00 feet in length. Owning to bad health, Mr. Harden was compelled to quit the show business, and he and his family resided in Strong City for a number of years before he died, at one time RIDING SADDLES and FLY NETS

Commissioner's Proceedings.

No. 3, Farm Wagon.

Commissioners, April session, Petition of John Kelly and others for

ax on account of clerical error made by

by the school Tuesday evening, April 24th:

Opening song, by quartette.
Recitation, Gertie Park.
Recitation, Earl Houston.
Recitation, Laura Jeffrey.
Recitation, Walton Gilmore.
Song, by quartette.
Recitation, Willie Jeffrey.
Recitation, Gharles Thomas.
Recitation, Charles Thomas.
Song, by quartette.
Recitation, Laura Brough.
Recitation, Leroy Giger.
Recitation, Jernie Cunningham.
Parting sonz. by school.
Drama—"Through Snow and Sunshine,"—Ida Schueider, Maude Thomas and Ada Yeoman, assi-ted by dramatic troupe.

H. A. Rose, Teacher. J. L. McDowell was allowed a rebate

approved.

confined in the county jail, under sentence, be placed at work upon the stone

pile provided by the county. Bridge built by Farnsworth & Blodget over Cedar Creek accepted, and record

Tax rebated on wi of set of section 4, wit: Name,

being arranged, consisting of topics relating to the work. Every Endeav-

All women in the county interested in making the suffrage convention to be held in Cottonwood Falls, May 15

until the next regular meeting. Board resolved to visit poor farm Wed-

New Money Order. On July 1st the new money order sys-

tem will go into effect by which both large and small sums can be transmitted by letter with absolute safety and at Send us the names and addresses of much less rates than are charged at prethree or more performers on piano or sent. With the issuance of the new monorgan together with eight cents in ey order the postal note will be abolished, postage and we will mail you one copy Popular Music Monthly, containing ten pieces, full sheet music, consistas there is no longer any need for it. The tees charged for the new money orders ing of popular songs, waltzes, marches, will be as follows.

For \$2 50 or less, 3 cents. \$2 50 to \$5, 5 cents. \$5 to \$10, 8 cents. \$10 to \$20, 10 cents. \$20 to \$c0. 12 cents. \$30 to \$40, 15 cents. \$40 to \$50, 18 cents. \$50 to \$60, 20 cents.

\$60 to \$75, 25 cents.

\$75 to \$100, 30 cents.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION. An examination of applicants for eachers' certificates will be held at the school-house, Cottonwood Falls, for drunkenness and opium and to-bacco habit. Any person wishing to

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice Proceedings of the Board of County at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, April

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

C. Fredenckson. of petitioner granted.

J. A. McCoy allowed a rebate of \$41.50

tay on account of clerical error, made by

FOR BALE.

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

Report of Superintendent of Poor Farm approved.

Petition to release Frank Leonard and Wm Raker from jail refused.

Ordered by the Board that all persons

TRY A TEXAS TRIP

To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer ir winter. The santa Fe is offering some low rate tickets with liberal conditions as to limit. Texas may be just the place you are looking for, as a home or for investment.

Ordinance No 212.

Being an Ordinance allowing bills and ac L. F. Bielman of Bazaar township allowed remittance of \$48 tax by reason of not having received the \$200 constitution al exemdtion by the assessor.

Ransas, for the precenting allowed was an execution and countries are the following bills and accounts he and the same are hereby allowed and the city cierk is hereby instructed to draw orders on the city treasurer for the same, towell.

What For. tural Association.

Crdered that deed of C. C. Smith to Ohase county to yacate and establish a road in Cottonwood township be accepted and ordered recorded on the Journal.

W. W. Hotchkiss allowed \$35, damages on Yenzer road.

Viewers appointed to view a change and vacation of road by Nelson Shellenbarger and others. Wm Norton, Thos. Butler and David Moody appointed.

Ordered that N. J. Shellenbarger be al-Ordered that N. J. Shellenbarger be allowed to put in gates on Lind and Wilson road.

Jas McNee rebated city tax on personal property assessed erroneously as being in the city.

Eleazor Martin road matter laid over the latter of the latter J D Minnlek, judge of election..... E D Forney, same E A Kinne, clerk of election Geo Hayden, same. J Gray, salary Chase County National bank, room rent. 12 50
L.W. Heek, marshal salary. 10 00
L.P. Palmer, pound rent. 250
J.M. Tuttle, pauper account. 3 40
H. E.W. Tanner, etty treasurer salary. 10 00
H. Erret, street commissioner labor. 3 00
SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take offect and be in tuil force from and after its publication in the REVEILLE the official paper of the city.

Approved by me this 4th day of April, 1894, J. M. TUTTLE, Mayor.
Passed by the council April 4, 1894.
ATTEST: W. W. HOCKWOOD. City Clerk, pro

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given that proposals for the building of a double arch bridge across South Fork, at the W. P. Evans crossing, will be received at the County Clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until Saturday, June 2, 1894, at 12 o'clock, m. Each proposal to be accompanied by a forfelt of \$50 deposit, Specifications on file with County tierk. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board of County Commisioners.
Witness my band and official seal, this 17th

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 taxquestion, and seek for the best system of tax-ation. Land owners especially should be inter-ested, as the principal benefit of any improve-ment or social advance goes to them in the in-crease of value given to land. Write your opin-ions briefly. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.]

To All Well-Meaning Reformers. GENTLEMEN:-It is foolish to tell each

other that the sentiment of all respect- visor of the the seventh ward an imable men is against ring rule. might as well look at the truth. In in the field as an out and out single New York city the rich, respectable taxer, with the intention, should I be and influential classes are well satis- successful, of piling taxes on vacant fied with rascally government. We, as land. a class, want a government that will should be correctly understood. I am permit us to string our electric wires at | not in the field as a single taxer. The ing up of streets for the convenience am out as a democrat, and my intenof the gas companies in which we hold tion, should I be elected, is simply stock; that will, for a consideration to to fulfill the law and appraise property the right parties allow refuse to be as the law directs, at its cash value, dumped in the river; that will permit whether that property is vacant land our factories to blacken the city unmo- or something else, and my main object lested; that will allow our pet corpor- in running for the office is to call to the ations to monopolize the public streets at a nominal compensation to the town; sible the present unjust system of valthat will permit us to compete, at an uation. advantage, with the little stationer by selling newspapers through a great cor- the city, our factories or our land specu poration on the elevated stands, that lators? Is it just, is it right that factorwon't be too hard on the reputable offender who "will do the right thing by the officers;" that will, in short, permit each of us to get what we pay for.

The backbone of the anti-ring agitations is the feeling that the bosses represent "the lower classes." The fact is, that boss government, like every other government, represents "the ruling classes." If it did not, it manifestly would not exist. The temperance and charity element stupidly helps by allowing laws to remain on the statute book, such as the Sunday closing law, aimed at the saloon power, which makes possible the blackmailing by the party in power of every gin mill for political influence and contribution.

Every intelligent man knows that nearly every rum hole in our cities is open every Sunday night, yet a Sunday law permitting the saloons to do business except in the morning hours, (when every one is supposed to go to church) would be vigorously opposed by substantially every clergyman in the city.

Every one of our clubs sells liquor on Sunday in direct violation of laws Nearly every merchant pays the police for the privilege of encumbering the sidewalks. Almost all the great corporations make an annual contribution to some political party or power.

We have the test government that the "ruling classes" will stand and the "ruling classes" are not the thugs nor the liquor sellers, but the rich and respected, the pillars of society, whose money and brains make possible the conditions which gives them a mob of voters to be manipulated, apparently by political bosses, but really by the leading citizens for their own purposes.

We will never succeed in reform by teaching lies. Let us look honestly at the truth. The rings represent the rich in ruling the poor. I have asked again and again from the tail of a cart, "What does Tammany do for you work-ingmen?" And the answer always is, "It gives us work." There is Tammany's strength.

the "giving of work" is a favor, the efforts of a conscientious or muddleminded minority to shake off the rule of the more energetic and capable, expressed through an ignorant dependent and easily influenced majority, will be and must be wholly futile.

Tax Legislation in New York

Senator Coggeshall: I address you, at this time, in the interest of the league, and offer the following suggestions which I trust you will place before the senate and assembly com-

First-I contend that personal property can be successfully taxed. In fact it has been proven, for, according to the last report of Controller Campbell, the Deyo law of 1892 has resulted in taxing about \$24,000,000 in personal property which formally escaped assessment. This fact and also the successful operation of the newly enacted tax laws of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and other states prove beyond doubt shares of foreign corporations held by er approach to unanimity than any that with proper laws, with safeguards against evasions and better ways to enable assessors to secure information and to detect fraud and inflict punishment every kind of propererty can be reached. Should this be done, and economical administration enforced, real estate taxes would be much reduced, and all would feel an interest in resisting extravagance in the use of public moneys.

Second-The local option tax bill, if passed, would result, in some counties rule in taxation were adopted, in order like New York, Kings and Albany, in that the business men of that city the taxation of land values only, and might get rid of the fraud-provoking the absolute exemption of personal property. The plan would build up one class to the detriment of another; besides it would tend to create a money glut in some counties and a financial panic in others. This bill should be killed as well as the bills to exempt mortgages from taxation.

Third-It is wrong to tax people upon their debts. Owners of personal property, under the present law, are exempted from taxation upon debts; but real estate owners are allowed no exemptions. This is unequal and un-

Fourth-Tax laws, to be effective, should be uniform and apply alike to every county and section of the state. this case investments would be adopted to the new conditions, all subject to one system of taxation; and if the laws were properly made the taxes would fall on those best able to bear them.

Fifth-The plan of equalization of valuations (whose investigations show that in some localities valuations are too high and in others too low) provided for in the report and bill submit ted to the legislature last year, by Prof. Charles A. Collins and Hon. J. Newton Fiero, would remove many in- which increase the value of the land equalities in the present system.

Sixth-The assessors should have power to suppœna witnesses, examine documents and papers, and take testimony; also to meet and correct errors in copying. They should be given authority to change valuations if necessary. To prevent debtors from being oppressed by the calling in of loans the law should only apply to contracts made after January 1, 1896.

JASON V. HASWELL. Bethlehem Center, N. Y.

Some Sense Even From a Henry Georgeite. EDITOR WORKMAN-Dear Sir-Since I announced my candidacy for super-We pression has gained ground that I am Now I desire my position will; that will allow the continual tear- single tax is not before the people. I people's attention, and remedy if pos-

Now, which are of the most value to ies which employ labor and without whom the city would be nothing, should be taxes to the limit of their possessions while vacant land that has its value only through the business men's enterprise, and which is held for speculation only, should escape with a very low valuation? Is there any reason why a piece of vacant land that is worth say \$10,000, should not pay taxes on its value just as other property is compelled to pay? I do not think there is, and should I be elected it will be treat ed as other property and made to pay taxes on what it is worth. This is the duty of every supervisor and should be done without fear or favor.

Respectfully yours, A. FALKEL, Grand Rapids, Mich We are all that kind of "single taxers."

Should Not We Take a Fair Share in

Taxes? The surrogate of New York gives the following list of men and women who died during 1892 worth over \$1,000,000. William Astor, real estate...\$75,000,000 Jay Gould, railroads, which are mainly interests in real

the miting meeters in tem	
estate	75,000,000
Wilson G. Hunt	5,000,000
Benj. Richardson, real estate	2,000,000
A. Bradish Johnson	1,750,000
Wm. G. Vermille, banker	1,500,000
Mrs. August Belmont	1,500,000
Gen. Geo. W. Cullom, soldier	1,200,000
E. S. Jaffray, merchant	1,000,000
Jacob Halstead, importer	1,000,000
August Kountz, banker	1,000,000
C Vandarbilt ir inherited	1 000 000

It will be observed that the largest fortune was accumulated from real estate. Real estate is the safest and surest investment. What is called the "unearned increment" accrues exclusively to real estate. All that is necessary is for the wise man to buy real estate in the suburbs of a thriving, enterprising, progressive town, and wait for his fellow citizens to build up to him. They will make the improvements on As long as conditions are such that which they will pay the taxes; his his part.-Los Angeles Porcupine.

Success in Taxing Stocks.

That a free government can not efficiently collect a tax which its people regard as unjust, without resort to despotic methods which public sentiment in turn will not tolerate, is illustrated in the tax experience of Massachusetts The state laws require that citizens who are shareholders in corporations organized in other states shall be taxed in Massachusetts on the market value of shares so held; and such owners are required to make a return under oath of the amount of such property in their possession. Yet a petition recently presented to the legislature by repre tative members of boards of trade and chambers of commerce recites that the law in question "is ineffective and they had their origin in a system which therefore ridiculous; as is proved by the at the last national election the people fact that although the market value of of the country denounced with a nearcitizens of Boston alone is known to be over \$600,010,000, the amount taxed by the assessors of Boston is only estimated at \$45,000,000, and nearly all of are not complying with the orders this that is known is taxed to the unfortunate people whose estates are in DAVID A. WELLS.

At a largely attended meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce on January 25, resolutions favoring home taxes on personal property. In seconding the resolutions Louis Windmuller

said: Home rule in taxation is an import ant principle. A chartered municipality ought to have the exclusive right within the limits of the constitution to levy and disburse taxes which are nec

essary to its proper maintenance. This is the first, since its formation over a century ago, that the chamber has put itself on record of matters of taxation.

Philosophic Anarchy Applied to Taxes. Tolstoi's opinion is that every man who thought it wrong to bear arms, to punish crime, to pay taxes or to support, except under compulsion, a government which he knew to be unjust and needless, should calmly set his face against these things. What one man did others would do, and the force of this passive resistance would at last become too strong to overcome.

Says Cholly, "They should foster art And one good way would be, you'll own, To tax those little phonographs— And let the cigarettes alone."

Why should personal property be assessed for taxes the expenditure of

GRASPING AT STRAWS.

Republican Exuberance Over the Rhode Island Election.

One of the encouraging signs for democracy is the eagerness with which the opposition seizes upon the slightest pohigh and low degree are especially previous state election in Rhode Island, but they were in power and simply asserted the right of possession, despite the fact that they were outvoted by lations fight out their national differ-the democracy. The democrats of that state polled about the same vote that new republicans put in an appearance from some unexplained quarter and

If it could only be assured that this is little in the election of a constable, an assessor or even a mayor to indicate

A RIOT BREEDER.

American Laborers samaged by the Pro tection Policy.

Perhaps there is no more serious men ace to American institutions than is to be found in the conditions prevailing litical event that can be tortured into in the mining district of Pennsylvania, evidence of popularity regained with where the late riots have thrown an the people. The republican organs of extensive community into a state of terror and almost of anarchy. The jubilant over the news from Rhode latest phase of the strike is that the Island. A clear view of the situation Huns and Slavs accuse the Irish and fails to justify their exuberance. The Germans of having worked up the riots republicans were in a minority at the in order to create prejudice against the former, and thus secure their expulsion from the region. Thus the conflict is seen to be one in which foreign popu-

Under our high protective system we they did a year ago, but six thousand have carefully excluded the product of the "pauper" labor of Europe, but we have thrown wide our gates to the paupers themselves, and the American laborer has no protection against the new vote was brought out by patriotism | competition of a class of men whose and not by eash the outlook for the re- antecedents and native surroundings publicans in Rhode Island would be render them dangerous to free institumore encouraging. They held the tions, as well as incapable of properly government as against a superior num- assuming the responsibilities of Ameriber of democrats, and it is better for can citizenship. The Poles, the Huns, the reputation of the state that they the Italians, the Russian Jews come have a title which they can defend among us and establish their own comupon moral as well as legal grounds. munities. They drive out the Amer-But experience enables every reading ican laborer, because they are accusman to understand the political re- tomed to live more meanly than he, actions and to realize that they go to and will work for less wages than he. the feelings rather than the convic- The protectionists who hire them pretions of the people. Time and again tend that their object in asking protecthe voice of the electorate has made tion is chiefly to make wages higher, itself heard with results such as those and Tom Reed, of Maine, who is the recorded in the recent elections. There spokesman of this party, announces a new school of political economy which makes wages the measure of a couna change of belief as to the merits of try's prosperity; because, he says, unthe tariff question or a sound financial less wages are high, wage-earners will system. not spend much money. That is the It would be idle to say that there is whole argument offered by him. Yet

THE QUESTION OF WAGES.

The Protected Barons Are Very Much Con cerned About the Wages of Their Em-ployes—Their Enormous Profits of Minor

Still the republican cry is: "Wages must go down if the Wilson bill becomes a law. If we must compete with foreign manufacturers on more nearly equal terms we must produce at lower cost, and in order to produce at lower cost we must cut wages." And that is the end of the argument. Nothing further will be admitted to consid-

But two very important things are wholly excluded from the argument.

First, there is the matter of profits. It does not necessarily follow that domestic goods must be produced at lower cost because they will have to be sold at lower prices. If profits have been excessive goods may be sold at lower prices without reducing the cost by merely sacrificing part of the profitsthe part in excess of fair profits. If it is not necessary to reduce cost it certainly will not be necessary to reduce wages. This important matter of profits is precisely what the protected interests have refused to give the census bureau and congressional committees information about. And it is the point above all others upon which beggars for protection by act of congress ought to be required to impart exact and full information. Every beggar who re-fuses to give that information ought to be summarily dismissed with the injunction to protect himself and never pear again insolently demanding favors from congress.

Second, there is the important matter domestic goods would be produced at terials would be free, and materials advanced beyond the raw state would be subject to greatly reduced duties. Senatorial botchwork may require a modification of this statement, but even in its present form the bill greatly favors manufacturers. This fact the tariff beneficiaries very carefully ignore. Senator Smith, of New Jersey, recently said: "I have heard tha, manufacturers are very much pleased with the Wilson bill. Its passage will give them an opportunity to increase their profits wages, and at the same time charge that it is made necessary by the tariff bill. They will not say that by the bill they will save large percentages on the cost of raw materials." And he might have added advanced materials. And so the game is to cut wages upon a false pretense and pocket larger profits.

"The tariff is all a matter of wages," say the philanthropists who spend time

wages must go up in the same ratio. This is a rule which must work both ways if the tariff is all a matter of wages. But how was it after the passage of the McKinley law in 1890? The law advanced duties nearly all along the law went into effect. Take the can labor can supply." woolen industry for instance. In 1890 the duties on woolen manufactures averaged 69.08 per cent.; in 1893 they they were before. In the carpet branch the cut was as great in other branches. is notorious that the McKinley act, so far from advancing wages had no effect even to prevent a decline in the very industries which were most favored by and no doubt will be reduced upon the false pretense that the Wilson bill makes a reduction necessary. But the falseness of the pretense will be uncovered in good time, and then wages will go up again. The manufacturer may not make quite so much, but with his materials wholly or partially untaxed he will not have to close his mills and go to the poorhouse. He will survive and his employes will have more steady work and quite as good wages. -Chicago Herald. AN OLD SOPHISM.

A Calamity Howl in Regard to the Work of Tariff Reform. Pope Bob Ingersoll made a speech at he Vermillion county republican convention the other day. He said he was out of polities, and proceeded to prove it by saying that he was a republican and earnestly desired the success of the party because of the prosperity it would bring to the country. turned loose a calamity howl, charging the hard times to the democratic party. It was the same howl with which we have all been familiar for months. Capitalists were afraid to invest in manufacturing because free trade was

imminent, and merchants were not

buying because they were waiting for

free trade prices. Pope Bob is not particular about facts. Being out of politics, he makes it his business to paint a future of imaginary ruin and lay it all to the democratic party. He told the Vermillion republicans that "a nation which produced raw material for export would always be cursed with poverty." That has been said many times by the supporters of the system of licensed robbery, and it doesn't mean any more when it is said by Bob Ingersoll. There is no more reason why a country producing raw material for export should be any more cursed with poverty than a country producing other things or nothing at all to export. The asser-

that under free trade this country explain all this sugar, coal, fron and would devote itself to producing raw collar and cuff business." would devote itself to producing raw

tion is sheer assumption, absolutely

without foundation in fact or reason.

material for export and stop manufacturing is equally without foundation. Manufactures were established and prospered in the American colonies, not only without protection, but in spits of the most strenuous efforts of Great Britain to discourage and suppress them. They have been diversified and extended and have flourished under all systems of taxation and with either much or little legislative fostering. In many branches Americans can defy competition from any quarter to-day in spite of the disadvantages under eration as having any possible bearing which they are placed by the protective tariff. They are now exporting brass, carriages, cars, clocks and watches, cotton goods, manufactures of flax, hemp and jute, manufactures of iron and steel, leather, boots and shoes and many other articles of manufacture which are objects of legislative solicitude and protection. It is utterly irrational to assert that under free trade we would stop manufacturing things that we are now exporting and selling under great disadvantages in open competition against all the

The American people are ingenious, inventive, energetic, enterprising and capable of obtaining the maximum of product at a minimum expenditure of labor and other productive means. Among such a people manufactures need no encouraging by legislation. They cannot be suppressed. They will be diversified and prosper even in spite of adverse legislation. Such a people have no reason to fear free competition in their own markets. Those of them who are engaged in manufacturing ought to be ashamed to ask protection. They ought to be too proud to of materials. Under the Wilson bill beg favors upon what amounts to a plea of inferiority and incapacity. lower cost because the leading raw ma- They ought to welcome free trade with all mankind and give their attorneys some better business to do than that of revamping the worn-out and disreputable sophisms which still serve the purposes of the cowardly tramp system of protectionism. -Chicago Herald.

WOOL DUTIES.

Political Wool-Grower Lawrence Won't

Judge Lawrence, the political woolgrower of Ohio, has been heard from once more on his favorite topic. After 15 to 20 per cent. by cutting down a suspicious and delusive silence he has written a letter to the Wool and Cotton Reporter of Boston, which shows that he still holds New England responsible for "adequate" duties on wool. Present duties he considers entirely inadequate. What Lawrence means is prohibition of foreign wools altogether. He has said this more than once in times past, and he sticks to it. His letter to the Reporter closes thus:

"Inadequate duties-those which do and money in Washington looking.

the interests of their dear hired men and women. "If the tariff goes down will go out of power at the first election when it is possible, and the intend to have as full protection as that given to carpet manufacturers-that is, such as will soon enable our wool-growers to supply all needed wools and then import none. It will come to this, or to free wool and free woolen goods, and New England the line. And yet wages did not go up. may as well know it. They are in-On the contrary, they went down in vited to join in the policy which will the protected industries very soon after give to American labor all that Ameri-

Poor New England! She does not control the present congress. She can no more stop the Wilson bill than she can averaged 98.55 per cent. The McKin- prevent the world from turning on its ley law increased the average rate 29.47 axis, and yet the tyrannical Lawrence points, or 42.6 per cent. The factory wants her to know that free wool operatives did not get the benefit of means free woollen goods! How does that. Their wages were lower after he know that? Is protection for the the passage of the McKinley law than advantage of the whole country, or is it a mere bargain between this and of the woolen industry facts which have that industry; that is, a game of grab? been published show a cut averaging If it is for the advantage of the whole more than 10 per cent. And no doubt country, then a patriotic wool-grower would say: "I am sorry I cannot have And so it was in other industries. It a duty on wool, but if I cannot, I will advocate and support as many other duties as possible, for the sake of the country." Not so Lawrence. He becomes worse than the democrats. They that act. And as the McKinley act did are willing to give the woollen men 35 not raise wages, so the Wilson bill will or 40 per cent. He would give them not lower wages. Wages have been nothing at all. What shall be done to such a peevish child?—N. Y. Evening

STRAY CATTLE.

American Cows and Their Alien Progeny-It seems that with the utmost fore-

sight and cunning the protectionist legislators cannot stop all the gaps in their high tariff wall. When cattle stray into Mexico they are subject to a duty of \$10 a head when brought across the border; but express provision was not made in the McKinley act for collecting a duty on the calves born of American cows when on Mexican soil. A collector of customs in Arizona during the recent, administration was accused by a government informer of having failed to impose a duty in a case in which American cows and Mexican-born calves were concerned: whereupon collectors were directed to levy a duty of \$2 a head on all such calves. And thus the matter stands at the present hour. In order to afford relief to graziers,

whose cattle may stray over the line into Mexico or which may be driven over for fresh pasturage, it is proposed in the Wilson tariff bill that all such cattle may be brought back to the United States free of duty. It is suggested that this does not provided for the calves born of cattle that may have strayed or been driven into Mexico. But this is, perhaps, drawing too fine a sight. When the stray cattle shall have been made free no collector of customs would so strain the law as to levy a tax on their young. In the absence of an express provision on the subject a collector could fall back on the maxim of the ancient civil law, which, when translated, means the offspring follows the condition of the dam. When the cows shall have become free (of duty) the calves will also be free. - Philadelphia Record.

-"Senator Gorman insists," says the Galveston News (Dem.), "that 'the people have no reason to suspect that senators are swayed by selfish consid-And the unexpressed assumption erations.' Then let Senator Gorman



SOWING THE SEED.

ing from causes which voters are not analyzing with the same care which they will exercise when their votes upon the national issues are to be cast. By many the ills that exist are hastily charged to the administration, though has attained in years. There is dissatisfaction because some of the servants of the people at Washington they have received from those who are

the real rulers of the country, and

there has been an expression of resent-

ment.

But all this does not go to the root of the matter. Men do not abandon a creed because some of those professing it prove unworthy, nor do they surrender political convictions because some of those whom they have trusted prove recreant. The evils of a protective tariff are as great as they ever were. and at no previous time have their disastrous effects been so apparent. The menace to a sound and honest financial system was never more aggressive than it now is. The wrath of the people will be visited upon those who have betrayed them, not upon the principles which they indorse or the party which is committed to the support of such the cohesive power of plunder and have no higher purpose than to be in power. Democracy is the party of independent thought, and when it expresses indignation at men or methods it has no thought of abandoning the great work of reform on which the safety of the government depends. - Detroit Free Press.

-There is much more at stake in the national senate than a difference of tariff percentages on the various classes of foreign imports. The assault made by the group of so-called "conservative" senators upon the very vitals of the tariff-reform bill—free coal, free iron, and lead ore, and free sugar-brings into view this fundamental question: Can the government be rescued from the corrupting domination of privileged wealth under which a generation of republican rule has placed it?-Baltimore Sun.

not unrest and dissintisfaction result- in the most highly protected region of the United States labor riots are of more frequent occurrence than any where else in the land, and these riots are invariably the work of pauper Europeans, who have come here to be employed by the men whose solicitud? for the wages of labor does not prevent their employing this troublesome and irresponsible class, because this class vorks for less wages than our own people will work for. It is a serious question-this grafting

onto the Anglo-Saxon stock of the inferior and deteriorated races of Europe. The men and women who made America great were not bred from that class of Europeans who supply the rioters and the anarchists of the world. The infusion of such blood can only do harm, as barm it has already done. This country welcomes honest men, men capable of comprehending what it means to be a member of a commonwealth that guarantees individual liberty to every member; but it has no place for the ignorant hordes whose instincts rise little higher than those of hungry wolves.—Louisville Courier-

Republican Lies.

Every intelligent person knows that for the past two years the republican newspapers of the country, almost without exception, have been asserting that the public debt was decreased principles. Republicans are united by under Harrison by a much larger amount than under Cleveland. The amount usually given is \$75,000,000. If any correspondent questions and asks for the figures he is given those of a bonded debt, the republican editor paying no attention to the increase in the unbonded debt. This erroneous statement has been reiterated so often that there is no republican, and hardly a democrat, who has not accepted it as true. It is useless to show a republican that he has been lied to. Lies are his daily food. But there is no reason at the present time, when he is not excited over political matters, why he should not have a little truth thrown at him, and the proof that the public debt was decreased under Cleveland \$62,000,000 more than under Harrison made so plain that the next time he asserts the contrary it will give him a pain in the neck .- N. Y. World.

Why It Should Receive Financial Aid from Congress.

Good Work Done by the Memorial Asso ciation of the District of Columbia -The Olroyd Collection of

[Special Washington Letter.]

The people of the republic live in the present and care very little for the incidental details of American history, or for the current events which will be of important historical value to future generations. We do not preserve our landmarks, as the peoples of the old world are accustomed to do.

For example, Old Ford's theater, in the judgment of many, should have been preserved just as it was on the occasion of the assassination of President Lincoln. It should never have been used as a government office. Then, just opposite the old theater, is the little brick house in which President Lincoln died. Congress ought long years ago to have purchased and maintained that property. It was suggested again and again in public prints, and occasionally in the house of representatives, but nothing came of it.

The house is now leased by the Memorial Association of the District of Columbia. This Memorial association is composed of some of the leading citizens of the country, presided over by Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States supreme court, and is actuated by parely public spirited motives. Although its members have met with comparatively little encouragement from congress so far, they have, at their own expense, leased this property for one year, in the hope that by the expiration of that time the national legislature will see the wisdom and appropriateness of purchasing the property outright for a national mu-

seum of relics of the martyr president. Upon all great occasions which bring throngs of people to the national capital the thousands or tens of thousands of visitors seek the spot where Lincoln died. The house has been maintained as a private residence so that the interior could not be seen without annoyance to the family residing there. Finally the owner was called upon so many times by sightseers that he concluded to charge an admission fee to those who wanted to see the bedroom which became so suddenly and so sadly historic. The Memorial association wants the house to be open

to the public free.

The large collection of Lincoln relics which are now on exhibition in this building belongs to Capt. O. H. Olroyd, who commenced collecting these arti-cles as far back as 1860. They were preserved until recently in the house at Springfield, Ill., where Lincoln resided when he was elected president. The house was given to the state by Robert T. Lincoln, and until recently

Capt. Olrovd was custodian. The Memorial association regards the Olroyd collection of about three thousand pieces as a good nucleus of a museum of the life of Lincoln. They expect to receive valuable relics from time to time from every part of the union. In the Olroyd collection there are pictures of all grades, from crude newspaper cuts and campaign badges to a large oil portrait painted by Holles in 1858, and the Lincoln life mask and bust by Volk, probably the best in exof furniture hallowed by association with Lincoln. Chief among these are an old mahogany hair-cloth sofa and



THE HOUSE WHERE LINCOLN DIED. rocking-chair, with which he first began housekeeping in Springfield. Then there is the family cradle made of solid cherry and almost big enough for a that their country is not only making bed, and the cook-stove, several dining- history, but preserving ocular eviroom chairs, and a stone from the crypt | dences of facts concerning our great in which he was buried. Hanging over the door between the front parlors is a rough and worn old rail, which is certified to be one of the original 300,000 made by the muscular president in 1830, by which he won his sobriquet of I asked of an old darky lounging at "the rail-splitter," a sobriquet which, the door of his cabin. as a campaign cry, added much to his

popularity. From the cellar of the Smithsonian institution the Memorial association secured the chair in which Lincoln sat when Booth fired the fatal shot. It is a mahogany rocker, upholstered in red damask, which even in this day shows in dark stains where the blood of the murdered president flowed. Accompanying this is the hat which Lincoln wore on the fatal night, a tall, oldfashioned beaver with a black band, such as he is always pictured as wearing. The record states that these relics were deposited with the institution the day after the assassination, probably by the military or some of the him.—Detroit Free Press. theater attaches. They have been placed on the spot where stood the bed in which the president died, and which the association has hopes of securing, together with many other relics owned in this city and throughout

the country. In one room the association has on exhibition a thousand Lincoln biographies, and nearly six hundred memorial sermons. The principal newspapers are on file, giving accounts

of the tragedy. And in the same room there are papers containing the political caricatures of the war times many of them picturing the president in humorous or grotesque attitudes. In this literary collection there are funeral odes innumerable.

Senator Cullom and Vice President Stevenson, both from Illinois, are anxpurchase of the property and the main- profits of the year. Nowhere is this tenance of a Lincoln museum. Senator Palmer, of Illinois, carried through the war a major general's commission which was given him by President Lincoln. He also took great interest in this matter from the inception of the idea. The Illinois members of the house of representatives are in earnest about it, and their efforts are seconded by encouragement from the representatives from other states. Many southern men come forward and say that Lincoln belongs to the entire country, and his memory is a common heritage.

Bishop Keane, of the National Catholic university, says: "The longer I live, and the more I love America, the more I thank God for the example of Lincoln. He was a man whom God made for humanity."

That voices the sentiment everywhere freely expressed in this community; and it will awaken responsive echoes from ocean to ocean. President Cleveland approves the project. Indeed there seems to be no active opposition from any source. Chief Justice Fuller, of the supreme court, has always been an ardent admirer of Lincoln, and he is very much in earnest about the purchase of the property on Tenth street. Talking with a friend on the subject recently, in a street car, Justice Fuller said: "I have no doubt that the appropriation will be made in the sundry civil bill. That is the intention of the committee on appropria-



VOLK'S LIFE MASK OF LINCOLN.

tions; and I am confident that congress will ratify their report. It is too bad that something was not done long ago to preserve both the house and the old

The Lincoln museum is only one block from Pennsylvania avenue, that thronged and busy thoroughfare of the national capital. It is midway between the treasury and interior departments. The street is a quiet one, for there is no business transacted there, and the residences are few. Above the front door there is a marble slab with an inscription concerning Lincoln's death. The building is accessible from any part of the city, because all of the street-car lines cross Tenth street, to the north or south of the locality. The semi-spiral iron istence. There are many quaint pieces staircase which leads from the pavement to the front door bears to the portals daily some American pilgrims to this Mecca of the republic. Standing in that door they may look across the narrow street upon the old theater, and over the course traversed by those who bore the body of the stricken chief magistrate. Through the narrow hallway to the historic back room the visitors first are shown. After viewing, with uncovered head, the hallowed spot, the the chickens, thus helping to make visitors go from room to room, looking other eggs. Of course, even after these at the collected relics, and some of them write notes in their diaries to remind them of things they have seen

The work of the Memorial association has but just begun. It will gradually gather into the fold of its protection many of the neglected historic houses of Washington. The houses where our famous men resided when they were on the road to fame must be cared for. The temporary homes of Blaine, Thurman, Garfield, Hayes, Grant, Randall, Carlisle, and all of the great men of the past, will be either leased or bought, from time to time, so that the generations to follow us here may feel men and great events.

SMITH D. FRY.

"Does this road lead to Evansville?"

"I reckon it do, sah."

"Is it far?" "I reckon it am."

"Can I reach it by sundown?" "I reckon, so yuse eahly nuff."

it is to Evansville?" "I reckon I could, sah."

"How many?" "I reckon I dunno."

"But you said you could tell me." "I reckon I could if I knowed." "See here," I said angrily. "I be-

lieve you're next to a fool." "I reckon yose right, sah," answered the fellow with a grin that made me want to dismount and kick

Breaking All Records.

Milfred—Isn't Bessie a very original

Maud-I should think so! Why, she said "Yes" to Jack the first time he proposed to her.-Brooklyn Life.

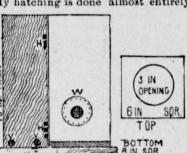
So Near and Yet So Far. To have your sweetheart far away, It makes existence dark and drear; It makes existence dark so.
But it is worse—alackaday.—
To have her distant who she's near.
—N. Y. Press

THE FARMING WORLD.

SIMPLE EGG TESTER. Described by Its Inventor for the Benefit of Brother Farmers.

The thrifty farmer looks as carefully ble gains, knowing that the loss side ious to secure an appropriation for the of his account may seriously lessen the care more necessary than in the poultry yard. One unnecessary loss is that of infertile eggs, quite an item when 300 chicks are hatched every spring. My purpose is to tell the readers my method of testing eggs. My "egg test-It is made as follows: The bottom three-quarter-inch holes; also leave a three-quarter-inch space at the bottom of the door. These, with the hole in flame of the lamp you expect to use, cut a hole two inches in diameter. Over this tack a washer-like piece cut from the leg of an old rubber boot. This rubber piece should have a 11/2-inch hole cut through it, and is to serve as a cushion to prevent breaking the eggs while testing. Put a pair of light hinges on the left, a small closet hook on the right side of the door, paint the inside of the tester black, and you are ready

My hatching is done almost entirely



HOMEMADE EGG TESTER.

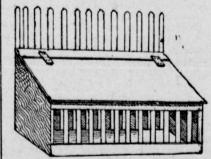
by homemade incubators, which are more satisfactory to me than hens. Of course when the eggs are placed in the incubator or under the hens it is impossible to know whether they are fertile or not. I make my first test in the evening of the seventh day of incubation. The tester should be placed so that the flame of the lamp, through the testing hole, is about opposite the operator's eyes. Pass the eggs one by one before the flame, pressing gently against the rubber cushion so that all the light must pass through the egg. A fertile egg will show a clouded center slightly larger than the yolk; an infertile egg is persectly clear sitting hens early so that the young and will look exactly like a newly-laid chicks may be out and ready to begin egg. A few eggs may be doubtful, and it is best to return them to the incubator. On the fourteenth day I make a second test; by this time fertile or live eggs will be almost or entirely opaque, and the infertile or those containing dead germs may be easily dis-tinguished even by the novice. These tests should be made quickly to avoid chilling the eggs. All the light desired while testing will be given by the lamp

is made, the fertile eggs may be given legged table or trough quite convenient to three or four of the hens and the other hens be given a new lot of eggs.

One test is all that I make with hens. The nests or incubators should always be perfectly clean, then the infertile eggs of the first test are just as good for cooking purposes as fresh eggs. These eggs are used by our family for food, and we find them as good as any others; those of the second test are boiled hard, chopped up and fed to tests a few eggs fail to hatch; those are broken and thrown in the manure pile, helping to add to its value. - J. H. E. Schultz, in Rural New Yorker.

WILL PREVENT WASTE. A Feed Box for Chickens Constructed on a Sensible Plan.

This style of a poultry house can be made of any length to accommodate as much poultry as is kept. It will be found to not only prevent waste but to should not be so wide but that the poultry can reach to the center from each side. The cover should be slant-



"Could you tell me how many miles ing to prevent poultry standing on it. Constructed as shown in the cut, they will slide off every time. Lath can be used for slats, and those on the back or highest side must come eight or ten inches above the top, and be pointed so inches above the top, and be pointed so that no chick, however smart, can get on it all the time. a foothold to dirty his food or the trough that holds it. Anyone who can use tools can make one of these feed boxes.-J. P. Lobdell, in Farm and Home.

How Light Affects Bees.

It is said that the sight of the bees is affected by both a dazzling and a dim light. A glaring light on the snow dazzles them, while it is stated that if they are thrown a short distance from their hives in the dusk, the effect is nearly the same. They will circle about and fall without being able to find their homes.

THE output of dressed poultry by the Armour Packing company, of Kansas invigorator, but the most important City. is 22,000 to 25,000 pounds per day. point is a warm poultry house.

GO WELL TOGETHER.

Poultry, Bees and Fruits Make a Strong Triple Alliance

Poultry, bees and small fruits go together so well that every farmer who decides to take up light farming should avail himself of these three. I know for the possible losses as for the possi- of no branch of agriculture that assures returns more uniformly. Young people who do not as a rule like the hard work on the farm, would find pleasant, easy and profitable work in conducting these three.

Poultry need the greatest attention in the cold months of the year, while in the summer months they can almost take care of themselves, if their er" is an oblong box 15 inches long by surroundings are kept clean. In the inches square, inside measurement winter time the small fruits are all harvested, and there is no demand should be eight inches and the top six upon one's time to keep them in good inches square; three-quarter-inch pine condition. Very little work is required is about right. Through the top cut a for the bees in the winter except to three-inch hole for ventilation of lamp. see that they are all well wintered. Make sides, back and door of any light They will require a little attention ocmaterial—one-half inch is thick enough. casionally to see if they are getting Near the bottom of each side, bore two along all right. Consequently the winter months can be devoted almost exclusively to making the hens lay of the door. These, with the hole in the top piece, will give sufficient ven-broilers early in the spring. If these tilation to the lamp. In the center of are started early they will be able to the door, so as to come opposite the run around and care for themselves before the bees begin to stir around, or the land is ready for cultivation for the small fruits. The bees need the most attention in

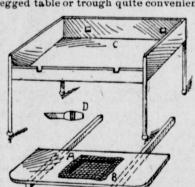
> the spring and early summer, when they are transferred to their summer quarters, and in the autumn when the honey is prepared for market. The separate work demanded for the three industries generally comes at times so wide apart that there is no conflicting of interests. For this reason, if for nothing else, the three make a good triple alliance for the farmer located near good markets, and with a comparatively small farm. There is also the added advantage of running less risk of loss by having three industries. A poor year for poultry may prove a successful year for small fruits and honey. The very opposite may be the case another season, so that the farmer runs little chance of losing everything in one year. Poultry do well in a plum orchard, pear or apple orchard if these are raised. The bees will likewise find honey in the fruit blossoms and will gather honey from the blossoms of strawberries in their season.

It does not require a great outlay to begin business in this way. A few hundred or a thousand strawberry plants to begin with; a dozen or more good poultry and one or two hives of bees will be sufficient for a start. Quick returns will be made from all except the bees and they will begin to pay for their keep by winter time. Altogether after a hard winter it is well to consider the question of starting into this work. An early start, however, is essential to success.

It is better to secure the eggs and sitting hens early so that the young their life in the yard as soon as it is warm enough .- Anna C. Webster, in American Cultivator.

CLEANING SECTIONS. A Handy Contrivance Which Makes the Task Easy.

The illustration, re-engraved from Gleanings in Bee Culture, represents a handy contrivance which would be of use to every bee-keeper. It is one of the many things which can be con-When hatching with hens, it is best structed with little or no expense durto set five or six hens at the same time. | ing the winter or early spring before At the end of the week, when the test active work begins. It is simply a four-



BOX FOR CLEANING SECTIONS.

when the work of scraping sections is on hand. It is provided with a shelf so made as to fit into the holes and notches seen in the sides of the trough. The shelf A is thus supported at some distance above the bottom of the trough. In the center of the shelf is a large square aperture across which is keep the food perfectly clean, thereby stretched a wire screen, represented by promoting the health of the birds. It B. The height of the trough should be stretched a wire screen, represented by

such that when the shelf is adjusted and the operator is seated before it, his hands and arms will be in an easy position to work. The sections are scraped with a knife, the scrapings falling upon the wire screen. Most of them will pass through the screen to the bottom of the trough, leaving the screen clean and not in any way interfering with the work. D represents the kind of knife generally used. It is of the best steel, having a blade 11/2 to 2 inches long and a slanting or beveled point. This trough is made large enough to suit the requirements. - Orange Judd Farm-

POULTRY PICKINGS.

FARMERS are beginning to learn that it pays to improve their poultry as well as other stock. Corn is good as a part of the ration

Profit in poultry consists of a union of the right conditions, care and busi-

ness management. Ducks are great eaters and grow rapidly. They should be liberally fed and marketed early.

Each fowl should have at least one foot of perch room. The roosts should all be the same height. WILD turkey crosses are hardier and

healthier than common turkeys, and rarely suffer from disease. SEE that the cock heading the pen is a fine specimen and that he is mated to

good-sized hens of good shape. WARM water is the best stimulant and

All other powders are cheaper made and inferior, and leave either acid or alkali in the food

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

CHOLLIE-"I smoked two extra cigarettes last night and I've been thinking ever since
—" Belle—"Well, that is the most improba-ble cigarette story I ever heard."—Inter
Ocean.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was sup posed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

3 Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents. THERE is more Catarrh in this section of

CALLER—"I suppose you want Robbie to follow in his father's footsteps, and—" Mother—"Well, I should hope not. He is horribly pigeon-toed!"

False Guides

Are they who recommend the use of mercury to the bilious, and gullible indeed are those who follow such advice. Blue pill and calonel poison the system. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a safe substitute for such dangerous drugs. They arouse the liver when inactive most effectually, and promote, not imperil, general health. Constipation, malaria, dyspepsia, rheumatism yield to the Bitters.

"Yes, he's my dog. He answers to the name of Jowler." "How can he answer to it? You've cut his tail clear off."—Chicago

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Hoarseness, Coughs and Throat troubles.

"How po you like my dress?" "You look positively handsome in it. Without doubt, tailoring is a great art."—N. Y. Press.

THE Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs, Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Mrs. S—"Well, here we are in another boarding-house. We are regular Arabs." Mr. S—"Yes; folding Bed-ouins!"—Life.

THE dollar you throw away when you are young will be worth three dollars when you are old and need it most.

LET him take heart who does advance, even in the smallest degree.—Plato.

LENA-"Fred didn't blow his brains out because you jilted him the other night; he came and proposed to me." Maud—"Did he? Then he must have got rid of them in some other way."—St. Louis Humorist.

"THOMAS, I see that the D., L. & W. railroad had an accident yesterday. What does D., L. and W. stand for?" "Dead, living and wounded, sir."—Hallo.

"What dis country wants," said Uncle Mose, "is some sort ob patent contraption where a man can drop a nickel in de slot an' git religion."—Indianapolis Journal.

A SIGHT draft on a blindman is good when the blind man sees it that way.



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

MAKES A OIL Perfect Cure of BURNS, BRUISES, SCALDS, CUTS AND WOUNDS.

Young Wives_

WOMAN'S SEVEREST TRIAL, WE OFFER

"Mothers' Friend"

A remedy which, if used as directed a few weeks before confinement, robs it of its Pain, Horror and Risk to Life of both mother and child, as thousands who have used it testify.

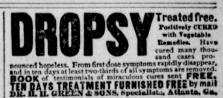
"I used two bottles of 'MOTHERS' FRIEND' with MARVELOUS RESULTS, and wish every woman who has to pass through the ordeal of child-birth to know if they use 'MOTHERS' FRIEND' for a few weeks it will rob confinement of pain and suffering and insure safety to life of mother and child.—Mrs. Sam Hamilton, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Book to Mothers mailed free containing voluntary testimonials. Sent by express, charges prepaid on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle.

Sold by all Druggists. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.



RUBBER CO.'S . SPADING BOOT



PISO S CURE FOR

A. N. K.-D

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

EX-GOV. HARVEY.

The Noted Kansan Dies After & Long Illness.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Twice Elected Governor of the State of Kansas-Afterwards Sent to the United States Senate to Fill an Unexpired Term.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., April 17 .- Ex-Governor and ex-United States Senator James M. Harvey died at his home near this city at midnight Sunday night. He had long been ill and death was not unexpected.

BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS LIFE. James M. Harvey was born in Monroe county, Va. September 21, 1813, of Virginia parents, who, when their children were young, removed to the wes. In 189 James M removed from Adams county, Ill., where he followed his chosen occupation as a land surveyor, to this county, which, with an interval of a few years spent in Virginia, continued to be his home. He retained his original homestead in Ogden

township all his life. The outbreak of the civil war followed soon after Mr. Harvey's settlement in Kansas, and he promptly enlisted and served as captain of company G in the Tenth Kansas volunteer in-fantry, a regiment formed by the consolida-tion of the Third and Fourth and a portion of the Fifth reziments. The Tenth saw a great deal of service, its last being at the capture of Fort Blakely, Mobile. It was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala, and Mr. Harvey had barely completed his military service when he was elected to the Kansas house of representatives, where he served in 1865 and 1866 This was followed by service in the state senate in 1867 and 1868. In September, 1833, he received the republican nomina-tion for governor, his principal competitor in the convention being Gov. Samuel J. Crawford. He was elected easily and in January, 1869, he

assumed the office of governor.

The growth of the young state had been retarded by the civil war, and it was during Gov. Harvey's first administration that the marked development of the state, especially in the line of railroad building, really began. In the republican state convention of 1873 he was remominated on the first ballot and was elected gove nor for a second term.

After four years as governor, Mr. Harvey remained in private life but a short time, the leg-Islature of 1874 electing him United States senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resig-nation of Alexander Caldwell. The voting was prolonged for several days, Gov. Harvey's closest opponent at the finish being Preston B. Plumb. Gov. Harvey served in the senate till March 4, 1877, when he retired to private life and again took up life on his farm in Riley,
mever again holding p:blic office. Being
a civil engineer by profession he took
surveying contracts under the government in New Mexico, doing the work—a most
hard and fatiguing one—himself. It was in these years that his strong frame - in his youth a model of manly vigor—showed signs of reaking down and led to his later removal to Virginia in the hope that his health would be benefitted by a milder climate. He lived for some time in the vicinity of Norfolk and later went into the lumber business at Richmond but finally, either from a belief that his health was partially res ored, or for a longing for his real home, he returned to his old farm in Riley ounty, where his useful and honorable life has

Gov. Harvey was married in 1854 to Mrs. Charlotte Cutler, of Adams county, and leaves a large family of children, to whom he was a

BELGIAN STEAMER LOST.

The De Ruyter from Antwerp for Belgium Supposed to Have Gone Down.

Boston, April 17. — The Belgian steather De Ruyter yesterday was posted at Antwerp as lost. She carried crew of twenty-eight men. Henry Myer was her captain. His brother is commander of the Belgian steamer Hermann, of the same line as the De another brother was chief officer of the Dutch steamer Amsterdam, was drowned. with five others, January 4, by the capsizing of a life-boat while endeaving to rescue the crew of the Gloucester fishing schooner Maggie E. Wells. The De Ruyter was heavily laden, and her cargo, which consisted largely of beet sugar in bags and cases of window glass, would make it extremely difficult to keep affoat in the event of her being stove in by ice.

Adm. Irwin Retires. WASHINGTON, April 17 .- At Honolulu Sunday Adm. Irwin hauled down his flag and transferred the command of the vessels on the station to Adm. John Walker, taking his own place on the zetired list of the navy. As a result of his retirement Com. Skerritt, now on the China station, becomes admiral; Capt. Joseph N. Miller, commodore; Commander H. E. Taylor, captain; Lieut.-Commander M. McKenzie, commander, and Lieut. W. J. Barnett,

lieutenant commander. Miss Pollard Is Ill.

WASHINGTON, April 17. - Miss Madeline Pollard is still at the Providence hospital suffering from nervous prostration which followed upon her trial. Inquiries at the hospital yesterday elicited the information that her condition remains about the same as Sunday. Whether this means that she is likely to pass through a serious illness is not yet known.

Counterfeit Bills Circulating. Sr. Louis, April 17 .- An exceptionally large number of counterfeit \$2 bills are in circulation in this city, and are giving the United States secret service no small amount of trouble. The bills are known as the Hancock head variety. The work on them is excellent, and no one but an expert could detect them.

Racing Results. Following is the result of yesterday's

racing events: At St. Louis—Rechal, Wrestler, Archbishop, Powers, Livingstone, Elmstone, At San Francisco—Lady Jane, Agitate, Bill

Howard, Palm Sunday, Jennie Deane.
At Memphis-Oliver, Sam Woodford, Hand spun, Susie Vell, Mariel, Empori. At Roby-Rosamond, Laurestan, LaGartia, Azrael, Ulster.

The Delegation for Wolfe. BUTLER, Mo., April 17. - At the Bates county democratic convention here yesterday a solid delegation for Prof. L. E. Wolfe for state superintendent of schools was elected. The course of Congressman De Armond was generally commended by the delegates, and he will be enthusiastically returned.

Removed the Ban. BERLIN, April 17. - The reichstag to-

day, by a vote of 168 to 145, definitely adopted the motion to repeal the anti-Jesuit laws, which prevented the return of the Jesuits to Germany.

GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE. Not a Wheel Turning in the Yards at

SEATTLE, Wash., April 17.—The Great Northern railway yards were as quiet as a graveyard yesterday, not a wheel turning nor any freight being hauled.

An offer was made by the strikers to take out the mail cars, but the offer was declined. Local officers made no attempt to get men to take the strikers' places, and apparently none will be made until after a conference in St. Paul with the chiefs of the railway employes' unions. There is a small landslide on the coast line, but Superintendent Copeland could not get a crew to go out and clear it away.

At a general meeting of railway employes on all the lines it was determined to uphold and sustain the Great Northern men in their strike. It is confidently expected here that a general strike on the transcontinental lines except the Union Pacific will be ordered before the end of the week unless the managers of the roads restore their schedules to that in force on the Union Pacific.

JERRY SIMPSON.

His Complicated Disorders Take an Unfavorable Turn and His Condition Is

Critical. WASHINGTON, April 17.-Congressman Jerry Simpson's condition this morning was reported to be exceedingly critical. None of the many callers at his house were admitted to see him. and every one of his populist colleagues were turned away. Yesterday Mr. Simpson's complicated disorders took a Yesterday Mr. most unfavorable turn and the gravest apprehensions were felt for his recovery. His legs and arms are strangely swollen as by dropsy, and the swelling seems to be steadily approaching the vital parts.

IMPORTANT A. O. U. W. DECISION

Members of the Order Cannot Rent Their Buildings for Saloon Purposes.
KANSAS CITY, Kan., April 17—Ed. H. Wheeler, at Colony, Kan., grand master workman of the A. O. U. W. for the Kansas jurisdiction, has just rendered the following decision, in answer to a question whether a brother workman could rent his building for a joint or saloon and hold an office in a Workman lodge:

A joint, or saloon, in Kansas, implies a place where intoxicating liquors are soll in violation of law. It is unlawful to rent a building to an-other in which to keep a place for the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor. It is a violation of the laws of our order to keep a joint or saloon. To rent a building for a joint or saloon is conduct unbecoming an officer, for which he may be removed from office. He can be disciplined to the extent of expulsion from the order.

A WHEEL IN HIS SPINE. Lieut, Hawthorn Operated On for a Wound

in the Sioux War.
Boston, April 17.—Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne, of the United States army, acting professor of military science at the Massachusetts institute of technology for three years, was in the battle of Wounded Knee. In trying to stop a bullet from a rifle in the hands of a Sioux, the works of his watch were driven into his body. The wound troubled him a great deal, and at last obliged him to go to the Massachusetts general hospital where an operation was performed. The operation was successful, the surgeons finding a watch wheel at the base of his spine.

IN GOV. WAITE'S FAVOR.

Colorado Supreme Court Decides Against Denver's Old Police Board. DENVER, Col., April 17.—The supreme court to-day granted the writ of ouster in the fire and police board controversy and ordered the old board to turn over the offices at noon to-morrow. This is a complete victory for Gov. Waite.

Complete Change of City Officials. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 17. -At noon to-day control of the city government passed from democratic to republican Mayor Webster Davis and his republican associates took the places vacated by ex-Mayor Cowherd and the democratic office holders defeated for re-election in the late election. The change was made without friction and with all the "harmony" possible on such an occasion. The retiring mayor spoke kindly of the incoming administration and in return Mayor Davis complimented the outgoing officials.

May Strike on the Missouri Pacific. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 17.-The Missouri Pacific yesterday attempted to run trains "short," two instead of three brakemen. The men refused to go out on their trains and twenty-nine were discharged. A meeting was held, at which a general strike was discussed. At midnight the meeting is still in session, but it is given out that no strike will be declared until the arrival of Chairman Wilkerson, of the general grievance committee. Both

divisions will be affected.

Her Accounts Short. FORT SCOTT, Kan., April 17.-An expert investigation of the books of Mrs. E. R. Pulliam, treasurer of this city, the only female city treasurer in the state, makes it appear that she is \$1,300 short in her accounts. She has been suspended, pending further investigation, and her bondsmen have taken up the matter. It is not thought she has been dishonest, but that the shortage is due to someone having obtained the

money by illegal means. Western Post Office Matters. WASHINGTON, April 17.-The following fourth class post office appointments were made to-day:
In Kansas—At Allamead, Lincoln county, W.
McCanless: at Delight, Eilsworth county, J.

Wright; at Gien Grove, Cowley county, H. In the Indian territory-At Pike, Chickasaw nation, Ed Johnson.
In Missouri-At Saverton, Ralls county, J.

Sandbagged and Robbed. SAN FRANCISCO, April 17. -W. S. Zook, of Oregon, Mo., was sandbagged and robbed yesterday afternoon on Market street. He lost a gold watch and \$25 in money.

The trades and labor assembly of Topeka, Kan., have adopted resolutions commending the action taken by Judge Caldwell in the Union Pacific

COMMONWEALERS.

Gen. Kelly Given an Ovation at Council Bluffs.

HIS MEN IN EXCELLENT SPIRITS.

Coxey Hires Canal Boats to Take His Party Eighty-five Miles-San Francisco Arranging to Send 500 Un-

employed.

OMAHA, Neb., April 17.-Smoothshaven and sunburned but with bright eyes and firm steps Gen. Kelly's troops marched out of Council Bluffs. At the head of the procession rode the general on a spirited sorrel horse, loaned him for the occasion by a sympathizing citizen. Along the street the general was given an ovation, and several times was stopped by citizens, who demanded a speech, and the privilege of shaking his hand. By his side rode Sheriff Hazen, who went more as a pilot than a peace officer. Behind in regular platoon formation, with blankets rolled and bundles carried knapsack-fashion. trudged the army, with steps as firm as the muddy road would permit.

At 2:30 the bugle sounded "fall in" and in half an hour the army was under way. S. H. Finney, who loaned Gen. Kelly his horse, also supplied two big trucks on which the provender was loaded and as the cornet, which does duty as bugle and band, rang out "John Brown's Body," the departure was taken. The men were in excellent spirits. Not a sick man was with them. All the sick had been transferred to the hospitals. About 150 joined the army Sunday and yesterday. Kelly left with provisions enough to last two or three days, and in possession of about \$400 in money.

GEN. FRYE'S COMMAND. Effingham, Ill., April 17 .- Gen. Frye and his commonweal army arrived in this city this afternoon 150 strong, Gen. Frye being in charge. They went into camp on the outskirts of the city and will remain over to-day to rest and clean up. The men are in-telligent and well behaved. Mayor Arnold in behalf of the city has provided them with the necessary food. This evening Gen. Frye addressed an audience of 2,000 from the courthouse steps and was attentively listened to. At Vandalia yesterday half of the army left the general command and will proceed to Washington along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio. Gen. Frye, with his command, will proceed from here along the old national road to Washington. The army seems to be losing strength and number because of the long but tiresome march. They are provided with tents, blankets and cooking utensils and dependent on the people for food, which is cheerfully given.

COXEY TAKES WATER. CUMBERAND, Md., April 17 .- Coxey has not yet backed out of his enterprise, but to-day he will take water. The road over the mountains between this point and Williamsport was too rough and steep to tempt the travelers, and taking advantage of the inflow of cash contributions that have been received during the stay in Cumberland, Coxey hired canal boats to take the party eighty-five miles down the canal to Williamsport. Coxey will work his floaters in blocks of two, one barge for the men and the other for the horses and camp paraphernalia. The canal company was not anxious to transport the party, but Coxey showed his abilities as manager, telegraphing to Washington for permission of Gen. Nicholson to pass the boats through the locks and securing job-lot freight rates at fifty-two cents a ton on all of his company, men, horses and lumber. This was twelve cents higher than the rate on coal, but will make three days of pleasant travel against the same amount of weary tramping.

All looks like smooth sailing for the commonweal for a week to come and there is little prospect of any other mutiny. Barring such an occurrence, or the coming of bad weather, there now seems no chance of the common weal breaking up before reaching Washington. The great crowd is expected to congregate during the march from Hagerstown to the national cap-

BY THE SOUTHERN ROUTE. SAN FRANCISCO, April 17 .- The city authorities are arranging to send 500 unemployed to Chicago via Mojave for \$2,000. Three hundred members of the Second regiment of the industrial army of California marched to the city hall yesterday morning and appealed for assistance. Mayor Ellert and Chief of Police Crouley called upon Southern Pacific officials, and the railroad company is expected to take the men as far as Mojave, where they can be turned over to the Atlantic & Pacific.

Against the Office-Holder.

EMPORIA, Kan., April 17 .- A meeting of the populist's central committee for Fourth congressional district, was held here yesterday afternoon. It is said a lively wrangle over the question of admitting office-holders, whether elective or appointive, to seats in nomination conventions occurred. The question was finally decided by vote after a hard fight against admitting office holders. It was also decided to hold the congressional convention in Emporia ten days after the state convention.

Shot the Indian. OTTAWA, Kan., April 17 .- On Saturday night Walter Donohoe was shot probably fatally, while assaulting D. Hockinsmith, at his farm a short distance southwest of this city. Donohoe is a full-blooded Indian, and was intoxicated when he demanded of Hockinsmith to lend him a horse. On being refused he assaulted him savagely and during the row a shot was fired wound. ing Donohoe. He is fatally wounded.

England's Income Tax Increased. London, April 17. - The budget which was laid before the house of commons to-day provides for an increase of one penny in the pound sterling on the income tax.

STANDS UP FOR KANSAS.

The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture Strikes Back at the Traducers of the Sunflower State-Wasted Eastern Sympathy.

You send me the following press dis patch from Topeka headed: "Hoof Disease in Kansas," and ask me "what there is in it:"

"The state veterinary surgeon has been called to Burlingame, in Osage county, to investigate a strange disease which has broken out among the cattle of that section. The disease starts in the hoof of the animal, creating irritation. The entire leg soon becomes affected. The animal goes frantic, gnawing at the parts continually, and death results in a few days."

I have refered this dispatch to the state veterinarian, Dr. Pritchard, whose statement to me in writing is as follows:

"I visited the above mentioned outbreak and found the disease originated in a corral, consisting of five acres, in which were confined 100 head of native cattle that had been on half feed during the winter and but recently placed on full feed. I found that they had not had sufficient roughness to counterbalance the baneful influence of an over-nutritious diet, and this had produced a morbid and depraved appetite, causing them to eat the refuse of an old, decayed straw stack in which hogs had been allowed to harbor all winter. The great irritation as noticed in the skin was a sympathetic affection, produced by the deranged digestive functions, and there was nothing mysterious, contagious or infectious (as erroneously reported) about the disease. The trouble appeared nowhere except in this one corral or herd."

This dispatch is simply on a par with innumerable others of which Kansas has been the victim, sent out by irresponsible correspondents, the demand and pay for whose productions are largely gauged in proportion as they are made startling and sensational For some reason unknown to anybody but themselves this state has from its settlement been especially the prey of this class of fakirs-dealers in hyperbole, the chief share of whose stock in trade has been imaginary blizzards, destitution, repudiation, and foot-andmouth disease in winter, and cyclones, drought, hot winds, chinch bugs, and grasshoppers in summer. Political complexions change, crops are destroyed by drought, towns are blown away by wind, and live stock perishes by thousands from cold storms and disease in other states and no special comment is excited and the states do not suffer in public esteem; but let it fail for a week to rain in Kansas, or let there be a good lively atmospheric disturbance in summer, a stiff, driving snow from the north in winter, or some man who through mismanagement loses a few cattle or horses and the eastern newspapers scarcely have enough coarse type to set the scare-heads under which they print the wonderful tales of woe said to describe our alleged forlorn, God-forgotten condition, which cause their readers, not unreasonably, to regard Kansas as chiefly a desert inhabited by cranks.

Now as a matter of fact Kansas is not the sporting ground of either blizzards or cyclones (the United States weather observer for Kansas, who has been in the state twenty-seven years, says that in that time he has known of but one storm that could be called a blizzard, and the few 'cylones' we have had were only such tornadoes as frequently occur in a more destructive degree in many other states); while the grasshopper, like the Indian and the open saloon, is but a reminiscence.

Like every other state in the union we sometimes have dry seasons, and at in 1890, and asked him to such times the chinch bugs make themselves the same (no worse) aggressive, bad-smelling busy bodies here that they do elsewhere under like circumstances; as to the state's healthfulness the sun shines upon no region where mankind or brutekind enjoy greater immunity from disease or breathe a more wholesome, invigorating atmosphere than that wafted across the 52,000,000 fertile acres known as Kansas.

Permit me to say incidentally to your readers that they need not waste time feeling sorry for Kansas. We are having the hard times, as all the world is, but the condition of our people is one of opulence and comfort compared with that of those in some other states east of us where such ills as Kansas is credited with are supposed to never come. Last year, disastrous everywhere, was one of our poorest and we only raised and marketed \$122,000,000 worth of products; but we have every promise of substantial prosperity ahead. Re-ports are coming from dozens of coun-ties that the millions of acres of winter wheat never looked better at this time of the year; that a greater acreage of corn than ever before will be planted and large areas of the ground are al-ready plowed, while live stock is in good condition and feed abundant and the faith of our people are unbounded. Further, there has never been a more favorable opportunity to become iden-tified with the garden spot of the central west than is afforded in Kansas now.

Again, a state that in the past five years has produced 222,000,000 bushels of wheat, 721,000,000 bushels of corn, 188,000,000 bushels of oats, slaughtered or sold for slaughter animals worth \$189,000,000, and sold poultry and eggs worth \$13,260,000, paid off in two years \$25,000,000 of mortgage indebtedness, and the meanwhile gone on building schoolhouses, churches and better homes does not need to be commiserated-she is to be envied .- F. D. Co burn, Secretary State Board of Agri-culture, in Breeder's Gazette.

A Shower of Feathers. The eminent surgeon Sir Astley

Cooper was fond of a practical joke. On one occasion he ascended the church tower of a village in Norfolk, taking with him one of his mother's pillows, and finding the wind blowing directly to the next town, he let off handfuls of feathers until he had emptied the pillow. The local papers reported this offered various conjectures to account for it, and the account was copied into other papers, and was probably received as a perfectly natural occurrence .-Notes and Queries.

TRADE REVIEW.

Bradstreet's Report on the Business of the Past Week. NEW YORK, April 14.-Bradstreet's

Trade Review says:
Western cities report of more favorable businesses. A Western cities report of more favorable busi-ness features form the exception this week. At Chicago the rush of spring trade is over, al-though orders for dry goods hold out well, notably for cotton dress goods and light silks. Trade in shoes and hardware is decreased. Un-favorable weather has restricted sales of mil-linery, dry goods, clothing, carpets, and drugs at St. Louis, but manufacturers of shoes report. at St. Louis, but manufacturers of shoes report trade active as previously. Business at Kansas City appears quite irregular, and at Duluth is disappointing, jobbers in some instances refusing to fill orders: but improved weather at St. Paul is reflected in better and more frequent orders for dry goods, clothing, millinery and hardware, and manufacturers of imple-ments and twine are increasing their forces, while jobbers generally report collections im proved. At Minneapolis greater activity is re-ported in flour and lumber, and at Omaha business is on a broader basis than during March hardware and lumber being conspicuously active. At San I rancisco jobbers report mer tive. At San I rancisco jobbers report mer-chandise moving more freely and a better feel-ing is noticeable. Extreme heat with north winds are reported to have very seriously

and in the West San Joaquin vailey.

Prices of wheat, iron, steel, cattle, corn and cotton are lower, the extreme drop in wheat being occasioned largely by extraordinarily heavy realizing, based in part on the government report that the wheat crop is less damaged by the recent cold weather than reported. Prices of iron west and east have been further scaled, due to cutting of railway rates and competition between furnaces, although there are advices from Pittsburgh of advances on some grades. Oats have advanced one-fourth, pork 50 cents, lard % cent, while sugar and print cloths remain unchanged. The industrial situ-ation is more complicated and less encouraging. There is a prospect of a widespread strike among coal miners and others this month, with a probability of further strikes and lockouts at larger cities early in May. There are fifty-six strikes now in force throughout the country, involving about 55,000 people.

Bank clearings show another smaller total \$89.,769,000 for the week. compared with \$948,-000,000 last week, and with \$1,215,000,000 in the second week of April, 1893.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD DEAD. The Eminent Lawyer Dies Rather Sudden. ly at His Home.

NEW YORK, April 14.—David Dudley Field, the eminent lawyer, died very suddenly at his home, No. 2 Grammercy place. He returned from Italy only last Wednesday on the Columbia, having gone abroad to take Christmas dinner with his only child, Lady Musgrave, widow of Sir Anthony Musgrave, late governor of Queensland, Australia, and to attend the 21st birthday celebration of his eldest son, Dudley Field Musgrave. He then traveled about on the continent and took the steamer from Genoa for home. He had been at his home, since his return and was thought to be in good health for a man of his age. He was stricken with pneumonia Wednesday night and the disease rapidly snapped his life.

David Dudley Field lived 89 years and 2 months. His family is one of the most noted in all the United States and four such brothers as David Dudley, Cyrus W., Henry M. and Stephen J. have rarely been of one family generation. Each attained distinction in his own way. Cyrus W. Field passed away some months ago, and now that he has been followed by the eldest of the brothers, Stephen J. Field, of the United States supreme court, the sec ond son, and Henry Martyn Field, clergyman, theologian and author, the fourth son, alone remain.

OLD FRAUD UNEARTHED.

Kansas Ex-Officials Charged with Crookedness in School Warrants. TOPEKA, Kan., April 14.-State Su perintendent of Public Instruction

Gaines and Attorney-General Little called upon County Attorney Safford, of Shawnee county, this morning with three fraudulent warrants drawn upon the state school fund prosecute George W. Winans, L. B. Kellogg and William Higgins, who were at that time state superintendent of public instruction, attorney-general and secretary of state respectively, and also N. D. McGinley, bond clerk in Winans' office.

The charge preferred was that the three state officers in collusion with McGinley obtained \$1,650 of the school funds on false pretenses. One of the warrants was for \$650 and purported to have been to pay for a school district bond of Crawford county, another for \$500 purporting to have been to pay for a school district bond of Linn county and the third for \$500 for a school district bond of Morris county.

ORDERED WAGES RESTORED. Judge Dundy Issues an Order Regarding

Union Pacific Employes.
OMAHA, Neb., April 14.—Judge Dundy has ordered the wages of Union Pacific employes restored to the old rate. This applies to all the employes whose sal aries were cut last September. The order directs the receivers to restore the old wage schedule, so far as it relates to the men represented by the petitioners and others similarly situated, and in cases where the men receive less than \$60 per month the increased pay shall commence on the first day of March last, and in all cases where the men

first of the present month. The opinion rendered in connection with the order is a very extensive one, covering the entire history of the wage troubles on the Union Pacific road and the hearing before Judge Caldwell. Judge Dundy declares that Judge Caldwell in his famous order misstated facts and took malicious pleasure in passing strictures on bim. The decision affects nearly 6,000 men in the employ of the company.

receive \$60 per month or over the in-

creased pay shall commence on the

TIED UP THE ROAD.

Employes of the Great Northern Railway

Out on a Strike.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., April 14.— Promptly at noon yesterday the Great Northern employes struck. A Sand Coulee train was stopped on the railroad bridge over the Missouri river. The westbound passenger train is across the river. The mail will be al-"remarkable shower" of feathers, and lowed to run, but no passenger coaches will run except when passenger coaches not be taken care of. The railway men demand the schedule of August, 1893. The leaders declare that they will oppose any violence or destruction of property.

CONGRESSIONAL

The Proceedings of the Week Brieffy

As soon as the journal was read in the sen-ate on the 9th the credentials of Patrick Walsh, appointed senator from Georgia to succeed Mr. Colquitt, were presented and he was sworn in Mr. Wolcott's resolution for a treaty with Mexico to coin Mexican silver dollars for export to China was taken up and the Colorado senator spoke in its favor. Senator Sherman saw no objections to coining \$100,000,00) of such dollars if the proper treaty could be made. The resolution went over. Senator Peffer's resolution directing the finance committee to proper a bill repealing all laws premitting the ispare a bill repealing all laws permitting the issuing of bonds went over and Senator Hill spoke at length in opposition to the pending tariff bill. He opposed the policy of the administration; severely criticised the appointment of republicans to office; denounced the income tax and the president's foreign policy and protested against the democratic party being made a tail to the populist kite. Mr. Hill spoke until 4:25 o'clock when the senate adjourned... The attendance in the house was light and District of Columbia business only was considered

WHEN the senate met on the 10th it was with barely a quorum present. Mr. Kyle reported back adversely Senator Peffer's bill for the improvement of public roads. Mr. Wolcott's resolution for the coinage of Mexican dollars. was amended and agreed to. It provides for a treaty with Mexico for such coimage for export. Senator Lodge then addressed the senate in opposition to the tariff bill. After an execuopposition to the tariff bill. After an execu-tive session the senate adjourned... The house put in the day in considering the post office ap-propriation bill in committee of the whole. Soon after the senate met on the lith Sen-ator Morgan took the floor and referred to the

manifesto of Minnesota democrats charging a combine on the part of several democratic sen-ators to defeat tariff reform legislation, in ators to defeat tariff reform legislation, in which his name was coupled, and he declared that the present bill met his approval and he favored tariff reform. Mr. Hale then spoke in opposition to the bill, and Senator Peffer concluded his speech which was begun Thursday. The urgency deficiency bill was then discussed until adjournment.... When the house met Mr.

Reed commenced flibustering and the democrats being unable to secure a quorum an adjournment was taken.

The senate on the 12th completed the urgency deficincy bill and it was about to be put on its final passage when the hour for taking up the tariff bill was reached and the urgency bill went over. Mr. Peffer then delivered another installment of his speech and had not concluded at 5 o'clock. At 6 o'clock the senate adjourned. ... The house did no business. The committee

on rules attempted to bring in a report for a rule to prevent the breaking of a quorum when Mr. Reed commenced his filibustering tactics and pending efforts to secure the necessary quorum to adopt the new rule the house ad-journed.

THE senate met on the 13th with no quorum present and considere 1 the deficiency bill for a time and then went into executive session, at the close of which it adjourned... The strug-gle over the adoption of the new rule in the house was resumed. The rule reported was to head off filibustering and to compel members to vote under penalty of a fine of \$10 for each time a member present refuses to answer to his name. Filibustering on the part of republicans prevented a quorum and the democrats being unable to muster the requisite number of votes to adopt the rule the house adjourned.

The senate held a very short session on the

14th. Mr. Walsh, the new senator from Georgia, offered a bill for the reform of the judiciary. Mr. Quay's resolution to hear a delegation of workingmen was tabled. Mr. Quay spoke in opposition to the tariff bill. After an executive session the senate adjourned... As soon as the house met Mr. Reed. (Me.) resumed his filibustering tactics upon the approval of the journal and the house ad-journed, a democratic caucus being in session to consider a new rule by which a quorum may

HE'D LOST TWO THAT WAY. The Beetle-Browed Man Knew What He Was Talking About.

Among the people waiting in the de-pot at the foot of Brush street two or three evenings since was a citizen who expected his wife on an incoming train. He didn't tell anybody that he expected her, but his looks and actions gave him away. He skated up and down to see if the train was on time. Then he rushed out and engaged a hack. Then he promenaded around and wiped his brow, and he was impatiently watching the clock when a sawed-off, beetlebrowed man, who was evidently yearning to dash somebody's bright hopes to earth, slid up to him and queried:

"Expectin' some one, eh?"

"Yes. sir." "Not your mother-in-law?"

"No, sir.' "Wife, probably?"

"Yes.' "Bin away long?"

"Over two weeks." "Comin' on this train?" "Yes."

"Wall, I dunno," continued the man, as he rubbed his back against the ticket window shelf. "I wouldn't be too enthusiastic about it. Wimmen are mighty onsartin. I've had two of 'em run away from me. Is your wife any hand to make acquaintances while traveling?"

"No. sir." "Couldn't be induced to elope?"

"Sir. Do you intend to insult me?" "Gosh! no. I wouldn't insult nobody nor nothing. Could your wife be carried away by good looks and lots of money?" "If you wasn't an old man I'd thump

you for your impudence!" exclaimed the husband, as he grew red all over. "You would! Wall, I won't talk to you. If your wife comes in on the train, all right; if she doesn't come, you

needn't blame me." He went into the sitting-room and presently the train came in. The husband dodged about as if he was walking on glass, and the passengers came out one by one until the coaches were empty. There was no wife. It was ten minutes before the husband could give up, and when he did and started out doors the old man lounged out and said:

"I told him so. I've lost two wimmen just that way, and I knew what I was talking about!"—Detroit Free Press.

Extreme Modesty.

"Talking of bashfulness, I once knew a girl who blushed whenever she changed her mind in a gentleman's

"That's nothing. I knew one who shrieked at the sight of a bare floor."— Hallo." Hero Worship.

Englishmen have queer ways sometimes of manifesting admiration for heroism and self-sacrifice. Six years ago Alice Ayres, a London servant, saved three of her master's children from a burning house. She herself perished in the flames. A popular fund placed an expensive monument over her grave and hung a painting of the scene of the rescue in the Red Cross hall. The mother of the girl, aged