

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1894.

NO. 29.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

REPRESENTATIVE CARMICHAEL, of California, has introduced a resolution for the holding of a conference of nations of the western hemisphere to draft treaties looking to remonetizing silver.

PRESIDENT TRACY, of the National republican league, has called a special meeting of the league's executive committee, representing all the states and territories to meet at the Arlington hotel, Washington, Monday, April 23.

The naval appropriation bill as prepared by the naval affairs committee of the house contains a provision granting naturalization papers to all foreigners who served in the navy and marine corps for five consecutive years and who have been honorably discharged.

REPRESENTATIVE BLAND expects to call a meeting of the coinage committee very soon to consider the free coinage bills pending before it.

The president has approved the joint resolution making provision for the salaries and expenses of additional deputy collectors of revenue to enforce the Chinese exclusion act.

A. C. Fisk, president of the Pan-American Bimetallist league, proposes to call a silver convention to meet in Washington.

PRESIDENT COMBERS, of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to Vice President Stevenson, enters a protest against the ratification of the Chinese treaty.

SENATOR KYLE has introduced a bill into the senate to prevent the manufacture of clothing in unhealthy places. It is directed against the sweating system. It prohibits the sale of clothing in one store made in another in an uncleanly place, or in rooms used for sleeping or eating, and requires a tax to be placed upon all clothing shipped out of a state, giving the street and number of the house in which it was made.

REPRESENTATIVE DUNPHY, of New York, has introduced a bill in the house providing for the appointment, by the president, of a commission to consist of four or more persons to be selected from the different departments of the government, to examine and report upon the feasibility and desirability of constructing a boulevard from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. The commissioners are to be selected from the war, agricultural, post office and interior departments.

The senate committee to which the nomination of C. H. J. Taylor to be recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia was referred, voted 4 to 2 to report his nomination unfavorably.

LATE advices from Brazil are to the effect that federal troops had burned and pillaged San Francisco de Borja, a Brazilian town on the Uruguayan river in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The inhabitants were panic stricken and many of them had fled to the forest to escape further outrages. It was said that insurgent troops were advancing against the city of Rio Grande do Sul.

### THE WEST.

The steam barge William H. Barnum, laden with 55,000 bushels of corn, struck an iceberg and foundered about six miles from Mackinaw City, Mich. Her masts could be seen above the water. The crew was rescued.

OVER 3,000 painters were locked out by their employers in Chicago because of a demand for higher wages and a threatened strike.

PRENDERGAST, who murdered Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, will not be hanged before July 2, and not until May 21 will the investigation into his sanity be commenced, by order of Judge Chetlain.

The Choctaw council has adjourned, after being in session nearly two weeks. It passed a resolution refusing to treat with the Dawes commission, and favoring holding their land in common.

GEORGE W. JONES, of Dubuque, Ia., first United States senator from that state, was given a reception by the legislature at Des Moines on the 4th. Gov. Jackson participated in the ceremonies. Mr. Jones will be 90 years old April 12, and the reception was in recognition of the event.

The Methodist ministers of Chicago have adopted resolutions petitioning the pope to exercise his good offices in securing religious liberty in South American countries. The resolutions were forwarded to Archbishop Ireland, with the request to forward them to Mgr. Satolli.

The new concentrating plant and hoisting works of the Horn silver mine at Frisco, Utah, have been totally destroyed by fire. The mill made its first run April 1, but was not in operation when the fire broke out. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. Loss, \$100,000.

CARDINAL GIUSEPPE BENEDETTO DESMETS, archbishop of Catania, is dead. He was born at Palermo, August 15, 1818, and was created a cardinal on February 11, 1889.

The Ohio state convention of mine workers has decided in favor of a general strike May 1 unless the operators restore the old scale.

The "unknown" commander of the Coxey force is said to be Maj. William Paeker Clarke, of the Second battalion, Colorado national guard.

The Iowa senate passed the house bill conferring on women the right to vote for town, city and school officers, and on all questions of issuing bonds.

A TELEGRAM of the 6th stated that nearly all the painters in Chicago would be idle. The association of employers had decided to take aggressive measures against a pending strike, and had agreed to a general lockout, by which 3,000 men would be thrown out of employment. Seventy-seven firms had signed an agreement to suspend operations for the present.

The sixty-fourth annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints convened in the Salt Lake City tabernacle on the 6th.

In Chicago Sig. L. Mancinelli, director of the choir of the Abbey Grand Opera Co., was arrested on a charge of picking pockets. The arrest occurred in a dime museum on Clark street.

AFTER clearing up various appropriations and other bills, both houses of the Iowa state legislature adjourned sine die on the 6th.

The three train robbers, J. L. Wyrick, Thomas Brady and Albert Mansker, who killed Conductor W. P. McNally at Oliphant, November 3 last, were hanged at Newport, Ark., on the 6th.

### THE SOUTH.

The Washington Star has opened up a very bitter fight against the confirmation of Taylor, of Kansas City, Kan., who was nominated for recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia.

REPRESENTATIVE WILSON, it is said, will be on hand to manage the tariff bill when it reaches the house from the senate.

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Gov. TILLMAN, of South Carolina, now feels assured that there will be no further trouble as a result of the Darlington killing.

The stockholders of the defunct Louisville Deposit bank have instituted a sensational suit against the German national bank, Adolph Reutlinger, Albert Reutlinger and Moses Schwartz, to recover \$265,000. The plaintiffs claim that the defendants conspired to defraud them and systematically looted the deposit bank.

W. R. PRICE and J. J. Cook, farmers residing near Thackerville, Tex., have been arrested, charged with having attempted to wreck a northbound Santa Fe passenger express train north of Gainesville, Tex., about three weeks ago. Both men acknowledged their guilt.

Two children of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, who reside near Glide Springs, Va., were burned to death during the absence of their parents.

DARLINGTON and Florence, S. C., were reported on the 5th as being no longer in insurrection, and the state troops have evacuated those now famous localities and proceeded to Columbia to receive their pay.

In Memphis, Tenn., the chancery court ordered the sale of the Raleigh electric railroad to satisfy creditors. The Dukes of cigarette fame are the principal owners.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

### Kansas Wealth.

The financial condition of the following cities in Kansas is given by the latest census bulletin.

| City.         | Assessed value | Real estate value | Personal property value | Total value |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Arkansas City | 1,118,014      | 531,307           | 1,191,401               | 2,840,722   |
| Atchison      | 2,240,573      | 3,889             | 5,030,900               | 1,067,662   |
| Fort Scott    | 2,238,910      | 4,721             | 8,823,047               | 1,567,678   |
| Hutchinson    | 1,911,931      | 529               | 6,074,444               | 1,518,911   |
| Junction City | 748,018        | 635               | 7,903,040               | 518,335     |
| Kansas City   | 8,938,119      | 5,342,570         | 7,941,933               | 22,222,622  |
| Lawrence      | 1,851,095      | 5,693             | 11,930,000              | 1,284,475   |
| Leavenworth   | 5,618,835      | 4,613             | 13,778,332              | 4,481,110   |
| Newton        | 1,284,743      | 4,613             | 4,729,357               | 945,933     |
| Osawatomie    | 1,284,743      | 4,613             | 5,001,000               | 833,359     |
| Parsons       | 807,831        | 614               | 2,188,228               | 549,538     |
| Pittsburg     | 829,810        | 637               | 1,871,070               | 623,097     |
| Salina        | 1,415,320      | 4,841             | 4,135,000               | 1,054,377   |
| Topeka        | 10,777,059     | 3,971             | 10,000,000              | 7,982,463   |
| Wellington    | 1,037,321      | 4,511             | 2,042,931               | 689,577     |
| Wichita       | 2,368,751      | 7,942             | 7,942,291               | 7,822,704   |
| Winfield      | 1,123,213      | 8,000             | 4,110,000               | 887,088     |

### Miscellaneous.

The Mound City bank has failed and is in the hands of the state bank commissioner.

The teachers of the northwest and southeast held a three days' meeting at Lawrence, commencing April 5.

Mrs. James M. Moffatt, aged about 40 years, committed suicide at Wichita by shooting herself. Cause unknown.

The other night burglars entered the store of Hielzer Bros. at Hesston, a station on the Missouri Pacific railway, six miles north of Newton. The safe was blown open and \$530 in money and \$200 in notes taken.

A meeting of the State Historical society recently Congressmen W. A. Harris, ex-Congressman Harrison Kelley, Fletcher Meredith, of Reno, and D. N. Heiser, of Barton, were chosen directors to fill vacancies.

The J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Co., of Lawrence, has gone into the hands of a receiver, Mr. Watkins being appointed to that position. The assets of the company are placed at \$7,000,000 and the liabilities \$5,550,000.

State Superintendent of Insurance Snider, in his annual report, will recommend that persons who solicit or write insurance in companies not regularly licensed to do business in the state be deemed guilty of felony.

Mrs. Holsinger, a prominent fruit raiser of Hecedeala, stated recently that the fruit in his locality was not as badly injured as at first thought. Early cherries may be a half crop, while late ones are not injured. Late apples promise a good crop. Blackberries are not injured, but raspberries and strawberries are.

The president has nominated the following Kansas postmasters: W. E. Stoke, at Great Bend; E. M. Lockwood, at Burlington; F. B. Ober, at Washington; George Hill, at Independence; George Jones, at Lawrence; George Collett, at Ellsworth; A. J. Davis, at Wakeeney, and G. W. Farrell, at Chanute.

The superintendent of insurance stated recently that it had come to his notice that the assignee of the Burlington Insurance Co. had sent out notices and is endeavoring to collect the unearned premium notes of policy holders in that company in this state. Mr. Snider says that the policy holders are not liable for these notes and should not pay them.

The state board of railroad commissioners has received petitions from business men of Holton, Le Roy, Junction City, Washington, Logan, Burlington, Tonganoxie and Garden City asking the board to readjust railroad freight rates throughout the state and complaining that the existing rates are excessive and not in proportion to the present market prices.

The Exchange national bank of El Dorado was robbed of \$15,700 during the latter part of March. The bank, however, has given notice that it will not be embarrassed, as the stockholders made the amount good. The bank offers a reward of \$2,000 for the discovery and return of the money or a proportional amount for the return of any part thereof; and \$2,000 for the arrest and conviction of the guilty party or parties.

The attorney-general has given an opinion that the notice recently sent out by the state fish commissioner regarding the Kansas fish law is illegal and not in accordance with the statute. The notice issued by the commissioner conveyed the impression that the law prohibits persons from fishing with rod, line and hook during the months of May and June. The attorney-general holds that the legislature only prohibited the taking of certain fish in any manner except by rod, line and hook, but they may be taken in any month and in any time of year.

At the annual meeting of the Republican State league in Topeka C. M. Sheldon, of Osage county, was elected president; W. Y. Morgan, of Emporia, vice president; C. E. Gault, of Topeka, secretary, and Judge Culler, treasurer. Messrs. J. Ware Butterfield of Topeka, Will T. Walker of Kansas City, J. S. Gilmore of Fredonia, L. H. Thompson of Norton, H. F. Martindale of Emporia, W. H. Smith of Marshall county, T. P. Moore of Holton, George E. Smith of Topeka, James A. Troutman of Topeka and Morgan Caroway of Great Bend were appointed delegates at large to the Denver meeting, with four delegates and four alternates from each congressional district.

## CROPS IN KANSAS.

### Quarterly Report of Secretary Coburn—A Hopeful View Taken.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 9.—The quarterly report of Secretary Coburn, of the state board of agriculture, was issued Saturday and is as follows:

In the west and southwest, insuflcient rainfall and after seeding either prevented germination of much of the seed sown or so delayed it that the plants springing up later failed to develop sufficient root hold, while in a number of these counties considerable of the seed is not yet up. Then he refers to the effect of the cold wave following the spring like weather in February and three successive weeks of abnormal warmth in March as serious. Finally he declares that rain is badly needed.

The average sown to wheat in the fall of 1892 is reported as about 15 per cent. of that of 1891, and present indications are that of this about 14 per cent will be plowed up for other crops. The reports of correspondents having been made immediately following the sudden unexpected freeze, were perhaps, Secretary Coburn suggests, more deeply shaded than close analysis of the facts might justify.

Of the 105 counties, ninety-three report the present as above 3 per cent. of an average good condition; eighty-six counties 60 per cent. or above; fifty-nine counties 8 per cent. or above; thirty-eight counties 91 per cent. or above and sixteen counties 100 to 110 per cent. Deducting the area which correspondents now estimate will be plowed up there is left full 4,000,000 acres of wheat and its condition is 75.5 per cent. of a good average. In 1892 when Kansas produced its great wheat crop of more than 70,000,000 bushels, the acreage was 3,820,000 and condition March 31 was as compared with a "normal or full average" set down at 85 per cent. In no instance does a correspondent allude to the presence of any pest, such as the chinch bug or other insect pest. Having a soil and climate which with the showers and sunshine of spring impart to belated or debilitated plant growth such revivifying and transforming effects as they do in Kansas, there is broad foundation for hopefulness of a most generous wheat crop from such a beginning as is now in sight.

The reports on rye indicate an acreage of 75 per cent. as compared with one year ago and its condition 82.5 per cent. of a good crop. The quantity of wheat in the hands of farmers, as estimated by themselves, is about 5,827,000 bushels, or 31.5 per cent. of the quantity reported by assessors one year before, and of corn 19,465,000 bushels, or 82 per cent. of the stock on hand a year ago. The quantities of each in the different counties vary widely, some possessing none to spare or scarcely sufficient for seed or current needs and others having an abundance and much to spare.

An aggregate of estimates given in response to the question, "How will the acreage of corn to be planted this year compare with that of 1892?" indicates that it will be 13 to 15 per cent. greater than that given by assessors in March of that year, and from 2 to 5 per cent. greater than the increased acreage last year (amounting to about 12 per cent. addition), planted in ground upon which wheat had failed to make a stand. This year's acreage, too, will be increased in proportion wherever it may be found later that wheat and oats are not sufficiently improving to justify their occupying the land where sown.

The season is unduly from ten to twenty days more advanced than usual, yet vegetation is not forward in the same ratio, owing to there having been much less than the normal amount during March. For this latter reason, too, the oats sown are not in good condition and it is altogether probable many oat fields may yet be planted with corn.

### BONDS IN LITIGATION.

Queer Transaction in Hamilton County, Kan., Refunding Bonds.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 8.—The state board of school fund commissioners last month bought \$10,000 worth of Hamilton county refunding bonds, which may or may not be good. The bonds have been in litigation for several years, the county having repudiated them. The bonds fell into the hands of George W. Crane, of Topeka, in a business way, and when he found that they had been repudiated by Hamilton county he placed them with \$60,000 of similar bonds held by the Etna Insurance Co., and suit was instituted in the federal court for their collection.

A short time ago Frank Lindsay, attorney for the Etna company, called upon Mr. Crane and asked him what he would take for the bonds. Mr. Crane replied that he would take 50 cents on the dollar, with accrued interest. In a few days Lindsay called again with \$3,000, stating that he had disposed of \$8,000 worth of the bonds. Mr. Crane took the money, asking no questions. Two weeks later Lindsay called again with \$3,000 more, the agreed price of the second half of the bonds. Mr. Crane took the money, as before, but the same day learned that the bonds had been sold at par to the state through the school fund commissioners.

Mr. Crane promptly sent the proceeds of the sale of the second batch of bonds to state Treasurer Biddle to be held in trust pending the trial of the case in the courts. The treasurer notified the school fund board, composed of Attorney General Little, Secretary of State Osborne and Superintendent of Instruction Gaines, who called upon Mr. Crane and learned the facts as stated. The commissioners are now engaged in making an investigation.

If the bonds should prove worthless the state will lose the money, as there is no liability, the commissioners having made the purchase in good faith. It is rumored that the commissioners recently purchased \$70,000 worth of Kearney county bonds which are also in litigation, but the report cannot be verified.

### Chinch Bugs.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 9.—In the third annual report of the management of the state university's experimental 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 first of September and may be communicated to chinch bugs in the field with absolute certainty. The gray fungus, *empusa aphidis*, has proved a failure. Farmers are also urged to lay in a large stock of infected chinch bugs in the fall, in order that a stock of infection may be on hand early in the spring for use when the bugs first begin to work.

## FATAL EXPLOSION.

### Fifteen Persons Killed and Many Injured by an Explosion at Petersburg, Va.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 9.—Fully fifteen men were killed and half as many more wounded by an explosion of powder in the fireworks factory of Romaine Bros. in this city Saturday afternoon. Just prior to the explosion Charles N. Romaine, the senior member of the firm; Mr. John Bland, the senior member of the tobacco firm of Bland Bros. & Wright; Capt. J. Tosh, a prominent citizen, and Charles Bland, of the firm of Bland Bros., were engaged in conversation in the office of the fireworks company. Fire was discovered in an outbuilding, and these gentlemen went to the assistance of the employes and tried to extinguish it by throwing buckets of water on it.

An alarm had been turned in and just as Chief Engineer Farley of the fire department turned into the yard the explosion occurred. Messrs. John Bland and Charles Romaine were killed instantly and their bodies horribly mangled. Both are members of the city council. Chief Engineer Farley was fatally injured and died in two hours. Capt. Tosh's body was burned beyond recognition. The other dead are: Robert Roland, James Roland, James Perkins, William Tyler, John T. Harris, R. Graves and five others not identified.

Among the wounded are: Charles Short, John Wells and several Italians who will probably die, and whose names cannot be ascertained. The loss by fire will reach \$100,000.

About fifteen minutes after the first explosion there was a second. These explosions were heard for over a mile. The fire originated in the building, where powder for whistle bombs was made. The flames were soon communicated to the other buildings used for making fireworks, and there were frequent small explosions. It was reported that a large quantity of powder was stored, exactly where no one appeared to know, in these buildings and kept the crowd from venturing too near the fire.

On the opposite side of the street from the fireworks building, all of which were frame structures, was the trunk factory of Messrs. Romaine Bros., and close by were the large brick tobacco factory of Bland Bros. & Wright and the old whiskey distillery, now unused. All these buildings, with stock and machinery, were burned to the ground, as was also a large stock of lumber.

### THE "ARMY" DEMORALIZED.

Poor Food and Accommodations and Hardships Wearing Out the Coxeyites.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., April 8.—There were a score of desertions to-day from Coxey's "army." The proposed tramp to Monongahela City, over eighteen miles of rough road, with a short stop at Elizabeth for lunch, was the cause. The men are becoming demoralized in every way as the result of hardships and poor food and accommodations. The jollity has largely disappeared and at night the men sit moodily about the campfires shivering in their rags. Their denunciations of the fare, the quarters and the alleged unpleasant domineering of several of the marshals has supplanted the songs and anecdotes of the first days out.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 8.—The California regiment of the industrial army, 800 strong, arrived in Sacramento at noon, huddled together in eight freight cars. The city authorities fed the army on soup, beef, bread and coffee, and at 5 o'clock they left in a special train of twenty freight cars.

### KILLED BY FALLING WALLS.

Four Persons Lose Their Lives by the Collapse of a Building.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 9.—Yesterday morning at 7:20 the brick three-story building 134 and 156 Beal street collapsed. Four persons were killed and five were wounded and there are believed to be two others in the ruins. All the killed, injured and missing are negroes of the lowest class. The building was built in 1860 and was regarded as unsafe because of the inferior quality of material used in construction, and that for years water has stood in the two cellars.

### INDIAN WAR OVER.

Excitement Has Abated and the Malcontent Indians Prisoners.

EL RENO, Ok., April 9.—The Cheyenne Indian war has ended and the excitement has abated. The malcontent Indians who did the actual killing are under arrest and the military is in the field to quiet further disturbances.

Chief Hill, who was wounded in the first battle died yesterday, and the cowboys have laid down their arms. Couriers from the field say the troops anticipate no further trouble.

### Cattle Killed by Hail.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 9.—A dispatch was received here today from Gillespie county stating that that section was visited yesterday by one of the severest hail storms ever known there. Many cattle were killed by the stones, some of which were six inches in circumference. The great chunks of ice went through roofs of houses and ruined the prospect for fruit crops.

### Foot Ben King Is Dead.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 9.—Ben King, the Michigan poet and humorist, who appeared at the opera house here Friday night with Opie Read, was found dead in bed at his room in the Morehead house Saturday morning. He had evidently died from heart disease.

HIS LIFE WORK.

It came to pass - if it hadn't I wouldn't have told you. But to resume: Grimes, the newspaper man, had married an upper case widow with a fortune big enough - so it was talked in the local room - to buy out the paper upon which he had saved, "turn it over to the devil," and never miss the investment. By the devil was meant in this case the little devil of the composing-room. The paper had been too long in the service of the other percentage of like title to cause any confusion on this point among members of the staff.

"Well, Grimes, I suppose you will take up your life work now," said the managing editor, with a faint smile, as Grimes came in to take his P. C. If Grimes misinterpreted a note of sarcasm in his superior's remarks, he was too good-humored to resent it. Moreover he had not quite awakened to the fact that his "settling down" to his "life work" had become a jest and a by-word among his associates at the office.

"Yes, I suppose so. I shall take a little rest at any rate," replied Grimes. "I shall look for your name in the content tables of the magazines, and expect a novel from your publishers for review before the year is over."

"Well, it will be a little change from the 'demnition daily grind,' I imagine," admitted Grimes. "Of course! It's the opportunity to realize the ambition of your life, in a literary way. No wolf to howl, and a gentleman's leisure in which to spin your dreams."

Grimes felt that he was bound to say something in self-defense against the implied accusation that he was henceforth to be a deliberate pensioner upon the bounty of a rich wife.

"Yes, I've been grinding away here for a good many years and haven't been as free a spender as some of the boys. I've got enough laid by to give us a nice little trip and then allow me to try my luck, without hurry or worry, at the work that I've had in mind so long. Of course I've done a scrap now and then while holding down my desk - but only a trifle. To do good literary work a man must be absolutely at ease, he must feel that he has all the time there is at his disposal, that he can go and come as the spirit moves and mood dictates and -"

"Excuse me just a moment, Grimes," interrupted the managing editor, "I've got to speak to the political man before he goes over to the city hall."

"Grimes just dropped in to say good-by and tell me that he was going to settle down to his life work now," said the managing editor, after he had made good his escape into the little den occupied by the political man.

"I suppose you left him talking about it?" "Yes," continued the editor, "he had just reached the 'go and come as the spirit moves and mood dictates' -"

The political man fell backward in a tragic faint, and exclaimed: "You're not going to give me the rest of that, to-day - not without a week's lay-off and transportation to St. Louis. I know it by heart."

When Grimes wearied of waiting he went out, thinking about the sweetness of his bride and the endless joy of his life work.

To tell the truth the widow was winsome, and she was in love with Grimes. The world - Grimes' world - wondered what could have been the attraction which drew her to him. His countenance was as handsome and expressive as a well-worn advertising stereo, and his figure had the graceful curve of a roll-top desk. The only remaining grace to be figured upon as a power capable of attracting \$500,000 of widowed government bonds was his gifts of conversation.

As Grimes had never exercised these in the presence of his collaborators upon any other topic than his "life work" they gave it up.

If the widow and Grimes had ever taken up the analysis of the problem they would also have given it up. But the gods knew that it was the consecration of Grimes to his "life work" that had thrown the subtle meshes of Cupid's net about the widow's heart. She had always yearned for the companionship of a man with a purpose. Her late lamented husband had a purpose, such as it was, but it failed to satisfy his youthful bride. It consisted of a well-directed effort to keep his wealth intact with the least possible effort, and sleep away as many hours of daylight as possible in order that he might be in form to play whist in the evening. But now she was to revel in a husband with the burden of a life work ever wrenching at his vitals. And when this life work was sure to win him fame as a great writer - which she thoroughly believed would prove the case with Grimes - she was ready to place her entire fortune at his disposal.

During their wedding journey Grimes lived in heaven, for he poured the uninterrupted flow of his anticipated joys of his life work into the sympathetic ears of his bride and sealed it with kisses.

How his heart swelled with joy when they returned to the mansion prepared for them and entered, arm in arm, the cozy little library in which he was to do his life work!

She sat down in his lap for a few minutes and told him how much she expected of him. She promised not to bother him, then kissed him and ran away.

But she came back in just an hour to peep in and see how his work was getting on. He had written a sentence, jotted down a half-dozen catch words and drawn curious scrolls and rectangles about them. Of course, he had to stop long enough to encircle her waist and take another kiss.

When she went out, the nebulous idea that he had been grasping after had vanished into space. Grossly palpable chairs, desk, paper and pens were all that remained. He took down a few books in the hope of bringing back the elusive something which was to be the initial of his life work. It didn't return.

After pacing the room for a time, he decided that only in the largeness and freedom of out-of-doors could his conception come to him. Deep in the bosom of nature his thoughts would crystallize into the forms of art. To the bosom of nature he would repair. He took the electric car to the end of the line, then transferred to the horse car. A few rods beyond was a charming wood, to which he walked.

His trousers brushed against a mature burdock while climbing the fence, and he spent the next half hour in picking the cockles from his garments. Then he stretched himself out under a big maple and waited for the heavenly vision to descend.

As it seemed a little shy of approach his thoughts drifted to wondering what sort of a fellow was on his desk now. He pitied the miserable lot of the man who must slave instead of entering upon the glories of a life work.

A brace of bloodthirsty flies of a variety unknown in the newspaper office opened their batteries upon him. He rolled and dodged and struck. But they held to the siege.

Hearing the tinkle of an approaching horse car, he leaped up and ran to catch it before it should start on its return trip.

When down town he felt more at ease again. "If I could just drop into some quiet place for a minute I believe I could get the clew to the whole thing and then work it out at my desk later."

He yielded and dropped into the club - in fact, into the same soft, deep chair by the broad and sunny front window in which his predecessor, as the husband of his wife, had pursued his dreamful life work.

The unusual physical exercise of his retreat into the bosom of nature had fatigued him and the warm sunshine made him drowsy. His head dropped back against the soft leather and he slept.

"I will make him confess that I have been very good to him in letting him alone all day, and I'll make him give me the whole evening as a compensation," thought the happy Mrs. Grimes as she came slowly up the street, thinking of Grimes in the library in the glory of his life work.

The sight of the clubhouse recalled the image of the slothful and purposeless companion of her ante-widowhood. Her cheeks flushed prettily with pride at the thought of her present husband in the throes of realizing a great ambition.

She could not forbear glancing into the window, for a passing glimpse of the vacant chair.

There was the inert and dreamful pulp of Grimes in an attitude so hatefully familiar to her that he might have inherited it from his predecessor, by special intervention of Providence.

Did the widow pass by to the other side and hide her grief? Not that she knew of! And not that Grimes knew of! She entered the club and laid her hand upon his shoulder. He started guiltily. Their eyes met.

"My dear," she said, in a tone of voice that he had not been introduced to, "I see that you have taken up your life work! When you are through with it I would like to see you at my house."

Then she vanished.

Of course, Grimes explained it in the evening; she cried and forgave, and they made it all up.

WHEELING IN CHINA.

Some of Bicyclist Lenz's Adventures in the Orient.

The Chinamen Make Him Mount and Dismount Innumerable Times - Taken in Charge by a Mob - Seized in an Inn.

The success of the journalistic enterprise that led to the equipment of Stanley's trip to Central Africa, and the popularity of Keenan's travels in Siberia in the interests of the Century Magazine has given rise to another similar expedition which has already become famous as the world-girdling bicycle trip of Mr. F. G. Lenz, of Pittsburgh, in the interests of the Outlook Magazine.

Mr. Lenz set out from City Hall park, New York, a little more than a year ago. His passage across the continent and over the Pacific was scarcely different from that of numerous other tourists, and even in Japan his experiences, though pleasant and picturesque in the telling, were not especially adventuresome. The Japanese are at worst a friendly people, and at best their culture and artistic sense proved equal, to say the least, to that of a representative American cycling fiend.

Some of the excellent photographs which show Mr. Lenz in bicycle costume among the daintily dressed natives leave one in considerable doubt as to which are the semi-civilized and which the civilized individuals. Throughout Japan, and even in the coast districts of China, the American wheelman, astride of his novel two-wheeled machine, was an object of dread and aversion, which he set down to the score of superstition, but which the lover of things cultivated and oriental is tempted to attribute to a different sentiment.

The advance sheets of the April issue bring him among the pagodas of China. From the eastern coast he followed the grand canal to Chinkiang and then pushed westward along the Yangtze river valley through Burma, making occasional detours to interesting spots. His experiences with the natives as he journeyed along the valley become more in the nature of adventures. The difference between the treatment Mr. Lenz received from the Japanese and the inland Chinese is about the difference between the treatment of a camera fiend in polite

American society and at a country picnic. In some cases in China Mr. Lenz was much more in the picnic than of it. Here are some of his adventures in his own words:

"Seven miles east of Taipingfu the streets were too rough to ride. Noisy natives at once swarmed round me, stopped the wheel and insisted that I mount. I was determined to be always good-natured, and complied. I had bumped along a few yards when two fighting dogs rolled out of a house into the street. Of course, it was my luck to run foul of them, and over I went, among the curs. The Chinese were convulsed with laughter. Unfortunately, however, I pushed over an empty frail stand, entirely by accident. One howl from the proprietor, and he and his wife grabbed the wheel. Excitement ran high. I gave him a handful of 'cash' (small brass coin) and he howled worse. I then picked up a stone and hammered the thing together. The crowd saw my good intentions, and persuaded the man to let me go, whereupon I breathed easier. They managed, however, to relieve me of my field glass and handkerchief which I had foolishly carried in my outside coat pockets. It was in Tangyang that rioters, in 1901, burned the buildings of the Jesuit missionaries which had been standing for three hundred years.

"Just before reaching Chinchiang a mob took me in charge. They compelled me to mount and ride through the crowded streets, everybody darting into the shops on hearing the cries of the crowd to clear the way. I was progressing nicely, but one of the Chinamen following thought I ought to be going faster and gave me a tremendous shove. Sad to relate, the wheel struck a Chinaman who was unable to get out of the way, and he and I and the machine sprawled over the pavement. My persecutors viewed this performance with a holy, chastened joy. Next, two Chinamen took it into their heads that they could ride the bicycle. I mounted them in succession, pushed them along a few rods, and intentionally dumped them in the street. The natives yelled themselves hoarse, and I might have been responding to encores for this act yet had I been so minded. But I was too scared and gladly reached the foreign settlement, with its macadamized streets, and left the pursuing crowd far in the rear.

"I found easy wheeling along the dikes bordering the Yang-tis-Kiang, and had many exciting and amusing experiences with the natives whom the noiseless cushion-tired machine

rapidly overhauled. Small donkeys, with jingling bells, were quite numerous. I met an elderly Chinaman astride a very small and evidently a nervous donkey. The beast feared the wheel and, to my horror, jumped down from the raised road into a rice field. The old man was thrown in a heap. I hastily dismounted, thinking he was seriously injured, or killed outright. He struggled to his feet and instantly motioned me to ride on, being far more anxious to see the strange wheel run than about his own hurts. After the old boy had seen me ride, we grinned farewell.

"Farther on a woman and a small boy were thrown off donkeys in the same way; but Chinese wear so many layers of wadded clothing in cool weather that they are seldom hurt by a fall."

He relates another interesting incident: "Once when I was silently approaching a Chinaman from behind, I called out to him. Poor fellow! he no doubt was used to a quiet and uneventful life in his humdrum country. He

slowly turned his head to see who called to him so loudly, then made one grand jump to get out of the way. His feet slipped, and with a terrible yell he rolled over the bank and into the canal, up to his waist. Two baskets of bann bread which he carried on a pole, followed him into the water. Some way or other, I thought it more prudent to wheel on without lingering to offer sympathy."

Lenz's adventures at the Chinese inns were always spicy and oftentimes exciting. "In one instance at a small village near Likiang the usual noisy crowd followed me into the inn. The good-hearted innkeeper besought me to stroll up and down the street, in order to pacify the curious crowd. For an hour I was surrounded by Chinese, all feeling my clothes and gazing at me. They would not leave, and when I entered the inn all followed. The landlord handed me a stick, and implored me to whip them out, as if I were some modern Hercules. So afraid are these people of the foreigners that they ran when I but raised the stick. The door was barred, but the crowd pushed in the frail brick wall. The landlord fairly screamed with anger, and a fight seemed inevitable; but it only ended in hot words. I almost regretted that I was not camping out, instead of being the cause of so much trouble.

"When I rolled myself up in my blanket and a quilt the crowd at last left the inn. Then the kind old innkeeper brought rice, fish and tea until midnight. Now and then he sorrowfully pointed to the collapsed brick wall. In the morning I paid him five hundred cash pieces (about thirty-five cents) for accommodations and his loss. He was overjoyed at receiving these pieces. While dressing one morning at Tongdian I heard the bang! bang! of pistol shots. At the rear of the inn was a crowd of scared Chinamen surrounding my bicycle. One of them had pulled out the revolver from the luggage which I had forgotten to remove before retiring and pulled the trigger, luckily without damage. It might have fared had my head been accidentally shot by a bystander."

For a long time nothing was heard of Mr. Lenz, and it was generally supposed that he had been killed by the

natives. He arrived in India at last, however, bruised, battered and despoiled of his outfit. He had had to carry his wheel in a cart much of the way, and it was in such a condition that he had to send for a special check to pay for the repairs. He had met a hard fate among a class of the natives who were more than ordinarily inclined to amuse themselves. The last installments of Mr. Lenz's manuscript have been recovered from Kia Kiang and will be reported during the spring and early summer.

A lady who had spent a great deal of time in trying to teach her servant to make a good drawn-butter gravy, and who found no little scolding necessary to accomplish it, called Bridget to the dinner table one day and said, severely: "Bridget, this brown-butter gravy is actually bitter!" "Is that so, ma'am?" asked Bridget, sorrowfully. "It is, Bridget. Now, how do you account for it?" "I do know, ma'am; but I do be thinkin', ma'am, that I dropped a tear into it!" - Youth's Companion.

Magistrate's Office in China.

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IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

Rev. J. F. Cowan, Pittsburgh, Pa., has just received a record made on the Edison Phonograph at Yokohama, Japan, by Rev. A. R. Morgan, a missionary to whom a phonograph was recently sent as an aid in his work. The message on wax was mailed in a tin box, and on its safe arrival in Pittsburgh the voice of Mr. Morgan rang out distinctly and naturally, though he was 8,000 miles away. Other records will be sent, including native songs.

The annual report of the Edison Electric Illuminating Co., of Boston, shows: Earnings, 1895, \$594,025, increase over the previous year, \$69,762; expenses, \$381,774, increase, \$44,766. There was an increase in the number of lamps of 13,455 incandescent and 164 arc; in motors, an increase of 836 horse power. Since the last annual meeting the company has authorized an increase of its capital stock to the limit allowed by the special act of the legislature, viz., \$5,000,000. This stock has all been subscribed for. The dividend of the company for the past year was 7 1/2 per cent.

A new electrically-propelled carriage is being introduced by M. Paul Pouchain, of Armentieres, France. The carriage will carry six persons. The electric energy is supplied by a battery of fifty-four Dujardin accumulators. The motor is of the Rochinewski type, with an output of 2,000 watts. It is fixed in the center of the vehicle, and transmits its power by chain gearing to the driving-wheel. According to the inventor, the total weight of the carriage and equipment is about 1 1/2 tons. One charge of the accumulators is sufficient for a journey of forty-four miles at a speed of ten miles an hour.

Previous to laying the new cable from thirty-eighth street, New York, to Hunter's Point, L. I., the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co., for three days, had men at work dragging the river at this point for old cables. They found three that had been broken several years ago, and pulled them up. Two had been severed by ship's anchors, and the anchors were still clinging to them. Beside the danger from anchors, submarine cables suffer from friction with rocks on the river bottom. The swift current of the East river causes a submarine cable to chafe a good deal on the rocks, and so a cable there must be unusually well protected.

The electric heaters on the Cincinnati street cars are said to have proved quite a success. The total cost of operating the heaters is in the neighborhood of two cents an hour. The cost of a coal stove would amount, in coal alone, to five cents an hour, excluding the cost of a man to keep the fires in good order. The electric stoves on the cars, without doubt, says the Cincinnati Times-Star, reduces the cost of heating, and, as the current is taken out of the power-house of the company, the plan is a good one. The average life of a street car stove is but three years. They have to be removed at the end of the cold season and placed in position again in the winter. The electric heaters are so small and compact that they are barely noticeable, and will last for five or six years if properly handled.

One of the most interesting applications of the storage battery, says the Electrical Engineer, is that which has been recently successfully tested, and is now in actual operation, on the 520-foot span of the Omaha Bridge & Terminal Co.'s drawbridge between East Omaha and Council Bluffs. The draw weighs between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 pounds, and is swung in about four minutes by two Waddell-Entz motors of forty horse power each, taking current from 384 cells of copper steel alkaline storage battery, arranged upon eight tracks, each two in series, giving four distinct units. The motors, batteries, switchboard and gearing are all contained in a tower at the middle of the span, forty feet above the road bed. The cells are charged from the trolley wire of the East Omaha Street Railway Co. The whole battery may be charged in series, or it may be divided into two parts and each charged separately, and the machinery may be worked from one-half the belt independently of the other half, if desirable. The motors are geared to the main shaft that turns the bridge, and also to another shaft that operates the locking mechanism, both through the medium of friction clutches.

Use for Old Ribbons. Most every woman has in her scrap bag yards and yards of soiled light ribbons that she has no idea what to do with. Now is the time to use them. One of the very prettiest effects in dress trimmings is made by putting rows of bright-colored ribbons on dress skirts and bodices, and overlaying them with black or white lace insertion. Take the soiled ribbons and put them in borax water; after they have been in it five minutes pick up by the end and alternately strip smoothly through the fingers and dip in the water until all grease spots are taken out, then rinse in the same way and hang up to dry. There are plenty of dye stuffs that you can use yourself; select the color you like and follow directions. It is such a cheap way of securing pretty results, for new ribbons cost a lot of money; as much or more than the dress very often. - Detroit Free Press.

Prompt Acceptance. Judge - If you object to my ruling, you can take an exception. Counsel - All right - I'll take it! Opposing Counsel - Yes; he will take anything he can get! - Halo.

Faddish. McCorkle - Isn't Briggs naturally a lazy man? McCrackle - Not exactly lazy; but he seems to think it is unhealthy to work between meals. - Truth.

Fillbustering. Congressman's Wife - Have you called my husband to dinner? Servant - Yes, ma'am; but he won't answer to the call. - Judge.

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

Hard Labor as the Best Antidote to Health.

"Labor is the life of life. And especially it is the life of life to the delicate." These are the words of the famous English physician, Sir Andrew Clark. They were spoken to medical students at the London hospital, but are worth pondering by every one, especially by those whose deficiency of health inclines them to give up the battle of life before it is really begun.

Dr. Clark made particular mention of persons suffering from pulmonary disease. He had had much experience with such patients, and declared with perfect confidence that "those who have done the best have usually been those who have occupied themselves the most."

His own parents both died of consumption when he was too young to remember them, and at the age of twenty-one he himself went to Madeira, to die of the same disease. So it was thought, but he came back, and, as he says, "had the good luck" to get an appointment in the London hospital.

His coming was not very welcome to the other members of the staff. He was a Scotchman, and the young English doctors looked upon him rather jealously; but they had heard that he had tubercle, and thought he would not be long in the way.

They saw that he worked hard, and prophesied that he would not last more than six months. That was thirty-nine years before the time of Sir Andrew's lecture, and of the young doctors then in the hospital with him, only one was living.

Work did not kill him. "Worry is killing," he declares. "I have never yet seen a case of breaking down from mere overwork alone; but I admit that it is necessary above all things to cultivate tranquility of mind."

"Try to help your patients to exercise their wills in regard to this," he continues - "for will counts for something in securing tranquillity - to accept things as they are, and not to bother about yesterday, which is gone forever; not to bother about to-morrow, which is not theirs; but to take the present day and make the best of it." - Youth's Companion.

Muscular Rheumatism

Sciatica, and the Piles Adds to the Sufferer's Misery. Four Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla Effects a Wonderful Cure.

"Gentlemen: As a result of the memorable blizzard of March, 1888, I contracted muscular rheumatism. For eighteen months afterwards I was laid up with muscular rheumatism and sciatica. I then joined my son-in-law in Denver, Col., where I was engaged in steam-fitting and engineering, and where I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for my rheumatism. It cured me not only of the rheumatism and sciatica, but also of outward piles, from which for thirty-three years I had suffered."

A Thousand Deaths. Previous to going to Denver I visited the University of Pennsylvania to be operated upon. The doctor pronounced my case elongation of the bowels and the worst he ever saw. He refused to perform an operation. Four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla not only relieved, but cured, both the piles and rheumatism. JAMES R. BOND, 209 West Norris Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

The Genuine De Long Pat. Hook AND EVE has on the face and back of every card the words: hump?

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

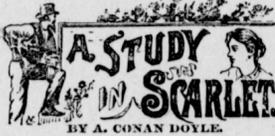
TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEVER A particle is applied into each nostril and its effect is immediate. Price 50 cents at Druggists, or by mail, ELY BROTHERS, 50 Warren St., New York.

W. L. DOUGLAS'S SHOE equals custom work, costing from \$4 to \$5, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for illustrated Catalogue giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. For all Sewing Machines, Standard Goods only. The Trade Supplied. Send for our complete list. BLACKLOCK MFG CO., 215 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. - MAKE THIS LABEL OVER THE TOP.

### THE SILENT BATTLE.

Shall I tell you about the battle  
That was fought in the world to-day,  
Where thousands went down like heroes  
To death in the pitiless fray?  
You may know some of the wounded  
And some of the fallen when  
I tell you this wonderful battle  
Was fought in the hearts of men.  
Not with the sounding of trumpets,  
Nor clashing of sabers drawn,  
But silent as twilight in autumn,  
All day the fight went on.  
And over against temptation  
A mother's prayers were cast  
That had come by silent marches  
From the solitary land of the past.  
And over the field of battle  
The force of ambition went,  
Driving before it like arrows,  
The children of sweet content.  
And memories old and olden  
Came up through the dust of years,  
And hopes that were glad and golden  
Were met by a host of fears.  
And the heart grew worn and weary  
And said: "Oh, can it be  
That I am worth the struggle  
You are making to-day for me?"  
For the heart itself was the trophy  
And prize of this warring fight!  
And tell me, O gentle reader,  
Who camps on the field to-night?  
—Alfred Ellison, in Chicago Rec'd.



**A STUDY IN SCARLET**  
BY A. CONAN DOYLE  
CHAPTER I—CONTINUED.  
"Oh! a mystery, is it?" I cried, rubbing my hands. "This is very piquant. I am much obliged to you for bringing us together. The proper study of mankind is man, you know."  
"You must study him, then," Stamford said, as he bade me good-by. "You'll find him a knotty problem, though. I'll wager he learns more about you than you about him. Good-by."  
"Good-by," I answered, and strolled on to my hotel, considerably interested in my new acquaintance.

### CHAPTER II THE SCIENCE OF DEDUCTION.

We met next day as he had arranged, and inspected the rooms at No. 221B Baker street, of which he had spoken at our meeting. They consisted of a couple of comfortable bedrooms and a single large, airy sitting-room, cheerfully furnished, and illuminated by two broad windows. So desirable in every way were the apartments, and so moderate did the terms seem when divided between us, that the bargain was concluded upon the spot, and we at once entered into possession. That very evening I moved my things round from the hotel, and on the following morning Sherlock Holmes followed me with several boxes and portmanteaus. For a day or two we were busily employed in unpacking and laying out our property to the best advantage. That done, we gradually began to settle down and to accommodate ourselves to our new surroundings.

Holmes was certainly not a difficult man to live with. He was quiet in his ways and his habits were regular. It was rare for him to be up after ten at night, and he had invariably breakfasted and gone out before I rose in the morning. Sometimes he spent his day at the chemical laboratory, sometimes in the dissecting-rooms and occasionally in long walks, which appeared to take him into the lowest portions of the city. Nothing could exceed his energy when the working fit was upon him, but now and again a reaction would seize him and for days on end he would lie upon the sofa in the sitting-room, hardly uttering a word or moving a muscle from morning to night. On these occasions I have noticed such a dreamy, vacant expression in his eyes that I might have suspected him of being addicted to the use of some narcotic had not the temperance and cleanliness of his whole life forbidden such a notion.

As the weeks went by, my interest in him and my curiosity as to his aims in life gradually deepened and increased. His very person and appearance were such as to strike the attention of the most casual observer. In height he was rather over six feet, and so excessively lean that he seemed to be considerably taller. His eyes were sharp and piercing, save during those intervals of torpor to which I have alluded; and his thin, hawk-like nose gave his whole expression an air of alertness and decision. His chin, too, had the prominence and squareness which mark the man of determination. His hands were invariably blotted with ink and stained with chemicals, yet he was possessed of extraordinary delicacy of touch, as I frequently had occasion to observe when I watched him manipulating his fragile philosophical instruments.

The reader may set me down as a hopeless busybody, when I confess how much this man stimulated my curiosity and how often I endeavored to break through the reticence which he showed on all that concerned himself. Before pronouncing judgment, however, be it remembered how objectless was my life and how little there was to engage my attention. My health forbade me from venturing out unless the weather was exceptionally genial, and I had no friends who would call upon me and break the monotony of my daily existence. Under these circumstances I eagerly hailed the little mystery which hung around my companion, and spent much of my time in endeavoring to unravel it.

He was not studying medicine. He had himself, in reply to a question, confirmed Stamford's opinion upon that point. Neither did he appear to have pursued any course of reading which might fit him for a degree in science or any other recognized portal which would give him an entrance into the learned world. Yet his zeal for certain studies was remarkable, and within eccentric limits his knowledge was so extraordinarily

ample and minute that his observations have fairly astounded me. Surely no man would work so hard to attain such precise information unless he had some definite end in view. Desultory readers are seldom remarkable for the exactness of their learning. No man burdens his mind with small matters unless he has some very good reason for doing so.

His ignorance was as remarkable as his knowledge. Of contemporary literature, philosophy and politics he appeared to know next to nothing. Upon my quoting Thomas Carlyle, he inquired in the naivest way who he might be and what he had done. My surprise reached a climax, however, when I found incidentally that he was ignorant of the Copernican theory and of the composition of the solar system. That any civilized human being in this nineteenth century should not be aware that the earth traveled round the sun appeared to be to me such an extraordinary fact that I could hardly realize it.

"You appear to be astonished," he said, smiling at my expression of surprise. "Now that I do know it I shall do my best to forget it."  
"To forget it?"  
"You see," he explained, "I consider that a man's brain originally is like a little empty attic, and you have to stock it with such furniture as you choose. A fool takes in all the lumber of every sort that he comes across, so that the knowledge which might be useful to him gets crowded out, or at best is jumbled up with a lot of other things, so that he has a difficulty in laying his hands upon it. Now the skillful workman is very careful indeed as to what he takes into his brain-attic. He will have nothing but the tools which may help him in doing his work, but of these he has a large assortment, and all in the most perfect order. It is a mistake to think that that little room has elastic walls and can expand to any extent. Depend upon it, there comes a time when for every addition of knowledge you forget something that you knew before. It is of the highest importance, therefore, not to have useless facts elbowing out the useful ones."  
"But the solar system!" I protested.  
"What the deuce is it to me?" he interrupted impatiently; "you say that we go round the sun. If we went round the moon it would not make a pennyworth of difference to me or to my work."

I was on the point of asking him what that work might be, but something in his manner showed me that the question would be an unwelcome one. I pondered over our short conversation, however, and endeavored to draw my deductions from it. He said that he would acquire no knowledge which did not bear upon his object. Therefore all the knowledge which he possessed was such as would be useful to him. I enumerated in my own mind all the various points upon which he had shown me that he was exceptionally well informed. I even took a pencil and jotted them down. I could not help smiling at the document when I had completed it. It ran in this way:

- SHERLOCK HOLMES—his limits.
1. Knowledge of Literature.—Nil.
  2. Knowledge of Philosophy.—Nil.
  3. Knowledge of Astronomy.—Nil.
  4. Knowledge of Politics.—Feeble.
  5. Knowledge of Botany.—Variable. Well up in belladonna, opium and poisons generally. Knows nothing of practical gardening.
  6. Knowledge of Geology.—Practical, but limited. Tells at a glance different soils from each other. After walks has shown me splashes upon his trousers, and told me by their color and consistency in what part of London he had received them.
  7. Knowledge of Chemistry.—Profound.
  8. Knowledge of Anatomy.—Accurate, but unsystematic.
  9. Knowledge of Sensational Literature.—Immense. He appears to know every detail of every horror perpetrated in the century.
  10. Plays the violin well.
  11. Is an expert single-stick player, boxer and swordsman.
  12. Has a good practical knowledge of British law.

When I had got so far in my list I threw it into the fire in despair. "If I can only find what the fellow is driving at by recollecting all these accomplishments, and discovering a calling which needs them all," I said to myself, "I may as well give up the attempt at once."

I see that I have alluded above to his powers on the violin. These were very remarkable, but as eccentric as all his other accomplishments. That he could play pieces, and difficult pieces, I knew well, because at my request he has played me some of Mendelssohn's Lieder and other favorites. When left to himself, however, he would seldom produce any music or attempt any recognized air. Leaning back in his arm



chair of an evening he would close his eyes and scrape carelessly at the fiddle which was thrown across his knee. Sometimes the chords were sonorous and melancholy. Occasionally they were fantastic and cheerful. Clearly they reflected the thoughts which possessed him, but whether the music aided those thoughts, or whether the playing was simply the result of a whim or fancy was more than I could determine. I might have rebelled against these exasperating solos had it not been that he usually terminated them by playing in quick succession a whole series of my favorite airs as a slight compensation for the trial upon my patience.  
During the first week or so we had no callers, and I had begun to think that

my companion was as friendless a man as I was myself. Presently, however, I found that he had many acquaintances, and those in most different classes of society. There was one little, sallow, rat-faced, dark-eyed fellow who was introduced to me as Mr. Lestrade, and who came three or four times in a single week. One morning a young girl called, fashionably dressed, and stayed for half an hour or more. The same afternoon brought a gray-headed, seedy visitor, looking like a Jew peddler, who appeared to me to be much excited, and who was closely followed by a slipshod elderly woman. On another occasion an old white-haired gentleman had an interview with my companion; and on another a railway porter in his velvet uniform. When any of these nondescript individuals put in an appearance, Sher-



ONE MORNING A YOUNG GIRL CALLED FASHIONABLY DRESSED.

lock Holmes used to beg for the use of the sitting-room, and I would retire to my bedroom. He always apologized to me for putting me to this inconvenience. "I have to use this room as a place of business," he said, "and these people are my clients." Again I had an opportunity of asking him a point-blank question, and again my delicacy prevented me from forcing another man to confide in me. I imagined at the time that he had some strong reason for not alluding to it, but he soon dispelled the idea by coming round to the subject of his own accord.  
It was upon the 4th of March, as I have good reason to remember, that I rose somewhat earlier than usual, and found that Sherlock Holmes had not yet finished his breakfast. The landlady had become so accustomed to my late habits that my place had not been laid nor my coffee prepared. With the unreasonable petulance of mankind I rang the bell and gave a curt intimation that I was ready. Then I picked up a magazine from the table and attempted to while away the time with it, while my companion manched and strolled to his toilet. One of the articles had a pencil mark at the heading, and I naturally began to run my eye through it.

Its somewhat ambitious title was "The Book of Life," and it attempted to show how much an observant man might learn by an accurate and systematic examination of all that came in his way. It struck me as being a remarkable mixture of shrewdness and absurdity. The reasoning was close and intense, but the deductions appeared to be far-fetched and exaggerated. The writer claimed by a momentary expression, a twitch of a muscle or a glance of an eye, to fathom a man's inmost thoughts. Deceit, according to him, was an impossibility in the case of one trained to observation and analysis. His conclusions were as infallible as so many propositions of Euclid. So startling would his results appear to the uninitiated that, until they learned the processes by which he had arrived at them, they might well consider him a necromancer.  
"From a drop of water," said the writer, "a logician could infer the possibility of an Atlantic or a Niagara without having seen or heard of one or the other. So all life is a great chain, the nature of which is known whenever we are shown a single link of it. Like all other arts, the science of deduction and analysis is one which can only be acquired by long and patient study, nor is life long enough to allow any mortal to attain the highest possible perfection in it. Before turning to the more moral and mental aspects of the matter which present the greatest difficulties, let the inquirer begin by mastering more elementary problems. Let him, on meeting a fellow-mortal, learn at a glance to distinguish the history of the man, and the trade or profession to which he belongs. Puerile as such an exercise may seem, it sharpens the faculties of observation and teaches one where to look and what to look for. By a man's finger-nails, by his coat-sleeve, by his boot, by his trousers, by the callouses of his forefinger and thumb, by his expression, by his shirt-cuffs—by each of these things a man's calling is plainly revealed. That all united should fail to enlighten the competent inquirer in any case is almost inconceivable."

"What inefable twaddle!" I cried, slapping the magazine down on the table; "I never read such rubbish in my life."  
"What is it?" asked Sherlock Holmes.  
"Why, this article," I said, pointing at it with my egg spoon as I sat down to my breakfast. "I see that you have read it, since you have marked it. I don't deny that it is smartly written. It irritates me, though. It is evidently the theory of some arm-chair lounge who evolves all these neat little paradoxes in the seclusion of his own study. It is not practical. I should like to see him clapped down in a third-class carriage on the Underground, and asked to give the trades of all his fellow travelers. I would lay a thousand to one against him."  
"You would lose your money," Sherlock Holmes remarked, calmly. "As for the article, I wrote it myself."

"You?"  
"Yes, I have a turn both for observation and for deduction. The theories which I have expressed there, and which appear to you to be so chimerical, are really extremely practical—so

practical that I depend upon them for my bread and cheese."

"And how?" I asked, involuntarily.  
"Well, I have a trade of my own. I suppose I am the only one in the world. I'm a consulting detective, if you can understand what that is. Here in London we have lots of government detectives and lots of private ones. When these fellows are at fault they come to me, and I manage to put them on the right scent. They lay all the evidence before me, and I am generally able, by the help of my knowledge of the history of crime, to set them straight. There is a strong family resemblance about misdeeds, and if you have all the details of a thousand at your fingertips, it is odd if you can't unravel the thousand and first. Lestrade is a well-known detective. He got himself into a fog recently over a forgery case, and that was what brought him here."

"And these other people?"  
"They are mostly sent out by private inquiry agencies. They are all people who are in trouble about something, and want a little enlightening. I listen to their story, they listen to my comments, and then I pocket my fee."  
"But do you mean to say," I said, "that without leaving your room you can unravel some knot which other men can make nothing of, although they have seen every detail for themselves?"

"Quite so. I have a kind of intuition that way. Now and again a case turns up which is a little more complex. Then I have to bustle about and see things with my own eyes. You see, I have a lot of special knowledge which I apply to the problem, and which facilitates matters wonderfully. Those rules of deduction laid down in that article which aroused your scorn are invaluable to me in practical work. Observation with me is second nature. You appeared to be surprised when I told you, on our first meeting, that you had come from Afghanistan."

"You were told, no doubt."  
"Nothing of the sort. I knew you came from Afghanistan. From long habit the train of thought ran so swiftly through my mind that I arrived at the conclusion without being conscious of intermediate steps. There were such steps, however. The train of reasoning ran: 'Here is a gentleman of a military type, but with the air of a military man. Clearly an army doctor, then. He has just come from the tropics, for his face is dark, and that is not the natural tint of his skin, for his wrists are fair. He has undergone hardship and sickness, as his haggard face says clearly. His left arm has been injured. He holds it in a stiff and unnatural manner. Where in the tropics could an English army doctor have seen much hardship and got his arm wounded? Clearly in Afghanistan.' The whole train of thought did not occupy a second. I then remarked that you came from Afghanistan, and you were astonished."

"It is simple enough as you explain it," I said, smiling. "You remind me of Edgar Allan Poe's 'Dupin.' I had no idea that such individuals did exist outside of stories."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### ACKNOWLEDGING HIS ERROR.

A Serio-Comic Anecdote of Sheridan's Retold.

I remember to have heard or read somewhere a serio-comic anecdote related by Sheridan, which is well worth repeating.  
An Irish officer, who had served in Malta, and also in the Indies, was very fond, at table, of relating his adventures and telling of the wonderful things he had seen. Sometimes he might get things a little mixed, but his intent was to tell nothing but the truth. One day, at a public dinner, he was expatiating on the luxurious living at Malta, and spoke particularly of the excellent quality of the anchovies. He had never seen any like them anywhere else. And, then, how freely they grew there! He told of a grove of them which he had seen growing in the governor's garden upon the esplanade.

A gentleman present disputed the statement that anchovies grew on trees. The Irishman reaffirmed it most emphatically. The wine was flowing and the lie passed. A challenge was given and accepted. On the following day the parties met, attended by their seconds. At the first fire the Irishman's shot took effect in his opponent's thigh, the ball hitting the bone and causing such a shock that the latter fell upon his back, and in such pain that he kicked his heels vigorously.

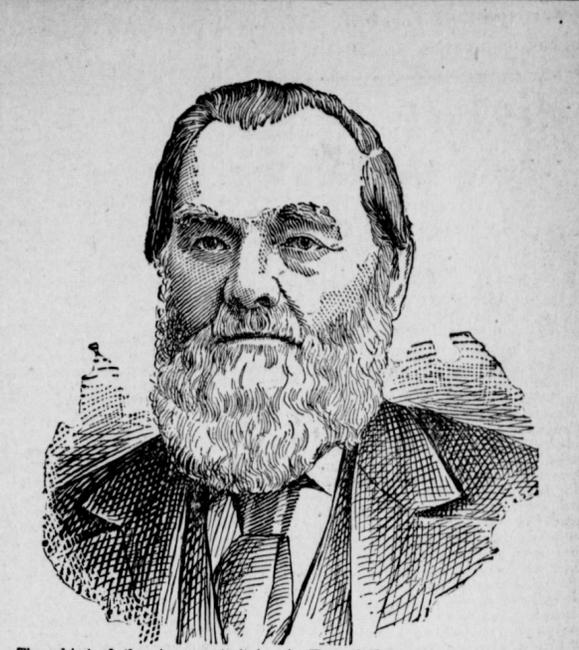
"I faith, major," said our hero's second, "you've hit your man, but I think not dangerously, for see what lively capers he is cutting."

"Capers! capers!" exclaimed the Irishman, with a start. "Oh, by the powers, what have I done? Bad luck to me forever for such a dreadful mistake!" And hastening to the side of his antagonist, who had been raised to a sitting posture, he grasped his hand, gushing forth as he did so:  
"My dear friend, I hope you ain't killed, and if I've harmed you seriously I'll ask your pardon forever; for I made a murderer's mistake! It was capers that I saw growing upon the trees at Malta, and not anchovies at all!"—N. Y. Ledger.

A Disadvantage.  
"Are we to have the electric lights in the house this winter, papa?" asked sweet Evelyn of her dotting father.  
"Yes, my child."  
"I'm sorry, papa!"  
"Why, my love?"  
"Because, papa, dear, they won't turn down."—Detroit Free Press.

Sure.  
Araminta—What is it, do you suppose, that keeps the moon in place and prevents it from falling?  
Cholly—I think it must be the beams.  
—Truth.

His Advice.  
Young Man—Doctor, I have no appetite.  
Doctor—Then why don't you marry the girl?—Life.



The subject of the above portrait is a prominent and much respected citizen. Mr. Robert Manson, of West Hye, N. H. Where Mr. Manson is known "his word is as good as his bond." In a recent letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Manson says:  
"Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best pills I ever took for the liver. All my friends say they do them the most good."  
This opinion is shared by every one who once tries these tiny, little, sugar-coated pills, which are to be found in all medicine stores. The U. S. Inspector of Immigration at Buffalo, N. Y., writes of them as follows:  
"From early childhood I have suffered from a sluggish liver, with all the disorders accompanying such a condition. Doctors' prescriptions and patent medicines I have used in abundance; they only afforded temporary relief. I was recommended to try Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I did so, taking two at night and one after dinner every day for two weeks. I have reduced the dose to one 'Pellet' every day for two months. I have in six months increased in solid flesh twenty-two pounds. I am in better health than I have been since childhood. Drowsiness and unpleasant feelings after meals have completely disappeared."

John A. O'Berry

Assist nature a little now and then with a gentle laxative, or, if need be, with a more searching and cleansing cathartic, thereby removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, and toning up and invigorating the liver and quickening its tardy action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, biliousness, skin diseases, boils, carbuncles, piles, fevers and maladies too numerous to mention.  
If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctors' services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



**CLAIRETTE SOAP**  
SOLD EVERYWHERE  
MADE BY THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

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

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

**KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.**

**DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.**  
Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

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

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

**"COLCHESTER" SPADING BOOT**



For Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others.

The outer tap sole extends the whole length of the sole down to the heel, protecting the shank in ditching, digging, and other work. Best quality throughout. ASK YOUR DEALER for uses



The Chase County Courant

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1894.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$3.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

We must insist on having the names of correspondents not for publication, but as a guarantee of their good faith, as we will not publish any items, no matter how important they are, unless we know our informant is reliable; therefore, write your name at the bottom of any items you send for publication, and write whatever cognomen you want to appear in the paper.



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for time and destinations: EAST, NY. C. Col. x. Ch. x. M. R. K. C. X. Cedar Grove, Elmdale, Evans, Strong, Ellinor, Saffordville.

C. K. & W. R. R.

Table with columns for time and destinations: EAST, Pass. Ftr. Mixed. Hymar, Evans, Strong City, Cottonwood Falls, Gladstone, Bazaar, WEST, Pass. Ftr. Mixed.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Wm. Dutch, of Atchison, is in town. Commissioners' proceedings next week. J. G. Winne, of Hutchinson, was in town, Monday. Wm. H. Johnson, of Helmeck, Morris county, is in town. Chas. Shofe returned home, last Saturday, looking well and hearty. First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week. \$25.00 will buy a new steel Wind Mill of A. M. Clark, the wind mill man. Ice formed to the thickness of about an eighth of an inch, Monday night. Arch Miller shipped five car loads of cattle to Kansas City, Monday night. Loans from \$200 up wanted at once by J. W. McWilliams. Money ready. Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going elsewhere. J. M. Kerr left, Tuesday, for a ten days' trip through the northeast part of the county. Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's, Matfield Green. Pastures for lease at once—450 acres, 550 acres, 240 acres, etc. See J. W. McWilliams. Mrs. Mary Quinn, of Strong City, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. I. Roberts, at Emporia. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lantry, of Topeka, were visiting in Strong City, the fore part of the week. Mrs. Chester F. Gandy will leave, to-day, for Chula Vista, Cal., where her husband is now located. Geo. George has bought the M. E. Hunt property, near the depot, paying five hundred dollars for it. John Doering is having a second story built to his residence, and is otherwise improving his premises. Cabinet Photos at \$1.50 per dozen for the next 10 days only. Geo. W. Harlan, Photographer, C. W. Falls. Lawrence White, youngest son of C. W. White, of Strong City, is very sick, with pneumonia and pleurisy. Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost. C. W. White and W. E. Timmons left, last night, to attend the Democratic Editorial meeting at Pittsburg. I will knock any one's prices in the county on Coffins. J. W. Brown, Strong City, Kans. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. jy20f

FOR SALE CHEAP.—One bay stud horse, seven years old, sure foal-keeper, Cleveland bay, name, Gold Dust; 15 hands high, weighs about 1,500 pounds. Cause of sale, boys all gone. D. W. MERRICK, Matfield Green, Chase County, Ka. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barr arrived at Elmdale, last Saturday, from their home in Ohio, on their way to California, where they are going for the health of Mrs. Barr, and they are now visiting relatives at Elmdale. Mr. Barr gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, Tuesday morning. EGGS FOR SALE.—Eggs from thoroughbred Black Langshans, Partridge Cochins, S. L. Wyandottes, S. S. Hamburgs, Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, S. C. White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas, for sale, at from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 13. Apply at the COURANT office. The Falls Quartet, composed of Miss Myra Tuttle, Mrs. S. F. Perrigo, J. H. Mercer and E. F. Holmes, with Mrs. Mercer accompaniment, are preparing an excellent program for the concert to be given at Music Hall on Friday evening, April 13th, '94. This will be a musical treat, and all lovers of music should attend. At the meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee, held at the COURANT office, last Saturday, the Committee went into executive session, and after discussing matters of importance to the party, adjourned to meet at the same place, at 10 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, April 27th, instant, at which time a full attendance of the Committee is earnestly desired. The secretary of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., informs us that their prices will be lower for 1894 than ever. He wishes us to ask our readers not to purchase anything in the line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or harness until they have sent 4 cents in stamps to pay postage on their 112 page catalogue. We advise the readers of the COURANT to remember this suggestion. Babyland, for April, possesses an added charm in its colored frontispiece, "The First Bluebird," elegantly done in eight colors. A pretty poem goes with this pretty picture. It is about Baby, Mamma, and the Bluebird, and Baby will be sure to like both. The regular frontispiece is a pretty one also; so are the story and the verse that come after, and those which follow, "The Magic Chest" and "A Clever Farmer Boy" are wise and dainty, as everything that appears in Baby's own magazine is sure to be. Price 50 cents a year, 5 cents a copy. Specimen back numbers for a 2 cent stamp. Alpha Publishing Co., Boston. An experienced advertiser says: "A newspaper has 5,000 readers for every 1,000 subscribers. A merchant who puts out 1,000 handbills gets possibly 300 to 500 people to read them—that is, if the boy who is trusted to distribute them does not chuck them under a sidewalk. The handbill costs as much as a half column advertisement in the home newspaper. All the women and girls and half the men and boys read the advertisements. Result—the merchant who uses the newspaper has 3,500 more readers than each 1,000 of its paper readers. There is no estimating the amount of business that advertising does bring to the merchant, but each dollar invested in newspaper advertising brings \$10 to \$50 worth of business, there can be no doubt." Donahoe's Magazine for April has a successful look about it. It gives one the impression of force and stability, not only in its convictions, but in its business aspect as well. Artistically the magazine improves with every issue. It contains this month an article on the Cardinals of the Catholic Church, illustrated with 55 portraits of these great churchmen from all over the world. It is doubtful if such an array of portraits was ever gathered together and presented in an American periodical; and considering the position in the Catholic Church of the men portrayed, this enterprise of Donahoe's seems sure to be effective. Accompanying the portraits is a fascinating story of the Cardinals and their work by Rev. F. A. Cunningham. In an article, entitled "Lost—the Equilibrium of Business," Mason A. Green presents an array of facts on the present condition of the country—North, East and West—that makes a soul-stirring appeal for economic reform and justice. "Will There be too many of Us?" by Dr. H. S. Pomeroy, attacks, without mentioning, serious social evils of the time, and proves the Malthusian Doctrines un-Christian and inhuman. "A Glimpse into a Jesuit Novitiate" will be read eagerly by Catholic and Protestant alike. There are many other good things in Donahoe's, that readers, attracted by any of these four articles, will find for themselves, and surely enjoy. Of course there are good short stories and poems. MAYOR H. F. CILLETTS' APPOINTMENTS. At the meeting of the new City Council, last Friday night, Mayor Gillett in the Chair, the Mayor appointed the Standing Committees as follows: On Streets and Alleys—L. M. Swope, C. M. Gregory and W. J. McNece. On Ordinances—C. M. Gregory, G. E. Finley and L. M. Swope. On Finance—W. J. McNece, G. W. Hays and G. E. Finley. On Licenses—C. M. Gregory, G. W. Hays and G. E. Finley. The Mayor also made the following appointments, which were confirmed by the Council. W. W. Sanders, City Clerk. E. W. Tanner, City Treasurer. J. B. Davis, Street Commissioner. L. W. Heck, City Marshal. Ed. Grogan, Pound Master. CARD OF THANKS. We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks for the help rendered by our many friends during the fire that destroyed our house and its contents, on Monday evening, April 23rd. MR. AND MRS. N. G. ANDERSON.

NEWSPAPER LAWS. Few readers or publishers of papers fully and clearly understand the laws covering subscriptions. The decisions of the United States Court are: 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the publisher are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue sending them until all arrears are paid. 3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the postoffice to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued. 4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former address, they are held responsible. 5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them unclaimed, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud. 6. Subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice at the end of the time if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher. The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest anyone for whom they take a paper and refuse to pay for it. Under this law, the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid, and then orders it discontinued, or orders the postmaster to mark "refused," and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as if he had.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION. The committee appointed to arrange a programme for the Editorial Convention to be held in Pittsburg, Friday, April 13, met in Kansas City, Kansas, last Saturday, and formulated the following programme: MORNING SESSION. 1st. Meeting at the Hotel Stilwell at 10 a. m. 2. Appointment of various committees. 3. Business discussion. 4. Adjournment until 1:30 p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION. 1. Report of committees. 2. Election of officers. 3. Business discussion. 4. Reception by business men. 5. Carriage drive over city. NIGHT SESSION. Banquet at Hotel Stilwell with an address of welcome by Hon. G. T. Boaz, responded to on behalf of the editors by Hon. T. W. Morgan, of the Eureka Messenger, also the following toasts and responses: "Thomas Jefferson," Hon. B. J. Sheridan, of the Paola Spirit; "Democracy," Hon. F. L. Webster, of the Lawrence Gazette; "Kansas," Hon. S. F. Stambaugh, of the Atchison Patriot. Excursion to Sileom Springs, Ark., over the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad. Special car free. T. P. FULTON, Chairman. S. F. STAMBAUGH, Secretary. PROGRAMME For the next Teachers' Association to be held at Cottonwood Falls, April 7, commencing at 2 o'clock, p. m. Song by teachers, led by T. J. Perry. Invocation by Rev. Somers. Paper, "What Special Work Should Teachers Do?" Miss Fannie Powers. General discussion. Relation of the Minister's and Teacher's Work, by Rev. Lidzy. Paper, "Current Events," Miss Minnie Myser. Song, Cottonwood Falls High School. Recesse. Roll Call—Quotation from some good book which you have read during the year. Debate—Resolved, That teachers should be organized in a league. Affirmative, R. B. Breese, H. C. Stevenson; negative, J. R. Pritchard, J. E. Perry. Question Box, conducted by H. A. Rose. Miscellaneous business. This will be the last Association of the year, and every teacher of the county must report at roll call or send written excuse to County Superintendent. COMMITTEE. PETIT JURORS. The following jurors have been drawn for the May term of the District Court, which will begin on Tuesday, May 1st, the jury to report for duty on Monday, May 7: Bazaar township—John Berlin, A. R. Palmer, Wiley W. Campbell. Cedar—Isaac Silver, Fred. Scharenberg, Steven Lyberger. Cottonwood—I. O. Talkington, John Longfellow, F. E. Duelle. Diamond Creek—E. P. Allen, J. A. Ho mes, John Gerner, H. E. Akers, Robert Burrows, H. M. Giger, J. A. McCoy. Falls—Ed. Lovcamp, C. L. Simmons, W. C. Hansen, John Bell, Al. Richards, L. D. Jones. Toledo—Robert Matti, J. S. Petford. THE FARMERS' PROBLEM. The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure out the right of their own business. It is 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 1885. It ranks above most of the journals of its class, and no enterprising farmer can afford to deprive himself 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 free specimen copy and supplement of premiums, benefit offers, etc., and call at this office and subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER, both papers for one year for only \$2.25. KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Saffordville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures free, free of charge for such services. A. M. CONAWAY, M. D. SURFAGE MEETING AT CLEMENTS. Helen L. Kimple, of Parsons, Kansas, State Organizer of Suffrage Campaign Clubs, will speak on the subject of the Suffrage Amendment, at the Clements school-house, on Saturday, April 14th. All persons interested, indifferent or opposed, are invited to be present. Admission free. Come everybody.

LECTURE COURSE. For the benefit of the high school library, we have arranged for the following course of lectures to be given at the high school room: Pres. Geo. T. Fairchild, State Agricultural College. The lecture course is under the management of the Senior Class. Course tickets \$1.00, single admission 20c; school children's course tickets 50c, single admission 10c. The above men are the leading educators of the State and no one can afford to miss hearing them. SENIOR CLASS. FARMERS' INSTITUTE. The meeting was called to order in the District Court room, last Saturday afternoon, by J. R. Blackheer, temporary chairman, but owing to the insufficient notice of the time of meeting, it was decided to adjourn until Saturday, April 14, at 2 o'clock, p. m. The Committee on Organization and Programme, appointed at a previous meeting, was continued, and requested to make preparations for the meeting to be held April 14. GREAT MUSIC OFFER. Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on piano or organ together with eight cents in postage and we will mail you one copy Popular Music Monthly, containing ten pieces, full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. Address: Popular Music Monthly, Indianapolis Ind. FOR SALE. A blacksmith shop—stone building, 22x52 feet, two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well, stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. OBER, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. IF IT GROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD. The Texas Coast country vies with California in raising peaches and strawberries. The 1893 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly \$2,000 worth of peaches from 13 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kan., will give to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas. EVERYBODY Ought to See at least one copy of DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE. The great popular Monthly that is Fighting for Economic Justice and Wiping Out Religious Bigotry. 2,000 Pages. 1,500 Illustrations. 500 Articles during the year. The best way to get Donahoe's is to subscribe for it and the COURANT TOGETHER. DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE AND THE COURANT For \$2.75 a year. Order them now while you think of it. Send subscription money to THE COURANT, Cottonwood Falls, Kans. "Its place at the head of all popular periodicals published in the English language is no longer disputed anywhere."—ALBANY ARGUS. THE CENTURY MAGAZINE IN 1894. THE GREATEST OF ALL THE MAGAZINES. 2000 PAGES OF THE BEST LITERATURE. 1000 ILLUSTRATIONS BY THE GREATEST ARTISTS IN THE WORLD. THE program of the new volume of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE, beginning with the November number, is one of rare interest to every reader of literature. The chief serial feature is A NEW NOVEL BY MARK TWAIN. The most dramatic story ever written by America's greatest humorist. Like several of Mark Twain's stories, it has for its scene a steamboat town on the Mississippi River forty years ago. "Fudd'nhead Wilson," a hard-boiled country lawyer, the hero of the story, furnishes much of the fun that one naturally expects to find in a work by the author of "Huckleberry Finn" and "Tom Sawyer." In quite another light in the murder trial which forms the thrilling climax of the story. The plot introduces a novel and ingenious employment of science in the detection of crime, and the characters are well drawn and their every action is interesting. THE CENTURY will contain A SERIES OF SUPERB ENGRAVINGS OF THE OLD DUTCH MASTERS; Articles on HUNTING OF FIERCE GAME; ARTISTS' ADVENTURES, by leading American artists, with their own illustrations; Articles descriptive of IMPORTANT EXPEDITIONS in all the great continents, including the adventures of two young Americans who traversed Asia on bicycles; A novel series on TRAMPING WITH TRAMPS: How a young man, disgraced at a tramp, traveled over America and learned all the secrets of the "profession"; IMPORTANT PAPERS ON MUSIC by the greatest living composers and musicians; unpublished essays by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL; Short stories and novelettes by all the leading story writers, essays on timely subjects, humor and fun in the "Lighter Vein" department. GREAT CHRISTMAS NUMBER contains a sermon by Phillips Brooks, seven complete stories, a magnificent array of full-page engravings, a new picture of General Grant, letters from Edwin Booth, etc. Subscribe Now. Price \$1.00 a year. Dealers receive subscriptions, or remittances may be made to the publishers by check, draft, money order, or by cash in registered letter. Address The Century Co., 33 East 17th Street, New York. Write for a "Miniature Catalog," free.

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## WHAT BENNY IS DOING.

What is Hoosier Benny doing?  
Hoosier Benny he is going  
One ear closely to the ground.  
Hoosier Benny he is winking  
In a way that shows he's thinking  
Thoughts in every way profound.  
What is Hoosier Benny doing?  
Hoosier Benny he is chewing  
On the cud of politics;  
And, while teaching school, he's peeping  
Out the window and is keeping  
Careful watch for '96.  
What is Hoosier Benny doing?  
Hoosier Benny he is viewing  
All that passes day by day.  
He is far from overlooking  
Any new that's now a-cooking  
In a presidential way.  
Watching Reed and Bill McKinley;  
Smiling when they cover thinly  
Movements in the doubtful states.  
You can bet, though, he is living  
In regret that he's not giving  
Jobs in change for delegates.  
—Washington News.

## MCKINLEY'S OPENING.

### The Tin Napoleon's Inauguration of His Presidential Campaign.

The series of speeches delivered by Mr. McKinley at Minneapolis were accepted by his hearers, and doubtless intended by himself, as the opening of the presidential campaign of 1896. It is an early start, and too early a start has its perils, but that is his affair.

Mr. McKinley is a bold man to stand up and discourse of the calamities which he has been chiefly instrumental in bringing on the country. He is a bold man to seek to lay them on the democrats. If we could conceive of Paris, had he survived the Trojan war, standing amid the ruins of Ilium and laying all the blame for the desolation around him upon the unreasonable jealousy of Menelaus, on the one hand, and the reckless daring of Hector, on the other, we might find something like a parallel to the nerve of McKinley. But we are not driven to the borderland of myth for such a parallel. When Nero, after firing the city of Rome, and fiddling while the conflagration was in progress, came forward when the desolation was complete, and said the Christians were the cause of the whole trouble, he furnished Mr. McKinley with a historical precedent perfect in all its details, with a single exception, namely, that Nero knew what he was doing, while we cheerfully give Mr. McKinley the benefit of the assumption that he had not the remotest idea that he was playing with fire when he struck the industries and the prosperity of the country so fatal a blow. We might also note that Nero spared his impoverished people the infliction of four speeches in a single day; but then Nero was not a candidate for the presidency.

If anyone doubts that Mr. McKinley was the chief agent in bringing on the panic of 1893 he has only to remember that it was admitted on all sides last summer that the Sherman act caused the panic. Now, it has since come to light that the Sherman act would never have passed had it not been necessary to the passage of the McKinley bill. If Mr. McKinley had devised a rational tariff bill, such as the republican leaders in the northwest had promised the people in 1888, no bargain would have been necessary to secure its passage. By framing a bill so outrageous that his own party would not agree to it without a bargain, Mr. McKinley brought upon the country all the woes that attended and followed the panic of 1893, as well as that are yet to follow.

In declining to criticize the tariff bill in detail, Mr. McKinley acted the part of wisdom. He follows the republican platform in asking for a tariff that will cover the difference between wages in this country and wages abroad. It would be rather difficult, we imagine, for him to find any article of importance on which the rate is not sufficient to cover the difference in the cost of labor. Though the republicans laid down this rule, they have not been willing to abide by it. When Mr. McKinley introduced his bill four years ago he said in the accompanying report that in no case had the rate been made higher than was necessary to cover differences of cost in the United States and in foreign countries. This was shown to be untrue in innumerable instances, but Mr. McKinley would not on that account agree to any abatement in rates.

When Mr. McKinley dilates on the benefits of reciprocity he raises the question why he put his bill through the house without any reciprocity in it. The reciprocity scheme, such as it is, is not his work. It was added after the bill went to the senate in consequence of a suggestion from Mr. Blaine, though Mr. Blaine's scheme of reciprocity was rejected and another substituted. This fact might not be so important were it not for the fact that Mr. McKinley is a candidate for the presidency on the basis of his bill. He should, therefore, confine himself to such things as he put into the bill without compulsion from the senate. The scheme of reciprocity is not a success as a whole, and any slight benefits that may have resulted from some of its features cannot be credited to Mr. McKinley. It was devised to reduce the balance of trade against this country with sugar-producing countries, which it has wholly failed to do, but, on the contrary, has increased the balance very largely.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—There is no loss of vitality in democratic principles, and there can be none as long as the teachings of Jefferson are accepted and a great political party remains to revere his memory. Temporary adverse majorities of false and delusive issues are not a test of the genuine and lasting faith of the people. The majorities will come right as a clearer intelligence prevails in the popular mind, and as the progress of truth is accelerated by appropriate instrumentalities.—Chicago Herald.

—Thomas B. Reed's sarcasm on the parsimony of the present congress would be more cutting if it came from somebody else than the chief figure of Reed's billion-dollar congress.—Boston Herald.

## CREATED BY MCKINLEYISM.

### Senator Voorhees' Arrangement of High Tariff in the Senate.

"The appalling legislation of 1890, known as the McKinley law, created a necessity for relief more immediate and absolute than was ever before known in American history, and the people issued their instructions at the ballot box accordingly. At the same time the riotous extravagance of the party then in power, taking an overflowing treasury from an outgoing democratic administration in March, 1889, and leaving it practically bankrupt four years later, imposed upon those who are now responsible for the support of the government the imperative duty of providing against ugly deficiencies and impending national dishonor. In reaching results of such magnitude and importance as these, and in carrying out the interests and declared wishes of toiling millions as contradistinguished from powerful and favored classes, obstacles have of course been encountered, gigantic in size, arrogant, insolent, dictatorial, and in some instances sinister, perfidious and dishonest in character. This fact could not be otherwise under the protective system which has for so many years prevailed in this country.

"Manufacturing interests, which a hundred years ago were indeed and in fact in their infancy and were nursed and fostered while yet in the cradle of their birth, are now the colossal taskmasters of the whole people, commanding tribute from every day's labor beneath the sun, haughtily striding the corridors of this capitol and issuing their edicts in the tones of dictators for or against the enactment of pending measures in the halls of congress. Those who own and represent these swollen and arrogant interests do not hesitate to declare on what terms a bill vitally affecting seventy million of people will be permitted to become a law, and in default of what provisions for financial profits to themselves they will insure its defeat. The only policy, the only request of a practical protectionist is to be let alone in the enjoyment of the highest tariff and the fattest bounty the government can give. He makes himself an obstacle to change, from no other or higher consideration than sordid, brutal selfishness.

"To the thoroughly protected and self-complacent American manufacturer, sole master of his own market and incarnation of human selfishness, his enforced customers, those to whom he sells at his own protected price, have a value, as slaves once had to their owners. Not more than four days in the week belong to the laborer himself under tariff laws as they now stand; every hour of the other two days is absorbed in paying the manufacturer's increased prices on the necessities of life which a protective tariff guarantees.

"Can there be any wonder that protected classes, and protected individuals, who have been, as it were, taken into partnership by the government, every one of them, should break out into vehement protest and angry outcry when touched and disturbed by the spirit of reform and equitable legislation?"

"The enactment of the McKinley law in 1890 was a gigantic crime not only against every workingman and workingwoman in the United States but also against every individual manufacturer and against all manufacturing interests. It was not so designed by its authors, but such was its real and inevitable character. It declared a policy so flagitious in principle, so rotten in morality and so ravenous in its exactions on the absolute wants of life that its possible duration was only a question of time when the next election by the people should occur, and yet the vast manufacturing interests of the country were tempted and seduced into accepting its delusive bribes and into an eager adjustment of themselves to its alluring though evanescent and short-lived provisions.

"Our purpose is to replace the law of 1890 with a measure of reform, safe, conservative and harmonious in itself, and to which all the wholesome and legitimate industries of the country will speedily adapt themselves, and tenaciously cling for secure development and undisturbed growth in the future. If this can be done without needless delay an era of prosperity will dawn upon all the diversified interests of the country such as has never been surpassed in our history.

"Of the more than six million of people employed in the manufacturing establishments of the entire country from ocean to ocean, not one has ever appeared before congress, or any committee of congress, or made response in any public meeting, stating that his employer, upon the enactment of higher rates of duty on imports, ever gave or suggested to give him a farthing's increase of pay for his work."

The suicidal mania affected the republicans four years ago when they devised the McKinley bill, the Sherman law and the force bill. Their defeat in 1890 counted for nothing, and in 1892 they came up smiling, insisting that the people did not know what they were about before, and reasserting their old claims to be the friends of American labor and the only people fit to govern the country. They were beaten again, but have learned nothing. Having precipitated a panic of the worst kind, they admitted that the Sherman act caused the trouble, but as soon as its repeal was effected straightway denied what they had before asserted, and are now relying on plain mendacity for future success. They manifest a disposition to put up Mr. McKinley, one of the chief authors of the prevailing distress, as their candidate for the presidency. The mania for self-destruction is evidently still strong upon them.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Gov. McKinley paused in Chicago long enough the other day to declare that the Coxey movement on Washington had no political significance. It shows that the McKinley law, designed to make millionaires and tramps, is "still talking."—Chicago Herald.

## PROTECTION DEMOCRATS.

### The West and South Must Unite to Force the Party of New England Heretics.

In the contests of the fifty-third congress between parties there is no new issue to perplex the voter. Peoples have struggled against their governments because governments have been the instruments by which taxation of the many for the few has been enforced. Monopoly, privilege and aristocracy have not been chosen by the people, but have always been loaded upon the shoulders of the people by cunning minorities in control of armies and laws.

Democrats in congress are now fighting over the old battle against monopoly and prerogative of the English of other generations fought against the Stuarts and the Georges. They contend against the squandering of public revenues on favorites and against a trade restricted by and for special beneficiaries.

It is that fact which aggravates the offense of the senatorial combine which has on the democratic side shaken the threat of revolt in the face of the party majority. Nothing but federalism and republicanism could act the part that Brice, Gorman, Camden, Smith and Hill have acted. It is republicanism over again to make concessions to glass, iron ore, collars and cuffs and pottery the price of senatorial votes.

These gentlemen have placed a few private beneficiaries above the general pledge of the party, above the principle of tax reform and above the will of the majority of democrats in their own state.

Henceforth the democratic party can owe them no consideration. Henceforth they cannot assume to exert an influence on the course of the party. Their view of the tariff is the republican view.

The Wilson bill has been doctored by these senators. If they had wrought their entire will it would have come from the committee just as bad as the schedules in which they were interested as any republican bill.

The purity of democratic principle and the integrity of democratic policy must be preserved by the west and south or must fall altogether.

The past month has put beyond a compromise the nomination of a western man in 1896. West and south control the democratic caucus and must control the democratic patronage and veto. The party cannot fulfill the expectations of the people unless the real democrats formulate and control the important measures of the party policy.

## DEMOCRACY'S DANGER.

### The Party Is Being Stabbed in the House of Its Friends.

This is the darkest hour the democratic party has ever known since the civil war. Loyal democrats all over the country are on the verge of despair. Unflinchingly they have met defeat year after year till the ranks of the party were purged of Randallism and the paid attorneys of the protected interests were driven from the democratic side of the house. And now, at the very moment when victory is in sight, it is snatched away by the faithless representatives (?) of the party in the American house of lords.

To-day the loyal democrats all over the country who have never before faltered or lost hope in the face of defeat are standing in doubt and dismay and asking themselves "what is to become of democratic principles and of the democratic party?" These men will not abandon the principles they have so long and so loyally fought for. They will seek other political organizations for their accomplishment. Here lies the danger. To-day the democratic voters of this country must decide which is to go down, the democratic party or the renegade coterie of democrats in the senate.

There is but one hope left. When the Wilson bill is sent back to the house emasculated by the senate amendments, the democratic majority of the people should reject the amendments and send back the bill to the senate in its original form without the courtesy of a moment's discussion. Then let a square issue be made on the question whether the country is to be ruled by a house of lords or by the people through their legally elected and responsible representatives.

This is the final question of republics. It has been the fundamental question of English politics since 1832. It must be settled here as there; the people must and shall rule. The senate must be abolished or reformed. The democratic party must appeal to the people on this issue. The party of the people must make this a government of the people. Let the issue be either to abolish the senate or to elect senators by popular vote and for a term of two years. This issue, coupled with tariff reform and the income tax, would sweep the country. The democratic party must act. The hour of death or deliverance is at hand.—Oakland County Post.

## THE FREE TRADE CAUSE.

### The Senate's Refusal to Obey the Command of the People.

As a free trader, I am not disposed to severely criticize the Wilson tariff bill, as passed by the house, for it is an attempt to move in the right direction, but the changes that have been made in it by the democrats of the senate finance committee call for criticism. These changes, being educational, are productive of good, but, being protective, may be productive of evil. They are educational, because they bring light to some who have long continued in darkness. It is cheering to the free trader to read in our organs of protection that the bill, in its protective features, is a sectional one. For the last six years we have been told by these organs that there is no sectionalism in protection, and that a protected industry in Pennsylvania is a benefit to the entire country. Our home market clubs and our New England congressmen have recommended and voted for a protective tariff on tin plate, their argument being: "If the manufacture of tin plates is a benefit to Piqua, O., it

is, therefore, a benefit to the whole country." If the changes made by the senate committee can cause them to see that a duty on iron is sectional because it benefits a few in Alabama at the expense of the many in Massachusetts and other states, the free traders may rejoice that the blind have at last been blessed with sight. For years protectionists have theorized and argued that the duty on iron being directly a benefit to the few, is, therefore, indirectly a benefit to the many; and, if their theory is correct, there can be no sectionalism in protection. There is apparent dishonesty in declaring that protection is a national benefit, and at the same time denouncing the protective changes that have been made by the democrats of the senate finance committee.

Converted protectionists are gladly welcomed into the free trade fold, but if unconverted they are requested to keep off our grass. It is emphatically our right and duty to denounce protection wherever we find it, and this we can do honestly. I will proceed to exercise my right.

The election in 1892 brought to me the encouraging belief that the voters had received instruction, partly by the demonstration of theories and partly by observation and experience. Free trade had been declared by a plurality vote of 1,175,192. The resolution, "we declare it to be the 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," had received a plurality endorsement of 382,956, and prohibitionists numbering 270,191 had declared that "revenue should be raised by taxes on what we possess instead of what we consume;" also 1,123,045 populists had condemned "the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system," thus making a total plurality of 1,775,192 in favor of free trade as against protection. House, senate and president, all were supposed to be in harmony on one subject, with the wish of those who made this enormous plurality. The state of New York has declared in favor of free trade by a plurality of 100,000, Maryland by 25,000 and Ohio by 40,000.

But a plurality of 2,000,000 cannot guarantee the fidelity of any man, and when it commands its servants to keep an existing law we may see a few of them adopt the fraud that we condemned. We may see some, who had been commanded by a total plurality of 1,800,000, and by a local plurality of 100,000, change our orders and make them read: "We believe it to be a fundamental principle that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and for the protection of collars and cuffs," while others strike out "collars and cuffs" and insert "iron and coal."

We may see a tariff placed on refined sugar for no purpose whatever except for protection. If this should become a law, it will cost the people of the United States more than the total yearly wages of 15,000 workmen, and not one cent of the amount will be revenue. (Perhaps this statement would be qualified a little. While the entire amount may be a revenue to the refiners, not one cent will be paid into the United States treasury.) The tariff on iron and coal will cost the people an amount so large that I dare not estimate it, while the amount of revenue obtained will be so small I dare not estimate it. (Similar qualification.)

These charges are clearly protective, and, therefore, are as clearly a betrayal of the trust that was placed in our servants by the plurality vote of 1,800,000. If they become law the cause of free trade is temporarily weakened in two ways; first, by causing some to turn in disgust from protection obtained by deception, and, second, by preventing others, who are free traders, from leaving the genuine party of protection to which they are attached, and joining a fraudulent party of protection, which they cannot respect.

To-day, notwithstanding the evidence shown by recent state elections, there is in my belief, a large plurality of the voters of 1892 in favor of free trade as against protection, but although the popular vote of 1892 may show this belief to be well founded, our method of election may again place protectionists in command. Should such an event occur, I venture the prediction, not as a prophet, but as a way of closing my letter, that a political party will be established allowing entire freedom to act as they please on questions of coinage, pensions, civil service and foreign relations, and having but one object in view, viz: Free trade. And, should protection win in 1896, I hope to live and celebrate, in 1900, the victory won under the banner: "Free trade and no compromise with friends."—George Brickett, in Boston Herald.

## Tariff Reform Sure to Come.

Tariff reform will still be pressed, but it will be upon lines more radical than ever heretofore proposed. The bill shortly to be reported to the senate proposes to give protected interests all that they really need, even from the standpoint of protection. If it should be defeated the next bill framed by tariff reformers will be less complaisant to selfish interests. The attempt to defeat the tariff bill or to delay its passage unnecessarily in order to depress business will only make more certain the passage of a bill in the preparation of which protected interests will not be consulted at all.—Louisville Courier Journal.

## Unwelcome Assistants.

The Boston Transcript (rep.) does not hail with satisfaction the co-operation of Hill and Murphy with the republican senators to save tariff duties from reduction. It adds: "It will have to be conceded that if coal, iron and sugar can have the protection they claim, there is no reason at all for making wool free and cutting deeply into the duties upon woolen goods manufactured abroad. It will be curious to note how far tariff discussion serves to deaden this year's promising movement for driving the rascals out of politics."

## GOOD GOVERNMENT.

### The Chief Aim of the Democratic Administration.

The braves of the Ironclad club met in Chicago on the evening of Tuesday, April 2, at a grand banquet in memory of Thomas Jefferson, the father of democrats. Many democrats of national reputation were present and spoke upon the leading political questions of the day. Among them was John E. Russell, of Massachusetts, who, in response to the toast, "The Administration, Vigorous, Fearless, Democratic," said:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: The federal elections during the last administration show that as soon as the policy of the party in power was developed it lost the confidence of the people and was discredited and repudiated to the end.

"The pressing necessity for repeal of all the fiscal legislation of that period of reaction has led to a situation which now makes all deliberation seem slow. We must judge the vigor of the administration not by this natural impatience of the people but by comparison with other years.

"It is a year last month since our party assumed the responsibility of government under circumstances which could not be more discouraging in time of peace. Four years' previous Cleveland had given the chief of his successor with only one pressing difficulty—excessive taxation creating a large treasury surplus. This condition had been clearly put before the country in the famous message to the Fifty-third congress, which responded by the passage of the Mills bill, a salutary measure rejected by the republican senate.

"Our opponents met the condition in their way and at the end of four years we return to a change of affairs so radical that the real seems incredible. A treasury without a dollar of working balance and loaded with obligations divided in laws, a tariff which has taken the name of its author because it is his invention of a new system to increase burdens while it reduces revenue by turning the stream of the people's treasury to the pockets of individuals, corporations and trusts.

"The financial legislation, bearing the name of Mr. Sherman, had worked adversely to the expectation of its framers and had so impaired credit abroad that our stock market was breaking down with securities sold for foreign account and a financial panic was well under way. These were the conditions Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet were called to face.

"Never did the people expect so much; there must be economy to make up four years of waste; confidence, chilled by reckless financial measures, was to be warmed to life; trade, hit by the tariff, the barometer of the nation's prosperity, had fallen until one-third of the furnaces of the country were cold. But no fair politician would attribute this solely to law, or fact, or fate.

"Through the whole administration of Mr. Harrison there had been a steady decline in the values of agricultural products and in the railway traffic of every part of the country. The steel market, the barometer of the nation's prosperity, had fallen until one-third of the furnaces of the country were cold. But no fair politician would attribute this solely to law, or fact, or fate.

"Unwise and extravagant as the legislation of the Fifty-first congress was, prodigal as its appropriations for pensions, bounties, subsidies and public buildings, there were other and more serious causes at work, involving the whole civilized world, so closely are the nations bound together in financial relations that under any laws the currents of our trade would have been disturbed and we could not avoid our share of the distress which has spared no part of the trading world.

"It is the common error of partisanship to attribute the troubles of the past year to an election which implied a reduction of the taxes of the people. If this were true, in the second century of our government a popular election cannot be held and a change made in obedience to the will of a great majority of the people without ruin to the business of the country, then our institutions are a failure. No thoughtful, no patriotic citizen will make such an assertion.

"The business of the country is not carried on by political parties; it is based upon the resources of the continent, upon the farm, the forest and the mine, and the daily toil of humankind. The farmer of the south, plowing the air of the warm gulf, and looking out upon the whitening cotton field, cries in distress, and is answered by the northwestern wheat grower who stands upon his mortgaged acres, a hopeless debtor amid his golden sheaves, there are deep causes of trouble that only the shallow politician or the partisan of the hour would attribute to the changes suggested by an election.

"The determination of the people expressed in several elections to equalize taxation and curb the power of privilege has not caused the fall in the price of iron or of silver. If the whole fabric of protection was swept away, a rule disregard of the two or three per cent of our population who may possibly derive some benefit from it, there would be no difference in the value of the crops of the country.

"We are dependent upon the world's market, and the world in this generation has become a small planet. The submarine cable, the screw propeller, the immense steel ship, and the steam engine have brought all lands into a daily market, and the prehistoric races of the east, whose customs and hereditary animadversions, just as in the world's markets. The man who from time immemorial has crouched on the ground floor of a bamboo hut in bronze nakedness, eating a handful of rice, have their wheat and cotton handled by railway and steamer, and compete with the products of our soil in the world's markets. The result of such competition was shown on the produce exchange of this splendid city, which is the creation of American farming. This condition, which has not been prevented by the power of protective tariffs, has not come suddenly. It has been the work of years. I speak of it as a part of that serious embarrassment, difficult to describe, which has afflicted the country since first took office has had to meet, and which we are called upon to relieve by economy in expenditure, and by such changes of revenue laws as will furnish, so far as possible, these democratic maxims—that all the money the people pay in taxes the government should receive; that taxes should be so laid as to bear equally upon all parts of the country.

"The times of public distress and sharp party criticism, it is hard to comply with the impatience of the people; but I assert that never in our history has an administration moved more rapidly in the correction of legislation. Public confidence has been restored, the financial situation; the federal elections law has been fully discussed and repealed with the general approbation of the people of every part of the country who feel that the misdeeds of government in the employment of dangerous powers is no reason for their continuance. The intrigue and jingoism which was the least excusable trait of the Harrison administration and which has impaired our influence, if it has not lost the confidence of the South American republics, has been fully rebuked in the Hawaiian matter; a revenue measure in accordance with the wishes of the people has passed the house and is before the senate months earlier than a tariff bill has ever before been presented to that body; the appropriation bills have been well advanced, unwise measures inflicting the currency have been prevented and the treasury has been made secure in its ability to redeem the paper of the government. The same contingency in Mr. Harrison's time was met by the Sherman act, which shook our credit and intensified the panic of last summer.

"Let partisan critics look back into the history of our government from the beginning and see if at any time there has been a more rapid response to the will of the people, or more less and vigorous action upon the part of an administration. It is a matter of deep regret, I do not doubt, to every man here, that there has been opposition in the senate, which has exposed our party to censure, and which has been resented by the country. The house, coming directly from the people and responsible to them, has acted promptly, but the senate has sorely tried the patience of the country.

"I am not here to impeach the loyalty of any democrat to our administration, but faithful support of party, when changed with the responsibility of government, is true patriotism; it is loyalty to our country.

"In this view I do not understand the opposition to legislation in the senate, when we are

## under the imperative orders of the people to act in their behalf.

"Failure to act, or half-hearted action, may be dictated by local interests or may accomplish individual revenge, but it will be punished by the voters.

"It is the peculiar character of the democratic party that it is not sectional—not divided by geographical lines, not dependent on existence upon success, not a party led by placement, but a thoroughly national party. It has had its dark days, its long wanderings in the wilderness, its abasements and trials, but it is unquenchable vitality provided the party of the American people the same here in Illinois that it is in Georgia or Texas or New Jersey or Connecticut, springing from the warm heart of the people and invulnerable to the weapons of political warfare. It took its rise with the birth of American liberty, and it will perish when that liberty is no more.

"Our administration is thoroughly democratic in the sense that it can do no power without sectional appeal; it had the consent of every part of the country. It was a triumph of the people over politicians and classes, a protest against privilege.

"The Jeffersonian idea is reliance upon the people and confidence in them.

"The founders of the republic were not all in agreement with democratic ideas; many of them, nursed under the cold shadow of aristocratic forms, clutched the people; they looked to Europe for instruction and models, they deferred to wealth, education and well-born position. It was then that our party rose under the guidance of the brain that produced the charter of American liberty; it came into being to save the fruits of the revolution, to curb the tendency to revert to the government of a class, and to raise the poor man to an equality in the state and fit him for the public service.

"It is a fact that government is the creation of the people, an instrument for their use, and that it should be for the equal benefit of all; it developed the idea that it is the best government that governs the least, that preserves domestic order and is strong for defense, but which does not interfere with the equal rights of the people. In such a government the delegated power to tax is limited to the needs of government economically administered. It cannot confer favors upon individuals or classes, assist them in their business by legislation, nor can it create systems of agriculture, manufacture or trade.

"Gentlemen, the administration and the men who stand behind it in congress are trying to restore our government to the principles from which it has so far drifted. The great body of the privileged class and the representatives of the protected interests oppose it because it is striving to carry out Jeffersonian principles as history states them and as we understand their application to the present time. The concentrated efforts of enormous wealth and organized selfish interests are working against us.

"When our opponents refer to the founders of the republic it is only to claim that they approved the system of government which they never approved of taxes for protection. Taxation was for revenue, and all protection was incidental to it. In their time there was no accumulated wealth and the only way to raise revenue was upon imports, and the equal taxation, because there was then a nearer equality of condition than the world had ever before seen and the chief pursuits of the people were agriculture and commerce. The great Madison would not argue that the poor man and the rich man would not be judged from the maxims of their policy. They took the best methods at the time under the circumstances to serve the people, but class legislation was alien to the democracy, and in that relation we follow them. They would advocate a system under which wealth would bear its burden of taxation. Our great master, whose birthday we now celebrate, says all in language no one can improve:

"With all these blessings what more is necessary to make us a happy and prosperous people? Still one thing—a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread of life. This is the sum of good government, and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicity."

## QUAINT MARRIAGE NOTICES.

### A Curious Collection from Old Papers.

Married—In England, Mr. Matthew Rousby, aged 21, to Mrs. Ann Taylor, aged 89. The lady's grandson was at this equal union, and was five years older than his grandfather.—Salem Mercury, October 21, 1788.

The 16th inst., Mr. William Checkley, son of Rev. Mr. Samuel Checkley, of Boston, was married to Miss Polly Cranston, a young lady of genteel Acquisitions and of a most Amiable Disposition.—Old Boston paper, December 19, 1768.

Thursday last, was married, at Newport, R. I., John Coffin Jones, Esq., of Boston, merchant, to the truly amiable and accomplished Miss Abigail Grant, daughter of the late Alexander Grant, Esq., a lady of real merit, and highly qualified to render the conjugal state supremely happy.—Old Boston paper, May 22, 1786.

In Williamsburg, N. C., Maj. Smith, of Prince Edwards, Va., to Miss Charlotte B. Brodie. This match, consummated only a few days since, was agreed upon thirty-one years ago, at Camden, S. C., when he was captured at the battle of Camden; and, being separated by war, etc., each had supposed the other dead until a few months since, when they accidentally met, and neither plead any statute of limitation in bar of the old bargain.—Salem Gazette, July 19, 1811.

Married—In this town, on Sunday evening last, by Rev. Dr. Haven, Mr. Mark Simes, Esq., Deputy Postmaster, etc., to the Elegantly Pretty and Amably Delicate Miss Mary Ann Blount, youngest daughter of the late Capt. John Blount, of Little Harbour. Genius of Hymen: power of fondest love; in showers of bliss descended from worlds above, On Beauty's rose and Virtue's mantle form, And shield, ah, shield them both from time's tempestuous storm.

—Oracle of the day, Portsmouth, N. H., November 24, 1798.

At Concord Ebenezer Woodward, A. B., Citizen Bachelor of Hanover, N. H., to the Amiable Miss Robinson. At Longmeadow, Mr. John M. Dunham, Citizen Bachelor and Printer, aforesaid, to the Amiable Miss Emily Bart. The promptness and decision which the said citizens have shown

"In all the fond intrigues of love" is highly worthy of imitation, and the success that has so richly crowned their courage and enterprise must be an invincible inducement to the fading phalanx of our remaining bachelors to make a vigorous attack on some fortress of female beauty with a determined resolution.

"Nest to quit the glorious strife" "Hill, dressed in all her charms, some blooming fair herself shall yield, the prize of conquering love.—Boston, 1793.

—N. Y. Journal.

OUT of 3,500 newspaper clippings collected by Henry Romeise, of New York, referring to the late George W. Childs, only one had a mean thing to say about him, and that one said that Mr. Childs could not have been a true philanthropist because he left a fortune of \$15,000,000.

TAX REFORM STUDIES.

EDITED BY BOLTON MALL.

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

What to Tax.

An acre of land is 4,840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet. About the simplest use, involving the least skill and labor, to which an acre of land may be put is growing of trees upon it. This requires no capital but patience, and yields, on the average, \$2.25 per acre a year. For other crops, taking farming lands in New York state, these are found to be the gross returns per acre: Rye, \$8.50; oats, \$11; wheat, \$15; barley, \$17; corn, \$18; peas, \$67; sweet potatoes, \$75; spinach, \$80; grapes, \$122; cabbage, \$133; beets, peaches or strawberries, \$150; tomatoes, \$165; muskmelons, \$188; asparagus, \$183, and celery, \$214. The adaptability of the land for such products varies, and the value of an acre corresponds with such variance. The perishable crops are subject to great damage, and require usually more cultivation and greater care.

Taking ten feet as the average width of a railroad bed, 4,356 feet of track would comprise, stretched out in a straight line, an acre of land. This is more than four-fifths of a mile of railroad. The portion of the Pennsylvania road between New York and Philadelphia is generally acknowledged among railroad men to have the largest gross earnings of any in the world, with the two exceptions of the New York elevated and the London underground. But taking, as fairer for the purpose, the whole Pennsylvania system, it is found that the annual gross receipts amount to about \$100,000,000 for the 2,500 miles of track operated. Of this total, \$37,500,000 is net receipts. In other words, this railroad system earns \$15,000 a mile, net, or \$12,500 an acre, and the latter figure may be given as the highest earning capacity of an acre of land given over to railroad transportation. This is a high figure. It is greater than the gains from either forestry or husbandry, but it shrinks into unimportance compared with the revenue yielded by an acre of New York city real estate.

The area of New York city, including the two wards beyond the Harlem river, is nearly 25,000 acres. That tranquil stream divides, territorially, the town into two almost equal parts, there being 12,576 acres south and 12,517 acres north of it. The most valuable part of the city of New York is the First ward, lying south of Liberty street and Maiden lane, and covering 154 acres. The assessed value of its real estate is \$89,000,000. When to this is added the value of land exempt from taxation, which is \$26,000,000, and allowance is made for the difference between the assessed and the actual values, it appears that the real estate of this territory is worth not less than \$155,000,000, or at the rate of \$1,000,000 an acre, which is probably larger than the value of any other piece of real estate in the United States. At five per cent. on the amount of capital represented, the annual revenue from real estate in the First ward of the city of New York is \$50,000 a year per acre. That is the highest point, and these then are the figures: Forest land, \$2.25 an acre; farming land, \$20 to \$150; railroad bed, \$12,000; New York real estate, business section, \$50,000.—N. Y. Sun.

Farmers' Interest.

It is often asserted that the farmers would receive no benefits from the tax on land values alone, but here are the figures to show the falsity of that position. The unimproved average of Illinois is assessed at \$4.03 per acre and the improved at \$11.18. Under the single tax system we would add these two sums and divide the result by two, which would make the assessed valuation of all lands, both improved and unimproved, \$7.60 per acre. In other words the farm of the farmer would be assessed only \$7.60 per acre instead of \$11.18.

Now look at the cities of the state. Five hundred and sixty-five thousand owners of houses and business houses pay 90 per cent. of the real estate taxes while 761,000 owners of vacant lots pay only one-tenth of the real estate taxes.—Workman, Grand Rapids, Mich.

For Instance Their "Views" on Taxation.

"A short article in the Eight-Hour Herald, of Chicago, has opened our eyes to a thing that was directly in front of us all the time, but which we failed to see. It was this, that the membership of the Farmers Alliance and like organizations is composed chiefly of the owners of farms; that farm laborers had no place in the Farmers Alliance; and therefore, says the Eight-Hour Herald, 'the cause of organized labor will receive but scant recognition.' In this view of the case we can understand certain things connected with the Farmers Alliance which were heretofore incomprehensible to us."—National Economist.

Taxes and Government Ownership. It costs the English people \$2,000,000 in taxes each year to pay for the transmission of the press messages over the government wires, as the press rate of twopenny for each one hundred words doesn't begin to pay the cost of sending the matter.

Agitate, Agitate!

The agitation of the tax question will never cease till it has been properly settled, till the laws make it impossible for people upon whose property taxes are levied to shift the burden of payment to someone else.—Dubuque Telegraph.

The editor of these studies pays liberally for articles which he accepts. They must be short, bright and to the point. It takes brains, either in the reader or in the writer, to make taxation interesting.

Honesty the Best Plan.

So prevalent is the desire for a simple, honest and above-board plan of raising public funds that, if a vote were taken on the single and distinct issue of direct versus indirect taxation, the majority in favor of the former method in this country would to-day be overwhelming. Only in the choice of the particular kind of direct taxation would the popular mind be found undecided.

Indirect taxation is one of the heritages of monarchy of which we must rid ourselves if popular government is to be perpetuated on this continent.

Taxes should be so levied that their justice or injustice may be discoverable to the ordinary mind. Obviously every man is entitled to know in what way and how much he pays for running the governmental machine. \* \* \* That indirect taxation is doomed may be indicated by the multiplication all over the country of organizations that advocate some form or forms of a direct tax. Among the best equipped of these reformers should be classed the followers of Henry George. The question as to whether ground rent alone should be the sole source of public revenue is steadily becoming a subject of wider and more earnest discussion and, unless all signs fail, will soon be a problem of practical politics.

It may be safely said that no body of men has done more toward exposing the monstrosities and injustice lurking in the scheme politically called taxation than have Mr. George and his adherents. The single tax on land values and its necessary accompaniment, the untaxing of all products of labor, is a proposition which has at least the merit of simplicity. To the average mind there can be no doubt as to the manner of levying the tax, however varied the opinion may be as to the effect of such a change.

One of the radical reforms claimed for it by its exponents is that it would destroy monopoly in raw materials. Wages, they declare, can only be permanently raised and capital fully and profitably employed by liberating natural opportunities. This principle of freeing raw material from monopoly tolls, it will be observed, is distinctly in line with the free raw material schedule of all tariff bills. The defenders of that feature of the bill say that the cheaper or more accessible raw material is to labor and capital the more profitable it will be to all concerned, the consumer included.

The French government, prior to the revolution, employed to collect its revenue farmers-general who took from the people two million dollars for every million they turned into the public treasury. The United States operate a system that has precisely the same effect as the old French plan.—Chicago Herald. (Expurgated.—En.)

This Prosperity

The single tax prophets foretold when, a few years ago, New Zealand began to untax industry. Greater things do they prophesy now; for the full effect of even her partial single tax policy has not had time to mature, but will more and more appear as time goes on. It is already enough to make of her a conspicuous example among the nations for them to follow. But what shall the harvest be if she take the proposed forward steps? Whereas once she timidly crept as in darkness and doubt, now she begins to walk in the daylight of experimental knowledge. From this time forth she will move with accelerated pace. The repeal of what remains of her hideous direct taxes, and then of her tariff, are near-by events. The now rising sun of her prosperity will still mount propitious skies. Industry shall be unshackled, labor emancipated and the glory, freedom and prosperity of that day hath not been seen in this sorrowful world since the first pair turned their steps away from Eden.—Jas. S. Reynolds, in San Miguel (Cal.) Courier.

What the "Tribune" Thinks Funny.

Conditions altered.—"Say, Ruggles, you haven't been at any meetings of the Single Tax club for two or three months. Been sick?"

"No. I—I've been looking after some vacant town lots I inherited lately from an uncle."—Chicago Tribune.

There are single tax men who own more real estate than the whole Tribune staff put together, and with a better conscience, too.

The Origin of Taxes.

Report comes from Paris that quite a large number of well-to-do people, together with several priests, have been giving money to anarchists with a view to securing immunity from their violence. One is curiously reminded by this of the practice heretofore followed in some countries of paying tribute regularly to organized bands of banditti or to lords, and thereby purchasing immunity from their raids and exactions.

WHERE THE TAXES GO.

The republic of Brazil spent last year on the army 33,000,000 milreis; on the navy, 15,000,000. A milreis is about fifty-five cents.

LITTLE Switzerland has an enormous army in proportion to population, about one soldier for every twenty-three inhabitants. The population is 2,900,000; the standing army, 126,000.

The cost of the Armstrong steel gun is estimated at \$500 for each ton of weight; of a Krupp gun, \$900; of a Whitworth gun, \$925. More than the average family income even in the United States.

OVER 1,000,000 French women were made widows and 3,000,000 French children were made fatherless by Napoleon's campaigns.

The number of men withdrawn from industry to take part in the civil war on the union side was 2,772,408; the confederates enlisted over 6,000,000. And the advance in land values was checked, yet we had good business.

WITH the exception of Belgium, whose debt has been incurred for internal improvements, which added to the value of nothing but the land, every European national debt is in great part a war debt.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Saratoga Chips.—Though generally used as garnishes, Saratogas are nice served cold for tea. To prepare them, peel and slice as thin as possible, six or eight large potatoes, rinse in ice water, wipe with clean towel and drop a slice at a time in boiling lard. When brown and crispy remove with a wire spoon, drain and sprinkle with salt while hot.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

—Celery a la Creme.—Take six heads of celery, cut them in pieces about two inches long, wash them very clean and boil them in water until tender. Take half a pint of cream, mix with it a piece of butter rolled in flour and a little salt and grated nutmeg; boil it up until it is thick and smooth, put in the celery, warm up and serve with the sauce poured over it.—Boston Budget.

—Caramel Cake. Cost 3 1/4 c.—One and one-fourth teacupfuls granulated sugar, 1/2 pound butter, 2 eggs, 1 teacupful sweet milk, 2 teacupfuls flour, 2 teacupfuls baking powder, 1 teacupful extract of vanilla. Cream the butter, add sugar, milk, eggs beaten light, the flour sifted well with baking powder, and the flavoring. Bake in five layers. Filling: One teacupful each of sweet cream and brown sugar, 1/2 teacupful granulated sugar. Mix sugar and cream and cook until it strings. Add a few drops of vanilla and when sufficiently cool spread between the layers and on top of the cake.—Orange Judd Farmer.

—Creamy Cream Candy.—A candy parlor helped in a church fete champagne by making cream candy and selling it at twenty-five cents a pound. It was delicious, if children did make it, very creamy, which can not be said of all cream candy. The proportions are a pound of sugar—granulated—one tablespoonful gum-arabic water, a half-teaspoonful cream of tartar and one teacup cold water. Let the sugar dissolve over a slow fire—putting all ingredients together—and boil without stirring until the sirup hardens in cold water; pour out or buttered dishes and pour over the candy a tablespoonful vanilla essence. When it is cool enough pull until white; cut or break into desired sizes, put in a covered, buttered dish, and let it stand over night.—Boston Globe.

—Cream of Celery Soup.—This is one of the most delicious and delicate soups that can be made. Take two heads of fine celery, cut away all the green part, cut the stalks into pieces not more than an inch in length, and parboil in salted water for ten minutes or so. Then take them out, drain them, and put in a saucepan with four ounces of butter, salt and pepper to taste, and a little nutmeg; cover and boil slowly until the celery is quite soft, then rub it through a colander. Mix the strained substance with two quarts of clear chicken broth, thickened with four ounces of flour cooked in butter; boil it for about ten minutes, stirring constantly; skim, and press it through a fine sieve. Place it over the fire again, adding to it a pint of boiling cream, and a very small piece of pure butter; then pour it into a soup tureen, over small croutons or pieces of fried bread, and serve.—Good Housekeeping.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

How Sailors Rid Themselves of a Ravenous Shark.

One of the oldest sea captains who visit this port is a German who years ago left his fatherland to take service in one of the English vessels plying between London and the East Indies. In conversation a few days ago he gave an account of his "most exciting experience."

"A great shark," said he, "had followed us—our vessel was not very large—for five days, on one of my early voyages. It was impossible to satisfy his ravenous hunger, and he swallowed almost everything that we threw overboard. We tried in vain to capture the animal and almost decided to give up the attempt. Then, unhappily, my cabin boy died, and we, of course, made preparations to bury him as sailors wish to be buried, in the depths of the sea. We watched closely for the shark on the morning of the funeral, naturally not wishing him to make a meal of the ship's little favorite. We had not seen him for an hour or more, and believed the time favorable for the burial. But we had been deceived. The body, loaded with cannon balls to carry it to the bottom of the sea, had just touched the water when the great shark opened its mighty jaws and swallowed it. The sailors who had lowered the body were almost drawn overboard by the forceful pull of the shark.

"This angered the seamen beyond endurance, and they swore that they would kill the creature. They prepared a bomb, which was made to explode under the water in a certain time, inclosed it in a cowhide and threw it to the shark when he again appeared near the ship. The cowhide quickly disappeared. As a rule the shark, after getting something in its mouth, swam away from the vessel a considerable distance in order to eat the morsel. We, of course, expected it to do the same thing this time, as the ship might be endangered by the coming explosion. But, to the terror of all of us, the shark remained in close proximity to the vessel. One of the sailors suggested that the bite was not large enough to inconvenience the monster and proposed that we make a larger package for his stomach. It was done as quickly as possible.

"One of the seamen got a sack which was filled with old rags and other useless things, and threw it into the water. The jaws opened, but he could not get the stuff down his throat easily, so he swam away, to the great delight of all on board. But the time had come for the explosion, and we waited with quick-beating hearts for it; praying that he would keep away from the ship. We could just see the fish start below the surface, when a dull sound was heard, the waters parted and flew in the air. The shark was divided into pieces and our danger was past. I shall never forget our terror while the animal remained near us with that bomb in his belly."—N. Y. Tribune

THE MEXICAN EAR BEAN.

How France Saves Her Forests and Tans Her Leathers.

While duck-shooting a year or two ago on the shore of one of those beautiful lakes which render Michoacan the most picturesque of Mexican states the attention of the writer was drawn to a group of native women and children in the woods hard by, busily engaged in picking up and placing in baskets what at first sight looked like nuts. Curious to know what sort of nuts they were, I drew near and asked a bright little Indian girl what she had there.

"Frijoles, señor," she said. I further learned from her that these frijoles (beans) were sold by the Indians for a cent and a half a pound, and that they went in a great ship across the sea to Francia (France), where they were used for tanning beccero (leather) for zapatos (shoes).

All this from a little tawny Indian girl not more than eleven years old. Furthermore I learned that this bean was named from its resemblance to the human ear, and that in their language it was simply the ear bean.

It was news to me that there was a kind of bean that contained the astringent use to tan leather. I thought myself of the ruthless manner in which whole forests of oak and hemlock are annually felled and stripped of their bark in the United States and in Canada, to procure material for tanning—and that, too, in places where drought from the destruction of the forests is becoming more oppressive every year.

It seemed to me that this ear bean might be imported, to stay, in some degree at least, this great evil. I spent an entire day collecting facts about it which may be condensed into a paragraph. These ear beans grow wild on a small tree which reaches the height of twenty and thirty feet, with wide, branching limbs. As many as ten bushels often grow on a single tree.

When ripe they fall to the ground, and over many extensive tracts, not only in Michoacan, but in Colima and Guerrero untold thousands of bushels remain ungathered in the forests. It is not difficult to hire the Indians to pick them up at one cent a pound. The little Indian girl told me that she gathered "dos cientos libras," two hundred pounds, in a day.

To be used for tanning, the beans have only to be dried and ground; and so rich are they in astringent qualities, that a very small quantity of the bean meal is sufficient to tan a hide.

The French tanners, I am informed, are quite willing to pay ten cents a pound for the dry beans; it is probable that they could be furnished to American tanners for one-half that sum.—Youth's Companion.

Hard to Please.

Susy is a young lady of five years and also of a very difficult disposition. The other day a visitor at her father's house found Susy weeping bitterly in the corner.

"Why, what are you crying about?" she was asked.

"Cause all my b-brothers and sisters have a v-v-vacation, and I don't have any! Boo-hoo!"

"And why don't you have any vacation?"

"Cause—I—I don't go to school yet!"—Youth's Companion.

An Approving Conscience.

The Rector—You don't mean to say you went to a dog-show on Sunday?

Penelope—Yes; but I looked at the St. Bernards only.—Judge

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, April 9. CATTLE—Best beefs..... \$ 2 1/2 @ 4 1/2. Stockers..... 2 00 @ 3 45. Native cows..... 2 25 @ 3 05. HOGS—Good to choice heavy..... 4 00 @ 4 85. WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 57 @ 58. No. 2 hard..... 54 @ 55. CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 32 1/2 @ 32 3/4. OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 31 1/4 @ 31 3/4. RYE—No. 2..... 48 @ 49. FLOUR—Patent, per sack..... 1 40 @ 1 50. BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 1 90 @ 2 00. HAY—Choice timothy..... 8 50 @ 9 50. Fancy prairie..... 5 00 @ 5 50. BRAN..... 65 @ 66. BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 20 @ 24. CHEESE—Full cream..... 12 @ 11. EGGS—Choice..... 7 1/2 @ 8. POTATOES..... 4 @ 6.

ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Native and shipping..... 3 00 @ 4 15. Texans..... 2 50 @ 3 65. HOGS—Heavy..... 4 00 @ 5 00. SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 3 00 @ 5 00. FLOUR—Choice..... 2 00 @ 2 50. WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 59 1/4 @ 60. CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 3 1/2 @ 3 3 1/2. OATS—No. 2..... 50 @ 51 1/4. RYE—No. 2..... 48 @ 49. BUTTER—Creamery..... 17 @ 19. LARD—Western steam..... 7 00 @ 7 15. PORK..... 12 1/2 @ 12 50.

CHICAGO. CATTLE—Common to prime..... 3 00 @ 4 25. HOGS—Packing and shipping..... 4 00 @ 4 90. SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 50 @ 5 25. FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 3 20 @ 4 25. WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 63 @ 63 1/2. CORN—No. 2..... 3 1/2 @ 3 3 1/2. OATS—No. 2..... 41 @ 31 1/4. RYE..... 48 @ 49. BUTTER—Creamery..... 14 @ 21. LARD..... 7 00 @ 7 05. PORK..... 12 1/2 @ 12 20.

NEW YORK. CATTLE—Native steers..... 4 00 @ 4 50. HOGS—Good to choice..... 5 00 @ 5 50. FLOUR—Good to choice..... 2 50 @ 4 25. WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 67 @ 61. CORN—No. 2..... 45 1/2 @ 45. OATS—Western mixed..... 37 @ 38. BUTTER—Creamery..... 17 @ 22. PORK—Mess..... 12 @ 13 1/2.

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GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.

A Plea in the Interest of the Small Wage Earners.

It is one thing to preach saving, economy, prudence and the like to the masses of the people, and quite another to advise them as to the best way in which to care for the savings that they might have been so fortunate as to accumulate. There have been many changes in the methods of hoarding since the days of the teapot and the old stocking. But it may be questioned if this system has been to any great extent improved upon. Savings banks have in times past ruined many people, and it is not strange that some have become timid and skeptical in regard to them.

It is quite time that the government took up some form of savings institutions that will benefit people of small means. In Great Britain the postal savings institutions have been of unspeakable benefit to the poor. Over four hundred millions of dollars have been cared for in this way.

When one stops to think where most of this might have gone but for the beneficial care of a government institution, the idea is suggested that it might not be amiss for the United States to provide some equally safe means for caring for the mites of widows and orphans and the industrious and provident poor. Many a man and woman would put their pennies and quarters into a government bank who would never think of depositing in a private bank. There is something pleasant about being in touch with the government, and of putting one's savings into the hands of Uncle Sam. Private banks, however solid they may be, are exposed to dangers that postal banks are not subject to. To feel that the money put away was as safe as the government would be an incentive that would draw from the pockets of many a hard-working person whatever surplus they could spare, and this would form a nucleus for a little fund that would rapidly grow to worthy proportions. People are bound to use money that they have on hand, and as long as they can feel no positive assurance of its safety they will keep it by them and finally spend it rather than trust it in other hands. Then it is gone and there is nothing to show for it.

There are many things that the government might do for the individual, but this seems to be the most important of all immediate necessities. Why the public treasury should not be the depositing place of small as well as large holders of wealth is a question that no intelligent person seems to be able to answer satisfactorily. The present movement in favor of something of this sort will be watched with great interest. There are certain classes of persons who will bitterly oppose it; among these are the rumsellers and the purveyor to all of the evil passions that beset humanity. If people can save their earnings and feel confident that they are ready on call, there will be much less to pour into the coffers of sin. If there were no other reason for urging the establishment of such banks this would be sufficient, but when one comes to realize the importance of this movement as a factor in the education of children and the possibility of cultivating a taste for putting away against a rainy day, it will be admitted that the moral and educational effect of such a proceeding will be of infinite advantage to the young as well as the old.—N. Y. Ledger.

Learned a Lesson.

Mother—Horror! Did you run against a barbed wire fence? Little Johnny—No'm. I was pickin' at an organ grinder's monkey an' the monkey jumped on me. "Lumph! I hope you have learned a lesson."

"Yes'm, I've learned never to buzz-saw with a monkey."—Good News.

—All that any of us can do in this world is his simple duty. And an archangel could do no more than that to advantage.—H. C. Trumbull.

—Arthur, a Celtic name, signifies The Strong Man. It has kept pace with Alfred in the favor of the English.

—The test of the progress of mankind will be in the appreciation of the character of Washington.—Lord Brougham.

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PISO'S CURE FOR Consumption and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use PISO'S Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. See CONSUMPTION. A. N. K.—D 1495 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

Se Dan's Weekly Review Says—Wheat, Corn and Other Articles Higher. NEW YORK, April 7.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Review says: Improvement in business has continued since the president's veto, which has been sustained in the house. But the best news of the week is a great decrease in failures, of which full returns are given for the first time by months in the quarterly statement. The number was 2,930 in January, 1,235 in February and 1,005 in March. The commercial liabilities were \$21,323,867 in January, \$17,939,419 in February and \$14,660,891 in March.

Nearly half the commercial liabilities were of firms failing during the first month much more than half of the trading liabilities 44 per cent, as the full statement shows; 42 per cent. of the manufacturing liabilities and 49 per cent. of the other commercial liabilities. Moreover, nearly two-thirds of the banking liabilities were of failures in the first month, and over half of the railroad liabilities. Though the number of commercial liabilities, 4,297 in the United States, was nearly equal in any quarter until the third quarter of last year, the average of liabilities is only \$14,891, which is lower than has appeared in the records of thirty-eight years at any time closely preceding any previous reversal. The degree of commercial soundness and health therefore indicated gives ground for hope that the liquidations consequent upon the disaster of 1893 have been in large measure accomplished.

Wheat has been lifted about 4 cents by reports of serious injury to the plant, but the accounts are more than usually conflicting and there is much uncertainty about the extent of the injury. Western receipts were 1,711,147 bushels for the week against 3,170,971 bushels last year, but exports from Atlantic ports were 739,415 bushels, against 1,042,253 bushels last year. Corn has declined 1/2 cents with western receipts of 2,996,139 bushels. Pork illustrates the contrariness of the box by rising half a dollar with a sh. de higher. The cotton market approaches stagnation with spot steady at 7 3/4 cents, but receipts for the week exceed last year's and still indicate a crop much above 7,000,000 bales.

The failures for the past week have been 219 in the United States, against 193 last year, and twenty-six in Canada, against twenty-eight last year.

PROTECTING PENSIONERS.

Resolution to Compel Attorneys to Submit Statements to Clients.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—So many complaints had been received by Representative Broderick from pension claimants in Kansas in regard to the treatment they had received from pension attorneys in this city that he has introduced a resolution requiring them to submit a statement to their clients every three months of the condition of their claims. In the event that this order is not complied with the attorney is to receive no pay. The resolution is ironclad in its provisions, and will protect pensioners from careless or dishonest pension attorneys. Had it not been for the suggestion of a committee reference the resolution would have been passed upon its presentation. The law allows pension agents to charge \$35 as first payment on a pension case, and Representative Broderick stated that hundreds of his Kansas constituents had made this payment, after which it was impossible to hear from their attorneys.

RACE TRACK ROW.

One Man Shot and Badly Wounded and Another Fatally Hurt by a Blow.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—At the Madison, Ill., race track last evening trouble over the collection of a bill against a horse owner from San Jose, Cal., named Owen, resulted in one man being shot and badly wounded and another probably fatally injured by a blow on the head. Patrick O'Neill, who was intoxicated, tried to collect a bill of Owen. Albert Moody in charge of his horses, could not in Owen's absence satisfy the collector, who attempted to lead off one of the racers. O'Neill, who was standing by, made a threatening move toward Moody who pulled his revolver and fired two shots, both of which lodged in the legs of a by-standing named William Taylor, better known as "English Bill." O'Neill seized a pitchfork and struck Moody over the head, causing a probable fracture of the skull. The injured man has been in an insensible condition ever since. Taylor's wounds are not serious.

GROSSLY EXAGGERATED.

The Report of an Indian Uprising Declared Somewhat Magnified.

EL RENO, Ok., April 7.—A courier arrived in this city at 11 o'clock last night direct from Panther creek, G county, the scene of the Indian difficulties. He states the number killed has been greatly exaggerated, and that Capt. Butler now has in charge all the principals in the difficulty and will arrive with the prisoners in a few days at El Reno. There are now under arms at White Shield camp 150 white men and seventy Cheyenne Indians, all members of Red Moon's band. Sheriff Johnson, of Roger Mill's county, familiarly known as "Skittity Bill," is on the scene with fifty cowboys. Sheriff Woods, of Washita county, has twenty-five men and Sheriff Malone and Deputy Vance have under command seventy-five more from G county.

TRAIN ROBBERS HANGED.

Three Arkansas Bandits Pay the Penalty for Killing Conductor McNally.

NEWPORT, Ark., April 7.—The three train robbers, J. L. Wyrick, Thomas Bradley and Albert Mansker, who killed Conductor W. P. McNally at Oliphant, November 3 last, were hanged here this morning. The drop fell at 7:55 and the men were pronounced dead at 8:05 o'clock. The necks of all three were broken. The men spent the night in prayer and preparation for death. When they found that all hope was gone they confessed that the evidence adduced at their trial was correct and that the story of the train robbery and murder as told by George Padgett, who turned state's evidence, was untrue.

Wiped Out by Fire.

HELENA, Ark., April 7.—The town of Poplar Grove, 18 miles from this city, on the Arkansas Midland railroad, has been almost completely swept away by fire. The disaster originated in the two-story hotel known as the Irving house, thence spreading and burning the residence of Mr. S. M. Hudson, two vacant storehouses and the three-story building owned and occupied by J. R. & J. C. Turner. "Squire J. R. Turner, who is in the city, says he was insured on buildings and fixtures for about \$3,000, which is about one-fifth of the value of the property. The total loss is in the neighborhood of \$15,000.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Proceedings of the Week Briefly Given.

THE senate was not in session on the 31st. When the house met Speaker Crisp was again greeted with applause at his declining the office of United States senator to which the governor of Georgia had appointed him. The struggle over the O'Neill-Joy contest was not resumed in the house. Several unimportant bills were passed and the remainder of the session was given to eulogies upon the late Representative O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, and the house adjourned.

AFTER the disposal of routine business in the senate on April 2 the tariff bill was taken up and made unfinished business. Mr. Voorhees opened the debate in favor of the bill and spoke for two hours, at the conclusion of which the senate went into executive session and then adjourned. The house was engaged all day in another futile attempt to secure a quorum on the O'Neill-Joy contest. Filibustering was resorted to and Mr. O'Neill's friends announced that the case would be kept before the house until the disposal of the house adjourned without doing any business. Ten democrats persistently voted against O'Neill all day. Three being from his own state.

IN the senate on the 3d Mr. Peffer's resolution directing the finance committee to prepare a bill for the repeal of all laws which give the secretary of the treasury the power to issue bonds was taken up, and the bill to give effect to the Paris award was taken up. The tariff question passed. The tariff bill was then taken up and Senator Allison spoke in opposition. After an executive session the senate adjourned. The deadlock in the house in the O'Neill-Joy contest was broken by the democrats securing a quorum and seating O'Neill by a vote of 135 to 28, the republicans refusing to vote and nine democrats voting against him.

IN the house the English-Hilborn contest again came up and filibustering commenced. The resolution was taken up but the bill disappeared and the house adjourned without final action. AFTER the presentation of petitions and the transaction of minor routine business in the senate on the 4th a lively contest was instigated by the presentation of a memorial from the Philadelphia board of trade praying for adequate duties on sugar. The tariff debate was resumed and Mr. Allison closed his speech in opposition to the pending bill. Mr. Mills followed in favor of the bill, although the present measure was not such as he desired. In the house the English-Hilborn contest again came up and filibustering commenced. The resolution was taken up but the bill disappeared and the house adjourned without final action.

IN the senate on the 5th Mr. George (Miss) introduced a resolution which recited the depressed condition of the country, the increased value of money and low price of agricultural products and directed the judiciary committee to introduce a bill reducing all official incomes not protected by statutes. The resolution was referred to the committee on the 6th. The bill for time the tariff debate was resumed, but the senate cut off proceedings by going into executive session. The house refused to accept the amendment to the bill requiring railroads in Oklahoma to establish depots at government townships. The senate bill to give effect to the Paris award in the Behring sea case was passed. The house then took up appropriation bills in connection with the tariff bill.

THE usual "masterly inactivity" characterized the proceedings of the senate on the 6th when that body met a quorum was not present. Four more senators finally made their appearance bringing the quorum, with the exception of the journal was read. The tariff bill was taken up at 2 o'clock, and Senator Peffer commenced his speech. After speaking two hours it was discovered that only a "corporal's guard" was present—whatever number that is—and Peffer suspended his speech until next meeting. Then it was discovered that the tariff bill had never been read in full and a motion to have it read in full was adopted. The quorum had absented itself the senate adjourned. Mr. O'Neill took place in the house between Mr. O'Neill (Mo.)—who had been seated a day or two before in place of Mr. Joy—and Mr. Morgan (Mo.). Mr. O'Neill read a newspaper interview in which Mr. Morgan gave his reasons for voting against the seating of O'Neill, that there had been some kind of an agreement between the parties which Mr. O'Neill denied. Mr. Morgan retorted sharply and said he had no interview in which Mr. Morgan gave his reasons for voting against the seating of O'Neill, that there had been some kind of an agreement between the parties which Mr. O'Neill denied. Mr. Morgan retorted sharply and said he had no interview in which Mr. Morgan gave his reasons for voting against the seating of O'Neill, that there had been some kind of an agreement between the parties which Mr. O'Neill denied.

Electric Stroke.

French doctors have been attempting to find a remedy for what has been termed "electric stroke," an ailment in which the trouble arises not from heat so much as light. This peculiar affection frequently befalls workmen employed in melting metals by means of the electric process. It appears from observations made at steel and iron works that the intense voltaic arc between the carbon and the metal to be melted emit rays which, even at a distance of thirty feet, produce a painful, hot, pricking sensation, like that of a burn on such uncovered portions of the body as the throat, face, and, more especially, forehead. The skin of the parts affected becomes either copper colored or assumes a bronze hue; the eyes, in spite of black glasses, are so intensely dazzled as to be useless for some minutes, after which an anisopsia (yellow vision) sets in. Everything appears saffron-colored, the conjunctiva are inflamed, and there is a gritty feeling as of sand under the eyelids. There is frequently great pain, also sleeplessness, and in some cases fever. It is now found that the surest and quickest cure for this affection is perfect rest in a subdued light. Under these conditions the symptoms subside, usually in a few days, the skin of the affected part peels, and the patient is restored to health.—Chicago Tribune.

Didn't Know Him by Name.

When the average colored man talks on any subject as a general thing his mouth fails to connect with his brain. Here is a case in point. "Don't you know Col. Yerger?" asked a gentleman of an Austin dandy. "I don't know him by his name, sir; I only know him by sight."—Alex Sweet, in Texas Siftings.

Knew What She Was Doing.

"Madam," said the conductor politely, "this car is the smoking car." "Yes, sir," replied the resolute matron from beyond Ninety-ninth street, sitting down with a sigh of relief. "I know it. That other car, I reckon, is the hog car. There's fifteen women standing up in the aisle."—Chicago Tribune.

The Unappreciative Editor.

Alys—That nasty old magazine has sent back our story! Mae—The mean old things! And I had tied the manuscript in such beautiful blue silk ribbon, too!—Puck.

VOTING ON THE VETO.

A Remarkable Scene in the House—How Debate Was Shut Off.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A piece of political strategy was enacted in the house yesterday that deprived republicans of winning a fight between the silver and anti-silver factions in the democratic party and at the same time cut off debate on the president's veto of the seigniorage bill. Mr. Bland called the bill up and moved that it be passed over the veto.

Mr. Tracey, of New York, raised the question of consideration against it, and Mr. Bailey made the point of order that the constitution required the consideration of a bill returned with a veto, and that the question of consideration therefore should not be raised against it. The speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. Bland stated that on Saturday at 3 o'clock he would demand the previous question. From all quarters of the democratic side there seemed to be a general desire to avoid the conflict of opinion in debate, and Mr. Bland's suggestion of three days' debate was met with a chorus of cries of "vote, vote."

Then followed a remarkable scene. Members on both sides were conferring in groups. The speaker, with uplifted gavel, surveyed the house for a moment. Mr. Bland expressed a willingness to have the vote taken immediately. Mr. Reed, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Dingley and Mr. Stone were in earnest consultation to the left of the speaker's rostrum. As it subsequently appeared they agreed that Mr. Dingley should make the opening argument for his side. Meantime no one addressed the chair and the speaker stated the question to be on the motion to pass the bill, the president's objection to the contrary notwithstanding.

"On this," said he, looking down upon the confusion on the floor, "the constitution requires that the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays." He hesitated. Still everyone on the floor, engrossed with the programme in the coming debate, heeded him not. "All those in favor will answer aye," he continued; "contrary, contrary sign." Again he paused, but no one addressing him, he added with a bang of the gavel, "the clerk will call the roll." The clerk began to call the roll and had called out Mr. Allen's name when Mr. Reed jumped up and said Mr. Dingley wanted to address the house on the subject. The speaker said it was too late, the roll call had commenced. Then commenced a tilt between the two and the speaker ordered Mr. Reed to take his seat. The uproar being terrific at this point, the republicans refused to vote on the first roll call. The anti-silver democrats were in despair, as the first roll call gave the silver men the necessary two-thirds. Finally, after consultation they agreed to vote and did vote on the second roll call. This turned the tide, and upon the announcement of the vote it was found the motion to pass the bill over the veto had been defeated, the silver men lacking 74, the necessary two-thirds.

KIOWA LANDS.

Secretary Smith's Recommendations in Regard to Their Opening.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Secretary Smith's recommendations in regard to the opening of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache lands were laid before the full house committee on Indian affairs yesterday. Accompanying this communication is another from the commissioner of Indian affairs, who differs with the secretary as to the time of opening. Secretary Smith favors an opening of the lands as soon as practicable, while the commissioner suggests that the lands should not be opened for three years. The secretary of the interior has nothing whatever to say concerning the alleged frauds of the commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians. His opinion was not asked by congress on this question and has volunteered no suggestions. Concerning the manner in which the opening shall be conducted, however, there is no room left for speculation. He stands squarely by the provisions of the McKee bill providing for a settlement by public outcry. With the position of the secretary thus clearly outlined the only problem which the full committee will have before it to-day is a determination of whether frauds have been committed and who committed them. Testimony will be heard on both sides, and because of the strong influence which both the citizens and Indians have brought to the many require some weeks to reach a decision.

STOCK OF WHEAT.

Statement of Visible and Invisible Supply Submitted to Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The report of the secretary of agriculture in reply to the resolution of Senator Pettigrew calling for a statement of the visible and invisible supply of wheat was submitted to the senate yesterday. The total supply on March 1, 1893, he states, was 610,000,000 bushels. Exports from March 1, 1893, to March 1, 1894, consumption from March 1, 1893, to March 1, 1894, amount in farmers' hands March 1, 1893, and visible supply March 1, 1894, he states amounted to 729,000,000 bushels, which he gives as the total amount distributed and available for distribution. The apparent discrepancy is 119,000,000 bushels. The supply on hand March 1, 1894, he says, was 190,000,000. The probable consumption from March 1 to July 1, 1894, he puts at 121,000,000 bushels, leaving 69,000,000 bushels available for export from March 1 to July 1, 1894.

ANOTHER DALTON FIGHT.

This Time Bill Dalton Is Said to Have Been Billed with Bullets.

ENID, Ok., April 5.—A report came in here last evening that a posse of deputy marshals had overtaken the Dalton gang at a point three miles north of Chickasha and that a hot battle had taken place between them. In the fight it is alleged that Bill Dalton was completely riddled with bullets. While it is known that the gang were hard pushed by the deputies and were evidently making for the wild regions in the western part of the territory, the report is not confirmed by later advices.

EMPLOYES WIN.

Decision of Judge Caldwell in the Union Pacific Controversy—No Lowering of Wages Without Proper Notice.

CHICAGO, Neb., April 6.—United States Circuit Judge Caldwell's decision in the Union Pacific wage schedule case was rendered yesterday morning and was a complete victory for the employes. After stating the facts about the receivership, Judge Caldwell said: The relation of these men to the company and their rate of wages were determined in the main by certain written rules, regulations and schedules, some of which had been in force for more than a quarter of a century and all of which had been in force substantially as they stand to-day for a period of eight years and more. These rules, regulations and schedules were the result of free and voluntary conferences, held from time to time between the managers of the railroad and the officers and representatives of the several labor organizations representing the employees in the different subdivisions or branches of the service. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Order of Railway Telegraphers, the Union Pacific Employes' association and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. These labor organizations, like the rules, regulations and schedules, had become established institutions by the system many years before the appointment of the receivers. Two of the ablest railroad managers ever in the service of this system, and probably as able as any in this country have ever produced—Mr. S. H. Clark and Mr. Edward Dickinson, now general manager of the road, testify that these labor organizations on this system had improved the morals and efficiency of the men and had rendered valuable aid to the system in perfecting and putting into force the rules and regulations governing the operation of the Union Pacific railway, which, confessedly, have made it one of the best managed and conducted roads in the country.

Among the rules and regulations in operation when the receivers were appointed was one that no change should be made in the rules and regulations and the rate of wages without giving to the labor organizations, whose members would be affected by such change, thirty days' notice, or other reasonable notice. This the judge declared just and fair. Judge Caldwell then recited how the receivers went into court last January to force a reduction on the schedule of wages and all the legal steps taken down to and including the hearing just ended and continued: At this conference an agreement was reached as to the rules, regulations and schedules relating to the train dispatchers and operators, which have been reported to the court and confirmed. This was one of the most difficult schedules in the whole list to adjust and the satisfactory agreement reached by the conference, the result of a patient, cool, temperate and intelligent inquiry, in which both sides learned, perhaps for the first time, the ground on which the demand is made by the one and resisted by the other. The receivers, as declared in the court that after careful consideration of the matter and consultation with the managing officials of the Union Pacific system they were of the opinion that the so-called rules, regulations and schedules of pay for train dispatchers and operators were entirely unnecessary. And yet at the conference held under the order of the circuit judges the position assumed by the receivers was that the schedule of wages found to be untenable and was abandoned and rules and regulations governing telegraphers' wages adopted.

Judge Caldwell then said that when a court of equity took upon itself the conduct and operation of a great line of railroad, the men engaged in conducting the business and operating the road became the employees of the court, and were subject to its orders in all matters relating to the discharge of their duties, and entitled to its protection. An essential and indispensable requisite to the safe and successful operation of the road is the employment of sober, intelligent, experienced and capable men for that purpose. When a court comes under the management of a court in which the employes are conceded to possess all these qualifications—and that concession is made in the fullest manner here—the court will not upon light or trivial grounds, dispense with their services or reduce their wages. And when the schedule or wages in force at the time the court assumes the management of the road is the result of a mutual agreement between the company and the employes which has been in force for years, the court will presume the schedule is reasonable and any one disputing that presumption will be required to overthrow it by satisfactory proofs. This the court contends has not been done by the receivers, although they all recommended that the cut be made. The recommendations of the receivers to adopt their schedule cannot be accepted by the court for another reason. That schedule was adopted without affording to the men or their representatives any opportunity to be heard. This was in violation of the agreement existing between the company and the men.

The system of rules and regulations by which the company has been able to bring into service and retain for twenty-five years, in some instances, the class of men who have appeared before the court at this hearing is certainly commendable, and meets the entire approval of this court. In the opinion of the court the allowance made by the schedules now in force are just and equitable. The employes, under the present system, share the burden of diminished business. In conclusion Judge Caldwell said: We may be indulged in giving expression to the hope that in future differences about wages between courts and their employes, at least, and we would fain hope that between all employers and employes, resort may be had to conciliation and not passed to the courts and to a strike. It is a reproach to our civilization that such differences should result, as they often have, in personal violence, loss of life, destruction of property, loss of wages to the men and loss of earnings to the employer, and, when they occur on great lines of railroad, great damage and inconvenience to the public.

Cut the Officers' Salaries.

CHICAGO, April 6.—As a measure of retrenchment in expenses the directors of the Lake Street elevated road have made a cut of from 50 to 60 per cent. in the managing officers' salaries. They also decided to consolidate the offices of vice president, purchasing agent and general ticket agent in charge of the vice president, and the offices of secretary and treasurer, now held separately. It was learned from a reliable source that the president's salary is reduced from \$12,000 to \$5,000; the salaries of general counsel from \$15,000 to less than half that amount.

MORE APPOINTMENTS.

The Northwest Kansas Methodist Conference Sends Out the Workers for the ensuing Year.

The Northwest Methodist conference, lately in session at Goodland, made the following appointments: Beloit district—J. A. Bull, presiding elder, Alton. C. H. Stevenson, Beloit; Isaac McDowell, Beloit circuit. E. P. Michener, Blue Hill; J. W. McPeck, Bristol; H. H. Bowen, Cawker City; W. C. Little, Dana. E. L. Hutchins, Downs. A. D. Berthart, Gavlord and Cedarville; J. M. Allen; Glen Elder, G. M. Glick; Kensington, J. W. Hood; Kirwin, F. D. Funk; Lenora, M. L. Kerr; Logan, R. H. McDade; Marvin, Reuben; Bishop, Osborn, C. V. Penn; Portis, C. E. Trueblood; Reamsville, R. Bennett; Stockton, J. C. Horn; Webster, J. H. Hoff; Woodston, E. W. Evans.

Concordia district—P. D. Maker, presiding elder, Belleville; L. G. House, Belaire and Cora; J. H. Ellwell, Barr Oak; J. W. Adams; Burr Oak circuit, J. C. Walker; Clyde A. J. Markley, Concordia; H. G. Mayo, Courtland; E. J. Bailey, Cuba; E. R. Price, Fortona; E. R. Zimmerman, Hollis and Wayne; E. H. Ball; J. R. Jones, James Flowers; Jamestown, W. S. Vandervoort; Jewell City, B. F. Stauber; Leba; C. H. Mouton; Mankato, T. J. H. Taggart; Meriden, J. W. Burtsch; Oarka, G. B. Warren; Randall, H. G. Breed; Rice, James Kerr; Salem, G. W. Hummel; Scandia, J. O. Osman; Scottville, J. B. Lewis; supply, Smith; Center, G. L. Rarick; Warwick, W. E. Jenkins; Webber, W. B. Keeley, supply.

Elsworth district—W. A. Saville, presiding elder, Bunker Hill; T. A. Windsor; Clifton, J. W. Bindon; Ellis, G. H. Woodard; Ellis; E. B. Beatty; Galatia, J. M. Ryan; Grainfield, F. A. Colwell; Hayes City, J. F. Clark; Hayes City circuit, W. H. Haupt; Hill City, L. A. Dugger; Hoxie, J. E. Langley, supply; Minneapolis, John Hogan; La Crosse, J. N. Clark; McCracken, C. H. Morland; A. T. Mitchell; Natoma, C. M. Thompson; Oakley, W. C. Jordan; Paola, J. A. Stone; Plainville, William Sedore; Paradise, H. W. Wolf, supply; Ransom, E. G. Gurnell; Sharon Springs, A. Davis; Wakeney, J. F. Johnson; Wakeney circuit, T. H. James, supply; Wilsen, R. A. Hoff; Winona, H. P. Colgrove, supply.

Lyndon district—R. W. Allen, presiding elder, Achilles; J. E. Baker, supply; Altona, M. W. Whelan; Atwood, W. K. Looftbourrow; Blake, man; J. E. Brown, supply; Brewster, Thomas Muxlow; Chadron, N. W. Beauchamp; Colby, F. N. Cox; Goodland, J. M. White, supply; Jennings, George W. Winterburn; Kanoria, E. E. Damon; Levant, J. J. T. Shaeffer; Long Island, H. P. Mann, supply; Menlo, G. H. Cheney; Noreau, J. A. Chinger; Norton, J. L. King; Oberlin, O. E. Shaw, supply; Oberlin circuit, A. C. Henstle, supply; Orofino, I. L. Clark, supply; Phillipsburg, A. N. Lee; Phillipsburg circuit, W. O. Allen; Prairieville, B. Rhodes; Rulison, C. C. Grandall; St. Francis, A. C. McWright; Seiden, L. M. Hall, supply.

Salina district—W. H. Sweet, presiding elder, Ada; H. J. Lorenzo, supply; Barnard, A. W. Richardson, supply; Bennington, J. V. Morris; Brookfield, M. J. Munford; Culver, B. F. Rogers; Delphos, Parnassus Smith; Glasco, H. H. Sheldor; Gypsum, W. Nash; Lamar, W. H. Edgar; Lincoln, W. L. Cannon; Lindsay, L. H. Hazlett; Marquette, S. S. Seaman; Mentor, W. T. Shelby; Miltonvale, J. H. Laird; Minneapolis, E. H. Fleisher; Petersburg, F. L. Temple; Russell, W. R. Allen; Salina, C. E. Solomon; City, J. H. Kohn; Sylvan Grove, George Neulton; Tascott and Beverly, J. Miller; Waldo, C. W. Talmage. G. E. Elderman, missionary to Wyoming mission.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

First Plurality Election Ever Held in the State—Heavy Vote Polled.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5.—Notwithstanding the rain which fell nearly all day, a heavy vote was cast in the state election. It is claimed that the voting will show large republican gains. At republican headquarters the officials claimed everything. The vote polled is the largest in the history of the state, and it is the first plurality election. The republicans are very confident that they are overwhelmingly victorious. They are positive that they have a majority in the general assembly, assuring the election of Wetmore as United States senator, and that Brown is elected governor by a comfortable plurality. Brown's plurality is estimated from 1,500 to 4,000. Returns from fifteen out of thirty-six towns give him a plurality of 1,481, a large gain over last year.

THE SKIRMISH STILL ON.

Cattlemen and Indians Yet Fighting in the Territory—Five Additional Dead.

EL RENO, Ok., April 5.—Troop B has followed troop K to the scene of the trouble between cattlemen and Indians in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country. The battle, say couriers, still continues. When troop B reached the scene a hot skirmish was in progress. The soldiers took a hand and one white man and four braves were added to the list of seven dead. The latest rumor is that the Indians are gathering in large numbers. The possibility of a brief but bloody war is being discussed. It is claimed that if the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who number 300 at this agency, were to go on the warpath they could be joined by the Apaches, Comanches and Kiowas, who number several thousand.

AGAINST A REDUCTION.

Miners in the Lehigh Coal District Will Not Accept the Operators Terms.

LEHIGH, I. T., April 5.—At the mass meeting of coal miners yesterday the final vote on the question of striking was had. The Krebs miners cast their vote Tuesday, Colgate yesterday morning, and Lehigh yesterday afternoon. A count of the total vote showed 108 majority in favor of refusing to go to work at the reduction. The result of the vote seems satisfactory to the miners, and all appear willing to abide by the decision. Superintendent Cameron is here, but nothing can be learned from him as to whether the operators will make any concession or an immediate effort to put new men to work.

Sensational Suit Against a Bank.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 5.—The stockholders of the defunct Louisville Deposit bank instituted a sensational suit yesterday in the circuit court against the German national bank, Adolph Reutlinger, Albert Reutlinger and Moses Schwartz, to recover \$265,000. The plaintiffs claim that the defendants conspired to defraud them, and systematically looted the deposit bank.

Carl Jonas, who was recently appointed consul-general at St. Petersburg, has sent his resignation as lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin to Gov.

TOOK TO THE WOODS.

Topeka Orators and Statesmen Completely Routed by the Woman's Political League—Bull Run Discouraged.

Recently eight Topeka gentlemen received the following challenge from the Woman's Political League of that city, composed of ladies of the populist faith. The correspondence is taken from the Topeka Capital.

The Challenge. Whereas, We are informed by the Capital that the book "Looking Backward" is to be put on sale by thorough canvass of the city and that several of the prominent citizens of Topeka recommend it "to counteract the evil influences of the Bellamyites and kindred spirits," and "we may be allowed to quote their words; and

Whereas, We do not consider that it in any way answers the arguments favorable to nationalism; therefore be it Resolved, That the Woman's Progressive Political League of Topeka challenges the following gentlemen, J. B. Johnson, John W. Day, Joseph C. Watters, Albert H. Horton, F. P. Baker, D. C. Tillotson, Henry Keeler and J. K. Hudson, who signed the recommendation, to unite with us in a joint debate on the principles advocated in "Looking Backward," and to request them to appoint a committee of two of their number to confer with a like number from our league to arrange time, place and conditions. BINA A. OTIS, President. SARAH HARGRAVES, Secretary.

"Looking Backward."

The challenged parties replied as follows:

From Capt. Watters. Sarah Hargraves, Secretary: I am always fairly anxious for a controversy, but I would first like to know who is my adversary and what he looks like. You say an particular as to gender. There is no power on earth strong enough to compel me to dispute with a woman. If any of them desire to fight me, I at once display a flag of truce and unconditionally surrender, madam. As a lawyer I carry this further. Under no stress, no compulsion, no apparently magnificent opportunity for me to air my art, will I ever cross-examine a woman who is a witness against me, and in this I think I have a wisdom beyond Mr. Butterworth.

You propose to confront me with an army of femininity. The battle field is yours. I withdraw my recommendation to this miserable book of Brother Roberts and subscribe in advance to all hostile conclusions your Woman's Progressive Political League may hereafter resolve. Very respectfully, JOSEPH G. WATERS.

From Maj. Hudson.

Mrs. Hargraves: I have the highest respect for you and your associates and do not doubt the honesty of your view, but I do not see that any good can come out of such a debate as you propose. The best thing you can do is to let me alone as mine, I presume, are to you. I should not convince one another if we debated a week. J. K. HUDSON.

From Judge Day.

Mrs. Bina A. Otis, President, and Mrs. Sarah Hargraves, secretary: I at once "throw up the sponge." Like our mutual friend, Senator Peffer, I see a "way out" and that "way" is to "back out." I am not in it. Respectfully yours, JOHN W. DAY.

From D. C. Tillotson.

To the Women's P. P. L. of Topeka: My Dear Ladies: Your favor of the 28th is at hand and contents noted. I have been trying to marshal my forces and subscribe in advance to all hostile conclusions your Woman's Progressive Political League may hereafter resolve. Believe me yours in haste, D. C. TILLOTSON.

From Hon. F. P. Baker.

Mrs. Hargraves: I have the highest respect for you and your associates and do not doubt the honesty of your view, but I do not see that any good can come out of such a debate as you propose. The best thing you can do is to let me alone as mine, I presume, are to you. I should not convince one another if we debated a week. F. P. BAKER.

From Judge Johnson.

Sarah Hargraves, Secretary, etc.: Madam—I have your challenge of March 28, 1894. I now see just where I made my mistake in recommending to the public the book "Looking Backward." It was written by an old and very dear friend, and I thought that I might thus do him a service. Little did I think at the time that the Woman's Progressive Political League would swoop down upon me like this. In fact, I did not know that there was a Woman's Progressive Political League in the whole world. But so it is. Somehow we suffer rewards and punishments alike. There is too much occupied, or anything of that sort. I just simply come square down and admit that I could not think of doing such a thing for my life. I don't know what the other gentlemen, whom you have challenged, along with me, may do. I could not wait to see them for fear that the only hope for my escape by declining would somehow get away from me. I hope, however, that you will get some or all of them to accept. I should like to see what would become of them if they do, but you can count me out as I have said. Yours sincerely, J. B. JOHNSON.

From Judge Horton.

McClames Otis and Hargraves: I would refer you to the Roberts. From the ability with which he writes he will be willing and able to meet the members of the league and Bellamy himself on any field they choose. A. H. HORTON.

From Judge Keeler.

Ladies: I not only accept "Looking Backward" but will run in that direction rather than meet you on the stump. HENRY KEELER.

Killed at a Crossing.

Cross, Ok., April 3.—W. E. Yarney, a teamster of this city, while attempting to cross the Santa Fe track yesterday, was run over by a southbound freight train and so badly injured that his recovery is considered extremely doubtful. The two mules he was driving were killed.

Crisis in Peru.