W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

# COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1894.

NO. 28.

# THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

FIRE broke out in the waste room of the terrace of the senate on the 28th. It was quickly extinguished, but the smoke caused considerable excitement in and about the senate chamber.

COMMENTS by the silver men in the senate and house make it evident that free coinage bills will be introduced and attempts made to pass them as result of the seigniorage veto.

THE president sent a message to the house on the 29th vetoing the bill for coinage the silver seigniorage.

REPRESENTATIVE COCKRELL, of Texas, is deluged with letters, memorials and resolutions from the citizens of north Texas urging him to do everything in his power to secure a ratification of the sale of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache lands.

GEN. WHEELER recently stated that he would, at the request of the members of the committee on territories, urge Speaker Crisp to agree to a day upon which Oklahoma's claims to statehood could be considered. There is grave fear expressed on the part of all those interested in statehood for the territory that all legislation would be so delayed that nothing could be accomplished.

MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER was at the capitol with her delegation of wageearning women from New England to ask for a hearing before the senate committee on finance on the tariff bill. She was granted an interview by Senator Voorhees, the chairman of the committee, who received her courteously, but declined on behalf of the committee to give the delegation an opportunity to be heard.

Rumons that the silver men will attempt to secure an amendment to the tariff bill by adding a provision for free coinage were denied by senators of all shades of opinion.

SPEAKER CRISP has notified Gov. Northen by telegraph of his declination of the appointment of United States senator for the unexpired term of the late Senator Colquitt. In his telegram Speaker Crisp says a very large majority of the democratic members of the house have united in the request that he continue to serve as speaker for the remainder of the session, and a sense of duty impels him to reported burning fiercely in three or decline the appointment.

SECRETARY MORTON, of the agricultural department, in reply to inquiries knowledge of the 150 miners until the controlling precipitation by means of explosions, has sent out a circular stating that the results of the bombardment of the skies for water did not inspire the hope that any method of concussion could be made commercially

WORTHY and humane men are assembling in Washington to advocate jail, every meat shop in the place and dicate that the United States and Great ously injured. the passage of the Cummings bill for the largest clothing house in Pike Britain will be called upon to take the protection of animals in transit at county were among the buildings de- prompt action.

# THE EAST.

WILLIAM T. ZELL, ex-cashier of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co and the New York Athletic club, an embezzler of \$100,000 from the former company, has surrendered to the chief of police at New York. Zell has been a fugitive from justice since January 19.

THE citizens of Newfane, N. Y., were reported much excited over spiritualism. Business had been practically suspended and everybody attended 000.

MISS ANNIE SEABURY BREUSTER WAS married on the 28th to Count Henri de Frankenstein. The wedding took place at St. Patrick's cathedral, New York, Archbishop Corrigan officiating.

CHARLES C. BAER, grand commander of the Knights Templar of Pennsylmeningitis, aged 53 years. The deceased was a thirty-third degree Mason strongly backed by the people. and a member of the Oriental Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

A GENERAL strike of the 10,000 coke workers and miners of the Connellsville (Pa.) region has been ordered by the executive committee of the United GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, the noted

lawyer and writer on political economy, died of pneumonia on the 28th at New York, aged 81.

THE consolidation of the Cincinnati. Hamilton & Dayton system with the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacife system was announced in New

JUDGE DALLAS filed an opinion in the United States circuit court at Philadelphia, holding that Chinamen cannot be naturalized.

Dun's Review of Trade for the week ended the 30th stated that there was a more active tone in business, due to a belief that no disturbance of the currency would be permitted. Wheat was higher through reports that great injury to the crop had been sustained. Corn had advanced but little. In pork the rise was sharp.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended March 30 showed an average decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 29.2; in New York the decrease was 34.8; out,side, 21.9.

VICENZO DE VITO, an Italian banker, and Velesco Ferreni, his clerk, have been arrested at New York for selling forged naturalization papers at from \$10 to \$15 each to newly landed Italians. The business has been carried on by wholesale and the men voted at the will of their padrones.

THE trial of the Van Leuven pension fraud case has been set for April 19 in the United States court in Dubuque, Ia. There are forty-three indictments, embracing charges of accepting illegal out with every appliance needed to fees, conspiracy to defraud and falify-float the wrecked corvette off Roncador ing indictments.

In Chicago 600 non-union cigar-makers, employed by E. Vallens & Co., are out on a strike and the trouble is likely to spread to other eigar manufacturers.

in resistance of the notice given them by the management of a reduction of five cents per ton to take effect April . The mine owners have to pay the Indians 125 tons in royalty for every ton mined, therefore the miners are compelled to mine 2,125 pounds for a ton. The miners say they will strike if the cut is enforced. Both sides were holding conferences, but refused to make public what action they had

R. McManus, of Livingston, Mont., shot and killed his wife and then cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor. McManus was a railroad brakeman, 24 years old, and his wife was a handsome woman of 18. He had been out of work for some time and was despondent, and

they had not lived happily together.

A COMMITTEE from the Salt Lake smelters recently went to Denver, Col., on the invitation of the owners of the Colorado and Nebraska smelters with a view to making a combination of

smelter interests THE women of Kent, O., who are in favor of equal suffrage have decided to make a fight for their rights at the polls in the municipal election on April They have taken advice and say they are assured that the constitution of Ohio already gives them the right to vote. Accordingly they will go to the polls and offer their ballots. If the judges of election refuse to accept them they say they will cause their arrest and make a test case.

Gov. Jones has presented his message to the two houses of the Choctaw council. He recommends the appointment of two commissioners to meet the United States commissioners about territorial government and lands in severalty for the people of his nation.

THE Hecla coal mine, the largest in the northern Colorado coal district, was four places. The fire broke out two weeks ago, but was kept from the the rainfall experiments and night of the 30th, when an explosion

FIRE destroyed over fifty buildings, embracing almost the entire business portion of Barry, in Pike county, Ill., about thirty miles from Quincy. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. The fire successful in precipitating moisture started in the opera house after a ball The city building, engine house and stroyed.

ONE of the immense standpipes of the Peoria Water Co. broke on the 30th, killing several people and wounding others. Two houses were wrecked and several barns smashed to kindling wood. The scene of the accident presented a desolate appearance.

FIRE destroyed the Hotel Pullman at Hot Springs, Ark. The loss on the building and furniture will reach \$50,-

Gov. Hogg's censure of the Southern Pacific railroad officials for bringing 700 or 800 penniless men from California, known as Frye's army, and detaining them at a small station on the wild prairie in Texas, is greatly applauded by everybody. The threat of the governor to make it hot for the ofvania, died at Pittsburgh, Pa., of spinal ficials of that line in the event the invaders break the peace of the state is

> THE remains of Senator Colquitt were interred in the Risehill cemetery at Macon, Ga., on the 28th, with impressive ceremonies.

A SPECIAL from Hinton, near Charleston, W. Va., stated that when W. B. Mine Workers to go into effect April 2. Wilt returned home, after being out on watch all night, he found his house in ashes and learned that his eight children and the hired girl had been consumed in the flames. The mother es-

Gov. Northen, of Georgia, has appointed Speaker Crisp senator to fill the place of the lately deceased Sen-

ator Colquitt. THE 260th anniversary of the landing of Leonard Calvert, at St. Clement's island, March 25, 1634, was celebrated at Baltimore, Md., on the 25th and 26th

CHARLES KETCHUM, alias Charles Hardin, the express messenger who robbed the Wells-Fargo express of \$35,000 between Cincinnati and Louisville nearly two years ago, was captured at Alma, a small town twelve miles from Fort

Smith, Ark., and \$19,000 recovered. THE watchman's shanty at the junction near Denison, Tex., of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and Houston & and from the day of filing, thus if a Texas Central has burned. After the flames were extinguished the body of but did not file until a month later, an unknown man, charred and with the six months' limitation must comthe skull crushed, was found in the mence from September 16. The deciruins. He had been murdered and the sion will invite hundreds of contests. cabin fired to conceal the crime.

GENERAL.

A DISPATCH from Havana says the United States steamer Kearsarge has been blown up and burned by the natives. The Orion on March 15 was fitted reef. The steamer reached the reef on the 21st and found matters as stated. Previous to the destruction of the vessel

THE archbishop of Kingston, Ont.,

gent officers and 170 sailors at the quarantine station at Buenos Ayres.

THE Brazilian minister in London has received the following dispatch from Rio de Janeiro: "There is absolutely no truth in the statement that prisoners have been executed without

COMMANDER VERNAY LOVETT CAMERon, the distinguished African traveler, while hunting with Baron Rothchild's hounds at Leighton-Buzzard, Bedfordshire, Eng., was thrown from his horse and died four hours later.

PATENTS on 286 inventions expired by limitation during the week ended the

THE pope cabled the apostolic blessing to the newly wedded M. Patenotre and his wife, nee Miss Elverson.

THE British steamer Yesso, bound from Newport to Baltimore, collided with the schooner Lizzie Wilce off Ilfracombe. The Yesso and her crew were

THE report that the Kearsarge has gone to pieces has been confirmed by telegrams to the navy department.

THE railway saloon carriage of Prince Albrecht, prince regent of Brunswick, was run into by a luggage train at Vineburg, Brunswick. Prince Albrecht was thrown to the floor of the carriage by the shock of the collision, but beyond a severe shaking up he was not injured. The windows of the carriage were smashed and other damage done

PREMIER CRISPI opened the international medical congress at Rome, Italy, in the presence of the king and queen, on the 29th.

SIR JAMES HANNEN, one of the most learned and able of England's judges, is dead, aged 73.

AT a meeting of the board of directors of the Central Pacific Railroad Co. Isaac L. Requa was elected to fill . the position of president, made vacant by the resignation of B. F. Huntington. FAILURES for the week ended March

30 were 238 in the United States, against 166 last year; in Canada, 30, against 28 last year. THE steamship Alameda from Samoa

#### THE LATEST. THOMAS PHILIP REECH, better known

as Henri Le Caron, the British spy, died at Kensington, Eng., of an internal tumor. He gained admission to the Clan-na-Gael, and kept the British informed as to their secret work. He was guarded night and day by detectives to prevent being assassinated.

A TERRIBLE battle has been fought in the kingdom of Bornu, Central Soudan. Rabah, the former slave of Zobher Pasha, with an army numbering 30,000 men, invaded the kingdom. He was opposed by the sultan of Bornu at the head of a large army. During the battle both sides sustained very heavy losses, and the sultan of Bornu and Rabah were killed, fighting desperately at the head of their troops. THE republicans elected their mu-

nicipal ticket in Cincinnati. DARLINGTON, S. C., was still under martial law on the 3d, but it was believed that the worst was over, as the town had settled down to a very quiet

REMIGO MORALES BERMUDEZ, president of Peru, died recently of intestinal trouble at Lima, Peru. The whole cabinet has resigned in a body.

A MUSIC teacher at New York had stolen a Stradivarius violin which was valued at \$4,500.

GOV. NORTHEN, of Georgia, has appointed Patrick Walsh, editor of the nized by the court. Augusta Chronicle, as United States senator to succeed the late Senator Colquitt.

DR. BROWN-SEQUARD, the eminent French physician, the discoverer of the "Elixir of Life" which made such a sensation a few years ago, died at Paris on the 2d.

THREE hundred miners at the Coal and Denning coal mines of the Western Coal and Mining Co., at Ozark, Ark., have struck against a 10 per cent. per ton reduction.

THE receiver of the Enid (Ok.) land office has made a decision which seriously affects a great many homesteaders who selected claims in the strip. He decides that the six months' limit

cabin fired to conceal the crime.

CONGRESSMAN WILSON was at the ranch of Congressman Ben Cable, at San Antonio, Tex., on the 30th, where he will remain until able to resume his work at Washington. He was reported work at Washington. He was reported to the senate on the 2d Mr. Voornees called up the tariff bill and opened the debate on the measure. In the house for five hours roll call followed roll call but the democrats could not muster a quorum and adjournment was had at 4:35.

#### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Arbor Day. Gov. Lewelling has issued the following proclamation dated at Topeka, March 30:

In compliance with a now well established custom, I, L. D. Lewelling, governor of the state of Kansas, do hereby designment. Previous to the destruction of the vessel the natives of San Andres island had rifled the wreck of everything movable.

The archishop of Kingston Ont. tharge of one man.

The coal miners of Lehigh, Coalgate and Krebs, I. T., threatened to strike in resistance of the notice given them.

The strike was precipitated by the distance of Kingston, Ont., has cabled to Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., the sum of £300, being the first installment of subscriptions to the cause in resistance of the notice given them. of home rule.

The czar of Russia is reported suffering from a liver affliction.

The Portuguese warship Alfonso de Alberquerque has landed ninety insurgent officers and 170 saffarent the cause of the saffarent to love the trees and know their usefulness as well as their beauty. I especially recomment that the day be observed in the schools of the state with appropriate instruct n, and that parents join with their children in the ceremonies of the day.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be adjusted to

scribed my name and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Kansas.

L. D. LEWELLING, Governor.

Miscellaneous.
Secretary of State Osborn, it is stated,

will not be a candidate for renomina-In 1890 Kansas had 30,214,313 acres of farm land with 22,303,456 acres im-

proved. Alfred H. Anderson, lately an in-mate of the soldiers' home at Leavenworth, was killed the other day in attempting to board a freight train at Centralia, Mo. He was 53 years of

age and joined a company of New Jersey volunteers during the war. more than \$10 as a fund for the assistance of students needing help to gain

a college education at the institution. The southwestern conference of Methodist at its late session at Wellington voted on the constitutional question submitted by the last general onference providing for an equality of lay and ministerial representation, and it was defeated by 43 to 57. The provision for a reduction of the representation to the general conference was also defeated—25 to 63.

The county attorney has filed suit in the district court at Wichita, by order of the board of county commissioners, against County Clerk M. A. Carvin to recover over \$5,000 collected as fees and said to be illegal under a recent declerk will have an offset in salary and other bills. No fraud or defalcation is

charged.

The investigations of Chancellor Snow, of the state university, after the recent freeze-up, led him to the conclusion that peaches and pears have been killed and cherries are greatly injured. The latter crop will be very light. Early raspberries were delight from the control of th light. Early raspberries were destroyed, but there will be a fair crop of late ones. Blackberries were not hurt. and swept away the business district. brings news of a serious outbreak in Apples are injured and the crop will be those islands which would seem to in- only fair. Strawberries were not seri-

The other night Officer Burnsworth discovered two suspicious men prowling around the post office at Independence and ordered them to leave, when one of them stepped up to the officer and pointing a revolver in his face ordered him to throw up his hands. The officer did so, but at the same time fired his pistol and shot the fellow dead. A satchel containing burglar tools was was not identified.

Articles of incorporation were recently filed with the secretary of state by the Galveston & Northern Railway Co.; authorized capital, \$18,000,000. The corporation proposes to build a line of standard railway from Niobrara, Neb., to Galveston, Tex. The road will run through the counties of Jewell, Mitchell. Lincoln, Ellsworth, Rice, Reno, Kingman, Barber, Harper and Sumner in Kansas, and the estimated length of the road is 1,000 miles.

Hon. J. W. Adv. who is contesting the seat of Senator Martin, has filed his brief with the senate committee on privileges and elections. He claims Martin received the votes of twentyeight of the 102 members of the joint assembly as recognized by the supreme court, while he received 77, and that even if the votes of the members of the Dunsmore Louse, who received certificates are counted for Martin, he then received 77 votes, the same number cast for himself in the legislature recog-

The state fish commissioner has issued the following: 'No person is allowed to fish or attempt to fish by any method whatsoever in any of the waters in the state of Kansas during the months of May and June, as these are the spawning months and fishing is prohibited by the statute. Parties buying or selling fish during these months will be considered guilty of violating the law. Any person seeing anyone fishing or attempting to fish will re-

Citizens of Richland, in Shawnee county, have filed a complaint against the owners of the Lawrence & Carbondale railroad, charging that they are about to abandon the line. The Lawrence & the express office, and some claim that Union Pacific, but it has been operated to be alone the cause of the exby the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern for several years under a lease. The latter company does not care to operate the line longer, and it is said the Union Pacific has no desire to be further burdened with it. The people who voted bonds for the road want the company to either operate the line or forfeit the bonds.

The Whisky War in South Carolina Trying to Outdo the Police Board War in Col-orado-Efforts to Enforce Dispensary Law.

DARLINGTON, S. C., April 2.—A special train from Columbia with 300 troops to keep peace and force the dispensary law will declare the town under martial law and will take charge of the Western Union telegraph office and the railways. Gov. Tillman has assured the citizens that the soldiers are coming here with no malicious intent, but simply to protect the public peace. Nevertheless trouble is antici-

Mayor Dargen made a short address to an assemblage on the street and asked that the citizens maintain a peaceful bearing toward the soldiers

and offer them no provocation. The seat of war is now changed to Columbia. The adjutant and inspector general of the state troops arrived here on a special train. The inspector general, under the orders of the governor, has traveled over the state endeavoring to raise a force of volunteers to uphold the dispensary law, but the indications are he has met complete failure on all sides, as all classes of citizens are refusing to bear arms against South Car-

ter to the adjutant-general. It is said here Gov. Tillman is in possession of The senior class of forty members of the railroad and telegraph lines at the state university at a recent meeting Columbia and that his officers inspect duced a resolut on calling on the secretary of the treasury for a tabulated statement of the cash a sum not less than \$3 and not out without his authority or sanction.

Let it be distinctly borne in mind in the present disturbed condition of things that there is no disorder in the state now except what is of Gov. Tillman's making. 'Everything' was r-perted perfectly quiet in Darlington on Friday night. One of the wounded constables was guarded by a local militia company. Three others—Gaillard, Swan and Meeking, have not others-Gaillard, Swan and Meeking-have not been molested. Three others who went to Sumter on Saturday were guarded by the military of that place, and were sent by the local authorities on a special train to Columbia, under the protection of the same troops and

the sheriff and his deputies.

The assembling of troops in Columbia and Darlington is to no purpose whatever. There is no need for them—nothing for them to do at either place. There is no open or secret rebellion against the laws of the state, or in any part of the state. There are no "assembliages" and said to be illegal under a recent decision of the supreme court. The amount involved is over \$2,000, but the the present excitement is caused by the mustering of troops by the governor's orders, the issuing of proglamations, the seizure of railroads and telegraph offices. The constables

ing order. But for the extraordinary utterances and actions of the state authorities the whole trouble would have been nearly confined to the place where it originally began and the excitement in the state generally would have subsided before last Saturday night. It is as well to keep this fact in view. There is no ouble or disorder in the state except that which is Gov. Tillman's making. If his friends and advisers will only quiet him the whole state will resume its normal condition at once.

# A HERO LAID TO REST.

mposing Ceremonies Over the Remains of Kossuth. BUDA PESTH, April 2 .- An immense crowd of people from all parts of Hungary and many from Austria were in found strapped over his shoulder. He the city. The great center of attraction was the national museum, in which the body of Kossuth is lying in state. It is estimated that at least 150,000 people of all classes viewed the remains. Several impressive incidents marked the day. One was the visit of a large number of maidens from Transylvania. Clad wholly in white, they deposited many wreaths of flowers supon the casket. The visit of the veteran hussars also attracted much attention. The 5,000 inhabitants of Czegled, who walked in a body the long distance from .there to Buda Pesth in order to pay their last token of respect and love to the great Hungarian arrived safely, and their visit to the hall was one of the noteworthy incidents of the day.

The funeral services were held in the vestibule of the National museum, in the presence of the Lutheran bishops, members of the Hungarian diet and the Hungarian magnates. After the singing of the national anthem, which all present joined. Bishop Sarkany delivered an oration, in which he eloquent-ly extolled the patriotic services of Kossuth.

# FATAL EXPLOSION.

Four Men Killed and Three Injured by ALEXANDRIA, Ind., April 2. - The new Whiteside block, in which occurred the

explosion in which four men were killed and three hurt, is a total wreck. The clothing stock was entirely ruined, as were the barber shop and express ofport to the county attorney, whose fice, and the total monetary loss will business it will be to prosecute the reach \$30,000. There was a basement several feet in depth under the building without any ventilation and in this cavity the natural gas collected. It seemed to have become ignited by the fire in the stove. There is said to have plosion, and that it was caused by a can falling off a shelf where it had been placed. The preponderance of evidence seems to prove it to have been due to the accumulation of natural gas in the manner described. The calamity is due to the carelessness of architects in leaving no ventilation for the base-

### CONGRESSIONAL

The Proceedings of the Week Brieff

THE senate did no business on the 26th.
When it met the death of Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, was announced and after passing res-

When it met the death of Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, was announced and after passing resolutions of condolence and appointing a committee to attend the funeral the senate adjourned... In the house similar proceedings were had over the death of Senator Colquitt and then adjournment was taken.

The senate transacted no business on the 27th. Funeral services were held in the chamber over the remains of Senator Colquitt. The attendance of officials and the diplomatic corps was large. At the conclusion of the services the remains of the deceased senator were taken from the capitol to a special train to be borne to Georgia for interment, and the senate immediately adjourned... The house transacted no business, the whole day being occupied in a fruitless effort to secure a quorum on the O'Neill-Joy contest.

The senate on the 28th adopted several resolutions calling on the heads of departments for desired information. Mr. Peffer offered a resolution directing the finance committee to pre-

lution directing the finance committee to pre-pare a bill for the repeal of all laws authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds or other interest-bearing obligations without specific authority of congress. The resolution directing the committee on judiciary to inquire whether the existing statutes are sufficient to punish simulation of silver coins by coins of like metal, weight and fineness, was taken up and agreed to. The resolution authorizing the secretary of the treasury to receive at the subtreasury in New York the money, \$6,749,003, to be paid the Cherokee nation was agreed to. olinans.

The local military have thrown up their commissions and resigned by letter to the adjutant-general. It is said

and pending the effort to secure a vote on adopting the majority report the house adjourned.

1s the senate on the 29th Mr. Lodge introevery message received and none go out without his authority or sanction.

CAUSE OF PRESENT TROUBLE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2.—The News and Courier says:

Let it be distinctly borne in mind in the present disturbed condition of things that there present disturbed condition of things that there is no disorder in the state now except what is until Monday....The house got into an ugly wrangle over the O'Neill-Joy contest which was bitter and full of personalities. The republic-ans fillbustered to prevent a vote. Pending the turmoil the message of the president veto-ing the seigniorage bill was received and read. The fight on the contested election case was then resumed and continued with bitterness, and without deciding the contest the house ad-

The senate was not in session on the 30th....
When the house met Speaker Crisp was given a gratifying reception upon taking the chair, the congratulations being upon his appointment as United States senator. Then commenced the row over the O'Neil-Joy contest but Mr. Bland succeeded in giving notice that he would call for a vote on the veto Thursday. No quorum could be secured to take a final vote on rum could be secured to take a final vote on the contested election case and the house took a recess. Pension bills were considered at the

evening session. 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 2'Noil' of a coatest was not fosumed in the house. Several unimportant bills were passed and the remainder of the session was given to eulogies upon the late Representative O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, and the house ad

# MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

Why Members of the Feathery Tribe Stay So Short a Time in One Place.

most entirely for their means of subsistence upon the light-winged summer flies that love the sunshine. These the economy of our cold season does not provide for. The tree-creepers and the tits, insectivorous in their propensities, are content to seek food in the crevices of bark up and down the branches of old trees, in the cracks of walls, in and out among the stones and bricks of old buildings, peering, probing, pecking at the creatures that have sought to get safely through the cold weather by

hiding. Not so our migrant singers. Many of them, like the swallows, eat only such things as they can eatch in their swift flight open-mouthed through the air: these are few and far between in the raw and cold atmosphere of winter here. Swift and swallow, nightingale and cuckoo, warbler, wheatear, whinchat, blackcap, wryneck, flycatcher-all the merry troupe of strolling singers, must follow the sun and the creatures that dance in the sun-

beams to lands that are sunny in winter. The movements of the birds that come and of the birds that go in spring and autumn are prompted by the abundance or the scarcity of certain kinds of food among the varied store our land affords. The nomadic wanderings of our resident birds are also foraging expeditions. Only in the spring and the early summer are any birds able to find the food they require in one particular

neighborhood. Then insect life abounds, and round about the nesting place enough and to spare is to be found both for the busy parent birds and the insatiable chicks and squabs. But in the autumn and winter there is, strictly speaking, no such thing as a stationary population of birds in any place. Then all turn gypsies and hither and thither wend their restless way, eluding the famine of a frost here, the dearth of a snowstorm there, or the buffeting of storm winds, by continually moving on. --- Cornhill Magazine.

An Effective Remedy. "It was a severe punishment," said the father, self-reproachfully, "but it answers the purpose. It keeps Johnny from running on the street."

"You didn't cripple the boy, did "No. I had his mother cut his hair for him. You ought to see the poor boy," and the proud father wept bit-

terly.-Alex Sweet, in Texas Siftings.

"Do you know, I had great difficulty to get my landlady to accept five dollars on account.'

"Why?" "She wanted ten."-Hallo,

## THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

# SHADY SIDE OF EASY STREET.

My name is Happy Harry-that's what the neighbors say—
Because, perhaps, I'm cheerful and contented
all the day—

This man at No. 60, shady

Easy

I always take things calmly, don't worry, fret or foam. And when my work is finished I leave the store for home; I never smoke tobacco, and the boys I never

But live at No. 60, shady

Easy street.

I mind my business only, leave other folks alone. And always think a hearty laugh is better than a groan;
I never "speculate" at all in stocks, or shares,

or wheat,
And sleep at No. 60, shady
side

Easy

street.

My wife, when we were married, didn't try to put on style,
And all day long she minds the house, just busy
all the while

A-fixin' up the children and makin' things look And clean at No. 60, shady

The youngsters look as healthy when they come home from school
(We bring 'em up by kindness, and not by any rule).

And when the day is over they run to kiss and

Their dad at No. 60, shady side Easy

'We've always got a dollar that we can safely And, if the neighbors need it, we've a dollar we can lend: We're happy as the angels, and to you I'll just

That we live at No. 60, shady

of Easy -Cincinnati Commercial Gazette



[Copyright, 1894, by HAVE no antipathy for the canine kind. I have kept a dog myself, and so valued its companionship that was always paid, with

not punctuality. I am not indisposed to agree with the poet who says 'it is good to hear the honest watch dog bark." But there is a wide difference

But the good lad had his reasons for But the good lad had his reasons for between simple barking and a fitful yelping, varied at frequent intervals with a wailing whine, as though the wretched animal was suffering agonies through colic, or some other internal ailment.

Bad enough to listen to in the daytime, but in the dead stillness of the right to be helplessly subjected to the per, and was splashed with dirt from dreadful infliction was, I respectfully submit, sufficient to make one not only meditate, but put into execution plans of vengeance that as an unexasperated individual he would be incapable of. It depends, of course, on the degree of exasperation, and, as the deed to which I was goaded may from a humanitarian point of view appear so atrocious as to merit any amount of punishment that ensued, it may be as well for me to explain the circumstances of the case.

My residence at the time was in a suburb of London, delightfully picturesque-especially during the summer months-but rather lonely. It was one of a pair of villas, the next nearest house being several hundred yards distant. I had no next-door neighbor when I took possession, but when at last he came-he and his family-they brought a dog with them. A half-breed collie, so his master said. A shaggy, ugly beast, with a great moist mouth, which was always ajar showing his teeth. "It is a capital fellow for keeping guard," remarked my new neighbor the first day he came. "No fear of thieves getting in the back way while he is about. By Jove, sir, he can scent them a quarter of a mile off, and he lets you know it, too."

There was no misdescription in the last mentioned respect. He let us know it almost unceasingly from halfpast ten at night, when he was turned loose in the back garden, until within an hour of daylight next morning. We were previously unaware of nocturnal marauders prowling round, but according to that half-bred collie's account ere were scores of them, and it was a miracle that our premises had not been ransacked, and we ourselves murdered in our beds, months ago.

"Did you hear him?" the gentleman next door gayly inquired, and when I rather ruefully responded that there could be no possibility of a mistake about that, and remarked that I supposed it was being strange to the place made him keep it up so, he smilingly assured me that that had nothing to do with it. He was always like it.

We could only hope that it was not so, but it proved to be a terrible fact. The second night was, if anything, not full of active like as when he fled, worse than the first, and the third Sairly up to the average. Neither my lid, and pointing at me the finger of

haggard and irritable. At the expira-tion of a week I ventured, mildly and tite failed me, the hue of health forgrateful if he could conveniently acnight time instead of allowing it the my ailment to be indigestion. He was range of the garden. Up to that time right in one sense, but he little knew we had no reason to speak of him other than an amiable and polite person, but efit of being protected from robbers without it costing me one penny towards the faithful creature's keep!

What more did I want? To this I made answer that I didn't want as much even, and that I would prefer taking my risk of robbers to being worried into a brain fever. But to this his uncomplimentary response was "pooh!" and he went in, banging his back door.

Nightly, for another week, was the torture repeated, and then I resolved that I would have no more of it. I purchased a half-pound of lean and tender steak, and, carrying it to a chemist with whom I was acquainted, got quest. him to dose it judiciously with prussic

"I don't say that he will never howl again after he has swallowed this meat," remarked the dispenser of drugs, grimly. "He will give you one good one as the last, I dare say. But you won't mind that?"

Between half-past ten and eleven, the time when Vixen was turned loose. and about an hour before, and while my neighbor was within doors at supper, I got over the low dividing fence at the further end of the garden, and placed the "doctored" meat on a cabbage leaf, and where my four-legged enemy would be sure to discover it. Then I returned to my own little room that had a rearward look out from the window, and put on my slippers, and lit my pipe, and kept vindictive watch for what might happen.

It was a moonlight night, and my view of Bumstead's garden was complete, so that when the tragedy commenced I should be able to witness it to the end. But it was not to be. I had been at the window not more than ten minutes, when a startling apparition attracted my watchful eye. There were fields beyond the palings at the end of the garden, and, revealed by the moonlight, there stood a ragged youth looking over that part of them that inclosed Bumstead's premises. Presently, he caught sight of the steak lying on the cabbage-leaf, and in an instant leaped the barrier, and securing the prize, which he thrust in the bosom of his delapidated pocket, leaped back again and vanished.

I saw it all with perfect distinctness and could have recognized him again from among a thousand. A lanky young fellow, with a scraggy throat, nose of the type known as "Roman," and a fiery-red head of hair.

I was so appalled that for several seconds I could not move from the window. There could be no shadow of a eat it, and swift death would ensue, and I should be his murderer!

In my dressing-gown and slippers, I had a long start, and was at the far cheerful willingness with unfailing end of the second field, when running my fastest, I hailed him.

> his long legs in such a way that he was to give me?" speedily out of sight. It was in vain that I kept on for a mile or more. He was gone.

In an agonized state of mind, I made my way homeward. I had lost a slipneck to heels, panting and perspiring. I hoped to be able to get back into the use unobserved, but it was impos-

My loud outcries, when I started in the chase, had been heard in both abodes, and when I had crossed the fields, and arrived at our garden-paling s, there was my wife and our servant, and the whole of the Bumstead family, eager to know what was the matter. I dare not tell all the truth, but I told part of it. I had, I said, seen a fellow climbing the palings, and had been after him, but couldn't catch him. Mr. Bumstead grinned knowingly. "But yet we are to keep our watch dogs shut up in wash houses, eh?" he remarked. "Not if I know it."

It was a matter of perfect indifference to me after that, where he kept



HE HAD A LONG START.

his own brute. I mean as regards its preventing me from sleeping. Compared with what I had to keep me awake now, Vixen's howling and whining was a soothing lullaby. The horrible crime of which I had inadvertently been guilty haunted me both night and day. I was afraid even to seek relief in slumber, for, sure as ever I "dropped off," though it was in my easy chair, the prowling vagabond appeared to me, but in ghostly shape, shrouded and palwife nor myself could get a wink of accusing. I had to go to London daily the used in our orchestras was a gourd aleen, and rose in the morning feverish, to attend to my business, but I no with half a dozen pebbles in it.

persuasively, to represent to my next-sook my cheeks. I was really ill. My door neighbor that we should feel friends, of course, observed it, and my wife insisted on my consulting our doccommodate Vixen in his washhouse at tor. He examined me and pronounced

what it was I could not digest.

It would have been a comfort to me my reasonable request upset him at if I could in any way have made reponce. Confound it all! What had I got aration. The poor fellow dead and to grumble about? I shared in the ben- gone was beyond reach of earthly relief, but he might have relatives. It did not follow that because he was an outcast wretch, in rags and not over honest, that there was not somebody who loved and cared for him-perhaps who depended on him. An aged mother, maybe, or a younger sister or brother. If I could find out anything about him and his belongings I might at least endeavor to do some good in this direction. For days and weeks I searched the local newspapers, expecting to find under the heading "dead

> But nothing of the kind appeared in print, and weeks and months passed and my burdened conscience still made my life a misery. At last matters came to a climax.

body found" some account of the hap-

less rea-haired youth, and perhaps of

his people who attended at the in-

As I have already said, I had to attend every day to office duties in London, and now and then was detained until such a late hour that the



"DON'T BE ALARMED, GUV'NOR."

last trains were gone On such occasions, if the weather was bad, I took a cab, but if it was fine I preferred to walk and save cab fare. This last was the case one night in the early part of the spring of the present year.

My residence being north of Islington and my place of business in High Holborn, I found it convenient to go through certain narrow ways as a short cut to the main road. It was seldom that my victim was out of my mind, but it happened that I was not and a long, narrow face, with a large thinking about him when-the neighboring church of Clerkenwell had just tolled out twelve o'clock-a ghost appeared to me!

It was a dark and dingy street and without a moment's warning he rose doubt as to what the wretched lad out of his grave, as it were, and couwould do with the meat. He would fronted me. He was draped in white from head to foot, his form was lank, his face long and narrow, his nose Roman, and his hair flery red. I recogrushed from the house, and scaled the low palings, and pursued him. But he low palings, and pursued him. But he long cry. I shrank back, and would have turned and run, but my legs re- alone. Like a good householder he fused. I could only back away from cuts enough wood in the winter to last the awful specter, while, with a hide- a year. The machine is easily underous grinning visage, it still came at stood. Three poles or rods make a

me. At last it spoke:
"Don't be alarmed, guv'nor. Have declining an interview, and exercised you got such a thing as a lucifer match of the frame plays inside two pieces of

It was not a sepulchral voice, and lower end of this rod, and then it will why he wanted a match he indicated swing back and forth as shown in the in earthly fashion by exhibiting a pipe filled with tobacco, but unlit.

"Who-who are you?" I demanded. "I works at the bake'us what you just now see me come out of," returned the ghost.

"Were you ever-ever at Finchley?" 1 ventured.

"I dessay," he answered, lightly. "I was mooching about a lot before I came across this here job at the baker's." "But tell me this. Did you e-er climb a paling at Finchley and steal a piece of steak out of a back garden?" "Course I did," he replied, grinning, "and much good it did me."

"Did you good, do you mean to say, that you ate it, and that-"

"I mean to say I didn't eat it," he interrupted me. "I intended to. There was a chap he run after me, and I got into a barn to get out of his way, and there I fell asleep, and when I woke up blest if the rats hadn't found my bit of steak and eat the lot. But you haven't told me whether you have a lucifer match or not."

"I have not got a match," I exclaimed, taking him by both hands in a way that for the moment seemed to alarm him, "but I have got half-acrown, and you can buy as many as you please with it. Be kind to rats ever after this, baker, for they saved your life."

I believed that he thought I was intoxicated. So I was, with joy. I never walked home more blithely from Holworn to Finchley before or since, and I went to bed and slept like a top, though Bumstead's dog was singing the old tune in the back garden.

A Head for Business.

A Haverhill man, in order to impress business methods on his son early in life, told the youngster that if he would see that the gas bill was paid before a certain date each month he could have the discount for himself. The Haverhill youngster took very kindly to the idea and captured the discount each time the bill came in. To his father's surprise, however, the gas bill began to increase at a remarkable "rate. He found one night that his son was burning gas all over the top of the house from ten o'clock until six o'clock the next morning. The youngster had become a Napoleon of finance, and had discovered the fact that the bigger the bill, the bigger the discount -- Boston Globe.

-The antecedent of the artistic rat-

# AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

THE OMNIPRESENT CROAKER. He's a very funny comforter-the man who told

you so— A kind of patent right he's got on what he doesn't know; He has a morbid appetite for everything that

I must allow at farming I have been a poor suc

guess; This comforter who visits me—just call him who

you please— He always has some fault to find with everything he sees.

And he can theorize away the profits of my Until I see them slip away like little grains of

wheat you raised this year, And sell it at the market price, and you have nothing clear; For every acre that you sowed it cost you-le

And see which side the balance sheet we find the big amount— For bone dust, plowing, harrowing and seeding wheat and grass

And opening up the furrows for to let the water

pass,
Twelve dollars for each acre, it is safely to com pute; For harvesting and threshing it, four more to follow suit, Then add to this the taxes, and interest on the

The wear and tear of harness, the board of team and hand, The bauling it to market, the tile, and under-

Makes five and twenty dollars, cost per acre of You got but thirty bushels per acre from your At sixty cents per bushel, will eighteen dollars

yield, And so you see you're poorer for every acre By seven times the dollars of acres you have

grown.
Or, let me try another sum—for figures never And on the dairy question a balance sheet we

try. Your cows an average season will yield from products sold, On an average forty dollars, that's counting

young and old;
And now to feed these cattle, sir, on fodder,
grain and hay,
Will cost you, at a moderate guess, full twenty cents a day.

In the year, it's seventy dollars, which brings An even thirty dollars for each of the milking

almost was discouraged at the out the figure Twould surely make me bankrupt within the

next decade; So I hastened to the woodshed and got a shingle And wrote "For Sale" upon it and tacked it to But then I got to thinking—the figures there

Each with a trial balance could never make agree,
For while the figures made me poor and poore every day, My bank account was looming up, my barns

were full of hay.

And the mistake my friend had made—the cost of raising grain— Was simply work that I had done with brawn as well as brain:

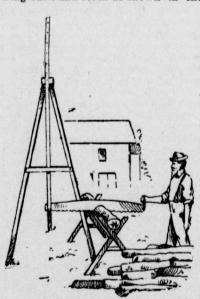
And so my friends discover—you can theorize and plan, But the great successful farmer is the honest workingman.

-L. M. Stanley, in Ohio Farmer.

WOOD-CUTTING DEVICE. Its Inventor Calls It His "Hard-Times Hired Man."

> in Farm and Home. AROUND THE APIARY.

This is the name given the device shown in the cut by Mr. C. A. Wells, of Pennsylvania. He says that the "hard times" compelled him to cut his wood stroyers. QUEENLESS bees nearly always build drone comb. frame for the saw to swing on. Anin granulation. other rod fastened to a bolt at the top and boiling water. board. The saw is made fast to the



"HARD-TIMES HIRED MAN."

cut. You can have a horse for the wood, or drive stakes into the ground with the tops crossed, so as to hold the logs. Mr. Wells says he can put up five cords in ten hours with this masaws. -Rural New Yorker.

Fertilizers for Potatoes

The average yield of potatoes in this country is about fifty bushels per acre, vet in competitive trials as many as nine hundred bushels per acre have and hay. been grown proportionately, on an experimental plat. This was done with care and the judicious use of fertiliz-It is true that it would be difficult for any farmer to produce nine hundred bushels of potatoes on an acre of land, but the low average indicates that something better can be done with such a crop.

INDEPENDENTLY of the honey to be obtrees in the orchard.

THE BEST OF DUCKS. Pekins Are Said to Pay Better Than Any Other Variety.

I have experimented for twenty years with all the larger breeds of ducks, crossing in every conceivable way, and I am satisfied with the Pekin. I have got through experimenting, and, as I grow nearly 10,000 ducklings a year, can hardly afford to guess at it, as a cent per bird makes a difference of over \$50 in my receipts, one cent per pound, a cess,
A kind o' sort of average one, to put it mild, I difference of over \$300. I can afford to use only the bird that will grow the largest in the shortest time. She must also produce the first eggs to enable me to get young birds on the market for the highest price. There is more profit from one early bird than from three later ones. The maximum price for early birds is 45 cents per pound in Boston and New York, the minimum for late ones 16 cents, the cost of pro-

duction is the same for both. The Pekins mature earlier, are more hardy and domestic in their habits, never wander far, and return home at night. They are not mischievous, require less water than any other breed, and their pure white, elastic feathers are largely mixed with down. These feathers sell from 40 to 50 cents per pound and are no mean source of in-



come, especially when the birds are grown in large numbers.

These birds originated in China. They are beautiful, with a proud, erect carriage and pure white plumage outside. The inside feathers are slightly cream-colored. The neck is long and gracefully curved; the head long and finely shaped, with a full, bright eye; the legs and beak of dark orange. The minimum weight of my birds when matured is 14 pounds, while the very heaviest will tip the scales at 20 pounds per pair. Losses from vermin can easily be avoided by yarding the little birds at home. Mud and water are not essential to their growth and well-being. It is not necessary to keep birds till they are six months old in the fall and then put them upon the market when it is sure to be glutted, but much better to market them at ten weeks, when they are nearly as heavy and you are sure to get more than double the price, as well as save three or four months' extra feed. There are many other points connected with this thing which the novice must ponder carefully before he begins, as a slight mistake in the beginning often means a great loss in the end. - James Rankin,

BEES are producers; moths are de-

COLD appears to be a main element

THE best remedy for foul brood is fire RE-QUEEN when you want to improve your stock by new blood.

BEEKEEPERS in France report immense crops but poor sales. If honey is overheated both color and transparency are injured.

THE best food for bees in winter is the thick clover honey, to which, if necessary, white-sugar sirup can be added. WHILE a New York bee-keeper was

working in the apiary some time ago a bee got into his ear. He turned the smoker into his ear and the bee came THE majority at the recent bee-keep-

ers' meeting in Chicago favored a smailer hive than the ten-frame Langstroth for comb honey. Forty-two preferred an eight-frame. FIVE cells to an inch is commonly

ment of cells in average comb, although they have been found to vary from 4.66 to 5.35 cells to the inch. THE bees generate wax, and that is all they furnish except their labor.

understood to be the correct measure

The wax is produced from their bodies, and in order to form it they must be provided with nourishment.

Cotton Seed for Steers.

Experiments in steer feeding were made at the Texas station in order to chine. Of course, he says, it takes some discover some method of preparation little time to learn how to run the saw by which cotton seed could be most just right. In this machine, the stakes successfully employed as a feed stuff. are nine feet long for the sides and ten The results are given in bulletin No. for the other. The pendulum on which | 27. A test of the relative feeding the saw is fastened is eight feet long, values of cotton seed, roasted, boiled and has holes bored in it so that it can and raw, showed that the advantages be easily raised or lowered. Mr. W. gained by roasting hardly justify its uses the "horse" or stakes for sawing general use, and that the boiled poles from two to six inches in diam- seed is to be preferred to the raw, beeter. For sawing large logs he uses a ing more palatable, less laxative and rolling platform like that on buzz making faster gains. It was determined that cotton seed, at usual prices, is a good and cheap addition to a corn and hay ration, and that when raw cotton seed is valued at \$10 per ton, the cheapest feed per pound gained for all steers fed with raw cotton seed, corn

Best Grain Feed for Horses.

The best grain feed for mature horses is about two-thirds corn and one-third oats in winter, and two-thirds oats with one-third corn in summer. For rapid fattening warm mashes of corn meal and wheat bran may be given while idle, but it should be changed to hard grain some days before beginning work. Clover hay is tained from a few colonies of bees, it more fattening than timothy. Oats would pay every farm to keep them to are the grain for horses that must be pollenize the blossoms of the fruit driven fast or far, and for growing colts.



Ur. F. V. Warmoll

# A Narrow Escape

Took Poison by Mistake

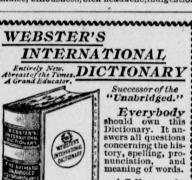
Bad Effects Entirely Eliminated by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

\*C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Gentlemen-In April last, through the effects of a dose of strychnine taken in mistake for another drug, I was laid up in St. John, N. B., for ten days. After this I never seemed to regain my former health, and continually suffered from indigestion and heart palpitation, for which I could get no relief. I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle, I felt a little better, so continued using the remedy until I had consumed six bottles. I found myself gaining strength

# Hood's sarsa Cures

and flesh every day, and am now as healthy as I was before taking the poison." F. V. WARMOLL, representing the Seely Perfumes, 30 Melbourne Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation.



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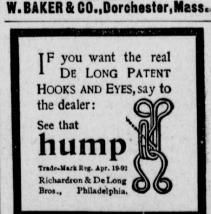
is never entertained by the children for a medicine that tastes bad. This explains the popularity among

little ones of Scott's Emulsion,

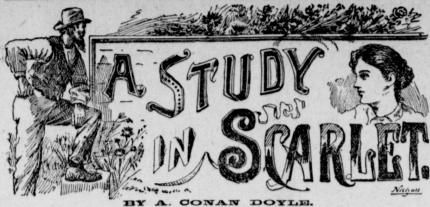
a preparation of cod-liver oil almost as palatable as milk. Many mothers have grateful knowledge of its benefits to weak, sickly children.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S BreakfastCocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY Sold by Grocers everywhere.







tination.

ing alone."

professors."

seizes him.

channels.

going in for?" I asked.

this friend of yours?"

I gave him a short sketch of my ad-

ventures, and had hardly concluded it

"Poor devil!" he said, commiserating-

ly, after he had listened to my misfor-

"Looking for lodgings," I answered.

"Trying to solve the problem as to

whether it is possible to get comforta-

"That's a strange thing," remarked

"And who was the first?" I asked.

chemical laboratory up at the hospital.

strangely at me over his wineglass.

care for him as a constant companion.

"Why, what is there against him?"

thing against him. He is a little queer

in his ideas-an enthusiast in some

branches of science. As far as I know,

"A medical student, I suppose?" said

"No-I have no idea what he intends

to go in for. I believe he is well up in

anatomy, and he is a first-class

chemist; but, as far as I know, he has

never taken out any systematic medi-

cal classes, His studies are very desultory and eccentric, but he has

amassed a lot of out-of-the-way

knowledge which would astonish his

"Did you never ask him what he was

"No; he is not a man that it is easy

"I should like to meet him," I said.

"If I am to lodge with anyone,

should prefer a man with studious and

quiet habits. I am not strong enough

I had enough of both in Afghanistan

to last me for the remainder of my

natural existence. How could I meet

"He is sure to be at the laboratory.

He either avoids the place for weeks,

or else he works there from morning

to night. If you like, we shall drive

conversation drifted away into other

As we made our way to the hospital

after leaving the Holborn, Stamford

gave me a few more particulars about

"You mustn't blame me if you don't get on with him," he said; "I know

nothing more of him than I have

learned from meeting him occasional-

this arrangement, so you must not hold

some reason for washing your hands

of the matter. Is this fellow's temper

"It is not easy to express the inex-

pressible," he answered, with a laugh.

tastes-it approaches to cold-blooded-

ness. I could imagine his giving a

friend a little pinch of the latest vege-

table alkaloid not out of malevolence.

you understand, but simply out of a

appears to have a passion for definite

"Yes, to verify how far bruises may

"And yet you say he is not a medical

are, and you must form your own im-

turned down a narrow lane and passed

pital. It was familiar ground to me

with its vista of whitewashed wall and

dun-colored doors. Near the farther

This was a lofty chamber, lined and

over a distant table absorbed in his

work. At the sound of our steps he

be produced after death. I saw him at

round together after luncheon."

take as a fellow lodger.

mealy-mouthed about it."

and exact knowledge."

"Very right, too."

"Beating the subjects!"

bizarre shape.'

student?

me responsible."

"Certainly." I answered, and

et to stand much noise or excitement.

to draw out, though he can be com-

municative enough when the fancy

"Oh, I didn't say there was any-

"A fellow who is working at the

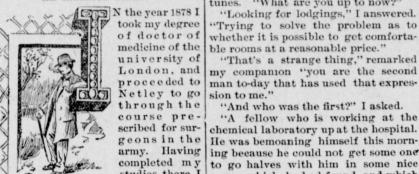
tunes. "What are you up to now?"

by the time that we reached our des-

PART I.

Being a reprint from the reminiscences of JOHN H. WATSON, M. D., late of the Army Medical

CHAPTER I.



through the course prescribed for surgeons in the He was bemoaning himself this mornarmy. Having | ing because he could not get some one completed my to go halves with him in some nice studies there I rooms which he had found, and which was duly attached to the Fifth North- were too much for his purse.' umberland fusiliers as assistant sur-

geon. The regiment was stationed in India at the time, and before I could join it the second Afghan war had broken out. On landing at Bombay I learned that my corps had advanced through the passes and was already deep in the enemy's country. I followed, however, with many other officers who were in the same situation as myself, and succeeded in reaching Candahar in safety, where I found my regiment, and at once entered upon my new duties.

The campaign brought honors and promotion to many, but for me it had he is a decent fellow enough." nothing but misfortune and disaster. I was removed from my brigade and attached to the Berkshires, with whom I served at the fatal battle of Maiwand. There I was struck on the shoulder by a Jezail bullet, which shattered the bone and grazed the subclavian artery. I should have fallen into the hands of the murderous Ghazis had it not been for the devotion and courage shown by Murray, my orderly, who threw me across a pack-horse and succeeded in bringing me safely to the British lines.

Worn with pain, and weak from the prolonged hardships which I had undergone. I was removed, with a great train of wounded sufferers, to the base hospital at Peshawur. Here I rallied, and had already improved so far as to be able to walk about the wards, and even to bask a little upon the veranda, when I was struck down by enteric fever, that curse of our Indian possessions. For months my life was de-



FOR MONTHS MY LIFE WAS DE-SPAIRED OF.

spaired of, and when at last I came to myself and became convalescent I "If we don't get on it will be easy to was so weak and emaciated that a part company," I answered. "It seems medical board determined that not a day should be lost in sending me back hard at my companion, "that you have to England. I was dispatched, accorddingly, in the troop-ship Orontes, and landed a month later on Portsmouth | so formidable, or what is it? Don't be jetty, with my health irretrievably ruined, but with permission from a paternal government to spend the next nine months in attempting to improve it.

I had neither kith nor kin in England, and was therefore as free as air or as free as an income of eleven shillings and sixpence a day will permit a man to be. Under such circumstances I naturally gravitated to London, that great cesspool into which all the loungers and idlers of the empire are irresistibly drained. There I stayed for some time at a private hotel in the Strand, leading a comfortless, meaningless existence, and spending such money as I had considerably more freely than I ought. So alarming did the state of my finances a stick it is certainly taking rather a become that I soon realized that I must either leave the metropolis and rusticate somewhere in the country, or that I must make a complete alteration in my style of living. Choosing the lat- it with my own eyes." ter alternative. I began by making up my mind to leave the hotel, and to take up my quarters in some less pretentious and less expensive domicile.

On the very day that I had come to this conclusion, I was standing at the pressions about him." As he spoke we Criterion bar, when some one tapped me on the shoulder, and turning through a small side door which round I recognized young Stamford, who had been a dresser under me at pital. It was familiar ground to me Bart's. The sight of a friendly face and I needed no guiding as we asin the great wilderness of London is a | cended the bleak stone staircase and | pleasant thing indeed to a lonely man. | made our way down the long corridor In old days Stamford had never been a particular crony of mine, but now I hailed him with enthusiasm, and he, end a low, arched passage branched in turn, appeared to be delighted to see me. In the exuberance of my joy I laboratory. asked him to lunch with me at the Holborn, and we started off together in littered with countless bottles. Broad, hope?"

"I always smoke 'ship's' myself," I

'Whatever have you been doing bristled with retorts, test-tubes and with yourself, Watson?" he asked, in little Bunsen lamps, with their blue undisguised wonder, as we rattled flickering flames. There was only one through the crowded London streats. student in the room, who was bending ly do experiments. Would that annoy "You are as thin as a lath and as brown

glanced round and sprang to his feet with a cry of pleasure. "I've found it! I've found it!" he shouted to my companion, running toward us with a test- days on end. You must not think I tube in his hand. "I have found a am sulky when I do that. Just let me reagent which is precipitated by hæmoglobin, and by nothing else." Had he discovered a gold mine, greater delight could not have shone upon "Dr. Watson-Mr. Sherlock Holmes,"

said Stamford, introducing us.

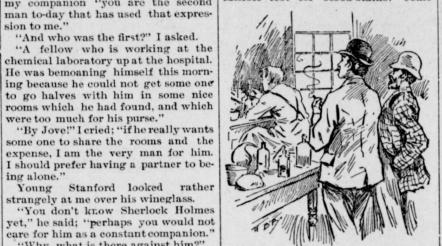
"How are you?" he said, cordially, griping my hand with a strength for which I should hardly have given him credit. "You have been in Afghanistan, I perceive.'

"How on earth did you know that?" I asked, in astonishment.

"Never mind," said he, chuckling to himself. "The question now is about hæmoglobin. No doubt you see the significance of this discovery of

"It is interesting, chemically, no doubt," I answered; "but practically

"Why, man, it is the most practical medico-legal discovery for years. Don't you see that it gives us an infallible test for blood-stains? Come



THERE WAS ONLY ONE STUDENT IN THE ROOM.

over here, now!" He seized me by the coat-sleeve in his eagerness, and drew me over to the table at which he had been working. "Let us have some fresh blood," he said, digging a long bodkin into his finger, and drawing off the resulting drop of blood in a chemical pipette. "Now, I add this small quantity of blood to a litre of water. You perceive that the resulting mixture has the appearance of true water. The proportion of blood cannot be more than one in a million. I have no doubt, however, that we shall be able to obtain the characteristic reaction.' As he spoke, he threw into the vessel a few white crystals, and then added some drops of a transparent fluid. In an instant the contents assumed a dull mahogany color, and a brownish dust was precipitated to the bottom of the glass jar. "Ha! ha!" he cried, clapping his

hands, and looking as delighted as a child with a new toy. "What do you think of that?"

"It seems to be a very delicate test," I remarked.

"Beautiful! beautiful! The old guaiacum test was very clumsy and uncertain. So is the microscopic examination for blood-corpuscles. The latter is valueless if the stains are a few hours old. Now, this appears to act as well whether the blood is old or new. Had this test been invented there are hundreds of men now walking the earth who would long ago have paid the penalty of their crimes.' "Indeed!" I murmured.

"Criminal cases are continually the gentleman whom I proposed to hinging upon that one point. A man is suspected of a crime months perhaps after it has been committed. His linen or clothes are examined, and brownish stains discovered upon them. Are they blood-stains, or mud-stains, ly in the laboratory. You proposed or rust-stains, or fruit-stains, or what are they? That is a question which has puzzled many an expert, and why? Because there was no reliable test. Now we have the Sherlock Holmes to me, Stamford," I added, looking test, and there will no longer be any difficulty."

His eyes fairly glittered as he spoke, and he put his hand over his heart and bowed as if to some applauding crowd conjured up by his imagination.

"You are to be congratulated," I remarked, considerably surprised at his Holmes is a little too scientific for my enthusiasm.

"There was the case of Von Bischoff at Frankfort last year. He would certainly have been hung had this test been in existence. Then there was Mason, of Bradford, and the notorious spirit of inquiry in order to have an Muller and Lefevre, of Montpelier, accurate idea of the effects. To do and Samson, of New Orleans. I could him justice, I think that he would take name a score of cases in which it would it himself with the same readiness. He have been decisive.'

"You seem to be a walking calendar of crime," said Stamford, with a laugh. "You might start a paper on those lines. Call it the Police News of the "Yes; but it may be pushed to excess. When it comes to beating the Past."

subjects in the dissecting-rooms with "Very interesting reading it might be made, too," remarked Sherlock Holmes, sticking a small piece of plaster over the prick on his finger. "I have to be careful," he continued, turning to me with a smile, "for I dabble with poisons a good deal." He held out his hand as he spoke, and I noticed that it was all mottled over with simi-"No. Heaven knows what the ob- lar pieces of plaster and discolored with jects of his studies are! But here we strong acids.

"We came here on business," said Stamford, sitting down on a threelegged stool and pushing another one in my direction with his foot. "My opened into a wing of the great hos- friend here wants to take diggings, and as you were complaining that you could get no one to go halves with you, I thought that I had better bring

you together.' Sherlock Holmes seemed delighted at the idea of sharing his rooms with end a low, arched passage branched me. "I have my eye on a suite in away from it and led to the chemical Baker street," he said, "which would suit us down to the ground. You don't mind the smell of strong tobacco, I

answered.

"That's good enough. I generally have chemicals about, and occasional-

"By no means."

"Let me see-what are my other shortcomings? I get in the dumps at times and don't open my mouth for alone and I'll soon be all right. What have you to confess, now? It's just as well for two fellows to know the worst of one another before they begin to live together."

I laughed at this cross-examination. "I keep a bull-pup," I said, "and object to rows, because my nerves are shaken, and I get up at all sorts of ungodly hours, and I am extremely lazy. I have another set of vices when I'm well, but those are the principal ones at present."

"Do you include violin-playing in your category of rows?" he asked, anxiously.

"It depends on the player," I answered. "A well-played violin is a treat for the gods; a badly played one-"Oh, that's all right," he cried, with

a merry laugh. "I think we may consider the thing as settled-that is, if the rooms are agreeable to you." "When shall we see them?"

"Call for me here at noon to-morrow, and we'll go together and settle everything," he answered.

'All right-noon exactly," said I shaking his hand. We left him working among his

chemicals, and we walked together toward my hotel. "By the way," I asked suddenly,

stopping and turning upon Stamford, how the deuce did he know that I had come from Afghanistan?" My companion smiled an enigmatical

smile. "That's just his little peculiarity," he said. "A good many people have wanted to know how he finds things out."

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE "BLIND SORTERS." Employes Who Decipher Puzzling Ad-

dresses on Envelopes Don't think for a moment that these experienced officials are blind. Quite the contrary. If anything, they are exceedingly wide-awake. It is a nickname that has been applied to them in consequence of the ability they display in deciphering addresses, many of which, to use a colloquialism, would puzzle a conjurer. On an average about two thousand letters pass through their hands in the course of a day, and from personal observation of a number of the communications they were then dealing with I was convinced that their task necessitated not only research, but also much cogitation as to the places meant by the persons who had addressed the envelopes But, says Sala's Journal, they are not all misspelt addresses that demand the careful scrutiny of the "blind sorters" and test in a most ingenious manner the capabilities of these specially trained officers.

There is in the office what is called a curious-address book, wherein are kept replicas of the peculiarly strange manner in which some persons-more, perhaps, than one would think forsend their missives. When one of these curiosities comes to hand a capable draughtsman at once makes a tracing-the letter not being delayed. in its transit-and when the copy is finished it subsequently finds a place in the address book. I saw two of these remarkable tomes, and was much interested in their contents.

Some of these consisted of prettily executed designs, with the address in geniously interwoven; some were veritable puzzles intended evidently to test the ability of the post office staff, and others, while they contained the address, had their own hidden meaning no doubt in the design with which the envelope was ornamented. For instance, there was one in which an elderly female in the Booth attire was represented as at the head of a small party of Boothites. Needless to say, the elderly female was vigorously plying her umbrella in the most fantastic fashion. The natural supposition would be that this was drawn with the idea of being sarcastic.

# HE OBEYED HER.

The Last Parting of Spud d'Auberville and Marguerite Maginnis.

Marguerite Maginnis had long had hopes of Mr. Spud d'Auberville, and there were times in their sweet association when even Mr. d'Auberville leaned her way, but Spud was emotionally unreliable and vacillating, and the day at last came when he felt that the fair Marguerite wasn't in it a little bit.

Mr. d'Auberville was pained by this condition of affairs, for he was a chivalrous man, but he did not know how to change the course of events and he could not think of wrecking his future happiness by marrying a woman he did not love, even though she was poor and was willing to put up with almost anything that could make a living for her. And Mr. d'Auberville was enjoying a

salary of tendollars a week at a ribbon counter. "The die is cast," he muttered to himself, hoarsely, one evening, and having taken a bronchial troche to im-

prove his voice he set out for the home of the fair, pale Marguerite. But let us not dwell upon the sad Those who knew Spud at the ribbon

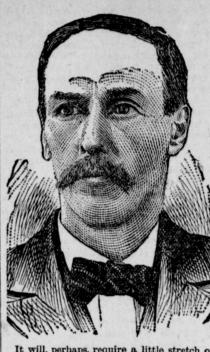
counter afterwards, when they had heard the story, said they would never, no, never, have believed he had sand enough in his craw to have told Miss Maginnis what he did. Suffice it to say that he did.

"Leave me!" she exclaimed, hys terically, after he had said the fateful words; "you base deceiver, who have trifled with my fond and trusting heart and have cruelly cast me aside for another! Leave me! Leave me!" "Certainly, Miss Maginnis," respond-

ed the chivalrous d'Auberville. "Certainly I will. You didn't suppose after what I have just said that I was going to take you with me, did you?" And Spud picked up his hat and departed .-Detroit Free Press.

The Way of the World. "What is your best reason for believing she'll marry him?"

"Her parents say that she shan't."



It will, perhaps, require a little stretch of the imagination on the part of the reader to recognize the fact that the two portraits at the head of this article are of the same individual; and yet they are truthful sketches made from photographs, taken only a few months apart, of a very much esteemed citizen of Illinois—Mr. C. H. Harris, whose address is No. 1,622 Second Avenue, Rock Island, Ill. The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Harris explains the marvelous change in his personal appearance. He writes: "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery saved my life and has made me a man. My home physician says I am good for forty years yet. You will remember that I was just between life and death, and all of my friends were sure it was a case of death, until I commenced taking a second bottle of Golden Medical Discovery, when I became able to sit up and the cough was very much better, and the bleeding from my lungs stopped, and before I had taken six bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' my cough ceased and I was a new man and ready for business.

I now feel that it is a duty that I owe to

I now feel that it is a duty that I owe to my fellow-men to recommend to them the 'Golden Medical Discovery' which saved my life when doctors and all other medicines

Its when doctors and all other medicines failed to do me any good.

I send to you with this letter two of my photographs; one taken a few weeks before I was taken down sick in bed, and the other was taken after I was well." These two photographs are faithfully re-produced at the head of this article.

Mr. Harris's experience in the use of "Gold."

head of this article.

Mr. Harris's experience in the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" is not an exceptional one. Thousands of eminent people in all parts of the world testify, in just as emphatic language, to its marvelous curative powers over all chronic bronchial, throat and lung disasses, chronic pasal catarrh, asthma, and diseases, chronic nasal catarrh, asthma, and kindred diseases.

diseases, chronic hasal catarrh, asthma, and kindred diseases.

Eminent physicians prescribe "Golden Medical Discovery" when any of their dear ones' lives are imperilled by that dread disease, Consumption. Under such circumstances only the most reliable remedy would be depended upon. The following letter is to the point. It is from an eminent physician of Stamps, Lafayette Co., Ark. He says: "Consumption is hereditary in my wife's family; some have already died with the disease. My wife has a sister, Mrs. E. A. Cleary, that was taken with consumption. She used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and, to the surprise of her many friends, she got well. My wife has also had hemorrhages from the lungs, and her sister insisted on her using the 'Golden Medical Dis-



covery.' I consented to her using it, and it cured her. She has had no symptoms of consumption for the past six years. People having this disease can take no better remedy." Yours very truly,

From the Buckeye State comes the following: "I was pronounced to have consumption by two of our best doctors. I spent nearly \$300, and was no better. I concluded to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I bought and used eight bottles and I can now say with truth that I feel just as well to-day as I did at twenty-five, and can do just as good a day's work on the farm, although I had not done any work for several years."

Truly, your friend,

William Dulany Mr. Dulaney's address is Campbell, Ohio.

"I had catarrh in the head for years and "I had catarrh in the head for years and trouble with my left lung at the same time. You put so much faith in your remedies that I concluded to try one bottle or two, and I derived much benefit therefrom. I used up three bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, five bottles of your "Golden Medical Discovery," and in four months I was myself again. I could not sleep on my left side, and now I can sleep and eat heartily. So long as I have your medicines on hand I have no need of a doctor; I do not think my house in order without them. Yours truly,

A. S. Sheard.
Marlow, Baldwin Co., Ala.

Marlow, Baldwin Co., Ala.

If it would be any more convincing, we could easily fill the columns of this paper with letters testifying to the cure of the severest diseases of the throat, bronchia and lungs, by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery." To build up solid flesh and strength after the grip, pneumonia, "lung fever", exhausing fevers, and other prostrating diseases, it has no equal. It does not make fat like cod liver oil and its nasty compounds, but solid, wholesome flesh.

A complete treatise on Throat Bronchial

A complete treatise on Throat, Bronchial, and Lung Diseases; also including Asthma, and Chronic Nasal Catarrh, and pointing out successful means of home treatment for these maladies, will be mailed to any address by the

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Sent by Express on Receipt of Price, \$1.50 per Bottle. Book to "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing voluntary testimonials. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

# SAPOLIO

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

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE.

CLEMENTS, Kans., March 31, '94. FRIEND TIMMONS: How is your Democratic muscle, friend Timmons? postoffice now, but if your subscribers will deal as fair with you as you have dealt with them for many years past through drought and grasshopper seasons, you may come out in good shape. I know that newspaper men are very often "snubbed," believing that they ran live on oyster shells, paper scraps and frozen printing ink, warming themselves by running around the unheated stove trying to catch flies. unheated stove, trying to catch flies, if there were any. Your postoffice enables you probably now to once in awhile buy a soup-bone, a second-handed sucker, a sack of corn meal and to clothe yourself so that your next door neighbor won't take you for a United States Minister, because he never before saw you attired other-wise than in overalls, short jacket and brimless hat. I wish to extend to all your subscribers my friendly greeting, asking the delinquent ones to have mercy with our Brother Timmons. The postoffice was not given to him to support friend Timmons paper and the paper is not edited for the support of the postoffice, consequently keep these things apart and let Timmons have some of what you owe him, if you cannot all.

But alas! I intended to make

some rambling remarks on "Protection or Free Trade." I cannot attend a Republican meeting or hear conversations in front of a store, where dry goods boxes are merciless-ly whittled, but what the Democratic party is called a party of free traders, friends of England and enemies to America. In answer I ask: What people enjoy more liberty and happiness, the one that places restrictions on every article of trade, thoughts and actions, or the one that taxes as little as possible? America is a land that makes men entirely free, and as a free people let us apply the grand term of freedom to all matters, from which good may result. It is wise to protect ourselves against cold or heat, against cyclones and tornadoes, against the wild beast, against the lawless, but to protect our industries and articles of trade to increase their cost as much as possible is as erroneous as the man was, when hitching the donkey by the tail. I favor the use of the term "free" to as many matters as possible.

Let me investigate what effect the protective system has had in other countries. The doctrine of protection was, in European countries, first inaugurated as a necessary measure to raise funds for State and war expenses. The classes vested with power are, generally speaking, those that control wealth or its equivalent, and by burdening the masses with this unjust system of protection, they simply act in harmony with the first simply act in harmony with the first law of nature, that "self is next." not inquiring into the consequences of many injuries that are perpetrated upon them, have tolerated this abuse, but are determined now to overthrow The masses, more or less posted and a system that has been "damnation'

to their interests. subjects happy and prosperous by adopting a protective taxation. No benefit resulted from these reforms, and their advocates attributed the failure of this experiment to the fact that protection was not high enough so, in 1885, rates were screwed up. and two years later it was thought expedient to further increase the

But the farmer, the laborer, the foundation of all welfare, has not reaped any benefit from the inauguration of this system. They were expecting, but were never able to crop anything more than expectations. Their faith for relief has become dormant now, for their interests have passed so many times through the gambling house of the Reichstag and the imperial edicts, without recognizing its expediency and beneficial features, that a strong sentiment is prevailing towards reform. What is the result of such a salvation theory in Germany? Thousands and millions of unemployed laborers are at the mercy of those who "have a little to give." These disappointed masses gather together in clubs and mass meetings now to express and demon-strate their unfortunate condition, and we have in the high protective German Empire a party of disappointed and unsatisfied men, who have even caused the King and Emperor restless nights, when he considers what might be the result, if the voice of these laborers and poor men was not listened to. Kings have suffered capital punishment for ignoring the voice of their subjects. Kings are thought to be sovereign: but in the republican application of the term only a "people" who have entered into a social compact, can be sovereign. The German peasant is more and more depressed; his revenues are consumed by taxation, direct or indirect. It almost requires heroism to endure the conditions the German peasant has to confront, and this all under a high protective policy. What does it mean, friend Timmons, when the standing army has to be ordered to some manufacturing district to prevent violence? What does it mean? Are they sent to protect the laborer or the employer? While leav-ing this question property. ing this question unanswered 1 most emphatically claim that the protective system has failed to bring about pros-perity in Germany. There the military power is employed to keep labor down. Here in America Pinkerton detectives and the State militia are employed or ordered out to outrageously deprive the laborer of his natural rights. All these abnormities are the direct result of the protective system, are the legitimate child of Re-

W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Thursday.

publican legislation. an inheritance of the g. o. p. Friend Timmons, I only call your attention to the proceedings at Homestead, during a time when our great country had been blessed with protective Republican or Republican protective Republican or Republican protective Republican or Republican protective Republican protecti Republican protective hallucinations. Here, in times of perfect peace, while the most perfect tariff law, the Kill McBinley law was in full operation. it requested an army of thousands of Democratic muscle, friend Timmons, I hope your political conscience is as bright as a silver dollar. We have reasons to feel happy and confident. Prospects for the future are, in the political application of the term, promising. Of course you have got the postoffice now, but if your subscribers will deal as fair with you as you have tected laborers at Homestead and their unprotected poor and harmless

Similar circumstances as I have tried to picture before you are met with in the high protected countries France and Italy. France has from time to time increased the duties, but the blessings expected from such leg-islation always failed to be felt. To the contrary the Chamber of Com-merce at Marseilles declares that since the adoption of an increased taxation there has been a constant reduction of commercial operation, a lack of new enterprises, a suppression of many that then existed, that no new factories were being built and those burned down are not rebuilt, and a general stagnation of business is evinced. What will be the remedy for these calamities?

Our Republican brothers will say: Protect higher still;" but we say: Too much already." I say, my friend, let us return to the nature of things as the world and life produces them for us, transact our business and conduct our trade relations so

one-tenth as good as it is now. Under this system England not only restored her material credit to the level of in London, England. It is claimed that various industries of our country

silver in 1873.

All these predominant advantages The German government fifteen the government and subjects of a little island called England they have acquired, while laboring under the so-called unfortunate free trade policy. Her flag is known to the smallest port of wild African coasts, while our ships are strangers to European shores, where thousands and millions of people would relish our products, if we had not had a Chinese wall around us that made us strangers to friendly nations and enemies to those who would and could not stoop to the cross of our Republican brothers under the present leadorship of ex Bin-ley Kill McBill. These agencies of trade have been keep from our ports in order to control the products of our natural and adopted fatherland to the interest of the few and to the detriment of the masses. This, friend Timmons, cannot be said and printed

too often, because it is as true as
Christ died for the redemption from
sin of all human.

I have enumerated the effects of
protection with regard to the German Empire, the French Republic and the Kingdom of Italy, all nations blessed with high protective tariff laws, and we have seen that their business in-terests are all on a decline, while facts demonstrates themselves that the litthe kingdom of England, with a free trade policy, is master of the sea, a thermometer for the price of products throughout the world; she is the "Herr Papa" to Wall street and consorts. All these advantages the little kingdom has acquired during the per

iod of her free trade policy. Fellow-citizens, is this not an example for us to pursue? We have nothing to lose, but the prospect of gain, and if we gain as fast as England has since she adopted a free trade policy, we will be for centuries to come first fiddler in the world's con-

Now, friend Timmons, I am an enthusiastic supporter and admirer of the pending Wilson bill, but were it in my power. I would abrogate the un-American House of Lords, the Senate, and pass the Wilson bill as it passed the legislative body, who real ly represent the people of the United

The Wilson bill is, when becoming a law, an ornament to our country and a credit to our lawmakers, but in my humble opinion is not radical enough, by not tending more towards free

Free trade, boys, will still remain the issue for our next Presidential campaign and anti prohibitionism and anti-woman suffrageism, the war cry for the campaign in the State of Kan sas in 1894.

Yours truly, A WESTERN MAN. Putintofilloutthecolumn.

We will send 1°8 Popnlar Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic, absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NATION, our charming illustrated magazine. The music includes Little Fisher Maiden, Tarra Boom de ây. I Whistle and Wait for Katie, After the Bail, Comrades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, Old Madrid, and 155 others Bear in mind, you shall have this immense quantity by sending 10 cents, silver. You will be delighted. Address, AMERICAN NATION Co, 172 Pearl St, Boston, Mass. mosml

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice t Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, March

28. 1894: James Bradford. G. F. Chapman. Mattie Lee.

D. J. Varner. All the above remaining uncalled for, April 11, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

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

[First Published in the CHASE COUNTY COUR ANT, April 5, 1894.]

Publication Notice.

THE STATE OF KANSAS: To Samuel E. Prather, Ida Prather and J. F. Prather, greeting:
You are hereby notified that you have been sued, with Henry InMasche as co-defendant, by The Illinois National Bank of Springfield, Illinois, plaintiff.
This summons is to require you to answer the amended petition filed by the said plaintiff, in the clerks of fice of the Chase County District Court, in the State of Kansas, on or before the 17h day of May, 1894, or said amended petition will be taken as true and judgment readered for the reformation and foreclosure of a certain mortgage executed December 4th 1891, things as the world and life produces them for us, transact our business and conduct our trade relations so that the result will be to our benefit, a blessing for all, not only for a few.

Poor Italy also adopted a very high tariff law that places outrageous taxes upon the necessaries of life. Uprisings against the law have been put down by military force. Still the results are not sufficient, the revenues do not cover the expenditures of the government and a deficit stares continually at the law makers of the country. Would it not be expedient if the law more liberally and for instance place our American pork and beef upon the free list, so that their hungry subjects could have once in a while a pork steak, a roast beef, instead of consuming year in and year out almost nothing but their "polanta" (mush). All these countries have from time to time increased their duties on import and still their financial condition is unmistakably growing from bad to worse. Does this not show the evil effects of the protective system? To an unprejudiced mind this certainly must be conclusive.

Now, allow me to analyze the circumstances in England. At the time when that country adopted a free trade policy the land's credit was how to none-tenth as good as it is now. Under this system England not only restored her material credit to the level of the portective system? The level of the portective and the country adopted a free trade policy the land's credit was not under this system England not only restored her material credit to the level of the portective system? The level of the policy the land's credit was not one-tenth as good as it is now. Under this system England not only restored her material credit to the level of the portective system.

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

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

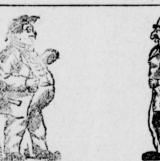
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OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE SHORT ORDES LUNCHES A

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.



I take my meals at anerle's lunch counter. TOPEKA STEAM BREAD ON SALE

THE PANSY

announces many new and important features.

A special department, "Our Christian Endeavor Bulletin," will be devoted to the work of the Christian Endeavor. Society: The Editor, Mrs. G. R. Allen (Pansy), has long been one of the prime movers in Christian Endeavor work. Rev. Tennis S. Hamlin, D. D., contributes in November an article on "The immediate Future of Christian Endeavor. To be followed by heloful and progressive papers from Christian Endeavor specialists.

Other departments of the magazine are to be broadened and enlarged. Che is the department of "Athletics," and "Indoor Games in the Home Circle" Mr. A. Alonzo Stagg, the famous Yale pitcher, will contribute an early paper, to be followed by other experts.

# VIRA'S MOTTO,

will be illustrated by H. P. Barnes.
Margaret Sidney's Golden Discovery
Papers will have important subjects.
The Pansy Reading Circle is to take up
Greek History this year. Elizabeth Abbott
will prepare interesting papers.
An important feature will be "Daily
Thoughts," comprising daily readings for
Christian Endeavor Societies and Sundayschools. schools.

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

BABY'S CORNER,

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

Price 50 cents a year; 5 cents a number.
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Publishers, Boston, Mass.

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sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

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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 who our informant is: therefore, write your name at the bottom of any items you send in for publication, and write whatever cognomen you want to appear in the papear.



TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. BAST. NY.X. Col.X. Chi.X. MRX. KC.X WEST. Mex.x Cal x Dea.x Col.x Tex x

 
 WEST.
 Mex.x Cal x Dec.x Col.x Topm pm pm pm pm sm

 Safford ville.
 652 607 216 242

 Ellinor.
 657 613 222 248

 Strong.
 704 621 228 310

 Evans.
 711 627 236 319

 Elmdale.
 715 631 240 324

 Clements.
 726 643 251 810

 Cedar Grove 735 650 259 359
 C. K. & W. R. R.

Evans. 12 31 Strong City 12 45 Cottonwood Falls. Gladstone..... Mixed Gladstone Cottonwood Falls. Strong City....3 20am 8 20am 5 20 5

Evans......3 30 8 45

Hymer......3 50 9 15

#### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Arbor day, April 13; plant trees. Rain is needed badly in these parts fust now.

Frank Strail went to Kansas City, Taesday.

E. F. Holmes is having his residence repainted.

Charles V. Evans has gone back to his old home at Emporia. C. W. White, of Strong City, was

down to Emporia, Tuesday. The sky is now lit up, nightly, in all directions, by prairie fires. Henry Bonewell was down to Em-

poria, Monday, on business. W. P. Martin has gone to Pan Handle City, Texas, on business. F. H. Chamberlain, of Topeka, vis

ited in Strong City, this week. Riley Funk, of Sharp's creek, has been very sick for the past week.

W. W. Hotchkiss shipped a car load of horses to Kansas City, Sunday. First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week. Domestic cattle and horses taken

to pasture by JOHN KELLY, Bazaar. Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Heeg.of Matfield Green, were at Emporia, last week.

The pension of Capt. H. Brandley. of Matfield Green, has beed increased

Wm. Blosser has been granted a pension of \$16 per month, with \$510

Born, on Tuesday, March 27, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Howard, a daughter.

Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going

Mrs. Burkhead, the aged mother of Mrs. T. C. Raymer, is lying low with pneumonia. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cuthbert started, Tuesday afternoon, for a trip

to California. Do you wear pants? If so, step in

and get a pair at Talkington & Son's Matfield Green. Born, on Tuesday, March 27, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Wolfram, of Dunlap,

Morris county, a son. G. H. Burnett, of Matfield Green,

with a car load of fat hogs.

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

A very handsome iron screen has been put over the desk and across the room, in the office of the County

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

Edgar W. Jones, of Guthrie, Okla., arrived here, Saturday, and visited a few days with his sister, Mrs. J. H.

Mrs. Barbara Gillett has returned home from an extended visit at her daughter's, Mrs. Hugh Jackson, at

Ice formed, Tuesday night, and the store, good as weather was quite cold all day yesterday, with the wind blowing quite hard from the north.

day evening, April 13, '94, is varied to

Easter services were held in the M. E. church, last Sunday. The church was handsomely decorated with house

plants, flowers, etc.

Wm. Blosser and son, Sherman, have moved to Strong City, where the former has opened up a confectionary store at his old stand.

THOROUGHBRED ROOSTERS FOR SALE—Brahmas, Black Langshans, S. S. Hamburgs and Leghorns. Ap ply at the COURANT office.

County Attorney F. P. Cochran and daughter, Miss Dora, went to Topeka, yesterday, to attend the meeting of the State Republican League.

Yeserday afternoon Robert Cochran got the first finger of his right hand caught in the cogs of a bicycle and got the finger nail nearly torn off.

Monday night, a baby was born on City and Emporia. Its mother was from Halstead, on her way East.

which you would do well to call and

J. W. McWilliams, J. C. Davis,

John Bell and M. K. Harman went to Topeka, last night, to attend the meet ing of the State Republican League to-day.

services rendered by the Falls Quartet by giving them a big house at Music Hall, on Friday evening, April 13th, 494.

The fields and like of F. R. The fields are now closed!" nothing transpired

home in Michigan. Knighthood was conferred on Ferd | that city is as follows:

Tenzer, Tuesday evening, by Chase Legion No. 34, and the Senior Degree upon F. P. Cochran.

James O'Byrne, 124.
For Councilmen town, the fore part of the week, the guests of Messrs. Julian and Jules

Remy and their families. The finest Photos, finished in the latest styles, are now to be had at the Wigwam Photo Gallerv, at Strong City. Cabinets from \$1.50 to \$3.00

per dozen. All work guaranteed. Married, at Elk, Chase county. Kansas, on Sunday, April 1, 1894, by the Rev. J. B. McKenzie, assisted by the Rev. D. B. Smith. Mr. Louis C. Umberger and Miss Carrie Collett, both of Elk.

Ray Upton has the thanks of the at 10 a. m. COURANT folks for three very fine oranges he brought with him from mittees. California, one of which weighed one pound and an ounce; and they had a most delicious taste.

FOR SALE CHEAP. - One bay stud horse, seven years old, sure foal-get-ter; Cleveland bay; name, Gold Dust-15 hands high, weighs about 1,500 pounds. Cause of sale, boys all gone. D. W. MERCER,

Matfield Green, Chase County, Ks. Yesterday, J. G. Atkinson lost from reen, were at Emporia, last week.

Next Monday the County Commissioners will meet in regular session.

O. F. combined watch charm, which had been made a present to him, and between the following control of the following session. ners will meet in regular session. | had been made a present to him, and, Geo. B. Carson is moving his house. as he valued the same very highly, he The pension of Capt H Brandley party who will return it to him.

The Knights Templar banquet at \$25.00 will buy a new steel Wind Mill of A. M. Clark, the wind mill tended by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Doolittle, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Gruwell, Dr. Born, on Tuesday, April 3, 1894, to
Mr. and Mrs. E. Bafford, of Clements,
a son.

Mrs. C. L. Conaway, Mr. and Mrs.
E. W. Tanner, Dr. J. M. Hamme and
Miss Nellie Howard, of this city.

The residence on the Dr. Wm. H. Cartter farm, near the mouth of Diamond creek, occupied by Gus Anderson who, with his family, was absent at the time, was. together with it con-tents, consumed by fire, last Monday The loss is a severe one to night. Mr. Anderson.

Last Saturday being the seventh anniversary of the birth of Ella Madden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Madden, that little Miss gave her little friends and schoolmates a very pleasant party that afternoon; and she was made the recipient of quite a

number of very nice presents. Married, on Thursday, March 22, 1894, at the residence at the bride, in Cherryvale, Labette county, by the Rev. W. F. Flower, Mr. Charles Ar. Debate — R thur Johnson, formerly of this city, and Miss Addie Wilkerson, of Cherryvale. The COURANT extends to was down to Kansas City, last week, them its most heartfelt congratula-

with a car load of fat hogs.

S. J. Evans returned, Tuesday, from Chicago where he had been with a car load of horses for Dr. W. H. Cartter.

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

I will knock any one's prices in the I will knock any one's prices in the County, Kansas. They have the best wishes of the County in their new state of life.

The Falls Quartet, composed of Miss Myra Tuttle, Mrs. S. F. Perrigo, J. H. Mercer and E. F. Holmes, with 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 Friday evening, April 13th, '94. This will be a musical treat, and all lovers of music should attend.

Hello! Who's at the 'phone? Why, Beach & Hait, making their best bow to the public, asking for a share of patronage. Their meats, smoked, dried and fresh, are of the best quality, and prices reasonable. Is that all? No! They want to furnish you ice at your house, shop, or store, good as the best, and cheap as the cheapest.

McCoy.

Falls—Ed. Lovecamp, C. L. Simmons, W. C. Hansen, John Bell, Al. Richards, L. D. Jones.

Toledo—Robert Matti, J. S. Petford

At the meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee, held at The program to be given by the Falls Quartet, at Music Hall, on Fri-Committee went into executive ses-sion, and, after discussing matters of be cured of either of the above dissuit all listeners.

Mrs. J. K. Warren, who spent the winter with her son, Kenyon Warren, at South Pasadena, Cal., returned home, last Friday.

Sion, and, after discussing matters of importance to the party, adjourned to meet at the same place, at 1 o'clock, ville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from the stant, at which time a full attendance of the Committee is earnestly desired.

A. M. Conaway, M. D.

CITY ELECTIONS

Last Monday being election day in all cities of the third class in the State of Kansas, these little munici-Mr. and Mrs. H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek, returned home, last night, from their winter's visit in the city of New York.

palities put on that air of importance to which each and every one of them is entitled, and rustled their voters, both men and women, to determine who shall guide their respective ships palities put on that air of importance both men and women, to determine who shall guide their respective ships of State for the coming year, and in COTTONWOOD FALLS,

while the day was beautiful, such a day as is calculated to make men rejoice in their being, and while the contest for victory was determined on all sides, there was no bitterness manfested; and when the battle was over the vanquished could say to the vic-tors: "You will have tasted of the cup from which we desired to drink; that is, you have been made servants of the people of this corporation; and may you well and faithfully perform the duties of the offices to which you have been elected, as we hoped to have performed them had we been he east-bound train, between Strong the successful aspirants for these offices;" and the result of the election

was as follows: B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines,

For Councilmen-W. J. McNee, 126; C. M. Gregory, 101; G. E. Fin-Mr. and Mrs. Ray Upton, of Chula Vista, California, arrived here, Sunday morning, on a visit to the parents and friends and relatives of Mr. Upton.

J. W. McWilliams, J. C. Davis, Sci. B. M. Gregory, 101, 49; Ch. E. Philey, 97; George Hays, 95; Lee Swobe, 84; S. C. Smith, 76; John Doering, 73; George Estes, 70; J. B. Davis, 67; E. D. Forney, 63; L. W. Hillert, 49; Chas. Hager, 36; S. W. Beach, 28; the first five being elected.

J. W. McWilliams, J. C. Davis, Sci. Philes. 114, 125; Ch. M. Gregory, 101, 49; Ch. E. Philes. 125; Ch. M. Gregory, 101, 49; Ch. E. Philes. 125; Ch. M. Gregory, 101, 49; Ch. E. Philes. 125; Ch. M. Gregory, 101, 49; Ch. E. Philes. 125; Ch. M. Gregory, 101, 49; Ch. E. Philes. 125; Ch. M. Gregory, 101, 49; Ch. E. Philes. 125; Ch. M. Gregory, 101, 49; Ch. E. Philes. 125; Ch. M. Gregory, 101, 49; Ch. E. Philes. 125; Ch. M. Gregory, 101, 49; Ch. E. Philes. 125; Ch. M. Gregory, 101, 49; Ch. E. Philes. 125; Ch. M. Gregory, 101, 49; Ch. E. Philes. 125; Ch. M. Gregory, 101, 49; Ch. E. Philes. 125; Ch. M. Gregory, 101, 49; Ch. E. Philes. 125; Ch. M. Gregory, 101, 49; Ch. E. Philes. 125; Ch. M. Gregory, 101, 49; Ch. E. Philes. 125; Ch. M. Gregory, 101, 49; Ch. E. Philes. 125; Ch.

For Police Judge-W. W. Rock wood, 119; M. C. Newton, 64.

AT STRONG CITY, while the fight waxed warm and every Show your appreciation of past from the time the polls were opened. inch of ground was hotly contested at 8 o'clock, a. m., until the officer of The father and sister of E. F. Holmes, who had been visiting their relatives in this city and county during the winter, left, Tuesday, for their communities, of which kansas has so ome in Michigan.

The Junior Degree of Select proud. The result of the ballot in

For Mayor-Henry Weibrecht, 158; mr. and Mrs. Francis Bernard and J. C. Petty, 156; Bert Dunlap, 147; C. I. Maule, 143; D. M. Reifsnyder, aughter, of Cedar Point were in daughter, of Cedar Point, were in 143; W. P. Rettiger, 141, L. Franz 123; H. Treimer, 120; Geo. McDonald, 114; the first five being elected. For Police Judge—Matt. McDonald,

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

141; G. U. Young, 129.

The committee appointed to arrange a programme for the Editorial conven-tion to be held in Pittsburg, Friday, April 13, met in Kansas City, Kansas, last Saturday, and formulated the fol lowing programme: MORNING SESSION. 1st. Meeting at the Hotel Stilwell

2. Appointment of various com-

3. Business discussion. 4. Adjournment until 1:30 p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION, Report of committees.

Election of officers. Business discussion. Reception by business men. Carriage drive over city.

NIGHT SESSION. Banquet at Hotel Stilwell with an address of welcome by Hon. G. T. toasts and responses: Thomas Jef ferson," 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 Siloam Springs, Ark.,

over the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad. Special car free.
T. P. FULTON, Chairman.

S. F. STAMBAUGH, Secretary.

PROCRAMME

For the next Teachers' Association o be held at Cottonwood Falls, April Commencing at 2 o'clock, p. 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 Min-

Song, Cotton wood Falls High School.

Roll Call-Quotation from some good book which you have read du-

Debate - Resolved, That teachers should be organized in a league. Affirmative, R. B. Breese, H. C. Stevenson; negative, J. R. Prichard, J. E. Question Box, conducted by H. A.

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 Superin-COMMITTEE.

PETIT JURORS. The following jurors have been

drawn for the May term of the Dis-

Cedar-Isaac Silver, Fred. Scharen Cedar—Isaac Silver, Fred. Scharenberg, Steven Lyberger.
Cottonwood—I. O. Talkington, John Longfellow, F. E. Dwelle.
Diamond Creek—E. P. Allen, J. A. Ho'mes. John Gamer, H. E. Akers, Robert Burrows, H. M. Giere, J. A. Robert Burrows, H. M. Giere, J. A. Robert Burrows, H. M. Giere, J. A.

Robert Burrows, H. M. Giger, J. A.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDEOF

LECTURE GOURSE. For the benefit of the high school library, we have arranged for the fol-

lowing course of lectures to be given at the high school room: Pres. Geo. T. Fairchild, State Agri-cultural 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. Blackshere, tem-porary 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.

CREAT 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 BALE.

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

IF IT CROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S COOD. The Texas Coast country vies with California in raising pears, grapes and strawberries The 1893 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitch ock, Tex., who raised nearly \$6,000 worth pears from 13 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas, will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet tell-ing about Texas.

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R Mulvane, Fred Pracht,
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Ida Lehuherr,
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Zach Tyner, "21, b 10, "
"25, b 10, "
"27, b 10, "
WH Hightower, "22, b 13, "
Los Bender, Jots 31833 b 20, " WH Hightower. "22, b 13, " "
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#### TAX REFORM STUDIES.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

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

#### A GRANGER IDEA.

Great Land Values Now Practically Untaxed.

Speaking of the injustice of our present methods of taxation, Mr. Henry Humphries, editor of the Mexico Independent (an Oswego county paper and a granger) said to a reporter of this paper.

"I have given the subject of taxation some study, and especially so since I heard a lecture on that theme in New York by Mr. Henry George a good many years ago. I visited London since and there I saw the soil, of which Mr. George spoke, most fully exemplified. It did seem time that those large tracts of unoccupied and unimproved land, wned by landlords, had gotten their value because of the improvement and the industry and the wants of the people surrounding them. That value being earned by the people of London and not at all earned by the landlords, ought certainly to go to the people because they earn it.

Reporter-And does not the same evil exist in the country?

Mr. H.-Oh, yes. Most certainly. Great corporations have immense land values upon which they are not paying full taxes, and in just so far as they are not they are defrauding our farmers. If land values were only fully taxed we could reach these corporations, and thus obtain the relief the agricultural sections so much need.

Pay for What You Get.

The following letter was received from Assemblyman Edgar L. Ryder in regard to the bill urged by the board to repeal the county bridge law: James Mooney, Esq., Clerk Board of Super

My DEAR SIE:-Yours of the 3d, inclosing act to repeal chapter 493, laws only direct tax is that upon rent or This was clearly foretold. The framers 1892, etc., received. I am strongly in land values. Therefore, except in so of the McKinley act were distinctly favor of the proposed act, because any far as it falls upon rent, it is not true warned that the imposition which that tax that is assessed against one set of that the income tax is a direct tax .persons for the benefit of others is not Justice. only unjust but a piece of down-right To the Man Who Wants to Tax Personal robbery. By the erection of the bridge in question the only persons financially benefitted are those who own land in the neighborhood. Those land owners should pay for the cost of the improvements. It is a sound and fundamental law of taxation that the people benefitted by an improvement should pay for the improvement. I should be pleased to co-operate with the board of supervisors in this matter in every way in my power.

I am, very truly yours,

EDGAR L. RYDER. In an article on the personnel of the present legislature the conservative New York Record and Guide, the leading journal devoted to real estate interests of the metropolitan district, has this to say of "W. R." "Edgar L. Ryder, of Westchester county, is a man of probity and should be a credit bly."-Westchester County Reporter.

Abolish Hard Times. To the Editor of the Morning Adver-

When the owners of land demand s much of the wealth produced by labor that not enough is left to decently maintain the laborer and replace usedup capital, then production ceases and we have hard times till the rents fall taking for public purposes that which is produced by growth and presence of population-ground rent-and relieving production of all burdens of taxa- day. tion, will destroy the power of land owners to tax the producers, and will make financial panies impossible. FRANK MCLEES.

NEW YORK, March.

Yet They Pay the Taxes in the Rent. In 1870 the aggregate valuation of real estate averaged \$721 per head of zette. population. In 1893, though the real estate had increased enormously in value, the average per head was only ers. What theological seminary did \$126. Think of what a vast portion of the people have absolutely no property interests whatever in the great city .-National Tribune.

C. A. Dolly, of Phoenix, Ariz, asks "what you and the authorities of Washington" think of double taxing a merchant of dry goods, groceries and meats, where no liquors are sold, \$23 a quarter for the right to keep such a store or shop in Arizona?"

The editor of the National Economist answers: We can not speak for the "authorities at Washington," but speaking for ourselves we consider it a rank outrage. Of course it is the custom in parts of this country to tax everything that is in sight, and in new states they are more prone to do this than in old ones. Why is it that people will consent to such a form of taxation that Mr. Dolly complains about is more than we can understand. Mr. Dolly, we presume, is a merchant who sells groceries, dry goods and meats. Taxing him for the privilege of doing this makes it necessary for him to charge his customers a higher price for his goods. This is indisputable. Of course the merchant himself will not pay it, but charge it on the goods he sells to his customers, so that, after all, it is his customers who pay the tax license. It is an unjust tax, as can be easily seen. In the old cities of the East, the taxgathers who would attempt to gather such a tax would be beaten out of their boots in an election, if they attempted to collect it.

It is not likely that any sensible man will disagree with the above.-ED.

It is silly for persons to pay taxes on things and spend the proceeds on improvements which do not add a penny to the price of the things but do add to the price of the land

Who Really Pays an Income Tax.

Hon. John Dalzell is reported as say-"The poor man who thinks because he don't make \$4,000 a year he will not have to pay the income tax is fooling himself. Suppose I were to make \$4,500 a year out of my property, I make my terant pay the tax. Do you suppose the Astors are going to pay the income tax? No. The Astors' tenants will pay it.'

If in the term "property" the speak er included land, his theory is neatly punctured by the old query-Why don't the landlord raise the rent now without waiting for the income tax?

But nearly every one persists in callcan not be shifted, and in so far as it falls upon rent this is true. but so far as it falls upon wages and interest it is an indirect tax which is shifted like any other form of indirect taxation. To get a clear grasp upon the theory of taxation it is necessary to go back to first principles.

All wealth is divided into three portions, rent goes to the landlord, interest to the capitalists and wages to the laborer, and therefore all revenue for the support of government must come from rent, interest or wages. Political economists agree that a tax upon rent is a direct tax which must be paid by the landlord and the tendency of which is to make land cheaper instead of dearer. This has been so often demonstrated and is so generally conceded that it is unnecessary to elaborate it further.

And for the same reason that a tax upon rent can not be shifted it is also conceded that taxes upon interest or wages can be shifted, and are therefore indirect taxes. If, for instance, a tax upon all wages of one dollar per day could be enforced the result would be that large numbers of laborers would die, and as a consequence the wages of the survivors would rise to such a sum as would cover their present wages and the tax besides. A tax upon interest works in the same way, as may be seen this state, which is paid not by the capitalist but by the man who borrows the

money. To sum up, then, we find that all taxes in the last analysis come from rent, wages and interest, and that the

Property.

My Friend:-These many months the able editor has blackguarded you; he has jeered at you, and contradicted you and your most sacred economic ignorances and prejudices. Nay, he has told you the truth. Yet you are as meek as a maggot and as dumb as a fish. You answer not a word.

It can only be concluded that you agree with all the opinions expressed herein, or that you know your so-called thoughts to be entirely indefensible. or-can it be possible-that you, even you, at last realize that you know nothing whatever? Don't be discouraged. God may yet give you an idea. If so, write it down quickly and send it to this paper.

Revenue Without Robbery!!

Is the title of Ralph Hoyt's latest lecto the democratic party in the assem- ture on tax reform, in which he demon- tion. It has been the result of protecstrates by the necessity of removing and placing it upon monopoly. He ex- manufacturing and thereby competiplains how this can be accomplished tion. Then follows that falling in it will result in the abolition of indus- protectionist gloats as the fruits of his trial slavery. His plan is the taxation | pet policy. The next step is the scramof land values. Questions from the audience are invited.

Mr. Hoyt was frequently interrupted by applause from a large and appreciagain or labor adjusts itself to the ative audience the San Francisco Call harder conditions. The single tax, by says; and the Oakland Times adds: The audience listened to the most practical on the democratic party is that the speech delivered in Oakland of late. foundation of the trouble has been dealing with the social questions of the dread of tariff change. It is undoubt-

But Both Tax Gatherers.

When God was on earth for thirty years or more, in the person of His son, he did not trouble Himself about the liquor traffic more than to accept the hospitality of the publicans of that day, etc.-The Wine and Spirit Ga-

The "publicans" of that day were the tax-gatherers, not the saloon-keepyou attend, anyhow?-N. Y. Voice.

How the Farmer is Over Taxed.

Land owners in Stockton township object to the high valuation placed on gloom and for eboding.—Detroit Free farm land by the assessors. John Wright owns one farm, which he rents for \$80 a year, and on which he has to pay \$140 taxes.

Taxes Must Be Just. No man can really profit by injustice,

least of all, the man who does it. S. T's.-A lady can not see why we take exception to the single tax (unlimited) while we advocate the straight tax, and why the latter would increase the value of land while the former would destroy it. "It seems to me : distinction without a difference." An undisputed title makes property more valuable. The single tax assails the private ownership of land values but the straight tax defends it, asserting that landed property is the gift of God. The single tax urges that the rent of land should be appropriated by government to public use; and if this could be done land would be valueless.\* The straight tax asks that only necessary taxes be placed on land values; and if this were done all tax payers would be warmly interested in governmental fru- tence of the democratic party just now, gality, and the removal of all burdens from industry would also increase the demand for land. Most single taxers really favor the single tax. -The Curis-

tian Patriot. \*Valueless for sale, of course the editor of the C. P. means. It would be just as valuable for all, i. e., that is, it would produce just as much.-En].

WE tax personal property and spend the money so as to increase only the value of the land by roads bridged, lights, police, and so on.

REPUBLICAN ATTACKS. Shifting the Blame Due to the Blighting McKinley Act.

The effrontery of the republican leaders and organs in charging upon the democratic party-and especially upon the administration - the stringency through which we have passed and the resulting consequences to the business of the country is the most brazen thing of the kind the country has ever witnessed. If these leaders and organs had any sense of responsibility or of shame they would be doing penance in sackcloth and ashes for the sad effects of the conduct and reckless mismanagement of their party instead of trying to ing the income tax a direct tax which foist the responsibility upon the shoulders of their political opponents. For it is as clear as day to the intelligence of the world that, in so far as the troubles from which the country has been suffering and still suffers can party, they are directly traceable to the action of the republican party.

Largely, of course, they are due to causes with which the country has had long experience-to extravagance and over-confidence in business and to the undue extension of credits which cannot with entire justice be charged to any party. But we challenge successful contradiction of the statement that the bulk of our business troubles are due directly to the extravagant ex-penditures of the republican party while in power and to the class legislation which bears the label of that party. That the result did not show itself until that party had been driven from power by an indignant and outraged people does not change the fact. It was clearly foreseen while the party was in power and in the main as clearly predicted; and it was because it was so seen and predicted that the party was driven from power.

That the Sherman silver law was in great part responsible for our financial troubles has been clearly, though grudgingly, admitted by the more in-telligent leaders of the republican in the flour mill tax upon mortgages in party. That the McKinley act is also responsible to a great degree is susceptible of the clearest proof. To it can be traced directly the falling off in our exportation of breadstuffs and other staples which has been so important a factor in the diminution of our trade. act contemplated on our purchases of foreign goods meant retaliation in kind. It required no gift of prophecy to utter the warning. It was simply the voice of all experience; and the end merely confirmed the teaching of the past. Great Britain is nothing if not commercial. She buys of those to whom she can sell. Finding that she could not sell to us she bought her wheat as well as she could of Russia and the Argentine Republic, and her cotton of India, sending in exchange what she had to sell. It was not sentiment, but business. She has bought of us what she was compelled to, but she has bought no more; and the consequence has been an enormous falling off in our trade, sufficient alone to ac count for half of the disaster which has befallen our business interests.

The McKinley act was responsible also, very largely, for the overproduction in manufactures which has glutted our markets and brought about stagnative tariffs from their first inception. the burden of taxation from industry. The first effect is to unduly stimulate without injustice to anybody, and how prices over which the short-sighted ble to unload and this soon results in stagnation. There is nothing new in the process. It is as old as protective tariffs are.

The most absurd of the pretenses by which it is sought to justify the attack edly true that the inaction and delay in congress has produced, and is producing a feeling of uncertainty which militates against the revival for which we are all waiting. But it is arrant nonsense to talk of the panic, so called, having been produced by anxious anticipation of tariff changes. Aside from the fact that the blighting effect of the McKinley act is abundantly sufficient to account for the mischief done, it is notorious that because of the evils it foresaw from that act the country voted overwhelmingly for those very tariff changes which it is now represented as looking forward to with

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

-While McKinley is fighting to keep free wool out of the country, the Chinese are being smuggled into his state by squads. The major never did favor placing duty on cheap foreign be that the lynching showed the sur labor.—Detroit Free Press.

--- The republicans of the senate obstruct the settlement of the tariff question in the hope that by keeping the country unsettled until November they will be able to control the next congress. This vicious policy ought to be well understood, and it will be.-N. Y. World.

-The tariff bill cannot become the law of the land before July 1. The debate in the senate is to begin the first week in April, and its discussion will last at least six weeks. It then goes to the conference committee, after which it will be submitted to both houses --Albany Argus.

are absolutely essential to the exisand they are these: (1) That a tariffreform bill be passed. (2) That a satisfactory tariff-reform bill be ist give a valid reason for his belieff passed. (3) That a satisfactory tariff- Ris reasons for believing in protection reform bill be passed speedily. - Indian-

apolis Sentinel. --- There is no man so poor," says a oracle when the democrats propose to levy a tariff tax; when the republicans levy such taxes it insists that they are

FRUITS UF PROTECTION. Republican Rule Responsible for Social-

The Coxey movement is chiefly significant as an expression of the socialistic tendencies that have developed under republican rule and protectionist principles. In France the doctrine of protection has been accepted by the socialists in its logical consequences, and men are saying to the state: "Since protection makes prices high, give us also protection for wages. Fix a minimum scale, and let the state compel employers to observe it." There was no principle more essentially embodied in the foundations of

American liberty than the principle of individual liberty-the independence of the citizen. The state was sovereign only because he, the citizen, gave it of his own sovereignity. It was his creation; he owed nothbe traced to the action of any political ing to the state but loyalty and obedience to necessary laws. The state owed all to him. This spirit gave the dignity and strength that characterized the men of America. In its destruction there has been no influence more potent than the doctrine of protection. In its very essence it assumes that one set of individuals is not as strong as another set of individuals, that a man isn't able to stand up before the world and win his own way through it. In practice, it has fostered the idea that one class must be made to contribute to another and far smaller class; that the government has the right to interfere in the affairs of its citizens and determine how much of one man's goods shall be given to another man. It has made the government a part of and a party to the money-getting machinery of the favored class, and has made money-getting a governmental function, leaving the minds of the citizens with no sense of their personal independence and individual responsibilities. We are no longer a nation of sovereigns, but of dependents. So paternalism drifts into socialism, and so protection comes back to the protected in the appeal of Coxey's "army" for help.

In this country the masses have not yet learned to apply the logic of the situation; but they are fast learning it. It is no new idea; the inevitable consequences of protection were foreseen years ago by studerts of sociological tendencies. So long ago as 1851 Cavour,

the Italian economist, said: "I maintain that the most powerful ally of ocialism, in its logical relations, is the doctrine of protection. It sets out from absolutely the same principle. Reduced to its simplest terms it affirms the right and duty of government to intervene in the employment and distribution of capital: it affirms that the function and mis sion of government are to substitute its more enlightened decisions for the freedecision of the individual. If these principles should become recognized as incontestably true, I do not see what answer could be made to the working classes and their representatives when they came to the government and said: 'You believe in the right and duty of regulating the distribution of capitol: why not also take up the regulation of production and wages? Why not tablish government workshops

Germany and France, and now the United States, have verified these words. The proposition is so self-evident that it scarcely needs discussion. Speaking of Mr. Leon Say's proposition that protection insensibly leads to "nationalism," a French authority on economical questions lavs down the principle that "between protection and socialism the line of distinction is very difficult to perceive." A Frenchman defined the difference as being that the protectionist was a rich man, while the socialist was a pauper.

Undoubtedly, if the robber barons are right. Coxev is also right, and so are the populists, and with more justice on the side of the latter, for their needs are greater. The populists are but the natural outgrowth of republic-

anism and protection. Let Coxey blow his trumpet long and lustily at the gates of the robber barons. It is his turn now.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

NEGRO LYNCHING.

A Chance for the Republican Moral Extractor to Get in His Work. The reported lynching of a negro

brings several reflections forcibly to

the mind. One of the first reflections that thus come thronging is the reflec tion how easy it must have been, in exciting times, to write "editorials" for the republican press. It is true that so far as the substance or the style of the articles were concerned no great difficulty attended the composition of them in off years. Only when the party was wrought up beyond the critical point by the danger to the nation, the editorial writer used to dismiss even his usual very small fear of being laughed at and let himself go with entire recklessness. The lynching of a negro was a godsend to him, or, to speak less profanely, a windfall. He squared his elbows to extract from it the most promiscuous and bewildering morals. One of them was that the south was in the saddle. Another would naturally vival of the spirit of caste, of southern race hatred, and of the democratic contempt for the toiling masses-and the desire of the democrats to bring the toiling masses into contempt by hanging representatives of the toiling masses without process of law. These morals are all more or less dislocated by the circumstances of the latest lynching. It did not take place in any southern state, but in Pennsylvania, the seat and citadel of current republicanism, which gave a majority against the democrats and the Wilson bill at the last election of something like two hundred thousand. The extraction of republican morals from the lynching -- There are just three things that thus requires great ingenuity, and we shall look with curiosity to see what use the moral extractor makes of his unpromising material.-N. Y. Times. --- Who has ever heard a protection-

would apply equally well for belief in polygamy or plutocracy or phonography. Everything that he can see protectionist contemporary, "that he has happened under polygamy, pluwill be spared paying a tax on sugar if tocracy and phonography has happened he eats any of it." Thus proclaims this under protection-and what has happened has had the same relationship to the one as to the other. He thinks if paid, not by the consumer, but by the foreigner.—Louisville Courier-Journal was protection, and not phonography, but only because he is to'd to think was protection.

N. Y. World.

How Workingmen Are Prevented from Signing Tariff Reform Petitions. Thousands of petitions have been sent to congress in favor of the Wilson bill and tens of thousands against it. After the elections of 1890 and 1892, this fact might seem strange to some. If so, it is because they do not understand the present economic situation. The do not realize to what extremes political manufacturers will go to prevent the loss of the pap that has nour ished, or rather stimulated, them.

It takes unusual courage to enable factory employes to sign petitions which are not sanctioned by the bosses. Those who have gone amongst the "protected" workingmen and have met them in their homes and lodges, say that there are very few tariff reform backsliders, even during these hard times-falsely credited to the shadow of the Wilson bill. The workingmen, however, think it bad policy for them to sign tariff reform or free trade petitions, when such action will imperil their positions and bring hardship upon themselves and their families. Besides, they think it unnecessary. They voted twice for radical tariff reform and they now expect congress to do what it was elected to do. If it does not, they are likely to cast about next fall for a new party that promises to keep its promises

Mr. B. F. Longstreet tells us in the Courier, of St. Louis, how protectionist oppression is applied in Worcester, Mass. On January 3, Mr. Thomas F. Kennedy succeeded in having resolutions indorsing the Wilson bill adopted by the central labor union of Worces ter. These were the resolutions which Congressman J. H. Walker, of Worcester, refused to present to congress and which were finally presented by Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, a man not under the thumb of protected manufacturers, because Medicine Lodge, his home, is not a manufacturing center.

Mr. Kennedy, who is a laster in one of the leading shoe houses of Worcester, and who is a sober, steady, intelligent and worthy workingman, expected to lose his position. His employers "laid for him" but they waited until February, when matters had cooled down, before discharging him.

An old man, a war veteran, who was in the thickest of the anti-slavery fight in Kansas, feeling confident that he could secure hundreds of petitions in favor of the Wilson bill, as being "in the right direction," drew up a petition, but upon going to his work that morning he was surprised by the labored efforts of the men to keep out of his reach. Newspaper reports of his intention had anticipated his arrival at the shop that day, and late in the afternoon he found the explanation to be that the "boss" had passed the word (p. 579; May 17, 1892). among the men in this threatening injunction: "You had better keep away from that man with his devilish heresies." He is in daily expectation of his discharge.

Mr. Longstreet, who has been active for radical tariff reform, says that he has been made to feel the pressure of protection to such an extent that he has sold out his business, and will leave Worcester to locate in a less protected

and, therefore, more liberal city. It is really a serious matter for work ingmen in protected industries to ex- publican side) (p. 452; May 29, 1890). press their honest convictions: without the secret ballot, in most states in 1890 and 1892, it is not improbable that we would not now convictions were for tar ff reduction.

WEAK-KNEED DEMOCRATS.

Men Who Are Afraid to Show Their Colors The reform club of New York had a big tariff reform meeting in Little Falls, N. Y., on February 22. There was great opposition to the meeting. At 7:30 p. m., the opera house had not been lighted, but few people had arrived and the prospects for a successful meeting were not flattering. It was then that the leading democrats who the arrangements, began to decline the honor of acting as chairman to introduce Mr. W. B. Estell, the speaker. Disgusted at the cowardice of the

democratic politicians, the reform club representative at last asked Mr. Casler, a manufacturer and farmer, but not a politician, if he would preside. He gladly consented to do so. Here is a part of what he said:

"We all understand the object of democratic laws have caused any of closing up of our mills. In regard to what would be the consequence of the enactment of the Wilson bill, opinions differ, and we have with us to-night a gentleman who will explain most fully the democratic position on this question, and show you by facts and figures that there can be no question but that the passage of proper tariff reform measures will not only restore our former prosperity, but greatly enhance it. He will also show that the present depression is due, not to democratic measures or the fear of democratic measures, but to the condition the country was left in by the actual results of republican laws and republican mismanagement. I know that there are many within these walls tonight who are sorry that they voted for Cleveland and a change in the national policy. But I want to tell them that had the republican party continued their extravagant rule and financial policy we would be suffering ten times as badly as we are now. The condition of these weak-kneed democrats is the same as was that of many republicans after the election of Lincoln. They had voted for Lincoln and the abolition of slavery; but when they began to realize what a radical change it would make, the secession of the south and the utter prostration of the business interests of the country, the leaders in the republican party, realize the value of this clear cut brill-the leader of that party in this state, iant of political economy.

PROTECTION AND OPPRESSION. advocated abandoning the principles upon which Lincoln was elected and allowing slavery not only to continue in the south, but to extend right through the states to California. I believe in the future, when we look back to the time when we voted for tariff reform, we will do so with as much satisfaction as those who voted for the abolition of slavery and fought and bled for that cause.'

HIS CONSISTENCY.

How the Champion of Protection Stumbled Over Himself. Sixty-five of Maj. McKinley's speeches and addresses have just been printed in one large volume, intended as bait to induce the next republican nomination for the presidency to come this way. Here are a few of the contradictions on the subject of "who pays tariff taxes" as they occur in McKinley's new book:

What, then, is the tariff? The tariff is a tax put upon goods made outside of the United States and brought into the United States for sale and consumption. If a man comes to our cities and wants to sell goods to our people on the street, we say to him: you must pay so much into the city treasury for the privilege of selling goods to our people here." Now, why do we do that? We do it to protect our own merchants. Just so our government says to the countries of the old world: "If you want to come in and sell to our people, and make money from our people, you must pry something for the privilege of doing it." Now, that is the tariff (pp. 185, 186; October 29, 1885).

We tell every man in America who wants Scotland's pig iron, if he thinks it is better and does not want the American pig iron-we tell him that if he must have the Scotch, "you must pay for the privilege," and in that way we maintain that great industry (p. 188; October 29, 1885).

Under this law (the McKinley bill) the (United States) government cannot go abroad and buy what it can get at home without paying a duty. The result will be that the government hereafter will buy more at home and less abroad-and it ought to. (Applause.) (p. 511; April 10, 1891).

They say "the tariff is a tax." That is a captivating cry. So it is a tax; but whether it is burdensome upon the American people depends upon who pays it. If we pay it, why should the foreigners object? Why all these objections in England, France, Germany, Canada, and Australia against the tariff law of 1890, if the American consumer bears the burdens, and if the tariff is only added to the foreign cost which the American consumer pays? If they pay it, then we do not pay it

Last year we paid \$55,000,000 out of our own pockets to protect whom? To protect the men in the United States who are producing just one-eigth of the amount of our consumption of sugar. Now we wipe that out, and it will cost us to pay the bousty just \$7,-000,000 every twelve months, which furnishes the same protection at very much less cost to the consumer. So we save \$47,000,000 every year and leave that vast sum in the pockets of our own people. (Applause on the re-

WHAT IS WEST VIRGINIA?

Why Should the Two Senators from Such a by the Whole Country?

Senators Camden and Faulkner join with Senator Gorman in insisting that coal and iron be taxed. They say that 'their state" demands it.

What is their state? Who are their constituents?

West Virginia had in 1890 a population of 762,794, of whom 181,400 were males of voting age. Of the breadwinners, according to the census of 1880, 107,578 were engaged in agriculture, 31,680 in professional and personal service, 10,653 in trade and transportahad given but half-hearted support to tion, and 26,288 in manufacturing, mechanical and mining industries.

The value of the coal output in 1890 was \$5,086,584; capital invested in the mines, \$10,508,000; number of employes 9,952; wages, \$3,888,000.

The capital invested in iron mining in 1890 was \$3,905,000; total wages paid 2.468 workers, \$557.061.

How small a part of West Virginia's industry is represented by these figures will appear by a single comparison: The value of farms in 1880 was \$133,this meeting. Not even the most radi- 147,000; of the live stock, \$17,742,000; of cal of our republican friends claim that farm products, \$20,000,000. The capital invested and the workmen employed in the hard times through which we are manufactures, transportation and passing. They only claim that it is other industries that would be benefitthe fear of what may happen should ed by cheaper coal and iron, added to the Wilson bill become a law that has the agricultural totals, show the imcaused the stagnation in trade and the mense preponderance of men and money interested in untaxing crude materials.

> If the duty on coal and iron does not enable the producers of these materials to charge more for them it fails to "protect." If it does enable them to charge more it is a tax on consumers.

> If free raw materials be not democratic policy, nothing in relation to the tariff is distinctively democratic. What are Senators Camden and Faulkner representing in demanding

> the mutilation of the Wilson bill by the addition of duties on coal and iron? Not the state, the people, or the preponderating interests of West Virginia. Are they senators for special companies or corporations? How can the democratic party consistently yield to their demand?-N. Y. World.

-"If congress," says the Louisville Courier-Journal (dem.), "will execute the mandate it has received from the people, its task is comparatively easy. If it insists on executing the mandate of a lobby of protectionists, it cannot reform the tariff, but the people will address themselves to the task of reforming congress."-Post.

-Rousseau said that no government can long stand when deaths continue to outnumber births, because such a result means that the earnings of the people are getting below the line of they weakened and were sorry that subsistence. If France does not get rid they voted the right way, and many of of the McKinley system it is likely to Devices and Muchinery of an Extraordipary Nature Used in the Construction of a Western Town's Water Works System.

[Special Butte (Mont.) Letter.] Four hundred feet in mid air! rushing mountain torrent hedged in by giant bowlders below-grand old pine-clad Rockies rising on every hand -the only tie literally binding us to earth being the slender but strong cable of woven steel wire spanning from cliff to cliff the gorge below, and on which our car is strung like a black bead on a silver string.

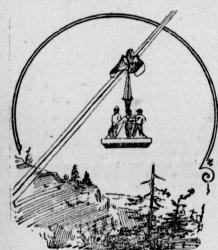
How vividly the scene comes back over the half dozen months intervening! Again one feels the electric thrills flashing their telegrams over one's anatomy as the car launches swiftly out from the cliff side. It halts midway in its journey at the request of one of the passengers whose hair seems slowly lifting her hat, pins and all, from her dizzy head, but whose trembling fingers determinedly click the button on the black box in her lap.

It is early summer in Montana. One would scarcely know it in smoky Butte lving at length upon the mountain slope, like a Titan dreamer, puffing from giant pipes the clouds of smoke that fill the valley below as with dense fogs except for the absence of snow from the Bitter Root peaks thirty miles dis-

For the hills near town, as we drove swiftly through them early this morning, were bare and brown, and the pines and firs on the westward side of the main range of the Rockies-the Great Divide-three miles east were all dead, as if stricken with a Jupiterian lightning flash that in one breath slew miles of forest.

But it is the work of the deadly sulphur smoke which the hundreds of smelters belch forth like pneumatic tube connections with the realm of his Satanic majesty.

But here at the new waterworks in process of erection, fifteen miles away to the southward, summer is in full sway-the grass is fresh and green, the magpies flirt their black-and-white wings over the sage-brush, and the robin is as deliciously jubilant as a boy let out of school. The hills and slopes have all stepped from the dressingroom of winter onto the brilliantlylighted stage of spring, each in the most gorgeous dress, silver-banded with streams, furbelowed with willow and



cedar and jeweled with thousands of

We have threaded our way through

flowers.

the valleys and canyons, feeling quite in tune with the shout of the robin, pausing only to snatch with the greed of long fasting the blue frost violetbetter known as the Montana crocusa wee child only of the Rockies that grows in riotous profusion on the shady banks where the frost has just left the earth.

Mr. Hughes, the kindly engineer at the head of the gang of workmen, who planned the enterprise, has received us very courteously and done the honors of the camp. We began explorations with the log cabin blacksmith shop, where hammering away at his forge stood the smith-a brawny Saxon, valley beyond-a fair picture in a fine who took great care not to come out into the sunlight, fearing, Hughes said, "t' black box-Aa ben tak meh pectur mance."

We clambered up the rocky natural stairway of piled-up bowlders, to the great derrick for hoisting stone. The towers were braced and anchored in solid rock-the holes for the iron hooks being bored out with a diamond drill: and each of us has secured as a cabinet curio one of the round plugs of granite rock over an inch in diameter. "chewed out" of these future holes by the sharp, hydraulic-descending teeth of the drill.

Further up a small ravine we noted with surprise the great quantities of wood brought from the mountain above, required for camp use, engine firing and other purposes.

We watched the great engine in the power-house, by which the car and cable line is run across to the other mountain, where rock is blasted out This dam is peculiarly situated, being set in between two close-approaching mountains whose granite sides form the abutments to the solid wall of masonry rising rapidly under the labors

of the skilled workmen below us. three mountain streams which here summer's day, dappled with spider converge into one, and which, being perpetually supplied from the melting snows of the peaks, will furnish, upon the wildly beautiful scene, gives though at great expense, a never-fail- a click as of astonishment, and records ing supply of water to the smoking its impressions on that wonderful inner city fifteen tortuous miles away.

It is being built solid and strong fectually to do. under its keen and skilled supervisormust needs be skillful to resist the stage of the strange aerial journey is mighty force of the walled-in water.

Over yonder, ahead of it, to the right, the men are scattering up the slope, removing every stone and tree in order to make a rock-bed for the reservoir. The earth where they have passed looks as if a great meteor had plowed up the ground for many acres.

While we were inspecting the powerhouse and learning these interesting facts we looked across to the opposite cliff and saw a black object rise from its summit and bear down upon us like a great eagle floating from her eyrie. As it drew nearer we went out to meet it—it was the car—a rude plat-form only, like a freight elevator, suspended from the cable with heavy iron | Budget. chains and loaded with stones and

While we gazed curiously our oncoming eagle suddenly stopped, lurched drunkenly, then slowly sank earth-

"What is wrong? Why don't they come on?" we questioned, in a breath,



expecting every second to see the cable snap and hear a faint but sickening crash on the rocks below, closing our eyes meanwhile to shut out the awful sight. But we open them immediately on hearing our guide's calm answer: "Wait and you will see." Leaning over the dizzy edge of the

cliff we see the car just touching the ground, and the men busily falling to with the evident intention of removing the load of rocks.

Then a sudden yet daring inspiration comes to the "kodaker"-"Oh! couldn't we go over on it, too, the next load, and stop in the middle to snap that grand view up the gulch?" Would you dare?" says her compan-

ion, in tones a small bit horror-stricken. Fancying a slight tinge of incredulity in the "you," she replies with a nonchalance she does not feel:

"Of course. Why not? I've been under Lake Mich-"

'But a woman has never been across here" interrupts Mr. Hughes. "Though many have driven out to see the place. And if you start to fall no one can help you, for it would upset the car. Are you sure you won't be nervous?"

"Nervous?" in scornful tones at this deadly insult, though she feels a little pale; and without a word Mr. Hughes signals for the car.

It comes up empty and they step on board, a pine box being provided for the light part beat the butter and seats. With one hand clinging to the sugar to a cream, add the well beaten beloved camera, and the other hang. ing for dear life to the tarry chain earth falls away from beneath them and they shoot out into space.

by its own impetus it would exceed the solve it. Boil until it will hair when required velocity, it relieves but little dropped into cold water. Beat the the fearsome certaaty that every white of one egg stiff, and slowly pour creak of the timbers is but preliminary the boiling sirup on it, stirring conto the final crash on the cruel granite beneath.

She shuts her eyes which have been uncontrollably wide open and thinks of home away off in the east, when the car halts with a jerk that nearly tumbles her overboard and sways like

a ship at sea. But what a grand, if dizzy, panorama is spread below! To the south the snow-crowned peaks and a rushing stream, along whose banks a woodflume winds like a large gray serpent -to the north, a cleft in the mountains, showing the green and sunny



FISHING IN A MOUNTAIN LAKE.

for the great dam now being built. frame-and all around evergreen slopes jutted here and there with small buttes of rock like vertebrae in the backbone of the mountain.

Below, the men at work resemble black mice hurrying to and fro, while the camp, with its white tents gleam-This wall will close the passage for ing in the sun, looks like a field on a

vebs all misty and shining with dew. The camera turns its big, round eye retina, as its owner is trying less ef-

Then the car moves on to the oppocivil engineers who overcome the site cliff where the camera has more almost-impassable obstacles every- sightseeing to do; the car returns to where confronting "empire in its the middle of the cable, where it is westward way," like lions in the path, slowly lowered to earth, and the last

#### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-To cleanse glass bottles that have held oil place ashes in each bottle and mmerse in cold water, then heat the water gradually until it boils; after boiling an hour let them remain till cold. Then wash the bottles in soapsuds and rinse in clear water.

-Ramakins-Mix a teaspoonful of flour with two ounces of melted butter. two ounces of grated cheese, two tablespoonfuls of cream and two well-beaten eggs. Stir all well together, and bake in small tins or teacups for fifteen minutes. Serve very hot. A little cayenne may be added, if liked. -Boston

-Coffee Jelly .- Soak a box of Cooper's gelatine for half an hour in a pint of cold water; add three pints of very strong, boiling Java coffee and twelve tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar. Strain through a jelly bag and put in a pretty mold to cool. When firm turn out in a dish that can be sent to the table, put kisses made with meringue or maccaroons over it and pour whipped cream over all .- American Agricultur-

-Brown Caramels. -To make delicious ones use more molasses. Take a cupful for two cups of grated chocolate, and two cups of sweet cream; mix the molasses and chocolate to a smooth paste with half the cream, and boil half an hour, adding one cup of brown sugar and one of white powdered, a teaspoonful of flour and vanilla essence to taste. Pour the mixture into buttered flat pans, and mark when nearly cold into small squares.—Boston Globe.

-Aunt Jennie's Way.-Make Surprise Cake as follows: One cupful of sugar, a scant half-cupful of butter, beaten whites of two eggs, one scant cupful of milk, two cupfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Take out half of the dough and put into a tin with the end tipped up. To the re-mainder add chocolate, fruit and spices if wished. Drop the tin and put the dark part into the other end. Draw the two kinds together in streaks in the center. Bake. Frost in different ways, if desired. -Good Housekeeping.

-Cheese Cakes. - The name is misleading. It had its origin in a cheese filling which is still used, but which would hardly prove acceptable to an American palate. It was a sort of cheese custard, a sweetish-sour mixture that has almost disappeared except in country districts. The name has been retained for various fillings, and we now have "lemon cheese cakes," "apple cheese cakes," "almond cheese cakes," because each of these mixtures is used for little tarts or pates formerly filled with the cheese custard. The lemon mixture will keep for weeks and thus forms a really valuable addition to the rapidly diminishing stock of preserves and canned goods in the store closet .-Detroit Free Fress.

-Mission Cake, Cost Thirty-three Cents. - One pound sugar, one-quarter pound butter, one pint sweet milk, three eggs, one ounce baking powder, one and one-eighth pounds flour, flavoring to taste. Take one-half of each ingredient and the white of the eggs for the light part, and the remainder with the yolks for the dark part. For sugar to a cream, add the well beaten whites of the eggs and beat to another cream. Stir in the milk and lastly the above, the girl shudders a little as the flour in which the baking powder has But you cannot order in two million been sifted. Bake in a well greased Though the men point out the clever using yolks instead of whites. It may third of the requisite quantity is now devices on the cable for the safety of be baked in a loaf-Frosting: One-half delivered. the car, which retard its speed when pound sugar with water enough to disstantly until cold enough to spread. Add flavoring when cool. -Orange Judd of 1896. The opportunity for war-I

# SHE WAS HELD UP.

The Lean Man's Story of How a Little Girl Was Treated. "This highway business is getting so

bad that something must be done soon," said the stout man as he looked over his free paper and read of another hold-up. "Why, just the other day, my daughter was going home about six o'clock when she was stopped by a man who said he wanted her money. She just velled as loud as she could and ran. There was no one in sight or hearing, but the fellow evidently got scared and quit, and she got home all

"That was terrible!" said the lear man with the serious face. "It was, for a fact," said the stou

"Not a circumstance to a case I saw the other day," said the lean man, as if

he did not care if the subject were dropped right there or not. "What's that?" said the stout man.

"Fact. Not half as bad as one I saw the other day.' "What was it?" asked the stout man

as the gang began to listen. "Well, I hate to tell it, but if you in sist on the story I guess I'll have to tel it briefly. It happened in the presence of at least twenty people, and I an sorry to say I was one of them. A little girl not over five years of age was held up and ten cents and a child's car ticket taken from her, and never a sou to offer an objection."

"Why didn't you get up and do some thing?" asked the stout man indignant

"It was none of my affair," said the lean man carelessly. "Where was this?" blurted the stou

"Oh, on a street car. The little girl'

man, growing fierce.

mother held her up so the conducto could take the fare. The stout man collapsed and the lear man continued to look as if he was no in any way interested in the case. -St

Louis Post-Dispatch. Open to Doubt.

Miss Prim-I make the suggestion is kindness, but really, I hardly think would dance as frequently with Mr Dash as you did last night. Miss Perte-1 nardly think yo would .- Truth.

# **Economy**

requires that in all receipts calling for baking powder, Royal Baking Powder shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor and more wholesome.

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

1/01/-

THE RUSSIAN AUTOCRAT. Problem With Which the Czar Must Battle Alone.

The situation is strange, lurid, and in a sense humiliating. Armed Europe waits upon the ultimate mandate of one man. "The heaven for height," says Solomon, "the earth for depth, and the heart of kings is unsearchable." Czar Alexander III. has two ruling emotions-a horror of war and a hatred of Germany. The problem is, Which passion in him shall conquer the other? Trammeled by no parliament, influenced neither by responsible ministers nor by personal favorites, the big, lonely despot is wrestling out that problem single handed. It is an awful position.

There is no real public opinion in Russia whose voice might sway the autocrat; he must fight out his own battle with himself. Probably no solution would better please him individually than a general disarmament, but that is hopeless. We must leave him to his wrestlings with himself; meanwhile, at all events, there is a period of reasonably assured respite. Russia is never quite ready, and the millennium will probably surprise her in her chronic attitude of unreadiness. At present she is swapping, not horses, but rifles. A year ago there was not a magazine rifle in the Russian army, and the great majority of her soldiers are still armed with the improved "Berdan," a very inferior weapon both to the German and the Austrian rifle. But Russia retains still the warning nemory of her fearful losses before Plevna from the rifles which America placed in the hands of the Turks, and with which her obsolete Krenkes could not cope. After much tedious experimenting, a year ago a definite selection was made of a weapon known as the "three-line rifle," and the production and issue of this fire-arm are being pushed forward with great energy. and a half rifles as you can a bundle

It is absolutely impossible that the Troches have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Price, 25 cents a box. equipment can be completed and the troops trained to the use of the new weapon within the present year; it seems extremely improbable that this result can be attained before the spring do not say the certainty of war-will come when Russia shall have completed the equipment of her hosts with the "three-line" rifle. - Archibald Forbes, in North American Review.

Strictly Professional. Ferguson-I'm afraid Chatfield is getting into bad habits. I saw him in a cafe yesterday with some tough looking variety actresses.

Whitestone-Oh, he's all right. He is writing a novel of English high life, and he uses them as character studies for his countesses and duchesse

-The cost of railroad construction in Europe averages \$115,000 per mile: for the whole world the average is \$80,000.

2	THE GENERAL MA	RKE	TS.	
	KANSASC		April	1.
t	CATTLE-Best Beeves \$	3 75	(0) 4	10
	Stockers	2 00	@ 3 :	25
	Native cows	2 20	@ 3	10
V	HOGS-Good to choice heavy		@ 45	714
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n	POTATOES	40	0	60
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r		4 50	@ 4	
i	HOGS-Heavy			
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ăS	FLOUR Choice	2 03	@ 2	50
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	BUTTER-Creamery	7 05	@ 7	
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	PORK	11 90	@11	83
	NEW YORK.			
n	CATTLE-Native steers	4 00	@ 4	40
I	HOGS-Good to choice	5 01	@ 5	50
	F. OUR-Good to choice	2 50	@ 4	35
	WHEAT-No. 2 red	62		
	COPN No. 2	40		
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u	OATS-Western mixed	36	(CO	06
	BUTTER-Creamery	17	0	22
	PORK-Mess	12 50	@13	50

"How beautifully Mrs. Bankbill expressed herself in her address before the club. Were the thoughts her very own, do you think?" Mrs. Catchly—"Oh, dear yes! She paid ten dollars for them, she told me."—Inter-Ocean.

11011

Hobkins (petulantly) — "Say, Dobkins, when are you going to pay me that ten dollars you owe me?" Dobkins (aggrieved)—"Now, do I look like a fortune-teller, Hobkins?"—Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly.

Caller—"Are you fond of etchings? They
—" Mrs.Nurich—"Well, you see, I have a
new cook and I don't suppose she knows a
thing about cooking them."

THE BENEFITS—"What makes some girls look young so long?" "The men are to blame. They won't propose."—Life's Calendar.

"Now, as to the degree of justifiable homicide," said the eastern judge in charging the jury, "that is where a man is killed in self-defense or in college."—Plaindealer.

How's This!

How's This!

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

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

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

Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

"Contentment ter be r'aly enj'y'ble, said Uncle Eben, "heb ter be earned by ha'hd wo'hk. Elsen 'tain' nuffin' but jes plain aziness."—Washington Star.

Freshets that Deluge

The lowlands breed miasma, the parent of chills and fever, bilious remittent and other forms of malarial disease. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a sure defense against them all. Nor is it less effectual as a safeguard against rheumatic and kidney complaints caused by a wetting. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation and nervousness are likewise eradicated by it. Take it regularly.

As a shell has struck before you hear the report of the gun, so slander does its fatal work before the calumniator can be located.

TESTED BY TIME. For Bronchial affec-

Every singer in a quartette can tell you three good reasons why the organization isn't absolutely perfect.—Elmira Gazette.

Сиеск Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"Are you going to speak to her father?"
"I am not. I'm afraid he's going to speak to me."—N. Y. Press.

Revenge is sweet sometimes, possibly, but never when the other fellow gets in his work on you.—Somerville Journal.

"Down brakes!" cried the railroad man's wife as the dinner platter slipped from his grasp.—Louisville Courier.

A nost in himself-The cannibal who de-

Pastor (to peasant girl)—"Why do you weep so much?" "Because my lover has gone to the army for three years." "But those will soon be over; then he will return." "Yes; but I am afraid that in the meantime another man will marry me."—Fliegende Blaetter.

SHE—"Where did Miss Fosdick get her lovely golden hair—from her father or her mother?" Maude—"She must have got it from her father. I notice his is all gone."—BrooMyn Life.

OLD LADY (in courtroom)—"What a murderous-looking villain the prisoner is! Pd be afraid to get near him." Her Husband—"Sh! that isn't the prisoner; that's the magistrate."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

La Fiancee—"I am awfully sorry, Jack but those roses you sent me don't match my gown." Le Fiance (who paid nine dollars a dozen)—"Can't you change your gown,

No one can get out of life more than he puts in, and what he loves to do will be his life's work.—Ram's Horn.

The fellow who tells all he knows wouldn't be half so insufferable if he only knows all he tells.—Philadelphia Record.



# KNOWLEDGE

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

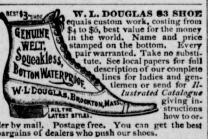
Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction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

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

FOR SORENESS OR STIFFNESS FROM GOLD. USE ST. JACOBS OIL

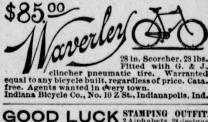
IT RELAXES, SOOTHES, HEALS, CURES.



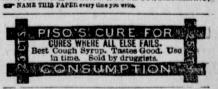


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A. N. K .- D 1494 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE He Believes the Construction to Be Faulty -Low Rate Bonds to Maintain the Gold Supply Urgently Advocated.

WASHINGTON, March 30.-The president yesterdaysent to the house of representatives the following message vetoing the Bland silver seigniorage bill:

To the House of Representatives: I return without my approval house bill numbered 4596 entitled "An act directing the coinage of the silver bullion held in the treasury and for

other purposes."
My strong desire to avoid disagreement with those in both houses of congress who have supported this bill would lead me to approve it if I could believe that the public good would not be thereby endangered and that such action on my part would be a proper discharge of official thereby endangered and that such action on my part would be a proper discharge of official duty. Inasmuch, however, as I am unable to satisfy myself that the proposed legislation is either wise or opportune, my conception of the obligations and responsibilities attached to the obligations and responsibilities attached to the great office I hold forbids the indulgence of my personal desire, and inexorably confines me to that course which is dictated by my reason and judgment and pointed out by a sincere pur pose to protect and promote the general inter

ests of our peop.e.

The financial disturbance which swept over the country during the last year was unparal-deled in its severity and disastrous consequences. There seemed to be almost an entire displacement of faith in our financial ability and a loss of confidence in our fiscal policy. Among those who attempted to assign causes for our distress it was very generally conceded that the o eration of a provision of law then in force which required the government to purchase monthly a large amount of silver bullion and issue its notes in payment therefor, was either entirely, or to a large extent, responsi-ble for our condition. This led to the repeal, on the first day of November, 1893, of this statutory provision. We had, however, fallen s low in the depths of depression and timidity and apprehension had so completely gained control in financial circles that our rapid recu

peration could not reasonably be expected. Our recovery has, nevertheless, steadily progressed, and trough less than five months have elapsed since the repeal of the mischievous silver purchase requirement, a wholesome improvement is unmistakably apparent. Con fidence in our absolute solvency is to such an extent reinstated and faith in our disposition to adhere to sound financial methods is so far restored as to promote the most encouraged results, both at home and abroad. The wheels of domestic industry have been slowly set in motion and the tide of foreign investment has again started in our direction. Our recovery being so well under way, nothing should be done to check our convalescence, nor should we forget that a relapse at this time would almost surely reduce us to a lower stage of financial distress than that from which we are

just emerging.

I believe that if the bill under consideration should become a law it would be regarded as a retrogression from the financial intentions in dulged by our recent repeal of the provision forcing silver bulllion purchases that it would weaken if it did not destroy returning faith and onfidence in our sound financial tendencies and that as a consequence our progress to re-newed business health would be unfortunately checked and a return to our recent distressing plight seriously threatened.
This proposed legislation is so related to the

currency conditions growing out of the law compelling the purchase of silver by the gov-ernment, that a glance at such conditions and a partial review of the law referred to, may not be unp ofitable. Between the 14th of August, 189), when the law became operative, and the 1st day of November, 1893, when the clause it contained directing the purchase of silver was repealed there were purchased by the sec-retary of the treasury more than 168,000,000 of ounces of silver bullion. In payment for this bullion the gov-rament issues its treasury notes of various denominations, amounting to nearly \$156,000,000, which notes were immediately added to the currency in circula tion among our people. Such notes were by the law made legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when other wise expressly stipulated and were made re-ceivable for customs, taxes and public dues, and when so received any be reissued. They were also permitted to be held by banking associations as a part of their lawful reserves. On the demand of the holders these treasury notes vere to be redeemable in gold or silver coin in but it was declared as a part of this redemption ovision that it was "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present le al ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law." The money coined from such bullion was to be standard silver dollars, and after direct ing the immediate coinage of a little less than 28,000,000 ounces the law provided that as much of the remaining bullion should be therea:ter coined as might be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes issued on its purchase and that any gain or seigniorage aris-ing from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury.

This gain or seign orage evidently indicates so much of the bullion own d by the government as should remain after using a sufficient amount to coin as many standard silver dollars as should equal in number the dollars repre sented by the treasury notes issued in payment of the entire quantity of bullion. These treasury notes now outstanding and in circulation amount to \$152.951.230, and, although there has been thus far but a comparatively small amount of this bullion coined, yet the so-called gain or seigniorage, as above defined, which would arise from the coinage of the entire mass, has been easily ascertained to be a quantity of bullion sufficient to make when coined 55, 156, 681

standard silver dollars.

Considering the present intrinsic relation be tween gold and silver the maintenance of the parity between the two metals, as mentioned in this law, can mean nothing less than the maintenance of such a parity in the estimation and confidence of the people who use our money in their daily transactions. Manifestly the maintenance of this parity can only be accomplished so far as it is affected by these treasury notes, and in the estimation of the holders of the same, by giving to such holders, on their redemption, the coin, whether it is gold or silver which they prefer. It follows that white in terms the law leaves the choice of coin to be raid on such recemption to the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, the exercise of this discretion if opposed to the demands of the holder, is entirely inconsistent with the effective and beneficial maintenance of the parity

between the two metals.

If both gold and silver are to serve us as money and if they together are to supply our people a safe and stable currency, the necessity of preserving this parity is obvious. Such necessity has been repeatedly conceded in the platforms of both political parties and in our federal statutes. It is nowhere more emphatically recognized than in the recent law which repealed the provision under which the bullion now on hand was purchased. This law insists upon the "maintenance of the parity in view of the common use of the two metals and equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and the payment of debts." The secretary of the treasury has therefor for the best reasons not only complied with every deman 1 for the redemption of these treasury notes in gold, but the present situation as well as the letter and spirit of the law, appear plainly to justify, if they do not enjoin upon him, a continuation of such redemption.

The conditions I have endeavored to present may be thus summarized: First-The government has purchased and

now has on hand sufficient silver builion to permit the coinage of all the silver dollars necessary to redeem, in such dollars, the treasury notes issued for the purchase of said silver bullion and enough besides to coin, as gain or seignio age. \$5,156,681 additional standard

silver dollars.
Second—There are outstanding and now in gold. debts. public and private, except when other bonds to protect our gold reserve, when for any bia, has been murdered by natives.

wise expressly stipulated, they are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, when held by banking associations they may be counted as part of their lawful reserves and they are redeemed by the government in gold at the option of the holders. These advantageous attributes were deliberately attached to these researches at the limited. these notes at the time of their issue, they are fully understood by our people to whom such notes have been distributed as currency and have inspired confidence in their safety and value and have undoubtedly thus induced their continued and contented use as money, instead of anyiety for their redemntion.

to the bill now under consideration.

This bill consists of two sections, excluding one which merely appropriates a sum sufficient to carry the act into effect. The first section provides for the immediate coinage of the silver oullion in the treasury which represents the so called gain or seigniorage, which would arise from the coining of all the bullion on hand, which gain or seigniorage this section declares to be \$55,156,631. It directs that the money so coined or the certificates is ued thereon shall be used in the payment of public expenditures,

The second section declares that as soon as possible after the coinage of this seigniorage, the remainder of the bullion held by the gov-ernment shall be coined into legal tender standard silve dollars, and that they shall be held in the treasury for the redemption of treasury notes issued in the purchase of said bullion. It provides that as fast as bullion shall be coined for the redemption of said notes they shall be re-issued, but that they shall be cancelled and destroyed in amounts equal to the coin held at any time in the treasury derived from the coinage provided for, and that silver certificates shall be issued on such coin in the manner now procided by law. It is, however, especially declared in such section that the act shall not be construed to change existing laws relating to the legal tender character or mode of redemption of the treasury notes issued for the purchase of the silver bul-

ion to be coined. The entire bill is most unfortunately constructed. Nearly every sentence presents uncertainty and invites controversy as to its meaning and intent. The first section is es-pecially faulty in this respect and it is extreme-ly doubtful whether its language would permit the consummation of its supposed purposes. I am led to believe that the promoters of the bill intended in this section to provide for the coinage of the bullion constituting the gain or seigniorage, as it is called, into standard silver dollars and yet there is positively nothing in the section to prevent its coinage into any dethe section to prevent its comage into any description of silver coins now authorized under any existing law. I suppose this section was also intended, in case the needs of the treasury called for money faster than the seignlorage oullion could actually be coined, to present the issue of certificates in advance of such coinage; but its language would seem to permit the is-suance of such certificates to double the amount of seigniorage as stated, one-half of which would not represent an ounce of silver in the treasury. The debate upon this section in congress developed an earnest and positive difference of opinion as to its object and mean-ing. In any event, I am clear that the present perplexities and embarrassments of the secre-tary of the treasury ought not to be augmented by devolving upon him the execution of a law so uncertain and confused.

I am not willing, however, to rest my objection to this section solely on these grounds: in my judgment sound finance does not commend a further infusion of silver into our currency at this time unaccompanied by further adequate provision for the maintenance in our

treasury of a safe gold reserve.

Doubts also arise as to the meaning and construction of the second section of the bill. If the silver dollars therein direct d to be coined are, as the section provides, to be held in the treasury for the redemption of treasury notes, it is suggested that strictly speaking certificates cannot be issued on such coin "in the manner now provided by law," because these dollars are money held in the treasury for the express purpose of redeeming treasury notes on demand, which would ordinarily mean that on demand, which would ordinarily mean that they were set apart for the purpose of substi-tuting them for these treasur; notes. They are not therefore, held in such a way as to furnish a basis for certificates according to any provision of existing law. If, however, silver certificates can be properly issued upon these dollars there is nothing in the section to indi-cate the characteristics and functions of these certificates. If they were to be of the same character as silver certificates in circulation Ader existing laws, they would at best be receivable only for customs, taxes and all public dues; and under the language of the section it is, to say the least, extremely doubtful whether the certificates it contemplated would be lawfully received even for such purposes.

Whatever else may be said of the uncertain-

ties of expression in this bill they certainly ought not to be found in legislation affecting subjects so important and far reaching as our

In stating other and more important reasons for my disapproval of this section. I shall, however, assume that under its provisions the treasury notes issued in payment for silver bull on will continue to be redeemed, as here to fore, in silver or gold at the option of the hold ers and that if, when they are presented for re demption, or reach the treasury in any othe manner, there are in the treasury coined sil ver dollars equal in nominal value to such treasury notes, then and in that case the notes will be destroyed and silver certificates to an equal amount substituted I am convinced that this scheme is ill-advised and dangerous. As an ultimate result of its operation treasury notes, legal tender for all debts, public and private, and which are redeemable in gold or silver, at the option of the holder, are to be replaced with silver certificates, which, whatever may be their character and inscription, will have none of these qualities. In anticipation of this result, and as an immediate effect, the treasury notes will naturally appreciate in value and desirability. The fact that gold can be realized upon them and the further fact that their destruction has been decreed when they reach the treasury must tend to their withdrawal from general circula-tion to be immediately presented for gold re-demption or to be hoarded for presentation at

The sequel of both operations will be a large addition to the silver currency in our circula-tion and a corresponding reduction of gold in the treasury. The argument has been made that these things will not occur at once because a long time must elapse before the coinage of anything but the seigniorage can be entered upon. If the physical effects of the execu-tion of the second section of this bill are not to be realized until far in the future this may fur-

hish a strong reason why it should not be passed so much in advance; but the postponement of its actual operation cannot prevent the fear and loss of confidence and nervous prostration which would im-mediately follow its passage and bring about its worst consequences. I regard this section its worst consequences. I regard this section of the bill as embodying a plan by which the government will be obliged to pay out its scanty store of gold for no other purpose than to force an unnatural addition of silver money into the hands of our people. This is an exact reversal of the policy which safe finance dictates, if we are to preserve parity between gold and silver and maintain sensible bimetal-

We have now outstanding more than \$338, 000,000 in silver certificates issued under existing laws. They are serving the purpose of money usefully and without question. Our gold reserve, amounting to only a little more than \$109,000,000, is directly charged with the redemption of \$316,000,000 of United States notes. When it is proposed to inflate our silver currency it is a time for strengthening our gold reserve instead of depleting it. Leannot gold reserve instead of depleting it. I cannot conceive of a longer step toward silver monometallism than we take when we spend our goid to buy silver certificates for circulation, especially in view of the practical difficulties surrounding the replenishment of our

This leads me to earnestly present the desircirculation treasury notes issued in payment of the bullion purchased amounting to \$152,951,280.

These uotes are legal tender in payment of all ury a better power than now exists to issue

reason it should be necessary. Our currency is in such a confused condition and our firancial affairs are apt to assume at any time so critical a position that it seems to me such a course is dictated by ordinary prudence.

I am not insensible to the arguments in favor of coining the bullion seigniorage now in the

of coining the bullion seignforage now in the treasury, and I believe it could be done safely and with advantage if the secretary of the and with advantage if the secretary of the treasury had the power to issue bonds at a low rate of interest under authority in substitution of that now existing and better suited to the protection of the treasury.

of anxiety for their redemption.

I hope a way will present itself in the near future for the adjustment of our monetary affairs deem relevant to the subject it remains for me to submit a specific statement of my objections

The protection of the freasury.

I hope a way will present itself in the near future for the adjustment of our monetary affairs in such a comprehensive and conservative manner as will afford to silver its proper place in our currency, but in the meantime I am ex-tremely solicitous that whatever action we ake on this subject may be such as to prevent loss and discouragement to our people at home and the destruction of confidence in our financial management abroad.

GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, March 29, 1894.

COXEY'S ARMY MOVING.

After Being Freshened Up with a Shave It Makes a Start for Washington.

SALEM, O., March 30.—After snowing all night the roads between Salem and Columbiana were very heavy and the 'army" did not make an early start. The men passed a very pleasant night in the two halls set aside for their accommodation. Dan Allen, a Chicago barber, who is with the army, shaved ninety of the men. In consequence, the brigade presented a much more respectable appearance at breakfast.

When Coxey did not arrive on the morning train, orders were given to get under way and a start was made at 10 o'clock. Fourteen recruits joined at breakfast. The men got coffee, bread and jelly and made a big grumble again. Pies and meat were given to the officers and teamsters and the rank and file thought this was discrimination. Smith quieted them with prom-

IOWA'S NEW LAW NOT LIKED. Sioux City and Other Places Will Continue

to Fine Saloonkeepers.
SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 30.—Mayor Fletcher, who is at the head of the police department by virtue of his office, says that the city administration will not undertake to enforce the new liquor law known as the Martin law. The eighty saloons of the city will continue to run as of old, and the keepers will be fined \$50 each month in police court for disturbing the peace. In this decision he is sustained by practically the entire council and nearly all the citizens, who declare the new law impracticable and distasteful.

Dispatches received from Easterville, Fort Dodge, Lemars, Creston, Council Bluffs and several other towns in western Iowa are that the new law does not answer the purpose, and that the old fine system of regulating the saloons will be continued.

## THE NICARAGUA CANAL. Friends of the Project Hopeful of a Favor-able Report of a Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The senate committee on foreign relations now has under consideration the bill before it looking to the reorganization of the Nicaragua Canal Co., and the friends in the senate are very hopeful of securing a favorable report at an early day. This bill provides for the reorganization of the canal company with a capital stock of 1,000,000 shares of \$100 each tional treasury and for the cancellation of stock of the old company, and prescribes the method of procedure

under the reorganization act. Will Hold on to Their Cattle. GAINESVILLE, Tex., March 30 .- On held a farewell meeting. account of the low prices of beef in leading cattlemen have quit feeding and turned their cattle on grass. All declare they are in a position to hold on. They will not make any more shipments until prices get better. Cook county is recognized as the leading cattle-raising district of Texas. Large cattle shipments are made from this point monthly. The railroad companies are becoming uneasy. They entertain fears that such action on the part of cattlemen means a large decrease in

business. A Baron Dies a Pauper. secret of a crime locked in his breast, Baron Hugo Von Laudon, of Austria, died without the commonest necessar ies of life in this city yesterday. Hugo Von Laudon had been in America a little over twelve years. According to the story of the deceased he fled from Austria to escape the consequences of a murder he was supposed to have committed there.

Left the Children to Burn. CAIRO, Ill., March 30. - Fire in a one story frame house on Twenty-seventh street last night speedily communicated to an adjoining house. Both buildings were occupied by colored people. Two children were burned to death, aged 4 and 8. The mother, wishing to visit a neighbor, put the children to bed and locked the door. They would probably have escaped had

not the door been locked. A Strike Declared. Uniontown, Pa., March 30.-At a meeting of the executive committee of the new mine workers, held vesterday, a circular was issued to the miners of the region formally declaring a strike throughout the region to go into effect Monday, and urging men to come out at once and enforce the demands of the organization. About 10,000 men will be involved.

Stricken Blind on a Street SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.-L. J. Morton, a pioneer merchant of Grand Rapids, Mich., who with his wife has been touring about the state for several weeks, was stricken with paralysis last evening as he was walking on a street. The shock seemed to affect his eyes and he became totally blind. Doctors say the blindness is permanent.

Officials Murdered by Natives. PARIS, March 30.-Advices received here from Grand Basin, western Africa, announce that M. Pulee, the administrator of that district, has been killed in an engagement with the natives. Dispatches from Senegambia say that it is reported that M. Desmoy, the administrator of Casamanza, Senegam-

# THE COMMONWEAL.

The Number of the Industrial Army Increasing.

# MORE FEEDERS THAN MARCHERS.

Gen. McCook Looks Upon the Army of th Commonweal as Dangerous-The Second Regiment on

the Move.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., April 3.—Camp fires were twinkling in every direction on College hill even before dawn. The army of the commonweal rose early from its quarters in the theater and went out to the camp, getting ready for the longest march yet made, to Sewickley. The men prepared a hasty breakfast. Bustle and discipline were evident among the crowd, the former owing to the increase in the size of the army and the latter due to Unknown Smith's iron rule. His latest threat is a commonweal court-martial. As the number grows the scenes during the breakfast hour in camp become more interesting. A breeze was sweeping down the Beaver valley, making the ripples dance in the sunlight.

Too many men are being fed, Coxey thinks, compared with the number who march. He and the unknown held a conference in headquarters tent at 9 o'clock, and a secret service was decided on. A corps of amateur detectives will be organized before Sewickley is reached, so that the unknown leader will practically have all the men under his thumb before the commonweal reaches Allegheny. The total number of recruits is 139, and the army marched out 243 strong. This is the largest number since the inception of the movement and this is the longest march.

LOOKS DANGEROUS TO GEN. M'COOK. DENVER, Col., April 3.-Gen. McCook looks upon the Coxey movement as dangerous. "The weather has been against the army so far," said he today, "but by the 1st of May I fully believe there will be an army of 100,000 hungry, half-clad men clamoring around the national capitol. The spectacle of such a vast army of alleged workingmen asking for employment in order that they may not starve is something new in the history of the world. If the national troops are ordered out to drive them away, who can imagine the complications that may arise. Those men of Coxey's army have friends and sympathizers in every state of the union. To me it seems that the country is approaching a crisis such as faced it only once before, and that was at the time of the great rebellion."

SECOND REGIMENT ON THE MOVE. Los Angeles, Cal., April 3.-One hundred and sixty-seven men, twentyseven of them being heads of families. started out on the march to Washington yesterday morning, under the command of Gen. Vinette. This command is known as the Second regiment of the industrial army.

Early yesterday morning the men gathered at the courthouse and they for the issuance of bonds, the payment had great quantities of blankets and of which will be guaranteed by the naprovisions. They were also provided with an express wagon filled with all sorts of matter contributed by the women's branch of this organization. The men marched to the city hall, where the council was in session, and

> The army was addressed by Rev. Vinette gave the word to march, when

# SCALING THE ESTIMATE.

Heavy Cut Made in the Naval Appropria-

tion Bill for Armor Plats.
WASHINGTON, April 3.—A cut of \$2,-000,000 has been agreed upon by the house committee on naval affairs on the item for armor plate and armament in the naval appropriation bill. The St. Louis, Mo., March 30.—Descend- in the naval appropriation bill. The ed from an illustrious family with the navy department's estimate was \$6,-500,000. This was to wind up large outfor the new war vessels. The subcommittee first cut the allowance \$100,-000, which was the amount of the fine realized by the navy department from the Carnegie Co. Now the full committee have made this additional heavy cut, carrying the item down to \$4,500.

#### GREAT BATTLE IN SOUDAN. Rabah and the Sultan of Bornu Meet in

Deadly Conflict. TRIPOLI, April 3.-A terrible battle has been fought in the kingdom of Bornu, Central Soudan. Rabah, the former slave of Zobher Pasha, with an laborers. army numbering 30,000 men, invaded the kingdom. He was opposed by the sultan of Bornu at the head of a large their troops.

Battle With Outlaws. GUTHRIE, Ok., April 3.-A courier last night brought the news to the United States marshal's office here that near Pawhuska, in the Osage Indian reservation, Deputy Marshal Morris Robacker and posse had a battle with a party of outlaws, killed one named Joe Weaver and captured four others. One deputy marshal was slightly wounded. Two of the gang escaped but are being pursued.

Burned to a Crisp.
WICHITA, Kan., April 3.—Mrs. Lucy Drake was burned fatally last night in a curious way. Early in the evening she had been cleaning a dress with gasoline and later put it on and went out. On her return she was lighting a lamp when the flames from the match communicated with her clothes and before help could reach her she was burned to a crisp.

The republicans were successful in most of the municipal election contests in Ohio on the 2d.

KANSAS CONFERENCE

Annual Appointments Made Known at the Wellington Meeting.

WELLINGTON, Kan., March 27.-The Southwestern Kansas conference held its closing session and adjourned at noon yesterday. The conference refused to accept the conditional gift of the Soule school property at Dodge City but decided to foster and maintain the Dodge City school of theology. The list of appointments for the coming year as read by Bishop Mallelieu is as follows: pay? Why?"

Dodge City district-W. H. Rose, presiding elder. Ashland, Israel Putnam; Bucklin, F. H. Poore; Cimarron, W. V. Whinery. Coldwater, W. L. Dexter; Dighton, R. J. Kenyon; Dodge City, E. H. Vaushn; Eubank, D. J. M. Jones: Fowler F. S. Britton; Garden City, C. E. Williams; Garden City circuit, W. L. Williams; Gate City, N. A. Walker; Ingalis, J. H. Scott: Jetmore, E. E. Robbins: Lakin, N. H. Scott: Jetmore, E. E. Robbins: Lakin, N Oliver: Leoti, L M. Riley: Liberal, F. Barker; Meade, D. E. Votaw; Ness City, J. W. Crouch. Ness City circuit, Alden Meeker: Nonchalant, W. G. Cook: Santa Fe, E. T. Julian: Scott City. W. T. Ward. Speareville, P. O. Davis; Syracuse, J. A. Nield; Tribune

H. W. Giddens.
Wichita district—W. J. Martindale, presiding elder. Andover, A. C. Davis; Augusta, C. D. Hestwood; Belle Plaine, W. V. Burns; Benton, W. H. Farrell; Chenev, D. F. Irwin: Clearwater, William Clapper; Iola and Colwich, W. I. Miller: Cunningham, B. A. Davis: Dou laa, W. B. Barton; Douglas circuit, S. W. Merideth; W. B. Barton; Douglas circuit, S. W. Meridetn; Goddard, J. B. Pulliam: Greensburg, D. F. Watson; Kingman, C. S. Nusbaum: Kingman circuit, Henry Cummings: Mount Hope, Frank McCormack; Mulvane, P. D. Lohr: Nashville, G. L. Hayes; Pratt, Dugold McCormick Pratt circuit, P. J. Pinkston; Preston, J. N. Roberts: Pretty Prairie, R. H. Randall: Sawyer, F. M. Romine: Snivey, K. T. Purcell, Wellsfort, O. Romine: Snivey, K. T. Purcell. Romine: Spivey, H. T. Purcell: Wellsford, Q. M. Eary: Wichita. Dodge avenue, J. W. Anderson: Emporia avenue, W. R. Watson: First church, D. S. Colt. St. Pau', E. C. Britch: South, J. F. Nessley: West, C. H. Quick.

McPherson district—T. S. Hodgson, presiding elder. Albert, E. H. Rublem. Biscon, T. W.

elder. Albert, E. H. Rubleam: Bison, T. W. Pierce. Burdette, W. E. Knight: Bushton, F. F. Bernstorf. Canton, W. E. Woodward. Chase, W. H. Gillam; Ellinwood, H. White: Frederick, W. P. Dixon: Garfield, W. L. Swartz: Great Bend, J. C. Hall: Hoisington, E. S. MacCartney: Kinsley, W. F. Tomlinson: Larned, W. J. Barron: Little River, R A Dadisman: Lost Springs, Charles Birchfield: Lyons, D. D. Akin: Marion, E. O. Ebright; Marion circuit, Noah Asher: McPherson, G. W. Howes: McPherson circuit, W. W. Walker; Pawnee Rock, G. W. Baker; Raymond, J. G. Wilkinson: Rush Cen-

ter, S. B. Osborne: Sterling, A. H. Parker; Windom, A. B. Hestwood. Newton district—James T. Hanna, presiding elder. Abbyville, Stephen Brink; Annelly, J.
F. Johnson; Arlington, W. R. Rollington;
Burns, J. H. Pracht; Burrton, C. H. Woodward Chelsea, J. H. Singleton; El Dorado, Q.
E. Earp. Florence, W. A. Vangundy; Halstead,
J. D. Wood; Hesston, G. Heavenridge, Haven,
A. W. Cunningham, Hutchingen, First church W. Cunningham: Hutchinson, First church W. Somerville; Hadley chapel, G. W. Dalby: H. Harkness: Maxville, S. Bacon; Newton, Harrison Waitt: Niekerson, E. C. Pollard; Partridge, J. W. Frescoln Peabody, S. H. Enyeart: Pontiac, J. L. Mills: Potwin, J. P. Graham: Sedgwick, J. A. Davis St. John, F. C. Fays: Stafford, H. E. Swan: Sylvia, T. B. Case: Turon, W. M. Runyan; Valley Center, C. H. McMillan; Walton, C. E. West

Winfield district.—Granville Lowther, pre-siding elder. Akron, N. A. Porter: Anthony, C. C. Woods, J. Woods: Argonia, B. F. Jones: Arkansas Citv, E. A. Hoyt; Arkansas Citv circuit, C. C. Barrack; Attica, W. A. Quick; Bluff City, E. R. Williams: Burden, T. W. Mc-Bluff City, E. R. Williams: Burden, T. W. MeKinney: Caldwell, G. W. Irwin: Cambrilge, J.
W. Dibbins: Conway Springs, J. W. Pruen;
Dexter, J. A. Irons: Freeport, J. H.
Smith: Geuda Springs, C. W. Hancher;
Harper, H. C. Wharton: Hazelton, W.
L. Beacock: Kiowa, J. K. Pedrick: Latham, D. E. Switzer: Mayfield, A. A.
Parker, Medicine Lodge, R. B. Engle: Milan,
D. W. Phillips: New Salem, R. A. Sawyer:
Norwich, C. E. Mann: Odessa, C. H. Montgomery; Oxford, I. F. Hodge. South Haven, J.
A. Holmes: Udall, D. D. Hoagland: Wellington, J. D. Balkin Wellington circuit, J. R.
Millsap Winfield, First church, A. B. Bruner;
Grace, D. E. Hoover; Winfield circuit, R. I.
Sawyer.

# BOOMING KANSAS.

The Kansas Immigration Company Re-ceiving Letters-What Maj. E. N. Morrill Has to Sav.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 27.-The Kansas Immigration Co., which was organ- hundreds of additional facts pertaining to the northern markets a large number of Bowman and wife and many of the ized in Topeka a few days ago for the subject matter in hand, are given. wives and daughters of the men present sole purpose of booming the state, has embraced them and wept. Commander received encouraging letters from influential business men in nearly every the men fell into line and marched out county in the eastern part of the comof town, many women and children monwealth. In a letter to President following them as far as the city limits. Troutman, Maj. E. N. Morrill, of Hia-

watha, says: It seems to me an especially auspicious time to organize an association of this kind. Thousands of people in the east are crippled financially by the reverses of last year and are seek-ing new fields in which to start again in the battle of life. And there was never a time when lands of equal fertility and value could be bought so cheaply as they can now in western and central Kansas. I see no reason why the experiences of those who have purchased lands in the eastern counties cannot be repeated in those further west. Lands which could have been bought in standing contracts with the Carnegie this county fifteen years ago for \$8 and \$11 per and the Bethlehem concerns for armor acre now are worth, without any improvefor the new war vessels. The subing their farms at these high prices and moving farther west to get cheaper lands. The time is not far distant when the good lands in western Kansas will be as high as they are here at the

> The object of your association appeals to the patriotism and state pride of every person who believes in Kaasas, and who desires to see her wonderful resources developed. Your organization ought to be of incalculable benefit to the tate and to her people. It will be a great fac-tor in bringing people and capital here to trans-form our prairies into the finest agricultural commonwealth in the nation. I don't see why your company cannot also assist in inducing manufacturers to come to our towns and thus increase the wealth of our state and furnish employment to thousands of mechanics and

The Sugar Trust Wins.

PHIALDELPHIA, March 27. - Judge Butler, in the United States circuit court, army. During the battle both sides decided that the sugar trust did not act sustained very heavy losses, and the contrary to the law when it absorbed sultan of Bornu and Rabah were killed. the Philadelphia sugar refineries. fighting desperately at the head of Shortly after the consummation of the big sugar deal the government brought suit for the purpose of having the trust dissolved on the ground that the combination was contrary to law.

No Opposition to Broderick. ATCHISON, Kan., March 27.-The republican convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress from the First congressional district will be held at Valley Falls April 18. There is, as yet, no opposition to the renomination of Case Broderick.

A Noted Irish Composer Dead. DUBLIN, March 27.—Sir Robert Prescott Stewart, the composer, is dead. He was born in this city sixty-nine years ago and was educated in the school of Christ Church cathedral. At the age of 18 he was appointed organist of Trinity college and both the Publin cathedrals. He become professor of music in the university of Dublin in \$64,152.98 from the annual school fund 1862. In 1872 he was knighted by the and \$5,937,66 from the current uni-

Cawker City, Kan., burned with four month. \$1,041,366.09. Total amount of valuable horses.

DOES FARMING PAY?

Answers to the Question Returned to Kan-

sas Labor Commissioner.
TOPEKA, Kan., April 3.—Pursuant to a special act of the legislature of 1893, directing the Kansas labor department to investigate and report on the farming industry of the state, Labor Commissioner James F. Todd yesterday transmitted to the governor the facts ascertained through such investigation. The work submitted is designed to be an answer to the question, "Taken as a whole, does farming

The scope of the work embraces fifteen years, ending January 1, 1894. In a series of 106 tables is given the number of bushels of corn and wheat, the local shipping price, and the total value of these in each county for each year for the five years ending January 1, 1884, which was the beginning of the boom period. Then covering a period of ten years ending January 1, 1894, is given a series of 106 tables, showing by counties the number of bushels of wheat and corn produced in each county each year, the local shipping price, the total value; also the value of wheat and corn each year at the general average price for the preceding five years; also the net loss to the farmers by decline in prices.

The conditions or circumstances that have caused the price of these two principal cereals to show an average annual diminution, or the remedial course to be pursued, is left for the consideration of the philosopher and states-man. It is sufficient for this work to have determined that in the last ten years Kansas has produced 3,77,704,825 bushels of wheat, the value of which was \$158,474,628,73. that had wheat maintained its price of the five years, ended January 1, 1884, this wheat would have been worth \$246,344,80.52, or a net loss to the farmers of the state, occasioned by decline in price, of \$37,874,191.79. Also during the same period the amount of corn produced in Kansas was 1,473,960,318 bushels, the value of which, at local shipping price, was \$335,974.02. The value of this same corn, at the general average price for the five years ended January 1, 1884, would be \$483,850,854.78, or a net loss of \$147.882,831.74 to the growers of corn.

The total amount of mortgages on farms in

Kansas, according to the census in 1890, is \$167,145,039. On wheat and corn the total loss luring the ten years, in which this mortgage debt was mainly contracted, was \$235,753,023.53, or an amount that exceeds the entire mortgage debt by \$38,607,98153. In the 106 counties given in this report there are 184,110 farm homes, and unoccupied tillable land enough for double that number. Of this number, however, 194,517 farms are cultivated wholly or in part by owners, while the tenant farmers reach the number of 79,893, or nearly 43 per cent. of the entire farming population. An estimation of the value of farm products consumed yearly by a farmer and his family of five persons is found to be \$252.08, as based up-on responses from 1,016 prominent farmers re-siding in as many different townships of the state. The earnings of a farmer and his fami-

ly, five in all, is \$161.95.

From this department was sent 1,918 letters to as many different farmers in the state, ask-ing, among other things, this question: "Taken as a whole does farming pay? Why?" To this query 1,292 of the 1,523 townships in the state responded Of that number 1,251 answered emphatically "No," while the forty-one who answered "yes" qualified the stat ment with one or more adjectives, the universal testimony being that farming does not pay because of low and continually declining prices. The price of wheat has at no time during the past ten years reached the general average price of the preceding five years, and the same is true

of corn for eight of the ten years.

It is ascertained that the average cost of producing a bushel of wheat in Kansas is 63.3 cents, while the average local shipping price paid for wheat for five years ended January 1. 1893, is 58 6. The price of wheat in Kansas, as well as other states, shows a steady average decline for two decades. In 1883 it had declined in value till the price received scarcely equalled the cost of production, and in 1854 it crossed the danger line. It is a notorious fact that except in 1883 and 1890, and in a few localities of the state in 1813. 1890, and in a few localities of the state in 1813. wheat has been produced at a loss in Kansas for the last ten years. In each county summaries and tables elaborating the above, and

Kansas makes a showing of 13.3 bushels of wheat per acre, which is 8.1 per cent. above the national average. The total number of persons out of employment in the state on January 1, 1894, was 111

# KANSAS ELECTIONS.

Result of the Municipal Contests Held in Several Cities Yesterday.

PLEASANTON, Kan., April 3.—The city election held here yesterday was the most exciting for many years, and resulted in the election of the straight republican ticket by two to one. The interest centered on Mayor Thomas J. Blakey, who was the republican candidate, and Mrs. Annie Austin, who was elected in January for a short term, was a candidate on the Citizens' ticket for re-election. Mr. Blakey received 283 votes and Mrs. Austin 140. J. H. O'Brien headed the democratic ticket and received 28 votes.

SPRING HILL, Kan, April 3 .- At the city election here yesterday women were elected to fill all of the municipal offices, including mayor, councilmen and police judge.

FRANKFORT, Kan., April 3.—The republicans yesterday elected Peter Wolfe mayor and the entire republican ticket by large majorities, unseating the old democratic council, which has been in office for the last three years.

NORTONVILLE, Kan., April 3. - Yesterday, after the liveliest municipal election ever held in this city, L. F. Randolph, who headed the citizens' ticket, was re-elected mayor over J. B. Brown, at the head of the independent ticket, by a majority of 20. About one-third of the vote was cast by women

#### KANSAS FINANCES. Abstract of the Report of the State Treas.

urer for March.
TOPEKA, Kan., April 3.—The following figures are condensed from the report of the state treasurer for the month of March: Total receipts, \$46,-619.31, of which \$19,090.44 was from the insurance department, \$9,323.95 from the annual school fund, \$5,557.07 from earnings of the state penitentiary, \$2,-516.50 from state taxes, \$1,875 from the permanent school fund, and \$1,418.90 from the agricultural college interest

fund. The total disbursements for the month were \$246,842.13, of which \$120,-323.50 was from the general revenue fund, \$7,919.11 from the interest fund, \$42,175 from the permanent school fund, lord lieutenant of Ireland in acknowl- versity fund. Bonds were purchased edgment of his musical attainments. during the month to the amount of Alexander McNeal's livery barn at \$39,925. Cash on hand at close of bonds on hand, \$6,900,575.30,