VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1894.

NO. 26.

THE WORLD AT LARGE,

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE army appropriation bill for 1895 has been completed by the committee on military affairs. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1894 was \$24,225,639 and the bill prepared by the committee is understood to carry \$750,000, in round numbers, less than the appropriation for this year. The estimates submitted by the secretary of war for 1895 were

\$25, 832, 918. SPEAKER CRISP is not regarded by his friends as a candidate for the United States senate to succeed Senaator Colquitt, although recent dis-

patches from Georgia have named Mr. Crisp among the probable candidates MRS. PATTIE MILLER STOCKING Was so badly burned by the overturning of a lamp, on the 13th, that she can scarcely survive. Mrs. Stocking was the widow of Col. Stocking, one of the heroes of Andersonville, and the daughter of the late Associate Justice Miller, of the United States supreme

CIGAR manufacturers assembled in national convention at Washington on the 13th for the purpose of forming a permanent organization and also to protest against the increase of the in-

ternal revenue tax on cigars. THE house committee on invalid pensions has ordered a favorable report on the bill doing away with the requirement of an honorable discharge as a preliminary to a pension. In many cases death has occurred during a furlough or outside of military duties. In such cases no honorable discharge is in existence, and the widow is cut off from securing a pension. The bill makes the death of a soldier equivalent to an honorable discharge except when the death occurs during desertion.

DISPATCHES received at Washington

on the 14th from the son of Representative Wilson now in the City of Mexico were far from reassuring as to the condition of the latter. He was suffering from despondency induced by an enfeebled constitution.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH gave a hearing recently to a delegation of New York business men, who protested against the proposed removal of the warehouse for Indian supplies from New York to Chicago.

SECRETARY HERBERT has cabled Adm. Benham at Rio to proceed immediately with one of the vessels of his squadron to Bluefields, Nicaragua, to

watch over American interests there.

The secretary of state has been informed that the Chinese government had taken action to prevent the counterfeiting of trade marks on American

THE EAST.

THE nuns have withdrawn from the Riverside, Pa., public schools, the school poard being enjoined from paying their warrants. Before retiring they notified the scholars that the Catholic parochial school would be re-opened the next day.

A RECENT dispatch from Pittsburgh. Pa., said that careful investigation of the operations of mills and glass houses in that city showed about 75 per cent. of the operatives working, and not many of the remaining 25 per cent. were dependent upon public charity.

THE supreme council of the United States Catholic Benevolent league was in session at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the

FRED GEBHARD, the celebrated club man of New York, was married to Miss Louise H. Morris, of Baltimore, Md., on the 14th.

JUDGE ARTEMAS LIBBEY, of the supreme court of Maine, died on the 15th, aged 70 years.

THE employes on the Steinway street railways, New York, struck on the 15th in consequence of a reduction in wages. The men cut the trolley wires and tore up the track. CLEARING house returns for the week

ended March 16 showed an average decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 30.7; in New York the decrease was 36.2; outside. 22.7.

Upon warrants sworn out by Anthony Comstock, the police raided the Tenderloin club of New York and several nude paintings on the walls were

MRS. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT has bought a crown which once adorned the brows of Empress Eugenie. It is described as a marvel of workmanship. and cost Mrs. Vanderbilt \$300,000. It contains 2,000 stones, finely mounted in old silver, lined with gold.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE for the week ended the 16th said that the prices of commodities were the lowest on record. In women's dress goods the demand was about three-fourths of the usual amount and in men's goods not more than one-fourth of the usual orders had been received. Speculation in products was tame. Wheat was depressed and ecotton had declined.

According to dispatches received by New York merchants on the 16th Adm. de Mello was at Ila Grande, sixty-eight miles south of Rio, with the Aquidaban and Republica. The dispatches intimated that he would be given short shift if he was captured.

KENNETH F. SUTHERLAND, the Gravesend, N. Y., justice of the peace, who was found guilty of oppression in connection with the November election, did not appear for sentence when his case was called in Brooklyn, and a bench warrant has been issued for his

It is understood that the superintendent of the steel works in Pueblo, Col. had received orders to start up the rail mill and converter on the 14th. This will give employment to 400 additional men, and increase the force to

THE people's party national committee has issued an appeal to the friends of the cause for funds to carry on the campaign. Subscriptions of from five all told. cents to five dollars may be sent to M. C. Rankin, treasurer, Terre Haute,

A FREIGHT train on the Oregon Short Line was wrecked near Reverse, Ida., the other night. The conductor and one brakeman were badly injured. Another brakeman was missing and was supposed to have been killed. Two tramps were also killed.

DIPHTHERIA was reported raging at Carbon, Ind., in the most malignant form on the 14th. In the preyious week thirteen persons had died of the disease. Five children of one family died in two days.

THE Indiana supreme court lately decided that where it was shown that a saloon depreciated property, a process at law to secure damages was proper. The liquor interests look upon this decision as the heaviest blow struck at their business in recent years.

CLEVELAND, O., was in a fever of excitement over the fact that a membership list of one of the leading A. P. A. by the latter against all merchants in About fifty people were drowned.

the city whose names appear on the list. THE Coburn library at Colorado Springs, Col., was dedicated on the 14th with appropriate ceremonies. President Harper, of the Chicago university, delivered the principal address. Presierected in Colorado and is the gift of

N. P. Coburn, of Newton Center, Mass. AT Denver, Col., on the 15th, the national guard was under arms and the federal troops were called out, owing to the determination of Gov. Waite to oust two members of the fire and police board, whom he had removed, and place in office their successors. THE situation in Los Angeles, Cal.,

vas reported as becoming serious on the 15th. The industrial army demanded free transportation over the Santa Fe on their way to Washington, and said if it was not given they would take the railroad.

THE Cottonwood flume, at Boise, Id., ecently built of stone to carry off the surplus water of Cottonwood creek, has broken, and the southern part of the city is flooded.

In Winnebago City, Minn., the opera crash. Fortunately no one was hurt. The building was valued at \$16,000.

Ir was definitely announced on th 15th that the Illinois Steel Co. at Chi- club, the most exclusive of all the Loncago would resume operations the following week. Two thousand men will be given employment at the start.

CITIZENS politically opposed to Mayor Parker, of Georgetown, Col., of secession notoriety, were on the 15th endeavoring to secure an injunction restraining the city clerk from placing Parker's elect. name on the city ticket for re-election. The grounds upon which the injunction is asked is that he has shown himself a traitor by advocating secession of the silver states and annexation with Mexico.

EDWARD WAGNER, a German laborer, cook-stove to thaw out the other morning. The house is now in ruins and the family in mourning. Otto Wagners aged 13, is dead; Mrs. Edward Wagner. fatally burned and bruised, and several other members of the family injured.

THE conference between the employes and the receivers of the Union Pacific on the schedule of wages did not take place on the 16th. President Clark issued a statement and it caused every employe to absent himself.

THE Denver war has quieted down the governor having accepted the advice of his attorneys and consented to submit the fire and police board question to the supreme court on its merits.

THE SOUTH.

THE famous Pickwick club building. at the corner of Canal and Carondelet streets, New Orleans, one of the finest and best known places in the south. has been ruined by fire. Loss, \$150,000.

A DISPATCH from Pensacola, Fla., said that a bottle was picked up near Santa Rosa island containing a small piece of paper, apparently torn from a notebook, upon which was written with a pencil: "Sprung a leak and will go down in half an hour. Ten miles west of Havana, ship Santa Marie, March 1,

Ir was thought that Louisville, Ky., would be able to secure the international convention of the united societies of Christian Endeavor, which will be held in 1896.

Four of the ringleaders of the strikers at the Mingo mines have been arrested and taken to Knoxville, Tenn., to answer in the federal court. The backbone of the strike seems to be broken.

THREE Georgetown, Tex., boys have been arrested, charged with the attempted robbery of the International & Great Northern train at Palm valley the other night. The arrests were made on information given the officers by Billy Mayfield, whom the suspects tried to murder.

THE queen left England in the royal

yacht on the 14th for Florence, Italy, where she will stay some time.

Ir was stated on the 14th that the Wilson steamship line ship Apollo had not been seen or heard of since she left New York for Antwerp, February 11. She was fourteen days overdue. She

An anarchist threw a bomb into the Church of La Madeleine, Paris, on the 15th while divine service was going on The bomb exploded prematurely, killing the culprit and injuring a number of people more or less severely.

DISPATCHES from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, of the 15th said that Adm. Da Gama, with 500 of the insurgent sailors and marines, was on board the Portuguese corvette Mindello. It was added that the refugees would be taken to Portugal. Other advices from Sao Paulo were to the effect that the insurgents under Gen. Saraiva had captured the fort at Itavarca, the garrison, numbering 3,000 men, having surren-

ORIENTAL advices state that a disastrous collision occurred recently in the strait between Bengalis and Cagal. Two steamers, the Song Guan and Aing Hoe, collided while going at full speed. Those on board the Song Guan jumped into the water and were picked up by the crew of the Aing Hoe. Hardly had lodges had fallen into the hands of they reached the deck when both Catholics. A boycott has been declared steamers lurched and went down.

THE London Daily News of the 16th said that at a council of the ministers a section asked to resign, declaring it was impossible to continue the government with the chances of a repetition of the Labouchere incident to dent Taylor, of Vassar college, and abolish the house of lords. After Chancellor Snow, of the University of some persuasion they were induced to some persuasion they were induced to Kansas, also took part in the pro-gramme. This is the first library ment would either resign or dissolve if it should suffer such another defeat.

FAILURES for the week ended the 16th were 264 in the United States, against 190 last year; in Canada, 55, against 30 last year. THE reichstag finally passed the Russo-German commercial treaty by a

large majority. THE expedition against the Abors has

arrived safely in Sadiya. There will be no further operations until after the rainy season. THE Cunard line steamer Lucania

from New York made a new winter record to Queenstown, making it in one hour and four minutes less than the Campania's record. A DISPATOR from Gautemala lately

closely guarded and he never appeared in public without escort. The military were kept constantly watching and house block, which was constructed there were frequent changes of comtwenty-two years ago, fell with a great manders. The antipathy to Americans

MR. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR has the Carleton don clubs.

THE LATEST. THE steamer Philadelphia brings from

Caracas advices that Gen. Crispi had been officially declared elected president of Venezuela, and a salute had been fired in honor of the president-THERE was no important business

transacted in the senate on the 19th. Several bills of small importance were taken from the calendar and passed. The house went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill, the debate being mostly on of Duluth, Minn., put three sticks of the Missouri river appropriation of \$75,dynamite in the oven of the family 000 to strengthen its banks at Atchison and Leavenworth, Kan., which was lost and the house soon adjourned.

In Chicago Lange Brothers & Co. wholesale clothing, have assigned. Assets, \$60,000; liabilities, \$70,000. The failure was attributed to poor collections.

COM. WILLIAM D. WHITING, U. S. N. retired, who was knocked down and run over by a cab on Broadway street, New York, some weeks ago, died on the 19th. For more than a year the commodore had been a sufferer from kidney trouble, which was aggravated by the accident and resulted in death.

THE steamer Voga, which has arrived at New York, brought the details of the loss of the three officers and seven men of the bark Montgomery Castle, which left New York with a cargo of oil January 27. When the vessel was near the island of Pico in the Azores a tremendous sea washed off everything from the deck and smashed in the cabin. The ten men were swept

away and not a trace was ever seen. A CYCLONE swept over Longview, Tex., and vicinity on the 18th killing many people and injuring others. Houses were demolished and unroofed, trees uprooted and window glass broken by the accompanying hailstones.

FIRE on the 19th destroyed the big mill property at Philadelphia owned by Henry Rump & Bros., manufacturers of table cloths and counterpanes. The total loss is estimated at \$240,000. The building was five stories high and comprised three separate mills. Four hundred men are thrown out of work.

W. W. HILL, recently appointed special commissioner to examine claims of letter carriers for over time, is at present engaged on the New York claims, of which 400 yet remain to be examined.

CHAIRMAN PEARSON, of the house committee on enrolled bills presented the Bland seigniorage bill to Private Secretary Thurber, who receipted for it in the president's name on the 19th.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

While stealing a ride near Coffeyville Henry Perseley, colored, was recently killed by a freight train.

All the Santa Fe taxes for 1893 due in Douglas county have been paid, with the added penalty, under protest.

THE annual meeting of the Kansas Democratic Editorial association at Pittsburg has been postponed to April The republican convention of the

Second congressional district will meet at Olathe, May 17, to nominate a candidate for congress. William Travett, a temporary but enterprising citizen of Independence, has been jittled, plastered over with

forty charges of petit larceny. A stalwart democratic convention has been called to meet at Hutchinson May 18 to nominate a candidate for

congress from the Seventh district. The total loss of property in Kansas in 1893 on which there was fire insurance was \$1,044,173. The premiums received by the insurance companies aggregated \$1,924,463.

The governor has appointed C. B. Hoffman, of Dickinson county, and C. E. Goodyear, of Sedgwick county, to be regents of the state agricultural college, to succeed A. P. Forsythe and Joshua Wheeler.

The equal suffragists are making extensive preparations for their cam-paign in the interest of the amendment which will be voted upon next November. It is said that \$25,000 has been raised for the campaign.

Joseph Weil, beef contractor, and son-in-law of the commandant of the Kansas soldiers' home at Dodge City. was recently arrested on the charge of selling diseased beef to be sold to the veterans. He gave bond to appear. Reports received from all parts of the

tate lead Secretary Coburn, of the tate board of agriculture, to believe that the general outlook for wheat at this time is equal, if not superior, to the very best wheat years of the past in Kansas.

The New York Life Insurance Co. recently filed a petition in the United States circuit court at Top ka for a foreclosure against the Wyandotte Loan & Trust Co. of Kansas City, Kan., claiming \$40,000 and interest amountng to \$1,200.

A. J. Lask, Charles Menke and John Chapman, officers of the defunct Hutchinson national bank, were recently arrested on warrants issued in accordance with an indictment found against them by the federal grand jury at said that President Barrios' house was Wichita, charging them with making false entries and altering the books of the bank.

> The following sums were drawn from the state treasury to pay the expenses of the charitable institutions of the state: Deaf and dumb asylum at Olathe, \$3,455.30; asylum for imbecile youth at Windfield, \$1,281.93; industrial school for girls at Beloit, \$1,056.17; asylum for the blind at Kansas City, \$1,307.15; insane asylum at Osawatomie, \$8,237.18; soldiers' orphans' home at Atchison, \$1,661.74.

Pensions were recently reissued to the following Kansas veterans: Alvin J. Stanley, Wichita; John P. Sierer, Emporia; Joseph Day, Louisburg; Jacob L. Yager, Columbus; Henry C. Sickman, Cherry Vale. Original widows' pensions were also granted as follows: Adaline Pearson, Chanute; Mary M. Milks, Parsons; Louisa Duncanson, Rubens; Martha A. Lee, Roper; Abner Lemert (father), Hewins.

Original pensions were recently granted to William H. Boyd, Thomas Cook and Edward Hillyer, of Topeka; John T. Sham, National Military Home; Jacob Carney, Trenton; Joseph Zile, Chase, and Joseph L. Reynolds, Chetopa. Additional, Ezra A. Caswell. Phillipsburg. Supplemental, Edward Hart, Topeka. Increase, Samuel Parkhurst, North Topeka; George Walker, Kock; Christian Hildenbrand, Russell.

The report of the secretary of the state board of health shows that there are 2,060 registered physicians in the state. Of this number 1,323 are "regulars," 206 are eclectic and 198 are homeopathic. There are 127 registered physicians in Topeka, more than any other city in the state. The board has endeavored to register all the physicians in Kansas, but the process is slow, many paying no attention to the request.

In the district court at Newton Judge Martin overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of G. W. Rogers, convicted of burning the Harvey county records, and sentenced the defendant to five years in the penitentiary. Rogers is 61 years old. The case was quite a sensational one as Rogers was a large property holder, besides owning the only complete set of abstract books in the county at the time of the burning not more monotonous than is sometimes of the records. The case will be appealed.

According to a late census bulletin the manufacturing establishments in Kansas City, Kan., number 234, with a capital of \$14,104.620, employing 7,333 persons and paying \$4,107,373 in wage yearly, with value of products \$44,079,-389. Topeka has 371 establishments with \$3,282,899 capital, and employing 5,390 persons with wages of \$1,854,933; value of products, \$6,752,449, Wichita has 144 establishments with a total capital of \$3,062,096, employing 1,686 persons and paying wages amounting to \$907,931, with value of products \$5,-074.913. The cost of materials at Kansas City is put at \$34,236,637; at Topeka, \$3.670.106, and at Wichita, \$3,380 478.

CONGRESSIONAL

The Proceedings of the Week Briefly WHEN the senate met on the 12th, Mr. Blanchard the new senator appointed from Louisiana to succeed Mr. White, appointed to the supreme court, appeared and was sworn in.

Senator Peffer's resolution calling for an investigation of the charges that senators had speculated on sugar trust stock in Wall street was voted down by 33 to 27. The seigniorage bill was then discussed until adjournment....

The house held a brief and uninteresting session the members giving their view, on cable sion, the members giving their views, on cable street railwas, a local bill for the District of Columbia being under consideration. No other business was transacted. THE senate further debated the Bland seign.

iorage bill on the 13th. Mr. Dolph (Ore.) opposed and Mr. Stewart (Nev.) favored it. Mr. Lindsay (Kv.) also spoke in favor of the bill. The only incident worth noting was the attempt of Mr. Dolph to have printed in the Record copious extracts from publications, but to which objec-tions were raised unless they were read. While the senator was reading the point of no quorum was raised and the senate adjourned....The bouse put in the day considering the sundry civil bill and adjourned before completing it.

The senate on the 14th resumed consideration of the Bland seigniorage bill. After several speeches a test vote was reached on Senator Allison's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third readby which the bill was ordered to a third reading. On a yea and may vote the result was 25 for and 45 against the motion, and after this victory for the friends of the bill, debate was

resumed and continued until adjournment....
The house, in committee of the whole, continued consideration of the sundry civil bill.
Rapid progress was made and the bill nearly completed before adjournment.

The senate on the 15th by a vote of 44 to 31 passed the house seignlorage bill. Elegen re-THE senate on the 15th by a vote of 44 to 31 passed the house seigniorage bill. Eleven republicans and three populists (Peffer, Allen and Kyle) voted for the bill and nine democrats (Brice, Caffrev, Gibson, Gorman, McPherson, Murphy, Palmer, Smith and Vilas) voted against it. The bill to extend the time for building the bridge over the Missouri river at Sibley, Mo, was passed and the senate adjourned until Monday... The house completed consideration of the sundry civil bill in committee of the whole and at 4:30 clock adjourned.

whole and at 4:3) o'clock adjourned.

The senate was not in session on the 16th....
The house was in committee of the whole putting the finishing touches to the sundry civil bill and had it under consideration when a re-cess was taken. At the evening session pen-sion bills were considered.

THE senate was not in session on the 17th....

The house still had under consideration the sundry civil bill under he rule permitting amendments. At 2:30 o'clock public business was suspen ed and eulogies delivered upon the late Representative Enochs, of Ohio, at the conclusion of which the house adjourned.

JUDICIAL TORTURE IN 1769. Forms of Barbarism Still Extant Last Century.

Two separate forms are pictured by life-size scale drawings; one sort was legal in Austria and one in Bohemia. It is a strong little vise, seven inches long, of two flat iron bars connected by screw bolts. The thumbs are to be inserted to the first joint, and the inner surfaces are armed with toothlike points. While the questions are asked one servant helps hold the vise and turn the nuts with a wrench and key, while another clasps the victim tight around the body to prevent contortions. A third may or may not be employed to increase the pain by hammering on the vise. The picture of this scene is very effectively drawn. The conflict of stubborn wills between the roaring victory with the stubborn wills between the roaring victory. W. Kendall: First church, J. A. Haddiger W. London Heights, to be supplied, P. Gregg: Highland Park, W. J. Osborne: Washington Avenue, J. W. Alderman: Lawrence, J. K. Miller, Leavenworth, First church, E. M. Randiger, Leavenworth, E. M. R tim and the iron-hearted bailiffs is fear-dall: Michigan Avenue, John Endacott: Leavenworth, Pirst Charles, and Pirst Charles turn now and then till the very bones turn now and then till the very bones to conshed and the clerk can triare crushed, and the clerk can triumphantly write down the confession of guilt.

One form of torture, which is now seldom heard of, was the cord (fidicula). Its exact size and use are fully pictured. The arms of the accused are stretched forward with the palms together. A strong rope, like sash-cord is looped upon the wrist, then wound tightly round both arms to the elbows. cutting deep into the flesh and tending to break the elbow joints. This was regarded more terrible than the thumb stocks. This was the Bohemian method; but another form was prescribed for Austria equally effective

The famous rack was of great utility in the "discovery of the truth." It was called equuleus, or little horse, by the Austrian as well as the Roman jurists. Four full-page engravings depict the exact form, size, mechanical construction, and practical use of this machine. It is a wide ladder of two strong poles with many rounds, and is fixed in a slanting position from the stone floor to the dungeon wall. The culprit must climb to the upper part and sit down; his wrists previously bound behind his back, are tied to the fifth round. His feet are bound with a rope, which is drawn down by a windlass attached to the base of the ladder. As he is pulled downward his arms are twisted upward behind him. When fully carried out the desired result was complete dislocation of the shoulders, as the explanatory notes de-clare with great exactness of detail.— A. W. Barber, in Popular Science Monthly.

Reading the Lips. The deaf struggle against their lesser infirmity; the deaf and dumb overcome their greater infirmity. A young woman was met not long ago who spoke fluency in an agreeable voice, and one encountered among other people. The unusual air of attention that was necessary to read the lips added to the attractiveness of her person. Mrs. Graham Bell, the wife of the inventor of the Bell telephone, is often met in Washington society, and gives no trace of the affliction which Prof. Bell taught her to overcome. There is a prominent society woman in Boston who reads lips so readily that, looking across an opera house through her opera glasses, she saw a young man propose, and was con-sequently prepared for the announcement of the engagement. Another wo man skilled in lip reading says that her breast is a sort of a safe doposit company, so many unrelated secrets it holds.—N. Y. Sua.

KANSAS METHODISTS.

The Conference Makes Public Its Appoint.

ments for the Ensuing Year. Following are the appointments made by the bishop at the close of the Methodist conference at Abilene:

Atchison district-J. A. Motter, P. E., Bald-Atchison district—J. A. Motter, P. E., Baldwin Atchison, E. H. Brumbaugh Circleville, E. F. Holland: Corning, E. H. Taylor: Dunivant, to be supplied, R. N. Buckner Everest, J. B. Gibsqn: Goffs, to be supplied. Hiawatha, C. D. Wilson: Highland, J. N. McCurdy: Holton, J. H. Swaney: Horton, H. D. Rice: Lancaster, T. B. Gray: Mayetta, B. F. Parlatt: Morrill, Thomas Campbell: Muscotah, E. C. Smith: Nortonville, S. P. Jacobs: Oneida, T. M. Rice: Powhattan, J. W. R. Clardy: Robinson, S. C. Lamb. Sabatha, M. L. Everett: son, S C. Lamb: Sabetha, M. L. Everett: Seneca E. R. Brown: Seneca circuit, to be supplied, I. B. Vernon Severance, D. R. Moore; Troy, L. I. McDougle: Valley Falls, C. J. Harned. Wathena, J. H. Green: Wetmore, E. L. Thomas Whiting, D. C. Biggs, and E. S. Pendleton, missionary to Gulf district.

Topeka district—L. K. Billingsley, P. E. Topeka, Admire, Charles, Atherton, Auburn, W.

peka district—L. R. Billingsley, P. E. Topeka Admire, Charles Atherton: Auburn, W. B. Stevenson: Burlingame, J. O. Foresman; Carbondale, G. E. Holcome: Centropolis. J. H. Purdue: Clinton, to be supplied, J. W. Reed; Dover, J. D. Hitchcock: Grantville, to be supplied, J. L. Thompson: Lyndon, Jackson Brown; Maple Hill, C. E. Roberts: Meriden, H. Brown: Maple Hill, C. E. Roberts: Meriden, H. B. Creel: Osage City, J. T. Mayor: Osage City circuit, S. Harbour: Perry, G. W. Braden: Pomona, to be supplied, J. W. Walker: Overbrook, William Whitney: Richland, H. T. Davis: Scranton, George Wilson: Silver Lake, F. F. Otto: Tecumseh, D. A. Shuett Topeka, First church, A. S. Embree: Kansas avenue, J. R. Madis n: Lowman chapel, T. J. Ream: Oskland, C. Alderson: Parkdale, C. Minear: Walnut Grove and Martin, T. R. Thoburn; Wakarusa, D. L. McCreary: A. H. Mohney and D. W. Raines: left without appointments to attend school. school.

Junction City district-W. H. Underwood, P. E., Clay Center Abilene, E. E. Tarbill; Barnes, B. F. Webb; Bushong, W. Conrad: Chapman, E. H. Parkinson: Clay Center, W. A. Craw-E. H. Parkinson: Clay Center, W. A. Craw-ford: Clifton, S. E. Bettis: Council Grove, G. W. Browning: Enterprise, F. M. Jackson: Ex-eter, to be supplied N. T. Peddycord: Green-leaf, Theo Martin: Haddam, C. G. Bear: Her-ington, D. W. Ross: Hope, J. M. Mason: Idana, R. W. Estep: Ju ction City, J. G. Henderson: Linn, W. C. Hanson: Morganyille, A. H. Boyd: Linn, W. C. Hanson: Morganville, A. H. Boyd:
Morrill, W. R. Leigh: Parkersville, J. H.
Zabrieskie: Talmage, B. F. Dice; Washington,
Joseph Collins: Wakefield, S. D. Vincent: Wesley, T. McConnell; White City, J. S. Ford:
Wilsey, to be supplied, T. P. Henry: Josiah
Martin left without a charge to attend school.

Martin left without a charge to attend school.

Manhattan district—R. E. McBride, P. E.
Manhatt n: Alma, J. S. Dennis Axtell and
Summerfield, L. N. Rogers: Barrett, W. S.
Ivins Beattie, L. A. Hibbard: Blue Rapids, O.
M. Bowman; Centralia, John Cook: Eskridge,
C. B. Young: Frankfort, J. L. Miller: Green,
Joseph Warner: Holenberger, E. V. Allen:
Harveyville, J. R. Deans: Havensville, J. Biddison: Lyving, A. S. Payne, Keats, M. F. dison: Irving. A. S. Payne: Keats, M. F. Marsh: Louisville, E. F. Barber: Leonardville, J. W. Johnson: Manhattan, E. Gill: Manhat-J. W. Johnson: Manhattan, E. Gill: Manhattan circuit, James Massey: Marysville, T. Scott, Oketo, F. S. Allman Olesburg, M. E. Stewart Onago, E. B. Perry: St. Marys. John Tresize: Soldier, C. S. Warner Vermillion, M. G. Hamm Wamego, W. L. Morris: Waterville, C. N. Riggle: Waterville circuit, J. C. Bernhard: Westmoreland, H. D. Fishe.

Kansas City district—W. H. Zimmerman, P. E. Lawenne. Argentine, E. Locke. Baldwin

E. Lawrence: Argentine E. Locke Baldwin circuit, to be supplied, D. Davis; Desoto. W. C. Coleman: Eudora, to be supplied, C. F. Param: Gardner, W. H. Turner: Glenwood, J. Boicourt; Kansas City, Kan., Armourdale, W. W. Kendall: First church, J. A. Hubbinger; Landen, Heights, to, be supplied. P. Gregge. Hill, W. P. Elliott: Tonganoxie, to be supplied A. C. Rawles: Vinland, James Lawrence; Wellsville, J. A. Pasley: Winchester, G. Anweisville, J. A. Pasiey; Winchester, G. Angleman; W. A Quayle, president Baker university, member Lawrence quarterly conference; A. J. Coe, tract agent E. W. Van Deventer, superintendent Nevada mission; J. M. Wilson and W. J. Mitchell, missionaries.

REPORT OF WARDEN CHASE.

Immense Output of the State Coal Mines at Leavenworth, Kan.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 15. - The report of Warden Chase, of the state penitentiary at Lansing, for the month of February shows that during the month there was supplied to the state institutions 95,527 bushels of coal from the state mines at Leavenworth and 65,857 bushels from the same source are reported under the head of cash sales and royalties, making the total output for

the month 161,384. The total amount mined from the beginning of operations in Leavenworth county up to February 28, of this year, is 17,278,217 bushels, of which 6,328,714 went to state institutions and 10,949,-503 to cash sales.

Resulted in Murder.

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 15 .- P. H. Geelan, postmaster at Big Springs post office, in the west part of Douglas county, was shot and instantly killed about 10 o'clock yesterday morning by Fred Hill. The killing resulted from a feud that has been growing for some time, caused by Geelan holding on to the post office longer than four years. Hill had wanted the office, and the differences between the two led to the killing. Hill gave himself up.

Bernard Kelly a Candidate. TOPEKA, Kan., March 15.-Hon. Bernard Kelly, of Topeka, whose name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the republican nomination for congressman-at-large, had not positively announced his candidacy up to the time of the meeting of the state central committee, but yesterday he stated that he had fully decided to enter the race and that his friends were at liberty to continue their efforts in his behalf.

Atchison's New Post Office Opened. ATCHISON, Kan., March 15 .- Atchison's new post office building was opened quietly to the public to-day. It of quarry faced Cottonwood Falls stone and is one of the first to be built by the government for post office purposes alone. It occupies one of the most prominent corners in town. Its cost was \$83,000, though the appropriation was \$100,000. The \$17,000 unused will be turned back into the treasury.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

OLD COMPANIONSHIPS.

Here's to Old Companionships! For I feel their finger tips Touch and tune the vibrant strings Of my old heart's carolings. And the music that I make Grows harmonious for their sake. Reaching out a withered hand To the future's stern command, Into it sometimes there slips Grasps of Old Companionships.

Old Companionships—the grass In the paths we used to pass Has grown dewy with the dawn Of the days we've come upon.
O'er the waste there comes to us Echoed voices garrulous, Till we hear again the shout Of old hopes and joys let out, Till into our spirit drips Draught of Old Companionships.

Oh, the Old Companionships! Making sweeter the perfume Of the orchard's clover bloom-Points the pathway leading to Ponds where water lilies grew. And with line and rod and reel Fishing there to-day I feel Something on my hook that grips Like our Old Companionships

Old Companionships-the joys Singing songs that echo still In the void they sought to fill. Feet grown dusty in the path That the waving woodland hath, Bringing home the cows at night Meets a welcome of delight; Words of praise from mother's lips Sweeten Old Companionships.

Hail to Old Companionships! How the weakened spirit sips Impulse from the countless nat Of the past! Lift up our aims Higher, O ye friends we knew, For the goal we journey to! Linger with us still, to stir Us to new deeds worthier. Thoughts of Old Companionships.

—Alfred Ellison, in Chicago Record.

MISS RUMY'S VACATION.

Why It Ended at Cherryfield Junction Instead of Hebron.

A square of July sunshine lay unheeded on Miss Ruhamah Battles' new sitting-room carpet, and two flies buzzed unmolested about her green paper curtains.

Miss Ruhamah sat darning stockings in her old-fashioned rocking-chair, and rocked uneasily as she darned.

An odor of burning from the kitchen stove grew very pungent before it reached her usually vigilant nostrils. When at last she dropped the stocking she was darning and hurried to the stove her nearest neighbor, Mrs. Priscilla Peet, met her at the kitchen door.

"Good land, Rumy! I says to M'ria. "It can't be,' says I. 'I've lived near neighbor to Rumy Battles for most thirty years, and I never smelled anything burnin' in her kitchen.' You must have something more'n common

"If I hadn't I shouldn't never have baked that pie," said Miss Rumy as, in a kind of patient dismay, she drew a blackened mass from her stove oven. "I don't set much by pastry. It comes so odd to do for one that I don't know

what to do." Miss Rumy was a large woman and slow of motion. Mrs. Peet, who was angular and wiry, watched her as she "Beats all how you feel about it," said Mrs. Peet. "Now if I had your moved heavily about, taking tirifty care of all that remained of her pie.

body but yourself to do for," she said. "I tell you what it is, Rumy, you're all wore out. If I was you I'd go off somewheres and take a good long vacation. It's time you had a chance to be like other folks." The two women had moved into the

sitting-room by this time; and Mrs. Peet, in neighborly fashion, took up the stocking which Miss Rumy had dropped, and went energetically to work upon it.

Miss Rumy looked about for it vaguely and then folded her hands in ber large lap with a helpless gesture and the heavy folds of her chin quivered. "Why, Rumy, you be all wore out!"

said Mrs. Peet, sympathetically. "You ain't had anything new to upset you?" "Nothin' but what you was talkin' about. I've got to have a vacation! The doctor has been sayin' so ever since I had the influenzy in the spring, and Nahum's folks they're set upon it; but I'm sure I don't see how I can man-

age it. It's a dretful upsettin' idea." "Land sakes, Rumy Battles, you can go jest as well as not! I should like to know what's to hender you, with no men folks, nor hayin' nor anything on your mind, now Nahum's got the farm; and you've earnt a vacation if ever any-

"Josiah's folks up to Hebron have always been wantin' me to come," said Miss Rumy; "but seems as if 'twas a is comin' on, and the fastenin' is broke on the buttery window, and my

hens"-"Now, Rumy, if you begin to reckon go. I know jest how 'tis with some folks; and some can go off and leave never think anything about it. There was Emerette Smalledge, that kept never waited to close her school?"

"Emerette never did seem to have a realizin' sense," said Miss Rumy. "Why, I never thought, Rumy, that

she was the one" "I don' know as it makes any and seamy old cheeks.

said we never see anybody that had longing for sympathy. done so much and give up so much for other folks as you have!"

Mrs. Peet spoke impulsively and held panion to share the substantial lunch dependent.

ing in an impressive pause.
"Well, 1 don't know," said Miss Rumy, smoothing out imaginary folds in her purple calico lap.

"'Tisn't that I think it's such great things to get married, goodness knows! But when a girl has a good chance and has been keepin' comp'ny for a long time it does seem hard to give it up for the sake of takin' care of the old folks. And then your sister Mirandy gettin' bedrid. I ain't sayin' she could help it; but we all know that some gets bedrid easier'n others; and then your havin' to bring up her children, and then their clearin' right out and lookin' out for nobody but themselves when times was the hardest with you." "They're all real well provided for, and

that's a comfort," said Miss Rumy. "Some folks always is," said Mrs. Peet, crisply. "M'randy, she was one of that kind. Now Rumy amongst neighbors I be goin' to say-that, up or abed, M'randy was a real trial."

"I'm dretful lost without her," said Miss Rumy, wiping a moisture from the wrinkled corner of her eye.

"And then Nahum bringin' his folks right on to you when he got all run out and had a slack wife, and then gettin' the farm away from you. Lizy Ann says that when he was talkin' yesterday, says she, 'we've all fit and struggled, but there ain't none of us that's been such a slave to other folks at Rumy Battles; and it does seem real good that she's got to a breathin' place at last, with nobody to do for but herself and enough to live on with what little preservin' and buttonhole makin' she likes to do.' And says Lizy Ann, says she: 'I shouldn't wonder a mite if she was better off now than she would 'a' been if she'd got married; for Luther Merridew was one of them that flares out.' (I know it easily. don't hurt your feelin's to have me say it, Rumy, now that we're all of us along in years, and have got a realizin' sense of what men folks are.) Of course Luther wa'n't to blame for havin' a sunstroke, so't he had to give up studyin' to be a minister, nor for havin' school keepin' disagree with him, nor for gettin' burnt out when he tried to keep store; but that kind of men that can't seem to bring anything to pass are dretful wearin' to their women folks. If he'd had a real smart wife like you. Rumy, things might have been diff'runt-beats all how queer

'em after they moved out west, did you, Rumy?" "No," said Miss Rumy, "except a year or two after they went I heard they

things turns out! Well, if Emerette

Smalledge hain't wished her cake was

dough before this time, I'll miss my

guess! You never heard anything of

were kind of movin' 'round' "Well, now, Rumy, you'd ought to feel how well off you be at last. And if I was you I'd go right off and take my vacation. I'd lock up and not come home till I was a-mind to. Seems queer that you should feel as if you couldn't, now that your hands ain't full for the the first time in your life."

"I wish I was real reckless like some," said Miss Rumy. "Seems as if I must be here to look after things; and there's dreadful things happenin' on railroads, all the time, and there's nothin' like your own victuals and your own bed, come night. But I ain't one to flinch when duty calls. The doctor says I'd ought to go, and I'm goin'. I ain't been through so many tryin' things to give out now."

hance! And I'm one that's real care-

takin', too." "We ain't all got the same gifts, Priscilla," said Miss Rumy, with a little touch of dignity.

Mrs. Peet hastened to make neighborly offers of care of the second crop Luther didn't leave me real well off." of peas, the hens, the canary bird, and to give practical advice about the buttery window.

"I haven't written to Josiah's folks. I thought I'd like to take 'em by surprise, and, besides, you can't never tell what may happen. I calc'late to start next Monday. Seems as if 'twas a good time, because you can get all ready Saturday and have the Sabbath to kind of compose your mind."

But Monday came and poor Miss Rumy had not composed her mind. She was in such a state of perturbation that she packed and unpacked her great, old-fashioned carpetbag a dozen times-not even her grim determination and sense of duty could fortify Miss Rumy to the extent of taking a trunk; and three times after everything was settled she went over to Priscilla Peet's to give her more minute direction about the care of the hens, and the vigilance necessary to guard them from marauding skunks.

And, after all, she was ready, with her castle well defended, an hour before stage time. It seemed to Miss Rumy that in all her anxious, toilsome life she had never known so long an hour as that.

The stage left her at the Carmel station. It was a hundred miles to Hegood ways, and my second crop of peas | bron, and there were two changes upon the way. For awhile the perils of the journey absorbed all Miss Rumy's thoughts; but by the time she reached Cherryfield Junction, where the first and his first wife, and speculating upon up hindrances like that, you'll never first change of cars was to be made, her the probable fortunes of his second anxious mind had returned to the dangers that threatened her deserted dwell- mutual acquaintances of their youth. everything at sixes and sevens, and ing, and she longed wearily for a cup of her own tea.

There was another woman waiting in school here when we was young. Do the station at Cherryfield Junction. you remember how she went off to She was "very much of a lady," Miss England in a sailin' vessel that some of Rumy said to herself, regarding with a her relations was captain of, and little doubt her own attire, which had to allow her to listen. Miss Rumy had been chosen for dura bility and made after a fashion that would last.

In the sewing circle at home she had been earnestly advised not to make acquaintances on her journey; but she was nevertheless very glad when the diffrunce that she was the one that lady spoke to her, beginning with a Luther Merridew married," said Miss comment upon the weather and the un-Rumy, with a faint glow upon her soft pleasantness of traveling alone, and and you've got her to do for as long as and seamy old cheeks.

| Pleasantness of traveling alone, and she lives! You'll toil and slave for her to do for as long as she lives! You'll toil and slave for her to do for as long as she lives! You'll toil and slave for her to do for as long as she lives! You'll toil and slave for her to do for as long as she lives! You'll toil and slave for her to do for as long as she lives! You'll toil and slave for her to do for as long as she lives! You'll toil and slave for her to do for as long as she lives! You'll toil and slave for her to do for as long as she lives! You'll toil and slave for her to do for as long as she lives! You'll toil and slave for her to do for as long as she lives! You'll toil and slave for her to do for as long as she lives! You'll toil and slave for her to do for he "Rumy Battles, Lizy Ann and I was not to travel in the same direction. jest as you have for all the rest!" talkin' yesterday, and we both of us Miss Rumy's overcharged heart was

wait, and Miss Rumy invited her com- serene joy .- Sophie Swett, in N. Y. In-

which, with much thought and advice from her friends, she had provided. Under the influence of the luncheon, and of some tea which they procured from the station restaurant, the stranger, who had been somewhat reserved, grew confidential. She had not been in this part of the country for years; she was going to Corinna to visit relatives, and she hoped they would remember her.

"Land sakes! Why Corinna joins Carmel, where I live," exclaimed Miss Rumy, conscious of a pleasing bond. "Then perhaps you know Cap'n Bijah

There was a quiver of anxiety in the woman's voice; and as she suddenly threw up her little dotted and frilled veil her eyes looked, as Miss Rumy afterward said, like "a hunted cretur's."

"Land, I guess I did. But Cap'n Bijch, be died a consid'able spell ago, and his wife, she was took blind and went off to Vermont to live with her nephew. The boys, they followed the sea, and Laban settled way off in New Zealand, and nobody ever knew what become of Timothy.'

"They're all gone?" faltered the woman. "I'd ought to have found out before I come clear on here.

Now that her veil was raised, Miss Rumy could see that her face was wrinkled and worn, and its bloom, which had impressed Miss Rumy as very beautiful, was too evidently artificial to deceive even her guileless eyes. Her black silk was worn almost threadbare, and all her little careful fripperies of lace and jewelry were cheap.

"Ambrose Richey's folks, they ain't all gone? Ambrose is my cousin, and I expect they think hard of it that I ain't been to see 'em before."

There was keen anxiety in the stranger's voice, although she tried to speak

"Well, Ambrose he kind of took to drink," said Miss Rumy, trying to express herself delicately in the matter of her new friend's relatives. "And Mary Olive has had a terrible hard time to keep her seven children off from the town; and this summer her mother's there a-dyin' with a cancer. They ain't what you could call in real good trim for company."

The woman's face changed color so that the pink and white powder looked like a mask upon it.

"I guess they'll be glad to see meor somebody will," she said, rallying with a forced laugh. "I used to visit in Corinna considerable when I was a girl, and I kept school in the North Carmel district."

"You don't say!" exclaimed Miss Rumy, in a flutter of excitement. "I've been a-thinkin' all along that you kind of favored somebody-you ain't she that vas Emerette Smalledge?"

"Why yes, I am! But you've got the advantage of me. You see I've been about considerable, and seen a good many people," returned the other, reassuming the fine lady air which had been gradually slipping from her. "I'm Rumy Battles," said Miss Rumy,

flushing all over her gentle old face. "Well, it seems queer that I didn't remember you-you look so natural now," exclaimed her friend. "Luther, he always spoke of you." She raised her lace-trimmed handkerchief to her eyes. "He passed away seven years ago. Luther wasn't so high spirited as I am; but he always made a real good appearance. I've been livin' with my son; but he married beneath him, and his wife | and the tailor to heat his goose. The ain't one that I can get along with. I subtle fluid is a welcome blessing in ain't been well since last winter; this every home; the housewives run their cough hangs on to me"-a rasping sewing machines and heat their flat cough interrupted her at regular inter- iron by electricity; they have electric vals—"and I felt as if Maud was wear in on me, so I'd better go a visitin' for their cakes in electric wooden ovens a spell.—There was—was considerable many mouths to feed, too;" she looked pasteboard boxes. piteously into Miss Rumy's face; "and pasteboard boxes.

"I wish't 'twas so I wa'n't goin' on a vacation," said Miss Rumy. "I should | be real pleased to have you come and make me a good long visit."

"I was 'lott in' on makin' you a visit," said her friend. "Seems real unfortunate that I've come so far; and I don' mah. While performing in India, know as I've got money enough—with where he is always assured of great know as I've got money enough-with me-

"It's what I'd ought to do, to take you right home with me!" cried Miss Rumy, joyfully; and there arose before her eyes a serene and lovely vision of her own cup of tea and her own bed. "Now don't you feel a mite bad about my losin' my vacation, because I don't. Come to think of it I couldn't go anyhow, be-I made for Josiah; nobody can make 'em but me; and Josiah's wife wrote that he was needin' 'em. I can send 'em right along. There's more'n an hour now before the train goes back' -consulting the timetable on the wall -"and we'll take a walk over to the cemetery there"-pointing across the railroad track and a stubbly field to where some white stones gleamed through the trees. "Lyman Peters' folks that used to live to Carmel moved ever here, and I shouldn't wonder if some of 'em was buried there. Anyway it's always real pleasant to walk

in the graveyard." They spent an hour delightfully, finding the graves of Lyman Peters wife, and in reminiscences of other As they settled themselves in the train Miss Rumy said that she "had had a beautiful vacation."

She repeated that sentiment to Priscilla Peet when that good woman's astonishment had sufficiently subsided established her visitor in her cool and dainty spare chamber, where she was speedily resuming all the airs and graces which had struck Miss Rumy on their first meeting.

"You do beat all, Rumy Battles!" was Mrs. Peet's breathless exclamation. "She's got old-fashioned consumption,

"Well, I don' know," said Miss Rumy, onging for sympathy.

There was an hour and a half to her cheerful house her face was full of

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-Work has been begun in Japan on connecting the government's forty meterological stations by telephone. Thirteen of the more important stations have been already connected with one another.

-Copper is the best material for lightning conductors. When circumstances are not such as to promote corrosion iron may be used, but of larger dimensions. Its conductivity is about one-fifth that of copper.

-On the coast of Cheshire, Eng., is a tidal mill, operated by the rise and fall of the tides, which develops a fourhorse power used in running an electrie lighting plant. Tidal mills may yet be used to supply seaboard towns and cities with electric light and power.

-Prof. Elihu Thomson, in a lecture on "Cosmical Electricity," suggests the idea that temporary or shooting stars, becoming visible and then fading away, may be merely the exchange of elec-tric energy between highly-charged plants possessing a different polarity, and not stars at all.

-The most widely separated points between which a telegram can be sent are British Columbia and New Zealand. The telegram would cross North America, Newfoundland, the Atlantic. England, Germany, Russia (European and Asiatic), China, Japan, Java and Australia. It would make nearly a circuit of the globe, and would traverse over twenty thousand miles in doing so.

-- Much of the land classed as "mead-

After realing the following letters an any one longer doubt that a transpersive an any of the meadows are presented in the property of all which of their passes and the inventor, by a careful series of a longer and the inventor, by a careful series of experiments, the results of which the intended of a seal or stopper, as he calls which effectually prevents the advin of air into the vacuum channot the intended of the complete and transpersive and the inventor of the intended on a first into the vacuum channot be a seal or a seal of the latter of the

DECEIVED A KING.

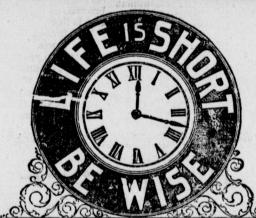
An American Magician Who Once Per-formed Before Burmah's Ruler. Kellar, the magician, had a peculiar experience in the east once, which came near ending his career, or at least confining it to the limits of Burpatronage, the Hindoos being much interested in magic and no mean experts themselves, he had an invitation to appear before the young king of Burmah. Accordingly he made the trip up the Rangoon river to Mandelay, the then capital of the country. There a great palaver took place, the ministers of the king demanding that Kellar and his cause I've forgot the pleurisy pills that assistants should appear before his majesty barefooted and kneeling, as was the native custom. This he objected to on the ground that he could not perform his tricks in that posture,

so an exception was made in his case. "On the day of the exhibition," relates the magician, "we entered a large room where all the court was kneeling. The king and his harem, so we were informed, were concealed behind a screen, where they could see but not be seen. Accordingly we went through such tricks as we could do under these conditions, not being permitted to take things from the specta-

tors' pockets, as is the present custom. "Throughout the performance there was not a sound, so we could not tell whether we had pleased or failed. But at its conclusion a grave minister informed us that the king was so highly pleased that as a special favor he would permit us to look upon his face. So the screen was withdrawn and there sat the king, a little, dried-up looking fellow, surrounded by his wives, the latter reclining. Then he offered me the position of court entertainer, and positively would not hear of our leaving until we had given another perform-

"They entertained us in most lavish style, loading us down with presents, besides paying about \$2,500 in our money for each performance. As another additional favor we were permitted to look upon the sacred white elephant, a dirty little beast, which was kept in such luxury that no wonder he became conceited and vicious. In fact, they did everything possible to keep as, but I wanted to get away, and began to fear that I would have to spend the rest of my life in Burmah."-Chicago Journal.





AND ECONOMIZE YOUR TIME, HUSBAND YOUR STRENGTH & INCREASE YOUR PLEASURE BY USING

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

BEST, PUREST & MOST ECONOMICAL

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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

Young — We Offer You a Remedy Which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

Mothers

"Mothers' Friend" Robs Confinement of Its Pain, Horror and Risk. "After using one bottle of 'MOTHERS' FRIEND,' I suffered

but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. Annie Gage, Baxter Springs, Kas.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle.

Sold by all Druggists. Book to Mothers mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Millions NOW Pearline

and formal transformation of the medical transformation at transformation of transformation of transformation and transformation of transf

----- RIJE.

Into the west rode Benjamin H.,
On his fron steed so fair,
He rode all day and he rode all night To see what might be there

Into the west rode Benjamin H., And he trimmed his words with care,

For the speeches he spake and the talks he Said nothing of getting there.

Into the west rode Benjamin H., And grandpa's hat went, too, But he kept it hid in a dark valise, Entirely out of view.

Into the west rode Benjamin H., And Maj. McKinley sighed;
For he had some doubt of what might be The result of such a ride

Into the west rode Benjamin H., And Mr. T. B. Reed Scratched his dome of thought reflectively And gave the matter heed

Into the west rode Benjamin H ... Some pointers for to get: He rode all day and he rode all night, And he hasn't "got there" yet -N. Y. Sun.

PROTECTION A FAILURE-

The McKinley Theory Based Upon a Dis-

It is interesting to note that while the United States is engaged in the attempt to shake off the incubus of the McKinley law, all Europe is in "an economic ferment," as some writer has phrased it. It is well known that all the principal nations of the continent have high protective tariffs. According to the doctrines which have dominated our legislation since 1861 they ought all

to be happy. On the contrary, they are all unhappy. France is giving another turn to the screw, showing that the tariff of 1891 has not brought about the blessings expected. Quite the reverse. The chamber of commerce at Marseilles declares that since its adoption there have been a constant reduction of commercial operations, a lack of new enterprises, a suppression of many that previously existed, that no new factories are building, that those burned down are not replaced, that the number of idle ships grows larger every day; in short, that there has been a change for the worse in foreign commerce, attended by a similar condition in agriculture and internal commerce. The remedy now proposed is a still higher tariff, another turn of the screw, an expedient certain to aggravate the evils now prevailing.

In Italy there is chaos. Uprisings have occurred to resist the outrageous taxes on the necessaries of life, and these have to be put down by military force. At the same time there is a deficiency in the revenue, and while it is proposed to reduce expenditures the proposed economies are admitted to be insufficient to avoid a deficit. New taxes are proposed, to be levied upon a people already exhausted by excessive.

Fifteen years ago Germany entered upon the enterprise of making the people happy by protective taxes. This was largely in the interest of agriculture, which demanded to be shielded from the curse of cheap food. The system ran its usual course. It did not answer expectations, and its advocates said it was not high enough. So in 1885 rates were put up again. Two years later it was thought necessary to make a further increase.

These constantly augmenting imposts on the necessaries of life have caused great distress among the poor of Germany. But what effect have they had upon agriculture? For answer let to the recent speech of Dr. Miquel, in the reichstag. He has been counted on in some quarters as an opopponent of the treaty with Russia, as he is known to be in sympathy with the agrarians. He said that the main task of the Prussian government for the next few years rust be to devise effectual assistance for agriculture. In spite of this he favored the treaty. "In any case," he added, "the treaty can not render the condition of husbandry any worse than it is."

Such is the effect of fifteen years of high protection upon German agriculture. Even in the opinion of its warmest friends its condition cannot be any worse. This is but a repetition of the experience of the United States. We have had a continued demand for higher rates, and they have been advenced from time to time. The McKinley bill went to the extreme of high protection. and what is to-day the condition of our industries? According to the statements of the parties interested they were never worse. They are waiting for the repeal of the McKinley act that they may have a chance to revive

It is alleged, of course, that business depression is due to the prospective reduction of the duties. To what then is it due in Italy, where there is a prospect of an increase? To what is it due in France, where an increase has just been made? There is no fear of tariff reform in France, but there is a | their fault - Detroit Free Press. paralysis of industry and trade. To what shall we attribute the depression in Germany, where agriculture, its chief beneficiary, is admitted to be in so desperate a condition that no commercial treaty can make it worse? The limit has been reached in putting up duties, both in Germany and the United States, but the expected blessings have refused to materialize.

There is a deep philosophy underlying this "economic ferment" that prevails in all protective countries. theory of creating prosperity by high taxes is breaking down. Protection has been tried and found wanting .- Louisville Courier-Journal.

-Some of our republican contemporaries are reviewing the first year of President Cleveland's administration, and they rise from the task weeping for their unfortunate country. One achievement alone of Mr. Cleveland's first year of office justifies the people's faith in him and entitles him to the gratitude of his country. His sound statesmanship and inflexible resolution forced the repeal of the ruinous Let that bore John Sherman's name and Benjamin Harrison's signature .-N. Y. Times.

-The efforts of the republicans to put the administration in a hole continue to deposit their authors in an importation from China - Kansas City awkward cavity. - Boston Herald.

A YEAR OF POWER.

Splendid Record Made by the Democracy Since March, 1893.

One year ago the democrats assumed control of the national government after a total or partial exclusion from power for over thirty years.

They found the tariff taxes higher than at any previous period in the history of the government. They found a treasury deficiency impending where they had left a surplus. They found the free gold excess of nearly \$100,000,-600, turned over by President Cleveland four years before, scattered in foreign They found the country on the verge of a monetary panic owing to the operations of a republican silver-purchas elaw. They found on the statute book the skeleton of an elections force law which the republicans had desperately endeavored to strengthen with federal bayonets at the polls.

What is the record of the year? The World has not shunned the duty of criticising the administration and the democrats in congress when the honor and welfare of the country required it. But in spite of blunders and delinquencies it is true and it deserves to be said that not in half a century before has the first year of a new administration and a new congress been so rich in important public services as has the year which has just ended.

The Sherman silver-purchase act has been repealed. So mischievous had this law, passed solely by republican votes, become that business men of all parties united in demanding its repeal. The firm attitude of the democratic administration secured an unconditional stoppage of silver purchases, and for the first time since the passage of the Bland act, in 1878, the currency of the country was relieved of the danger of

debasement. The elections law has been repealed. With it disappeared the last vestige of centralized coercion, the fruit of the war. Elections are hereafter to be free. The threat of "a bayonet behind every ballot"-of the party in power doing, as Speaker Reed said the republican party intended to do, "its own registration, its own counting and its own certification"-is removed. This achievement alone is enough to have made the first year of the democratic restoration

A genuine tariff-reform bill has passed the house. The Wilson bill is the most scientific and just tariff measure that has passed either house of congress in thirty years. If enacted into law it will free the great body of the people from needlessly burdensome taxes, it will relieve our manufacturers from a hindering handicap, it will enlarge the activities and increase the re-wards of labor. It executes the mandate of the people. It fulfills the oftrepeated pledge of the democratic par-

There has been a promising start in pension reform. The greatest source of extravagance and fraud in the entire federal system has been boldly and honestly attacked. The pension appropriation bill reported to the house is nearly \$15,000,000 less than the amount appropriated for the current fiscal

This is a record of which the democratic party has a right to be proud, despite the shortcomings and wronggoings in other directions.

As to the reverse side of the picture there is this to be said: Every mill that is closed was shut up under the operation of the McKinley fifty per cent. tariff. Every workingman that is unemployed is idle under the law that was framed ostensibly to "protect" him. Every dollar of increase in the public debt represents a dollar of the republican deficiency. Every lack in the treasury is due to the republican law which cut revenue by raising taxes. Every expedient to obtain gold to maintain the public credit is the necessary result of the net loss of gold to the country during the republican administration of over \$122,000,000. Every deficiency, increasing payment from the public treasury, bears the sign manual of a republican president.

That there are dangers ahead of the democratic party none will deny. But the record of its first year in power challenges comparison with any similar period in the history of the country.-N. Y. World.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

-- The republican newspapers are now engaged in carrying next November's elections for their party. This is not the first time the republican party has attempted to anticipate the output of the political incubator .- N. Y. World.

-- It will disappoint the calamityhowlers of the g. o. p. to learn that the deficiency in the revenues of the government for the fiscal year is not to be so great as was anticipated. It should console them to reflect that it is not

-The more the matter of pensions is looked into the more apparent it becomes that the republicans ran the department as the main shaft in their huge political machine and that they are still utilizing it to the extent of their ability in that direction .- Detroit Free Press.

-- The democratic party has not only accomplished nearly all it promised to the people, but it has restored confidence by undoing some of the misehief done by its predecessors. And yet, in the face of all this, it is no uncommon thing to hear democrats talking of their party in an apologetic or pessimistic vein. Up to this time the democracy is all right, and we believe it will triumph over its enemies, both

within and without -Baltimore News. -- The opium smugglers, or "cookers." as they are called, of British Columbia are raising a big purse for a crusade at Washington to have the high tariff retained on prepared opium. When the McKinley bill passed the smugglers succeeded in getting a twelve-dollar rate through which practically put an end to honest importation and brought the smugglers large profits. If the "cookers" are success ful they will make a great deal of money, as a reduction of the Wilson tariff to six dollars will cause direct

TAX REFORM STUDIES.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

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

From Reports of Ohio Tax Com. '93. "The tax system as it is actually administered results in debauching the moral sense. It is a school of perjury. It sends large amounts of property into hiding. It drives capital in large quantities from the state. Worst of all, it imposes unjust burdens upon various farmer in the country, all of whose upon the man who is scrupulously honest, and upon the guardian and executor and trustee whose accounts are matter of public record. These burdens are unjust, because by the existneighbors. * *

We have in Ohio the most effi-

cient and minute scheme of bringing upon the duplicate all has been devised in any state. Every citizen is bound under oath to make a complete return of all his property. The list which he returns is to embrace all forms of personal property; if he declines to make the oath required by law, a penalty of fifty per cent. is added. It may be remarked that the listing system in Ohio is one which has been abandoned in many parts of the world. The assessment lists used in Germany in mediaeval times (1531) were like those now in vogue in the United States. All this has been aban-The loned everywhere in Europe. statutes also provide a method by which the auditor may, through the zen, and examine him, if he suspects that the return is not a complete one. In addition to all this, the county commissioners have authority to make a contract with such persons as may give information which will result in personal property being placed upon the tax dupliamount authorized by the state to be paid is twenty-five per cent.; elsewhere in the state the amount authorized to name of owner. what foreign stocks and bonds are improperly withheld from the returns.

How far have these stringent provisions proved effective? It is a matter of common knowledge that our state has greatly increased in wealth in the past thirty years. Also that the forms of wealth and prosperity have greatly changed since the con-

stitution was adopted in 1851. In 1866 the personal property in Cincinnati was greater than the real estate by \$800,000. In 1893 the real estate had increased to over \$144,200,000, while the personal property had decreased to less than \$45,000,000. How MUCH THE CITIES CATCH. * * *

was \$17,559,980. In 1893 the land was valued at over \$486,000,000 and the personalty at \$19,123,170, or a little more than three per cent. of the whole. The personalty proper was only \$7,078,400, only 1.35 per cent. of the whole, the remainder being property of corporations and banks.

In Erie county, N. Y., in which the city of Buffalo is situated, in the year 1893 the land was valued at \$16,176,726 and the personalty at \$16,176,726. In the city of Buffalo in 1893 the realty was over \$208,000,000 and the personalty was less than \$14,000,000, of which personalty proper was \$5,280,750, or

2.7 per cent. It is confidently believed that no appreciable part of the intangible property existing in cities is reached by our methods of taxation. It is the rural counties which pay taxes upon personal property."

What Do You Think?

Question 1. Is that the best method of taxation, which raises the needed revenue of a community while retarding as little as may be, its prosperity? If not, what should be the test of a wise taxing system?

Question 2. Do you believe that all taxation of intangible personal property is in reality double taxation? Question 3. Do you believe that taxes on different species of property, ought to be levied at exactly the same rate?

(1) Real Estate (i. e. the ground value

simply). (2) Improvement to Real Estate (i. e. Houses, Barns, Orchards, Crops, etc). (3) Tangible personal property (i. e. Furniture, Horses, Wagons, Tools, Agricultural and other Implements, etc. (4) Intangible personal property (i. e. Stocks, Bonds, Promissory Notes, etc). If not, what differences or exemptions

would you believe to be wise? Question 4. Would you favor the exemption (whoily or in part) of the various forms of personal property or im-

provements to real estate? A prompt response addressed to the editor will be highly appreciated.

Under Assessments at Long Intervals, the householder's improvevements will undergo an annual reduction in value, the assessment, however, being maintained for four years. In the same period the speculators' naked hand will enhance in value, but the assessment remaining unchanged their proportion of public burdens will annually decrease. In this manner our small property holders will be like the coons which are 'caught coming and caught

going. Let us have annual assessments if we are not to be smitten on both

The Strongest Argument Against Local

The .ocal option taxation bill which the league succeeded in defeating in the assembly last year, has again been introduced-this time by Senator Bradley, of Kings county. It is a pernicious, ill-advised measure, radically and fundimentally wrong, and should be opposed to the uttermost by every farmer and real estate owner in the state. That the people are opposed to it was evidenced last year, when the "Advocate" invited discussion upon it. We found no one who favored it, and everyone when acquainted with the provisions of the bill denounced it in the broadest terms

Every great and powerfal nation has been built up by the amalgamation of smaller communities, beginning with the little rural settlement, continuing classes in the community; upon the with the village, town and district until counties are formed, these collected into property is taxed because it is tangible; states or provinces when the nation as formed by the union of the people's forces are recognized as a grand totality by the civilized world. The way to destroy this totality, to pull down this bulwark of the people, to reduce to ing system, as it is in actual practice chaos this fair order of government administered, these people pay the and mutual support is, to set up the taxes which should be paid by their small autonomies in their original formation and conception, to give little communities separate and distinct legislation and make them in a measure dependent on themselves and indepenthese classes of property which dent of the whole. This is disintegration pure and simple, this is sapping the very foundations of the constitution, this is attempted anarchy and nothing less-and this is what the local option taxation bill amounts to when it is roundly and broadly considered.-L. D. Collins, jr.

(This is pretty far-fetched. -Ed.)

A Desperate Remedy.

To the Editor: Why not provide by law that stocks bonds, etc., shall be registered at the county courthouse of the purchaser, in the name of the owner, just as deeds and mortgages are now recorded? Make such registration necessary to the validity of the stocks or bonds, a probate court, call before him the citi- failure to register them within a prescribed time from date of purchase-say thirty days-being sufficient to render them null, void and absolutely worthless, leaving the owner of thein without redress to enforce the payment either of principal or interest. come tax list, so far as it referred to cate. These persons are rewarded with stocks, bonds, etc., could be made up a large proportion of the amount re- from this record, and would be only a covered through their efforts. In matter of ordinary computation. It Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties the would not be necessary to record the papers in full-merely register the title, number, value, rate of interest and

be paid is twenty per cent. of the amount recovered. It should be noted own penalty of violation and would be that the principal efforts of the tax self-operative. A small fee, sufficient inquisitors are devoted to ascertaining to cover the clerical expense of registration, could be charged the owner of the securities registered, thereby avoiding any additional burdens upon the general public in the way of official salaries. It seems to me that some plan of this nature would meet the objections to which I have referred.

J. B. BELL Wilmington, Del. How Is It In Your Town? It is interesting to note that by far the larger amount in value of Hyattsville, Md., is held speculatively; thus we find that \$198,375 in land is vacant, and \$172,170 is theoretically, at all the way from one to two cents above least, used in connection with houses. But of this latter sum \$52,500 is repre-"In 1870 the real estate in Brooklyn sented by land values of the nine was over \$183,000.000, the personalty largest places in Hyattsville, a very considerable proportion of which, although ostensibly used for residence nurnoses, is really held for speculation. As a result we find that about one hundred and seventy families in Hyattsville, representing nineteen-twentieths of our citizens, occupy and use land valued at a little less than \$120,000, or considerably less than one-third of our whole town assessment on land values. and less than one-fifth of the assessment on every thing. If, therefore, our land were overvalued, the extent to which the large majority of our citizens are interested in the question

would be absolutely trivial. J. H. RALLTON. Mr. Dolan's Objection. "Which kind av tax do ye favor,"

asked Mr. McManus, as he reached into his dinner pail for a sandwich, "doirect or indoirect

"Doirect," replied Mr. Dolan, emphatically.

"Well, Oi dunno," was the rejoinder; "It sames sort av aisy an' nice to hav ver tax paid widout ra'aloizin that ve av spint the money."

"An there's the p'int. Oi'm ag'inst th' indoirect tax, be the same token thot Oi don't care to hav me creditor pickin' me pocket unbeknownst an' helpin himself to as much as he thinks he wants."-Philander Johnson, in American Industries.

Duplicate Receipts. "Hello, Mr. Workingman! What are

you doing?" Digging potatoes." "Have you any to sell?" "No." "What are you doing with them?" "I sort them into four piles." "What for?" "The big pile of fine potatoes you see over there I give to the landlord as land rent for the privilege of living on the earth; next to the biggest pile I give to the mortgagee as interest tor the privilege of using the land; the third pile I give in taxes for the privilege of living in this county, and the little ones I eat myself." But how do you get the potatoes to the owners?" "I work for the railroad company for hauling them to the landlords."-Ex.

Easy Come Easy Go" Inheritance Taxes. The World has shown that the expense of maintaining the executive and administrative departments of the state government has increased enormously since 1880. In 1880 the total cost was \$2,453,265,84. In 1893 it was \$4,077.-479.51. The increase amounts to \$1.624. 213.67. This is an increase of more than 65 per cent. over what was condemned as extravagant expenditure.

Ocala Platform.

"We further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes. We further demand that two and two

THE POOR SUGAR TRUST. Please Give It a Half-Cent Duty-Don't Let It Starve.

As has been already shown, the difference between the prices of raw and refined sugars during 1893 was 1.154 cents per pound. From this must be deducted the cost of refining. On this point a liberal allowance has been It was an old and long standing claim that it cost five-eights of a cent to refine each pound of sugar. This may have been the case twenty or thirty years ago, but it is an old and exploded fallacy. The actual cost of refining sugar, which includes all and every expense that a manufacturer estimates-even to the loss by dirt-is nearer to one-quarter of a cent per pound than anything else. But it is intended to deal liberally with the sugar refiners, far more liberally than they have dealt with the people, so a price of three-eights of a cent has been taken to represent the cost of refining, and this is more than the actual cost.

Deducting this cost, then, .375 of a cent for refining, from the difference between the average net prices of raw and refined sugar during 1803, 1.154 cents, and the total average profit of .779 of a cent per pound is arrived at. Applying this profit to the 4,237,880,540 pounds of sugar which the American people consumed in 1893 and it is seen that the total profit of the sugar refining business from this source alone aggregates the neat little sum of \$33,-013,090.19.

Certainly the poor starving sugar refiners need protection. They must not

be allowed to go hungry. But the sugar kings are not content

with such a modest profit as \$33,013,-090.19 in a single year. They can squeeze more out of the people, and they do it. There is a grand field for looting on the Pacific coast. It is a long distance from Washington and what is done there is likely to pass unnoticed. Those estimable authorities, Messrs. Willett and Gray, friends of the sugar trust, give the total home consumption of sugar at San Francisco for 1893 as 128,179 tons of 2,240 pounds each, or a total of 287,120,660 pounds. This is the sugar imported from the Hawaiian Islands and the trust buys it cheap. The trust is the only buyer of raw sugar on the Pacific coast and names its own price. The unfortunate Hawaiian planters have to submit to the extortion. They deliver their sugar in San Francisco, but get less than the New York market price for it-onequarter of a cent per pound less. This is an extra profit to the refiners, and a quarter of a cent applied to the 287,-120,960 pounds ef Hawaiian sugar imported in 1893 adds \$717,802.40 to the coffers of the sugar trust.

Buying the raw sugar cheaper for the Pacific coast markets than for the eastern markets, it would naturally be supposed that the price of refined sugar was cheaper to the consumer out west. But the trust does not do business that way. Its refined sugar sells for more money in California than in New York. There was last year a difference of more than one and a-half cents per pound in the two prices as openly quoted on a net cash basis. That is to say, the sugar trust buys its raw sugar for San Francisco one-quarter cent below the New York price. without reckoning the freight question from Cuba, but sells its refined sugar the New York price. Taking the smaller amount of one cent difference and applying it to 287,120,960 pounds of on the Pa and there is still another profit of \$2,-871,209.60 to be added to the sugar trust's coffers. Of a truth there is money in sugar, but the poor refiners must be protected.

Thus an idea of the profits of the sugar refineries of the United States is gained as follows:

Total United States consumption of 4,237,830,610 pounds, at .779 at San Francisco, at 1/4 cent Pacific coast consumption of 237,-120,950 pounds, at 1 cent extra profit.....

foreign commerce, finance, etc., of the United States, for the same years that the sugar business has been under review, the figures of the interest on the national debt are procured as follows: Total interest. Per capita Year. 91 837,547,135.37

1892 23,378, 116,23 1893 22,761, €4 \.53 0.34 80.35 . \$27,89 \ 63 .53 With this exhibit can be placed side by side the following:

Year. Refiners' profits. Per capita . 4. 6, 6 /2, 1 /2 19 The facts speak for themselves. Republican senators may naturally be expected to vote for further protection to the sugar refiners, but what democratic senators of the United States will dare to do so?—N. Y. World.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Millionaires Opposed to It of Course--But the People Favor It.
Under the heading "A Tidal Wave of

Disgust." the New York Sun says: "If the democrats put through the income tax, call me a republican.

"That is what thousands of men in his town and elsewhere, solid citizens, life-long democrats, the backbone of the party in every political contest, are saying every day. They are saying it aloud.

"When the federal tax hunter begins to thumb their private ledgers for them, their remarks concerning democracy will be even more vigorous and impressive."

This "Tidal Wave of Disgust" is confined not entirely but almost entirely, to rich citizens who would be called upon to pay income taxes-a class o citizens upon whom the tariff burden rests lightly and who manage to escape the greater share of their just property taxes. Millionaire senators and rich manufacturers, merchants and editors know but little about the sentiment of the people on this question. These plutocrats may kick as much as they please on their own account but they should not presume to

speak for the masses. Undoubtedly some democrats-those try."-Post

for revenue only like the tives" in the senate-would become republicans if the democratic party makes income tax laws that will touch their precious profits. But ten times as many poor wage-earning republicans would become democrats because of the income tax laws. Three-fourths of the voters of either party in the east, as well as in the south and west, are in favor of an income tax and would be glad to vote for it if they had an opportunity to do so, free from entangling alliances with other party questions. Let both parties agree to decide this question by a vote of the people next fall and see what would be the result. Imagine the masses of voters, twentyfive per cent. of whose wages are taken in taxes, voting against the proposition to take two per cent of the surplus prof-ts of the rich, in order to relieve the burden upon the poor. Even in New York city, the home of the millionaire and multi-millionaire, three times as many votes would be cast for as against the income tax. New York's 1,200 millionaires, in control of all but one or two of the leading newspapers there, could not, by any form of argument, induce the voters to vote against their own and in favor of the plutocrats' interests. Education in matters of taxation has gone too far and the evils of indirect taxation have become too apparent to the leaders of the working men.

Another great mistake made by these same wealthy classes-and many editors of so-called democratic papers are included-consists in supposing that the masses prefer a tax of one cent per pound or more on sugar, to absolutely free and cheap sugar. The lesson of cheaper sugar with lower duty converted many a wage-earner to the democratic position on the tariff; the lesson of dearer sugar, with higher duty, would convert some of them back to the republican party, and others to some third party that would agree always to reform the tariff downwards.

Free sugar and an income tax are two of the most popular measures proposed by either party. Pass both and the democratic party may save itself, even at this late date. Refuse to pass one of them and the democrats may count upon defeat next fall. Refuse to pass both and defeat is almost certain. not only in 1894, but in 1896; and perhaps before 1896 we may even see tariff measures passed over the president's vetoes. Let any democratic senator or editor, who believes to the contrary and who thinks that the average voter will not object to a few dollars' sugar tax each year, visit the homes of the wage-earners and discuss this question at the breakfast table. -B. W. H.

AN OBSCURE MORAL.

An Ohio McKinley Journal Gets Some what Mixed.

The leading McKinley journal of Ohio recently protested philanthropically against the enactmedt of the Wilsen bill upon the ground that it would reduce the wages of workmen in Europe. This was an unexpected argument, but there is something still more surprising in the estimate of the New York Tribune of Tuesday last, that the enactment of the bill will cause a decrease of about about 30 per cent. in the value of goods imported. Our neighbor goes on to say: "If 30 per cent be taken from the importations on which duties were calculated by Mr. Wilson's committee, the loss of revenue would be \$36,000.000. This in effect would make a shrinkage of \$111,-000,000 in revenue from customs," the \$36,000,000 being added to the \$75,000,-00 which would be taken from the revenue according to the Wilson committee's estimate. Our neighbor and all other republican journals have contended heretofore that the reduction of duties by the Wilson bill must largely increase importations. Everybody has heard a hundred times the prediction that the country will be "flooded" with foreign goods. Now the chief organ of the party estimates that the imports will be reduced nearly one-third! There seems to be a sharp turn here, and we direct the attention of the followers of McKinley to the new doctrine. We may add that our neighbor's estimate is based upon the assumption that the American consumers will not be able to buy so many goods because their wages will be reduced by the incoming "flood" of foreign products; but this also is rather puzzling, for we don't see how there is to be such a flood if the imports are to be reduced by 30 per cent. Our neighbor's new argument appears to be so involved that the moral is rather obscure.- N.

Y. Times. No Objection to Free Ore. In most cases where American interests are said to be threatened by foreign production on account of the smallness of wages abroad, an investigation proves that there is little or no basis for alarm. In spite of the reduction in the cost of iron mining in the Lake Superior region, there have been apprehensions that if the duty on ore should be removed the ore from Cuban mines, owned by three American rolling mills, would be brought in here to an extent that would prove disastrous to the Lake Superior interests. For the purpose of ascertaining in just what danger these interests were, Mr. A. J. Trimbull, of West Superior, Wis., visited Cuba to make an investigation. A recent dispatch from West Superior says that Mr. Trimbull found that Cuban ore cost \$1.62 a ton on board the vessel, and freight to Philadelphia was \$1.75, making the cost of the ore in Philadelphia, duty free, \$3.37. Lake Superior ore is now selling in Cleveland for \$2.50 to \$2.75. No Cuban mine is operated at present, and the Maryland Steel Co.'s works, which were erected exclusively to use Cuban ores, are idle. -Journal of Commerce and Commercial

Bulletin. -"The result of the Pennsylvania election," says the San Francisco Examiner (dem.), "should warn the senate finance committee of the danger of delay. As long as uncertainty prevails and business is consequently stagnant, the democracy must expect to fight with its hands tied. Before it can recover its normal strength, the new tariff must have been in operation long enough to produce a revival of indusW.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

estly requested to be present.

J. R. BLACKSHERE, Chairman. W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

good fellowship, Col. T. P. Fulton, entered the second year of its existence on the 9th instant. May it and its editor live long and prosper is the

which he had borrowed of the post-

week without ever subscribing or pay-

It is pretty well conceded that the income tax feature of the tariff bill is been needing. They were certainly the most popular feature of that measure. This is as it should be. It is a comfort, without the prerogative of a notorious fact that the wealth of this Bill Kinley McTariff Bill. country has in the past largely escaped that such a law must necessarily prove cape just taxation .- Newton Journal

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

The committee appointed to arrange a programme for the Editorial convention to be held in Pittsburg, Monday, April 2, met in Kansas City, Kansas, last Saturday, and formulated the following programme:

MORNING SESSION.

1st. Meeting at the Hotel Stilwell 2. Appointment of various committees.

3. Business discussion. Adjournment until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Report of committees. Election of officers.

Business discussion. Reception by business men. Carriage drive over city.

Banquet at Hotel Stilwell with an address of welcome by Hon. G. T. Boaz, responded to on behalf of the editors by Hon. T. W. Morgan, of the Eureka Messenger, also the following toasts and responses: "Thomas Jef ferson," Hon. B. J. Sheridan. of the Paola Spirit; "Democracy," Hon. F. L. Webster, of the Lawrence Gazette; "Kansas" Hop. S. F. Stambauch of "Kansas" Hop. S. F. Stambauch of lines for the accommonation of our silvade accommendation of our services."

lic debt of the Federal government, of the forty-four individual States, of all the cities and school districts in the country, is now but a trifle

over two billion dollars, - Topeka

Capital

The government debt reached the maximum, \$2.844.649.626.56, August may now be a detriment. History 31, 1865. At that time we had in cirwill sustain this principle, and I reculation \$52 per capita of paper money, and wheat worth \$3.00, corn \$1.50. not in greater numbers acknowledge and oats \$1.00 per bushel and wool 77 this truth. What was good in Adam's cents per pound at the railroad statime was wrong, or at least insufficient tion. Since that time the circulation when the "little Corcican" was master has been reduced to about \$7.00 per of Europe, and what was good during capita, and the price of wheat to 60 the late Rebellion was regarded as cents, corn to 35 cents, and oats to 30 wrong by free Americans at the Nocents per bushel, and wool to 11 cents per pound, at seaboard markets, and Our political opponents also claim per pound, at seaboard markets, and about 33 per cent. less in the interior that during the McKinley period man-

original national debt, \$2,844,649,626.56, it would have taken 648,216,542
bushels of wheat; to pay the remainder of the national bebt now in wheat
at 60 cents a bushel it would take
1,601,008,833 bushels, or 651,792,291
bushels more than to have paid it
all in 1865.

all in 1865

It would have taken 3.684.337,177 William and an ex-United States pounds of wool to have paid the whole debt in 1865, it would now take 8.741,530,146 pounds to pay what remains of cial difficulties are the result of for-

468 pounds.

The Chase County Courant, this debt is proportionately true of Houses. No reasonable and intellievery private debt. Who has harvested all that the people have produced ment. Business distress came long

runiously low standard at present?
Wiser legislation would have tended to have established prices at the point where inflation ceased and depression began. Then the country would have

THEN AND NOW

We noticed a man who stopped his Democrat last summer carrying back to the postoffice the other day a copy which he had borrowed of the role of the ro

who not only read the COURANT every were promoted as a substitute. Then were promoted as a substitute. Then By enacting good laws the wealth expenses, with regard to garments, of our nation has to be regulated, that were certainly less than those of "Holmes & Gregory's" dude. As to their curses every time it is mentioned.

were certainly less than those of a more equitable distribution will result thereof, thus reviving business their physical maintenance little is said, but no complaints are recorded, grist of our pending Wilson bill. and why should they, when the whole

Time advanced. Old Adam and taxation for the support of the government. There can be no valid objection offered to any system that will more thoroughly and surely equalize the burdens of government. There is neither sense nor reason in the plea that such a law must processerily wrong. man, in various stages of civilization, inquisitorial. It will only prove in-quisitorial where men attempt to es. themselves in furs and hides of all descriptions, to protect themselves The great popular Monthly that is against the changes of the tempera-

Time advanced again, and we find ourselves dressed in woolen and cot- tice and Wiping Out Religton garments. In other words, times had changed circumstances; wants became different, and, consequently, business had to adjust itself accord-

ing to existing circumstances,
In making this brief from Mr.
Adam up to the days of "A Western
Man," I intend to inculcate into my Republican friends, that their claim, that prosperity increased enormously during their "reign" is to be attributed only to their protective system, is untrue and fictitious. To day and 30 years ago is, with regard to the development of our country, as long a time as centuries have been to centuries across the water. This seems, at first sight, to be over-estimated; but let us

Excursion to Siloam Springs, Ark., over the Kanses City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad. Special car free.

T. P. Fulton, Chairman.

S. F. Stambaugh, Secretary. days it took centuries to procure such What has Republican government done for the United States? Let one significant comparison answer: At the close of the war the public debt of the federal government alone was three billion dollars. The aggregate public days it took centuries to procure such social reforms. What was good 30 years ago for the maintenance of a costly war to settle a question, not solved by the framers of our Constitution, is bad now. This is the doctrine the masses of our American people have adopted in 1892 under the aussions of Conver Charles and the contract of the Mary Manes. people have adopted in 1892 under the auspices of Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party, sanctioned by such an unmistakable voice that leaves no room for doubt, whether it was their will or not. We can therefore perceive that, what might then have been a benefit to the country, gret that my Republican friends do

towns of Kansas. During the time ufacturing industeries were flourish this contraction and shrinkage of prices has been taking place we have paid \$2.500,000,000 in interest, and \$1,883,586 310,43 on the principal, reducing the debt to \$993,605,310 on the lat of January, 1894. And yet, as the figures will show, it will take much more of the products of the farm to pay the balance to-day than farm to pay the balance to-day than to pay the original amount at the prices of farm products in 1865.

The following statement clearly shows this difference: To pay the original national debt, \$2,844.649.626.

56 it would have taken 648.216.542

his own ruin and of being caught in It would have taken 1,796,463.084 his own ruin and of being caught in his own trap, was determined to exbushels of corn to have paid original pend once more all the vigor his debt: it will now take 2,747,338,174 weakened strength could procure debt: it will now take 2.747,338,174 weakened strength could procure. History has recorded the commence-ment of a decline of business and inhave taken to pay the whole debt in dustry by seizing first the maker of an infamous tariff bill, Mr. McKinley, the debt, or say an excess of 5,047,192, mer Republican legislation; for, all appropriations for the first year of Grover's administration have been made by the last Congress, which was controlled by the Republicans in both write for the "Miniature St. Nicholas,"

Issued every Thursday.

The Capital will doubtless set up the answer that prices were largely augmented by reason of the inflated state of the currency. Grant that this is true; it will be compelled to admit that prices are now far below a point that prices are now far below a point that was prevented from doing that eand uses to produced ment. Business distress came long before our present Congress passed any laws. The treasury was empty and the gold reserve attacked when the "cursed Democrats" assumed their duties. The fact is, further, that the "late" Treasurer was ready to issue bonds, but was prevented from doing that prices are now far below a point. of Chase county, Kansas, will meet at that prices are now far below a point that conduces to prosperity. If the Courant office, on Saturday, March 31st, 1894, and, as matters of importance are to be brought before the committee every member is earn-

The Pittsburg (Kans.) Messenger, one of the brightest papers that comes to this office, edited and published by that prince of humor and been in a continuously prosperous condition. In reviewing these figures we may well ask "What has the Repuplican government done for the United States?"—Topeka Press.

been in a continuously prosperous con been in a continuously prosperous con- easy lead Ben. Harrison, and had connot have kept business in better condition. The crop that was sowed and CLEMENTS, Kans., March 19, '94.

FRIEND TIMMONS: — Not unfrequently it is claimed by the Repubpart, I would rather meet emergencies lican press, that, during the period of how, than to live in constant fear of their "reign," the United States had their arrival.

quire into the reasons, why, within the last 30 years, wealth has accumulated so enormously master. We don't want the postmasters to accommodate such fellows. If they want the news they can afford to pay for it.—Hiawatha Democrat.

There are men in Cottonwood Falls

There are men in Cottonwood Falls

There are men in Cottonwood Falls

The control of over 100 years ago. I, by no means, mean to intimate that Americans would revolt by force, but I mean to say that we have commenced speaking through the ballot box and will continue to do so.

Yours truly, A WESTERN MAN.

EVERYBODY

Ought to See at least one copy of

Fighting for Economic Jus-

ious Bigotry.

2,000 Pages.

1,500 Illustrations. 500 Articles during the year.

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

COURANT TOCETHER.

DONAHOE'S MACAZINE AND THE

COURANT

For \$2.75 a year. Order them now while you think

of it. Send subscription money to THE COURANT.

Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

Seven Magazines in One!

ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

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

"TOM SAWYER ABROAD,"
A SERIAL STORY BY MARK TWAIN, in which the great humorist's famous crea-tions, "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn," visit the eastern hemisphere (in a fly-ing machine), a sortes on

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

STORIES OF INDIA

STORIES OF INDIA
BY RUDYARD KIPLING.
When Rudyard Kipling was a boy in India
he used to read St. Nicholas, and now he
takes his turn at bringing delight to the
thousands of young folk who read it to day.
He has written for St. Nicholas a series of
remarkable stories of boy and girl life in the
ingule and with animals. ngle and with animals. 'RECOLLECTIONS OF WILD LIFE."

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

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

HOWARD PYLE.
FRANCES COURTENAY BAYLOR,
JAMES OTIS,
MOLLY ELLIOT SEAWELL
AND THE AUTHOR OF 'LADY JANE.'
THE FAMOUS 'BROWNIES,'' by Palmer Cox, will also be a feature of St. Nicholas.

Are you going to have St. NICHOLAS in your home in '91? New subscriptions should begin with November. The price of St. NICHOLAS is \$3.00 a year. Everything in it is illustrated Subscribe through book-sellers or newsdealers, or remit to the publishers by check, draft, money-order or express-order. Don't miss the Christmas Number.

Tabules. Ripans

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

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, LYSPEPSIA OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES. are BILIOUS, CENSTIPATED, or have A TAKE RIPANS TABULES. of your complexion is sallow, or you suffer TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL LISARDERS OF TAKE BIPANS TABULES.

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

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

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

One Gives Relief.

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's cents by the wholesale and retail agents,

McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules of requested

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

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

W. H. HOLSINGER,

DEALER IN Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery,

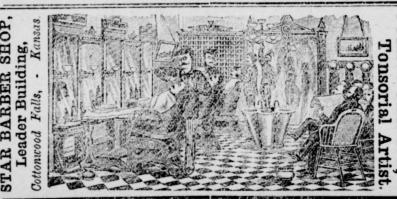
Hose and **Fittings**

Wind Mills,

Pumps,

Pipe,

KANSAS COTTONWOOD FALLS.



OUR PEDIGREE STOCK & PETIGREE PEDIGREE TREES. SEEDS

NOT ONLY GROW BUT ARE THE REST THAT GROWS, WILSON'S 112 PAGE SEED CATALOUGE, PLANT, TREE AND LIVE STOCK ANNUAL. The most reliable work of the kind published in America. Sent free to all who are interested in Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Live Stock or Gardening.

Addres SAMUEL WILCON, MECHANICSVILLE, PA.

Have You a Bird Dog?

The Amateur Trainer

-Force System Without the Whip-BY ED. F. HABERLEIN A Practical Trainer of Thirty Years' Ex-

has just been published and should be in the hands of every owner of a bird dog, whether TRAINED OF UNTRAINED. Send stamp for descriptive circular.

FREE! FREE!!

Lock Box 1115, McPherson. Kans. Please mention this paper

Our Little Men and Women.

The Best Magazine for Beginners in Reading. "A DOZEN GOOD TIMES," by the author of "Lady Gay," will tell about some exceptionally bright, merry children. Margaret Johuson will make the charming clinton Scollard will contribute verses for home reading and to "speak" in school.
Greta Bryar will tell about Electricity.
Fannie A. Deane will describe Natural
History wonders.

OUR KINDERGARTEN.

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: 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.

and stories, to be favorite artists.

Sample copies for two cents in stamps.

Price \$1 a year; 10 cents a number.

D. LOTHEOP COMPANY, Publishers,
Boston, Mass.

BABYLAND.

THE BABIES OWN MAGAZINE.
DAINTY, BRIGHT AND WINNING.

Merry jingles, gay little stories, pictures in plenty.

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

THE MACIC CHEST.

During 1894 there will be given to all sub-

FOUR BEAUTIFUL COLORED FULL-PAGE PICTURES.

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

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

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

WM. BLOSSER

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

Confectioneries. Cigars and Tobacco, Lemons, Oranges, Apples, Bananas, Canned Goods.

> GYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE SHORT ORDES LUNCHES A SPECIALTY.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.



I take my meals at TOPEKA STEAM BREAD ON SALE AT BAUERLE'S.

THE PANSY

announces many new and important feaannounces 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. progressive papers from Christian Endeavor specialists.

Other departments of the magazine are to be broadened and enlarged. One is the department of "Athletics," and "Indoor Games in the 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
Caristian Endeavor Societies and Sundayschools. schools.

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

BABY'S CORNER,

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

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

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

CRISHAM & CREEN.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all State and Federal

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

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

PHYSICIANS.

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

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

BROADWAY. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase county Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

-AND LOANS MONEY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, Delivered Anywhere by Mail or Express, Cures Others, 😝 🤣 S Why Not You?

ELECTRICITY

The B. B. Bliss Electric Body Belts and their Attachments are superior to all others. Thousands have been cured of

RHEUMATISM, Paralysis, Catarrh, General Debility, Lost Manhood, Kidney, Liver, Female Complaints, all Nervous and Chronic Diseases, by their faithful use.

DEAFNESS. We handle the only Electric invention that is successful in curing Deafness when caused by Catarrh, Fevers, Paralysis, etc.

Send 10 cents for our 100-page Catalogue, which describes treatment. Please mention



rily. Sure to delight you. A copy will be t free, postpaid, if you promise to tell your nds and send it cents in stamps or silver for a e months' trial subscription to

THE WHOLE FAMILY, an illustrated monthly magazine with stories, aneedotes, fashions and all articles of interest by best authors and cash question contests monthly RUSSELL PUB. Co., 196 Summer St., Boston, Mass.



COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. S3 a year. Specimen copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, \$2.0a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address.

MUNN & CO. NEW YORK. 261 BROADWAY.

MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY. 20 DOLLARS PER MONTH

IN YOUR OWN LOCALITY made easily and honorably, without capital, during your spare hours. Any man, woman, boy, or girl can do the work handily, without experience. Talking un-necessary. Nothing like it for money-making ever offered before. Our workers always prosper. No time wasted in learning the business. We teach you in a night how to succeed from the first hour. You can make a trial without expense to yourself. We start you, furnish everything needed to carry on the business successfully, and guarantee you against failure if you but follow our simple, plain instructions. Reader, if you are in need of ready money, and want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address, and we will mail you a docu-

ment giving you all the particulars. TRUE & CO., Box 400, Augusta, Maine.



DEXTER SHOE CO., 143 FEDERAL ST., Special terms to Dealers.

9

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop. 'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; lew to the line, lett he chips fall where they may."

Terms-pervear, \$1.50 cash in advance; afer three mounts, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00, for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

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



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

RAST. NY.X. Col.X. Chi.X. MRX. KC.
 am
 am
 bm
 am

 Codar Grove.
 1 17 11 01
 1 26
 12 69

 Glements...
 1 28 11 10
 1 34
 12 21

 Eimdale...
 1 44 11 23
 1 45
 12 37
 Evans . . . 1 48 11 27 149 12 43 10 40 8trong . . . 1 57 11 35 1 56 12 55 10 48 Ellinor . . . 2 07 11 43 2 03 1 11 10 57 Saffordwitte . 2 15 11 50 2 07 1 18 11 03 WRST. Mex. Z Cal x Deo. x Col. x Tex. x

 WRST.
 MSX.2 Cal x Deo.x Col.x Tex.x pm

 pm
 pm
 pm
 pm
 am
 pm

 Safford ville.
 6 12
 5 37
 2 16
 2 42
 1 21

 Ellitinor.
 6 17
 5 43
 2 22
 2 48
 1 26

 Strong.
 6 25
 5 51
 2 28
 3 05
 1 58

 Evans.
 6 32
 5 57
 2 36
 3 15
 1 49

 Elmdale.
 6 36
 6 01
 2 40
 3 20
 1 54

 Clements.
 6 47
 6 12
 2 51
 3 31
 2 10

 Cedar Grove 6 o5
 6 20
 2 59
 3 44
 2 21
 C. K. & W. R. R.

Evans. 12 31 Strong City 12 45 Cottonwood Falls. Bazaar ... Pass. Frt.
Bazaar Gladstone Cottonwood Fails.
Strong City ... 3 20am 8 20am 8 Evans ... 3 30 8 45 Mixed Evans3 30 8 45 Hymer,.......3 50 9 15

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Reserved seats now on sale for The

Mrs. W. H. Spencer was quite sick, Tuesday. Frogs were croaking the fore part

of the week. E. B. Johnston was down to Em poria, Sunday.

J. H. Doolittle is having his residence re-painted. W. A. Doyle, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Sunday.

J. C. Davis was at Topeka, last week, on business.

D. K. Cartter will ship a car load of horses to Chicago, to-day. John O'Rourke, of Strong City, was

on the sick list, last week. P. P. Schriver, of Cedar Point, was at Emporia, last Thursday.

J. H. Mercer will ship a car load of hogs to Kansas City, to day. Flowers, both wild and cultivated.

are now in bloom out of doors. Mrs. Geo. F. Chapman is visiting friends and relatives in the east.

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.

Mrs. E. P. Hickman, of Strong City, has been very sick for a week past. C. W. White, of the Strong City Derrick, was at Emporia, Saturday.

Dennis Madden was down to Emporia both last Friday and Monday. E. P. Hickman, of Strong City, was at Chicago, the fore part of the week.

Wiley H. Johnson and family have moved from this place to Strong City. Chas. F. Hays has purchased the Mrs. D. K. Cartter and Miss Nettie Cartter were down to Emporia, Tues-

J. C. Farrington, of Strong City. was at Emporia, Monday, on busi-

Mrs. T. H. Grisham and Miss Hattie Gray visited in Emporia, last

Mrs. W. L. Wood, of Fox creek was visiting in Kansas City, last

Miss Lizzie Clay, of Strong City, visited relatives at Emporia, last week.

John Shofe, who has been sick for some time past, is again able to be

about. The County Commissioners will meet in regular session, on Monday.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Holmes, of Clements, has been very sick.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lincoln, of Matfield Green, were visiting at Florence,

last week Mrs. E. F. Holmes and Miss Hattie Gilman were visiting at Emporia, last

Saturday. Barney Lantry pays \$2,400 taxes in Chase county every year.-Kansas

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

The Cashier, by home talent, Tuesday evening the 27th. Secure your

Miss Lyda Campbell, of Elmdale, intends to soon go to California for

Miss Luella Pugh attended the Remenyi concert at Emporia, last Friday night.

H. E. Lantry, of Strong City, returned, Tuesday, from his business

trip to Chicago. Capt. Henry Brandley bought the lumber yard of E. A. Hildebrand, at Matfield Green.

John Perrier & Co, of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry,

Mrs. J. H. Mercer visited her sis-

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

Matfield Green.

J. W. Byram, of Cedar Point, has gone to Oklahoma to engage in the grocery business.

Red Rock, Oklahoma. Alf. Ryan, of Strong City, was at

Emporia, last week, visiting his sister, Mrs. L. A. Mason. E. L. Robinson and family have moved into the Kellogg house, in the southeast part of town.

City, enjoyed a visit, this week, from his father, from Emporia.

E. C. Holmes, of Clements, enjoyed a visit, this week, from his cousin, John Setchfield, of Parsons. Wm. J. McNee has purchased the

M. E. Hunt property, near the depot, and will soon move to the same. A stone sidewalk has been put down south of Lee & McNee's store, also in front of the Leader office.

farm a part of Francis Bernard's place, near Cedar Point, this year.

You will regret it all your life if you don't see The Cashier Tuesday evening. Everybody will be there. Mrs. H. A. Carpenter and daughter, Mrs. Eager, have moved into the residence north of the COURANT office. E. F. Holmes was at Emporia, Monday, with his father, whom he accompanied there for medical treatment. I will knock any one's prices in the county on Coffins. J. W. Brown, Strong City, Kans.

Green, have a large stock of hats county, in answer to a telegram an-which they wish to close out at cost, nouncing the serious illness of her I have a car load of pure Northern brother. grown red seed oats for sale. If you

A. M. Ice, of Cedar Point, has rented the farm of Charley Watchous, poria district. J. B. McKenzie was and will run it in connection with his returned to Cedar Point charge; own.

C. C. Evans and family, of Strong City, have gone to Cedar Junction, Kansas, to make that their future

Kansas City, where he had been with

done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thompson, of

from a winter's visit at their old home afternoon, March 17th, and organized a German-American League by elect-

this morning.

Arthur Johnson left, last Sunday we wish him success.

The merchant who says that "advertising does not pay" does not advertise. That is how he happens to know.—Printer's Ink.

from tip to tip of its wings. Peter Quinn and Thomas Quinn, Jr., of Strong City, have gone to Riv-

erton, Alabama, to work on the gov ernment works at that place. Mrs. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, returned, Tuesday, from an ex-

Chas. F. Hays has purchased the tended visit to her sister, Mrs. W. H. farm of James Hays, south of Bazaar. Cushing, at Plattsmouth, Neb. James Lawless, who was up here

on business and visiting friends, last week, left, by team, last Saturday, for his home at Newkirk, Oklahoma.

the Asylum, at Topeka, has been released, and returned home, this week.

Green, have many bargains in the that systematic agricultural education dress goods line, as also in other lines, was as necessary as any other educa which you would do well to call and tion to the men engaged; that these

To-day is Holy Thursday, to-mor row will be Good Friday, the next day Holy Saturday, and the following day Easter Sunday, when Lent will be

Word has been received in this city face water. that J. B. Baldwin, formerly of this city and of Fox creek, died, at his a Farmers' Institute be organized, was

home, at West Union, Iowa, on the carried. 15th instant. Mrs. W. C. Harvey, of Strong City. accompanied the Misses Ida and Ora officers until a permanent organization Harvey, who left, last week, for their could be effected.

home at La Junta, Col., where she will make a short visit. Palm Sunday was a very nice day.

just such a day as Monday. Married, in the parlors of the Eu- pointed:

reka House, on Tuesday afternoon, March 20, 1894, by Judge J. M. Rose, Mr. Bejamin S. Pierce and Miss Annie Robertson, both of Clements.

The finest Photos, finished in the latest styles, are now to be had at the Wigwam Photo Gallery, at Strong City. Cabinets from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per dozen. All work guaranteed.

Miss Hattie Ewing, of Wonsevu, is very sick, with pneumonia, and her sister, Miss Susie, who has been assisting in the District Court Clerk's office, has gone home in consequence thereof.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Breese, of Elm-dale, went to Manhattan, Friday, on a visit to their son, Prof. C. M. Breese. Mrs. Breese returned home, Wednes- Reserved scats.....

The house of Mrs. J. T. Pratt, on Middle creek, was destroyed by fire. last week, and nearly everything in it was lost An organ, safe and a few other articles were saved. A defective

flue was the cause. Mr. and Mrs. Jabin Johnson left, C. W. White, of the Strong City Friday last, for their future home, Derrick, will attend the State Democratic Editorial meeting at Pittsburg, April 13. The citizens of Pittsburg are making preparations to entertain the editors in a grand style.

The people interested in the G. A. R. Cemetery, near Elmdale, are requested to meet at the cemetery, on Saturday, March 31st, for the purpose Mayor James O'Byrne, of Strong of planting shade trees therein. A. M. BREESE.

J. R. CRITTON. A party composed of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange passed through here, Sunday, en route to Texas, in a private car, Our towns-man, J. C. Farrington, was made one

of the excursionists, at this point.— Strong City Derrick, March 15. Those who witness the redition of that great farce comedy, The Cashier, Tilman Beck and C. M. Erwin will Tuesday svening, can depend upon receiving their money's worth. All the characters are home folks. Mr.

and Mrs. Curts have been here so

long that they are home folks too. FOR SALE CHEAP. - One bay stud horse, seven years old, sure foal-getter; Cleveland bay; name, Gold Dust; 15 hands high, weighs about 1,500 pounds. Cause of sale, boys all gone. D. W. MERCER,

Matfield Green, Chase County, Ks. Miss Minnie Cochran, who has been visiting at her Unele F. P. Cochran's for some time past and attending our High School, left, Monday morning. Talkington & Son, of Matfield for her home at Severance, Doniphan

The Rev. Thomas Lidzy has rewant good seed now is the time to get turned home from the M. E. Conferit.

F. I. BEACH.

A. M. Ice, of Cedar Point, has rent. was appointed P. E., for this, the Em-Thomas Lidzy to Cottonwood Falls: W. Simons to Matfield Green; J. M. Mulvaney to Strong City.

Hello! Who's at the 'phone? County Commissioner N. E. Sidener of Wonsevu, came in, yesterday, from Kansas City, where he had been with best quality, and prices reasonable. Is that all? No! They want to fur-If you want a good job of plastering nish you ice at your house, shop, or store, good as the best, and cheap as the cheapest.

The German-Americans, to the number of eighteen, met in the par-Sharp's creek, returned, last Saturday, lars of Central Hotel, last Saturday Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Morgan were ing A. Lehnberr, of Clements, as at Emporia, Monday, visiting at their President; A. F. Fritze, of Strong son's, W. Y. Morgan, whose wife has the mumps. A norther struck this town, last Treasurer. Mr. Lehnherr, before the night, and the mercury fell to 120 permanent organization was effected, above zero, and it is still very cold re explained the object of the organization, which has already been published in the columns of the Courto locate in Oklahoma. He is a good ANT. The meeting was very enthusphotographer and a good citizen, and lastic; and we understand about thirty more will join at the next meeting.

AN INTERESTING MEETING.

A number of farmers niet in the Court room, last Thursday afternoon, March 15, pursuant to notice pub-THOROUGHBRED ROOSTERS FOR SALE—Brahmas, Black Langshans, S. S. Hamburgs and Leghorns. Apply at the Courant office.

March 15, pursuant to notice published in the newspapers, at the request of Martin Mobler, ex-Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

J. R. Blackshere was elected Chairquest of Martin Mobler, ex-Secretary

J. R. Blackshere was elected Chair-George Smith, of Coon creek, re- man and W. A. Morgan was elected

cently shot and killed an eagle that Secretary.

Mr. Mohler was introduced and explained the object of the meeting to be the organization of a Farmers' Institute. The advantages of such an organization to farmers, as well as the necessity, were elaborated by the speaker. He held that it would be more advantageous to the farmed whose success was not commensurate with his desserts than the successful The national government farmer. recognized that agriculture was the foundation of national prosperity and has made liberal appropriations for its advancement and the encourage-Michael O'Donald, of Strong City, ment of agriculture, and these sociewho was adjudged insane and sent to ties were necessary to get the full benefit of the government's efforts. Every progressive State ast of Kan-B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield sas had these organizations, realizing was as necessary as any other educasocieties created an interest in the work of the farm and an interest in work necessarily made work pleasant. He also gave an interesting talk on experiments in sub and overflow irri-

gation and subsoil plowing.

Messrs. Blackshere, Romigh. M. E. Mrs. Martha Freeborn, who was Hunt, W. G. Patten and others gave here, during the winter, visiting her their experience and observation in daughter, Mrs. H. P. Coe, left, Saturraising alfalfa. The general opinion day morning, for her home, at Rich seemed to be that alfalfa cannot stand much protective vegetation and sur-

On motion of W. S. Romigh, the present officers were made temporary

The Chairman, on motion of Dr. Johnson, was authorized to appoint a committee of one from each township, but Monday opened up foggy and it same at the next meeting. Also to to prepare by-laws and present the remained cloudy all day, drizzling arrange a program and secure a com-rain in the morning, and Tuesday was and the following committee was ap-

W. S. Romigh, Falls township. M. E. Hunt, Cottonwood. G. W. Brickell, Toledo.

W. G. Patten. Bazaar. N. G. Patten. Bazaar.
S. M. Wood, Diamond Creek.
C. A. Cowley, Cedar.
H. Bramdley, Matfield.
On motion, adjourned to April 5, unless changed by the committee.
W. A. Morgan, Sec'y.

This piece will be presented by home talent, Tuesday evening, March 27. The cast is made up from a dozen or more of our most talented young folks. Everybody attend.

ADMISSION:

THE CITY ELECTION.

The election of city officers for all third class cities in this State will seed take place on Monday, April 2, at which time a Mayor, five Councilmen and a Police Judge for each city of this class will be chosen for the ensuing year; and the consequence is politics are running high in these lit-tle municipalities. In this city, on Monday night last, a meeting was held in the Court house, which nominated John Bell for Mayor; C. M. Gregory, S. C. Smith, Geo. W. Hays, John Doering and E. D. Forney for Coun-cilmen, and W. W. Rockwood for Policy Leads of the Councilmen, and W. W. Rockwood for Police Judge; and on Tuesday night two caucuses were held, one in the hardware store of H. F. Gillett, consisting of twenty-one persons, and the other in the Co-operative store room, consisting of twenty persons, the former of which nominated H. F. Gillett for Mayor; J. B. Davis, L. M. Swope, W. J. McNee, Geo. W. Estes and G. E. Finley for Councilmen, and W. W. Rockwood for Police Judge, naming their ticket the "Citizens' Ticket, and the latter nominated H. A. Mc Daniels for Mayor; W. J. McNee, L. W. Hillert, S. W. Beach, Geo. W. Hays and C. B. Hager for Councilmen, and M. C. Newton for Police Judge, naming their ticket the "Pcople's Ticket."

IN STRONG CITY the following tickets have been put in the field: The "Citizens' Ticket." For Mayor, James O'Byrne; Council-men—Geo. McDonald, C. I. Maule, J. C. Petty, Theo. Fritze and Bert Dunlap; Police Judge, Matt. McDonald The "Taxpayers' Ticket." - For Mayor Henry Weibrecht; Councilmen — W. P. Retliger, Theo. Fritze, L. Franz, H. Troemor and D. M. Reifsnyder; Police Judge, Geo. U. Young.

PROCRAMME For the next Teachers' Association to be held at Cottonwood Falls, April

7. Commencing at 2 o'clock, p. m. Song by teachers, led by T. J. Perry. Invocation by Rev. Somers. Paper, "What Special Work Should

Teachers Do?" Miss Fannie Powers General discussion.

Relation of the Minister's and
Teacher's Work, by Rev. Lidzy.

Paper, "Current Events," Miss Min-

nie Myser. Song, Cotton wood Falls High School.

Roll Call-Quotation from some good book which you have read during the year. Debate - Resolved, That teachers should be organized in a league. Affirmative, R. B. Breese, H. C. Stevenson; negative, J. R. Prichard, J. E.

Question Box, conducted by H. A. Rose.

Miscellaneous business. This will be the last Association of the year, and every teacher of the county must report at roll call or send written excuse to County Superin-COMMITTEE. tendent.

PETIT JURORS. The following jurors have been drawn for the May term of the District Court, which will begin on Tues-

day, May 1st, the jury to report for duty on Monday, May 7:

Bazaar township—John Berlin, A.
B. Palmer, Wiley W. Campbell. Cedar-Isaac Silver, Fred. Scharen-

berg, Steven Lyberger. Cottonwood—I. O. Talkington, John Longfellow, F. E. Dwelle.

Diamond Creek—E. P. Allen, J. A.

McCoy. Falls-Ed. Lovecamp, C. L. Simmons, W. C. Hansen, John Bell, Al. Richards, L. D. Jones. Toledo-Robert Matti, J. S. Pet-

LECTURE COURSE.

For the benefit of the high school library, we have arranged for the following course of lectures to be given at the high school room: Prof. W. C. Stevens, State Univer-

sity, "The Relation of and Soil to Vegetation. "The Relation of Atmosphere 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

Indianapolis Ind.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDEOF

for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Central drug store, and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services.

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

A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

Geo. Crissmass. Mrs. Hattie Mattingly. All the above remaining uncalled for, March 21, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M. FOR SALE.

others; S6-yr.-old trees still-

Dear SERR WHEN OTHERS FAIL.
If interested in Trees, Fruits,
Roses, Ornamentals, verife for Orchard Book, Guide, prices—will save
you money, and MORE: mistakes,
A Pointer—Wheat 50c, bu., apples
52: 30c, apples outpay \$2 wheat,
OLD OAK PROCESS Whole Root
trees are carefully propagated or old oak PROCESS Whole Root trees are carefully propagated regardless of cost by the one known method that gives fruitful, longived trees. They "five longer and bear better."—Sec. Morton. They GROW—one & customer planted 16,300 Without Losing a Tree. You can't get better at any price, nor equally good for less money; ours are the LOWEST PRICED Nurseries in U.S. for good stock—sent world-

are the LOWEST PRICED Nurseries in U.S. for good stock—sent world-wide during 69 YEARS.
Rend the thousands of letters from customers who order year after year. Mend on not as a rule send the second, the third, and even the 20th order. If not fairly dealt with. YOUR ORDER—we want it whether for one tree or one million, because we have the stock to fill it—1000 acres Nurseries. Tested, and hardy. 1st Choice sorts—30,000 acres Orchards in 21 States. We ship everywhere, ship all Winter—13 FREE FREIGHT. STARK BRO'S NU Ship everywhere, ship all Winter—13 Cool Storage cellars. Free Packing, Free EXTRA COUNT (11 for 15 FREE FREIGHT. STARK BRO'S NURSERMES & ORCHARDS CO., B 44, Louisiana, Mo., or Rockport.



If You Want

Take the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE. It is a large, handsome 8-page paper in its 29th year. 3,000 columns a year of the choicest and most interesting reading matter, nearly all original. Its circulation far exceeds other papers of its class. 14 distinct departments, something for every member of the household, old or young. Editors are practical farmers. Unrivaled contributors. Contains the only correct and reliable Farmers' market report sent out from St. Louis. It is the MOST PRACTICAL, the MOST DESIR-ABLE and the GREATEST MONEY-SAVER of any Farm Paper in the World.

Send for specimen copies, mammoth Premium List for 1894, and full particulars of the Great \$200 Cash Prize Offers, ALL FREE, by dropping Postal Card to JOURNAL OF ACRICULTURE, St. Louis, Mo.

WHEAT. ment of Agriculture for March consist 82,000,000 in 1893, an increase of 61 per principally of estimates of the distribu- cent. Europe produced 2,000,000 bushels tion of wheat and corn, the amounts re- more in 1893 than in the preceding year, maining in farmer's hands, the proportion Asia's share of the world's wheat producof merchantable corn, and the average tion was 346 000,000 bushels as against prices of both the merchantable and the 290,000,000 in 1892 and 345,000,000 in 1891. unmerchantable. The report is based up- Africa's crop was 35,500,000, an increase on returns from a corps of correspondents of 1,000,000 bushels over 1892. Australia's in each county in the several States and outturn stood at 41,009,000 bushels as com Territories and also from an independent pared with 36,000,000 in 1892 and 33,000,corps, equal in number, reporting to the 000 in 1891. The total world's crop of Statiscian through the State agents of the wheat for 1893 is estimated at 2 360.471. Department. All grain in the hands of than the crop of 1892 and about equal to farmers, including the surplus of previous the crop of 1891.

years is embraced in the estimates given. The return of the correspondents of the IF IT CROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S COOD. The Texas Coast country vies with Califor Department throughout the great wheat niam raising pears grapes and strawberries appraise. States indicate, a pear factor in The 1893 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitch surplus States indicate a new factor in the consumption of wheat, viz, the feeding of the same to hogs and other stock, a fact due, as declared, to the unprece dentedly low prices, the claim being made that this mode of disposing of the cereal is profitable as compared with marketing it for human food. The returns also indi cate that a considerable portion of the wheat now in farmors hands comes from crops prior to that of 1893, and especially from the crops of 1891 and '92. Such stocks have been held principally by large growers. Some damage to such 1890, will be decided to the purchaser thereof on or before the 3rd day of September, 1891, for the taxes of 1890, will be decided to the purchaser thereof on or before the 3rd day of September, 1894, and cate that a considerable portion of the Holmes John Gamer, H. E. Akers, stores is reported from Michigan and Robert Burrows, H. M. Giger, J. A. Washington.

The indicated stock of wheat in farmer's hands is 114,060,000 bushels, or 28.8 per lot cent of the volume of the crop of 1893. This is nearly 21,000,000 bushels less than the estimate for March 1, last year, and nearly 20,000,000 less than the average of the past eight years. The amount remain. ng in farmer's hands in the eleven princi pal wheat growing States is about 73,000 000 bashels, or 63.8 per cent of the amount in producers' hands in the country at

The average weight of the crop of 1893, per measured bushel, as calculated from correspondents and millers and State agents, is 57.6 pounds, making the estimat ed product a little over 381,500,000 com

sion 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.

CREAT MUSIC OFFER.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on piano crorgan together with eight cents in postage and we will mail you one copy

Sion 20c.; school children's course there is a gainst 396,000,000 bushels as against 396,000,000 bushels, or a gainst 396,000,000 bushels, or 36 21 5 40 11 90 and bushels as against 396,000,000 bushels, or 36 21 5 40 11 90 and bushels as against 396,000,000 bushels, or 36 21 5 40 11 90 and bushels as against 396,000,000 bushels, or 36 21 5 40 11 90 and bushels as against 396,000,000 bushels, or 36 21 5 40 11 90 and bushels as against 396,000,000 bushels, or 36 21 5 40 11 90 and bushels as against 396,000,000 bushels, or 36 21 5 40 11 90 and bushels as against 396,000,000 bushels, or 36 21 5 40 11 90 and bushels as against 396,000,000 bushels, or 36 21 5 40 11 90 and bushels as against 396,000,000 bushels, or 36 22 6 80 22 33 and bushels as against 396,000,000 bushels, or 36 22 6 80 22 33 and bushels as against 396,000,000 bushels, or 36 22 6 80 22 33 and bushels as against 396,000,000 bushels, or 36 22 6 80 22 33 and bushels as against 396,000,000 bushels, or 36 22 6 80 22 33 and bushels as against 396,000,000 bushels, or 36 22 6 80 22 33 and bushels as against 396,000,000 bushels, or 36 22 6 80 22 33 and bushels as against 396,000,000 bushels, or 36 22 6 80 22 33 and bushels as against 396,000,000 bushels, or 36 22 6 80 22 33 and bushels as against 396,000,000 bushels, or 36 22 6 80 22 6 80 22 33 and bushels as against 396,000,000 bushels, or 36 22 6 80

85.1 per cent at a present average value of 34°9 cents per bushel. The unmerchant of 11 Kent. Sign 4. 82°0 6. 80°15 27°10 18°1 able averages 32.2 cents per bushel. WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD.

The following table (omitted) shows the world's production of wheat for the JR Mulvane, year 1893 as compared with that of 1892 Fred Pracht. and 1891. The latest official returns for Henry A Johnson, the different countries were used where ever available. In certain cases these W L simpson. official statements are \$preliminary and may be changed by the corrected estimates. There is little doubt, for instance that the estimates for Germany and Russia will be reduced by the final re Many countries make no official official statements are \$preliminary and turns Many countries make no official estimate of wheat production, and in such | Celia Atlenay, cases the most trustworthy commercial cases the most trustworthy commercial estimates were taken. The bushel used is the Winchester bushel, which has a capacity of 2,015 42 cubic inches. Where quantities were given by weight they distributed to bushels under the assume A blacksmith shop—stone building, 22x52 feet,—two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well, stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GISSE.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

TRY A TEXAS TRIP

quantities were given by weight they weight they were reduced to bushels under the assumption that 60 pounds of wheat make a Winchester bushel. The crops of the countries in the Southern hemisphere are those gathered in November and December, 1892, and in January and February, 1893.

In North America the total production

Weight they assumption to be gathered no that 60 pounds of wheat make a Winchester bushel. The crops of the countries in the Southern hemisphere are those gathered in November and December, 1892, and in January and February, 1893.

In North America the total production of the countries also and they were reduced to bushels under the assumption that 60 pounds of wheat make a Winchester bushel. The crops of the Cottonwood Falls.

Cottonwood Falls.

Cachen, of the cent 19 feet, thence end 16 feet, thence can 25 feet feet to 12, block 8, N.

Cottonwood Falls.

Cachen, 16 feet, thence can 25 feet feet feet of 12, block 8, N.

Cottonwood Falls.

Cachen, 1

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.

Will alightlower, ** 22, b 13, ***

Joe Bander, lots 31823 b 20, ***

J F Kirk, lots 1 & 2, b 1, Kirk's college
Hill addition.

Live Kirk, lot 2, North addition.

Elward Cass, n 5) ft lot 10, North add.

DAVID GRIFFITS.

County Treasurer

gentina brought up the production of The statistical returns of the Depart- South America from 51,000,000 in 1892 to

The 1883 record of 11. M.S. Strigetto, it cock, Tex., who raised nearly \$6,000 worth of pears from 12 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 telling about Texas.

FINAL NOTICE.

DAZAAR TOWNSHIP.

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

| Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Township. | Reight Town A J Rankin,

FALLS TOWNSHIP.

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP. TOWN LOTS.M



nd its heavy en whispering Dumb with un

And mute the mourner's answering cry For whose the trembling note to tell here lay the lost Emmanuel?

And what avail were bitter prayer From hearts all numb with cold despair And strength was spent—and hope had fied— And all was o'er—for He was dead.

There was a morn whose opal haze one glorious with celestial rays;
bose common air was breath Divine— Whose every cloudlet was a shrine.

With music throbbed the ringing tide— With melody the mountain-side— While every warbler heard his strain Reechoed o'er and o'er again!

And tongues of men? Ah! who can tell What joy-what cries-what stammerings From lips unlossed, that sobbed the word: "The Lord is risen-He is the Lord!" -Mrs. L. B. Wolford, in N.Y. Independent



ES, I was tired and sick of it all. I could deceive myself no longer. My life did not satisfy me; the very grand-

me only made it seem more Lent was almost here, but what would it mean? Self-sacrifice,

was nurse who comforted themnamma had uo time for that.

And my husband—people said it had been a love match; to be sure we were ooth rich, but any woman could afford o love Robert Morton for himself alone. Handsome, aristocratic, wealthy, a cultivated gentleman in every sense of the word; and yet we had drifted apart; and now we seldom saw each other except when we entertained at home. Business on Wall street and his club held him fast, and I-did slave ever serve master more faithfully than I served society. I had noticed of late that Robert looked a little worn and tired, but he was always well.

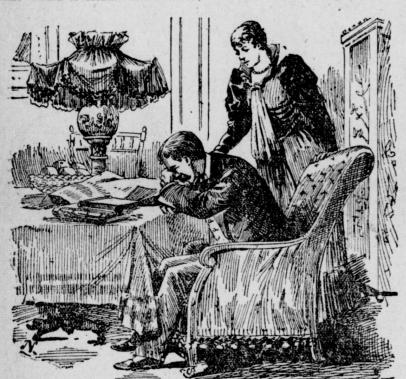
Never mind, through Lent I would try to get acquainted with my children and win Robert back to my side; and with a sigh I left the conservatory, where the Easter lilies, just budding, had started this train of thought, and went slowly up the broad stairs to my boudoir. My maid was waiting to dress me for the Van Tassel ball.

As I stood before the pier glass, that stretched from floor to ceiling, I looked with curiosity at the figure before me. The green and pink brocade of my court train lay in shimmering folds far behind me; priceless Duchesse lace draped the front of the gown, and was caught here and there by a diamond star. The shoulders and arms were quite bare but for the diamond necklace that clasped the rounded throat. The proudly poised head, with dark, satiny braids, and the face, with its soft black eyes, were very beautiful, they told me; but I saw the discontented droop of the scarlet lips, and the reckless, disappointed glance from the eyes; and I wished, as I stood there, that I might change places with any woman who had lived a good, true and useful life. I was so tired of this endless round of pleasure for pleasure's sake; but who would have believed me if I had told them? In the eyes of the world I was one of the favored few.

The ball was a brilliant affair; all the highest beauty and wealth of the city were there. Jewels worth a king's ransom, gowns from Worth and Felix that had cost a small fortune, light, music, gayety everywhere, and still 1

It was growing late, and I stood for a moment in the conservatory, waiting for my escort to bring an ice, while two gentlemen on the other side of the eur that sur- palms were talking in low tones. "Well, it's all up with Morton. He's

lost every dollar!" "Yes, so they say. I pity him; a fine



"ROBERT, YOU ARE IN TROUBLE!"

welf-denjal? To me, yea; to most of fellow, young, too; and it will go hard the women of the society in which I with him.' moved it would mean a few weeks snatched from a bewildering confusion a butterfly. I tell you a man has my of luncheons, dinners, operas and balls; sympathies, who goes down like that. a little time in which to design and with such a wife. She will be a hinorder bewitching toilets, to devise a drance, a burden, rather than a helpfresh campaign in entertainments that meet." would rival those given by our friends; a few hours given to church going in plain gown and bonnet; a few dollars out of our abundance given to charity; a few hours spent in reading the latest novels and in discontented thought. and when from ennui life became unbearable we would wish for the rush that would once more stifle thought and memory. Then Easter would come to us in all its glory, Easter with Its lilies and holy thoughts.

In the great fashionable church, where sunlight filters through beautiful stained glass windows, and heavenly music peals from organ and surpliced choir; where hundreds of snowy lilies would lift their heads like censers unto dozing before the fire. She sprang up Heaven; the minister, as fashionable as I came in. "O, you are ill, madam!" Heaven; the minister, as fashionable as his church, in burning, eloquent words, would tell of that day so long ago, when the angel at the open sepulcher proclaimed a risen Christ. How many of us would regret the year of frivolity behind us, in which we had crushed every thought of God and His people from our hearts, and in which we had filled our minds and lives with vanity and folly? Easter would make an excuse for the wonderful display of beautiful costumes, of jewels, flowers, silks and laces which would fill the church. What a farce it would all be; and I-had I any right to sit in judgment; did I not fill my life as did they?

My beautiful home on Fifth avenue, with its white and gold drawing rooms, its priceless pictures and bric-a-brac, fibraries, music-rooms, servants and equipages, what woman would not nurse, toys and books enough for fifty the little house your grandmother left children; but they scarcely knew their you." mother. To be sure when I stopped in their little hands, and called, me their better wife and mother now." enever thought of bringing to me; it years.

"And that wife of his is nothing but

"She is beautiful, but a soulless doll, as anyone can see."

. The "soulless doll" stood as if turned to stone, while all my utter selfishness rushed over me. My husband, whom I had promised to love and honor, had been struggling with this trouble alone, and I had seen nothing of it! What was I but a butterfly? Ah, 'tis well sometimes to "see ourselves as others see us." I went blindly up to the dressing room without waiting to see my hostess, and in a few moments was rolling toward my home.

In the library a dim light was burning. Robert was at home then. Going softly upstairs I found my maid "No, only tired;" and soon I was clothed in my dressing-gown, and went down to the library.

There, seated by the table, his head resting on his arms, was my husband. Going to him, I laid my hand on the bowed head.

"Robert, you are in trouble; let me help you.' He sprang up, his face haggard and

drawn. "Margaret, have you heard? I am ruined-ruined."

"Yes, I know; but we have each other.

He did not seem to understand.

"It is not for myself I care. When I first knew all was gone there was a sense of relief. The strain had been so great; the sleepless nights, the terrible struggle, had worn me out envy me, and yet the Dead sea fruit But then came the thought of you and turned to ashes at my touch. Up in the children. All is gone; do you unthe nursery were my two beautiful derstand, Margaret, your money, too? children with their governess and There is nothing but your jewels and

"Robert," I said, putting my arms the nursery for a moment they held up around him, "I know, but I have you. their rosy lips for my kiss, smoothed I have been a wicked, selfish woman; the glimmering folds of my gown with but if God will forgive me I will be a

"booful mamma;" but their little sor- In a moment I was clasped in his rows and griefs, pains and aches they arms, happier than I had been in

Lent passed very differently than I had expected. Every moment was filled to overflowing, but I sang gayly over my work, and Robert and I felt as if we were living our honeymoon

over again. Of course there were many annoy ances, direct cuts from people who had been glad to be entertained by us in our prosperity, and, harder still to bear, patronage from persons who had been only acquaintances, not friends. Yet there was the happiness of finding we had made real friends; thoughtful kindness that touched our hearts. For if adversity shows us our enemies, it also shows us our friends.

We had decided to leave New York, go to the pretty town of Rushford and live in the little cottage that was left us. Robert would start in business with the money my diamonds had brought. It was almost without a pang that I saw my beautiful home dismantled, and the week before Easter found us safe in our new habitation.

Some of our plainest furniture was brought from our city home, and never did a room look prettier to me than did my tiny parlor with its gray carpet and dotted muslin curtains, and when my godfather sent me as a present the little piano that had stood in my boudoir, I believe it made me happier than anything that had ever been given me.

Easter proved a beautiful day, so Robert and I, with our two little ones, went to the quaint old church. How different it all seemed. The bright sunlight streaming through the windows, and the only decoration was the bunch of violets on the desk. The congregation of true and earnest people sang as if their hearts were in the hymn; the minister prayed as if he were having a talk with a loved friend, and the sermon was the plain and simple gospel of the Christ who is indeed risen.

As my little girl crept close to me and laid her golden head, with a confiding gesture, against my arm, my heart overflowed with thankfulness that at last I knew the joys of wife and motherhood, and was no longer "a soulless doll."

That evening, as we sat around our cheerful hearth, my husband, bending to kiss me, said:

"Ah, Margaret, this Easter, although without lilies, has been the truest Sabbath of our lives!"-Agnes W. McClelland, in Good Housekeeping.

AN ANCIENT CUSTOM.

The Giving of Colored Eggs Among the Early Peoples.

is, the custom dates so far back that I think nobody knows just how or when or where it originated. We are told that the Jews always used eggs at the Passover feast, so they were called Pasch eggs; and as our Easter corresponds with the Jewish Passover the practice was continued. It is said that the Persians, also, when they keep the festival of the solar new year, in March, present each other with colored eggs; and so the pretty custom has been handed down and passed on to our day; and we give to our friends all dainty devices in the shape of eggs for Easter gifts, hardly knowing why.

With us the Easter egg has come to be a symbol of life from the dead. As life springs from the apparently lifeless tomb upon that glorious Easter day so! sweeter and gladder it will make the day.-Phebe Bird, in Chicago Advance.

A WHITE MILESTONE.

Glad Eastertide Heralds the Resurrection of All Life.

We have come again to one of the white milestones of the year, Eastertide, and we look beyond it for the April softness creeping over the land. For there is a sweet prophecy of balmy winds, and the soft, restful green of the tender grass along the hedges, and the violets are peeping from their frozen beds,

"Emblems of our own great resurrection, Emblems of the bright and better land." And the blush of the apple blossom is in the ringing of the Easter bells.

Our eyes have long been dazzled by the snows of winter, or blinded and laid in a supply of ice for next sumweary with the fog and mist, but the mer's use. It is something you need in air will soon be full of the perfume of your business. spring flowers and the song of birds. Such is to be our portion, for the anniversary of His resurrection is at hand and Nature clothes herself in the most delicate and beautiful of garments in honor of our risen Lord. How hope comes again to the invalid with Easter day, and how it brings a renewal of it to the weak and weary Christian, for the remembrance of this day warms the heart into new resolves, new love for others, into broader charities and greater sacrifices for those who stand and wait. For, "as Christ was raised up from the dead, even so we also should walk in newness of life."-Banner of Gold.

An Easter Soug.

Sing a song of Easter, A song of happy hours, Of dashing spray, and shadow play, And lovely springing flowers, Of birds come home again to build Beside the cottage eaves, Of waking buds, and rushing floods, And dance of rustling leaves.

Sing a song of Easter, A song that means a prayer, Of want and love to One above A song for all on this green earth, For dear ones passed away, Sing clear and strong the joyful song The song of Easter day.

Sing a song of Easter.

A song of pure delight, A song that starts in merry hearts, And swells from morn till night; An Easter song that children lift, Without a jarring chord, That thrills afar from star to star, To praise the children's Lord.

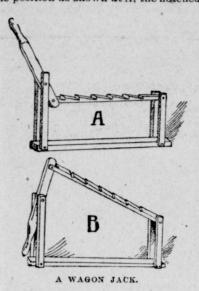
-Harper's Young People.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SIMPLE WAGON JACK. One That Is Not Only Easily Made But

Also Easily Used. Our illustration is of a very convenient and easily constructed wagon jack. The base or main piece is a 2x4 or notched stick, is 2x3 inches of about the same length. At each end of the base and on each side bolt pieces 2x11/4 inches. Let one set be about 18 or 20 inches high and the other 26 or 30 be stationary, but the other pair must be so it will move backward and forward.

Arrange the lever so that when in the position as shown at A, the notched



stick will be nearly horizontal. Then place the jack under the axle of the wagon. Bring the lever to the position shown in B. This will lift the wheel off the ground and if the jack has been properly constructed the lever will remain in position while the wheel is being taken off and the axle greased. Make the top and upright pieces of some kind of hard, strong wood-the lighter the better. The bottom can be pine.-Orange Judd Farmer.

WOMEN AS FARMERS.

Many of Them Have Been Successful Beyond Expectation. Some of These Birds.

The state of Michigan has an unusually large number of women engaged in agriculture, due, probably, to the fact that in the fruit belts the culture of small fruits is especially adapt-Eleanor A. Burnet asked awhile ago | ed to the work of careful women, needwhy eggs are used at Easter time. The | ing scrupulous cleanliness, close attention to detail and economy of management so necessary to success. Of course, many women are farmers because they were left by father or husband with a farm on their hands, yet there is an increasing number turning deliberately to farming as a vocation as the problem of how to make a living confronts them.

It is said that few women have ever failed who have seriously attempted to make a living from the products of the soil, a fact perhaps not strange when we consider that a deliberate choice of sorts of beautiful colored eggs, and the profession of agriculture would scarcely be made by a woman unless she had a real love for the work which implies some knowledge of its prin-

It is a vocation capable of immense egg, and as now nature wakes from a possibilities, and for a healthy woman sleep that has seemed all winter like of executive ability and some business death, so we may know that when our training, there is no better field. Sevare daid away in the grave eral cattle ranches in the far west are there is just as surely a resurrection successfully run by women, and the for us as there was for the body of our states of California and Florida are Saviour when He broke the bonds of the dotted everywhere by attractive places where woman is the presiding genius many years ago. Let us all keep that outdoors as well as within the walls of thought with us as we prepare our lit- the bright home. Dairying is yearly tle Easter tokens, and see how much attracting more women. It is a business paying rich rewards for careful, intelligent labor. Faithfulness, kindness and cleanliness, traits common more to women than men, will prove most effective in a business that produces goods that rise, rather than fall, in times of financial depression. Butter, milk and cheese, if of high grade, are ever in increasing demand at full prices.

Best of all, if a woman succeeds in this difficult profession, her work must be judged from a man's standpoint.

Farming is essentially a man's occupation, and she will be counted as a successful worker entirely independent from so-called woman's work .-- Womankind.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Or course every dairy farmer has

A CREAMERY, when rightly conducted, is a blessing to any community, but it takes a good while for some farmers to see the point.

Much has already been said about the sanitary condition of the cellar, and now is the time to carefully heed past advice in that direction.

CREAM sometimes becomes bitter if raised in pans at a temperature too low for the milk to sour. Milk in pans should be sour in thirty-six hours. ONE important point in the care of

poultry is sharp grit, and unless fowls have this grit to properly grind their grain food sickness will ensue. KEEP your laying hens busy. That is, give them exercise by throwing their

grain feed upon the floor and covering with chaff, cut straw and the like. HAVE all kinds of seeds ready so there will be no delay when planting

time comes. It is a good plan to try the seeds and be sure they will grow. ECONOMY in feeding the animals while the farm tools are exposed and rusting is more extravagant than any system of reducing expenses with

stock. THERE is not an overproduction of everything. Some crops may be abun- where the profit is found .- M. Summer dant, but there will always be something of which the supply is less than the demand.

EARLY peas are hardy and can stand a light frost, hence the land should be ready for the seed early in the season, so as to have them ready for market or the table as soon as possible.

FEEDING CHICKENS.

Give Them a Few Little Extras Every Once in Awhile.

Feeding little chickens pepper and salt in their food is of benefit. The salt seems to give them an appetite and the pepper keeps them warm and prevents many colds and I believe many attacks of gapes. If you wish to give your inch scantling four feet long. The top chickens a half-holiday and hear them giving a concert for pure contentment, give them two or three wheelbarrowloads of horse manure in a big flat box, then stand back one side and see them enjoy it; this is particularly applicable inches. Fasten the short pair so it will to chickens of considerable growth, and sober-going old hens do not object to taking a hand in the scratching and the concert. Feed the fowls once or twice a week with corn-meal mixed up with kerosene oil and water to the proportion of one dessertspoonful oil to one pint of water. This is said to be a sure cure for the little white lice that are so troublesome.

Keep the mothers and chicks free from lice by using insect powder, tobacco leaves or stems, cedar boughs or air slaked lime in the nests. More chicks die from lice from the mother than from all other causes combined. Feed thrown into the coop the last thing at night furnishes them a breakfast as soon as they are awake in the morning and prevents their running out in the wet quite so early. We hear a good deal about tying up a cabbage head to make the hens exercise by jumping after it. Now my hens are too lazy to do that, but will work from early dawn until hen bedtime, scratching and singing over the autumn leaves, chaff and stuff kept on the floor. Seven-eighths of poultry owners feed their stock too much. When I get near the house in daylight and don't hear the hens singing, I make a descent upon them and carry off every eatable thing, and a dire famine reigns in that region until the scratching begins again in good earnest. Then the rations are carefully kept down until I am sure they have lean streaks enough to keep them busy trying to catch up again. A lazy hen is an abomination, always wanting to set and bothering round, thinking her whole duty is done if she has laid half a dozen eggs in a month.-Farm and Home.

CRESTED CURASSOW.

It Would Pay Poultry Breeders to Raise

The curassow is a native of South America. There are more than twelve species of them. The best known is crested curassow, which has been domesticated in its native land. It is of a greenish black color with a white crest. It much resembles the turkey in size, general characteristics and quality of flesh. Some claim that the flesh is whiter and of finer flavor. When taken from their home in the northern part of South America they will thrive in fairsized flocks in aviaries if kept on dry soil and given plenty of shade and



shelter, and given the same care a bestowed upon turkeys. Our illustration is taken from a drawing by Sewell for the Poultry Monthly, of one of a pair on exhibition at Madison Square Garden, New York city, which were much admired and brought out many commendations. There is no doubt about their good points, and it will probably not be long before some live poultry breeder will push them to the front. - Lloyd's Modern Poultry Book.

How Pigs Are Foundered.

It is quite easy to overfeed, and, as it is termed, to founder pigs. All there is to do is to give them all the food they will eat, as they are so greedy as to eat more than they can digest. Then they become stunted and do not grow, and, being sick and weak, they soon become a prey to lice and other vermin. The remedy when this mistake has been made is to stop the feeding and give only a little for several days until they recover a proper tone of the stomach. Pigs should never get more than half as much tood as they will eat until they are put up for fattening. They should also get a little salt in every feed; about one teaspoonful, elevel, is enough for a large pig. When pigs are feeding on oak mast they should have one feed a day of milk slop with a little bran or meal in it. Two quarts for a hundred-pound pig are quite enough under these circumstances.

Work Up a Reputation.

It should be the aim of every farmer who makes a specialty of poultry products to work up a good reputation, for such is invaluable. For instance, suppose a person wishes to acquire a name for producing strictly fresh eggs. Let him be sure his product is beyond reproach, and then stamp each egg with the name of the farm and a guarantee as to quality. In a short time dealers and consumers will learn to associate the stamp with the highest excellence, and prices materially above regular market rates will easily be obtained. It pays to get individuality and separate one's self from the rank and file, in any business, and poultry-keeping is no exception. "There is plenty of room at the top," and it is at the top Perkins, in Ohio Farmer.

In France every fowl is fattened separately by hand. The process is a cramming one, and consists in feeding a certain number of pellets composed of barley, corn and buckwheat meal dipped



Untold Misery

Dyspepsia and Catarrh of the Stomach Cured.

. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. "Gentlemen-I was troubled with dyspepsia and catarrh of the stomach for over a year. I could not eat the least thing without

Much Untold Misery. I took medicine of different doctors but received only slight benefit. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla last winter and from the second

day I noticed an improvement. My stomach Hood's Sarsa Cures
did not sour nor my food rise nor distress
me. I have taken four bottles up to this

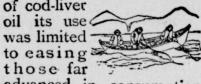
time and have gained several pounds in flesh.

My friends all speak about My Improved Looks and say they never saw me looking so well. When they ask what I am taking, my reply to all is, Hood's Sarsaparilla." JOHN R. DOUG-

LASS, of the firm of Douglass & Belknap, groceries and provisions, Hallstead, Pennsylvania. Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and

In the Early Days

of cod-liver oil its use was limited to easing



advanced in consumption. Science soon discovered in it the prevention and cure of consumption.

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites of lime and soda has rendered the oil more effective, easy of digestion and pleasant to the taste.

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









RUBBER CO.'S . SPADING BOOT





Bothered by People Who Want to See Their Congressmen.

Sometimes the Capitol Doorkeepers Are Treated with Inexcusable Discourtesy - Women the Cause of a Great

[Special Washington Letter.]

"You can have but a very faint idea of the perplexities of our work here," says one of the assistant messengers at the main door of the house of repre-

"It is our duty to remain here from twelve o'clock noon until the house adjourns every day. We are expected to wait upon the people who call here, treating all with dignity and courtesy. Our salaries range from seventy-five to one hundred dollars each per month, and we certainly earn them during each session of congress. Of course during the long vacations, which extend ordinarily from March to September, we are on the pay-roll and receive our compensation every month, although we have nothing to do. Therefore, in the long run, we are very well paid for our services; but when congress is in session we carn every dollar that we get, as you may observe if you look about you from day to day."

"I have always thought that you had

a very easy time of it.' 'Well, there are four of us on duty at this main door, and every minute of our time is occupied. We are on our feet constantly. Nobody is allowed to go upon the floor of the house, and we are obliged to stop people who endeavor to walk past us and explain to them the way to the galleries or to other parts of the building. We are animated directories of the capitol. People come here from all parts of the United States to see their representatives upon every conceivable manner of business. It is our duty to take cards to the representatives whom they desire to see and inform them that their constituents are in the corridor or waiting-room and want to see tham. You may think that that is a very easy matter, but it is not. If every member of congress were to remain in his seat from the time the speaker's gavel is taken in hand and the house is called to order our duty would be very easy indeed. But as a matter of particularly binding upon us is that fact the representatives seldom remain in their seats more than five minutés at a time. They are on the move constantly, going from one place to another to see their colleagues from the different states in order to interest them in various matters of legislation: or else they are in their committee rooms attending to business of those committees; or they may be downstairs in the restaurant at lunch; or, as is too often the case, they leave the

the business of their constituents. The representatives leave no word with the doorkeeper when they are going to leave the capitol, when they are going to lunch, or when they are going to the executive department. The messengers are expected to know everything concerning the representatives, and a great many people required to stand. Immediately he who come here expect us to produce patient with the messengers; and near- position. ly every day I have my word disputed representatives."

capitol building and go to their board-

ing houses, their private offices or the executive department, looking after

'What reason do people assign for doubting your word?'

"Well, you might be sitting in the possible and come to one of these doors expecting a messenger to bring ly. It takes fully two minutes to go from any part of the gallery to one of



GUARDING THE DOOR.

these doors, and in that space of time the representative whom you desire to see may have left his seat, gone to one of the cloak rooms, gone into one of the committee rooms, or be standing out in the speaker's lobby, or he may have gone downstairs to the restaurant for his lunch. It very frequently happens that people leaving the gallery to call upon some member whom they have seen upon the floor of the house, start upon the mission the very moment when the member whom they desire to see leaves his seat to go somewhere else."

"In such a case it is almost impossible for the visitor to believe that his member of congress has disappeared. It is not the duty of the messengers at the doors to hunt all over the house for any representative who may be desired by a visitor. If a member is not in his seat we have done our full duty when order to find the member whom the only go to college."-Journal of Eduvisitor wants. We do this almost in cation.

9

A MESSENGER'S GROWL, every case. But you know that when person is disappointed he is disappointed, and disappointment always begets impatience, and we poor fellows at the door are the victims of the utterances of impatience and disbelief." "I presume the newspaper men give you a great deal of trouble, do they

> "On the contrary, they give us less trouble than any other class of people who call here. They understand the situation, either intuitively or by experience. There is a general order for all the messengers at the doors to extend special courtesies to newspaper men. They do not come here seeking favors of members of congress, but they are here serving the entire people. It is necessary for them to see the representatives of the states in which their newspapers are located. I never had any trouble with any newspaper man, except in one instance.

> "There is one young man, who is a source of a great deal of annoyance to every messenger. He does not seem to have any appreciation of the duties which devolve upon us nor any consid-



"YOU MEAN, OLD THING."

informed again and again of the rules which govern us and he has been requested to comply with the rules as other newspaper men do; but he seems to be utterly oblivious to the reasonable requirements of the situation. For example, he has been told again and again that one of the rules that is under no circumstances must we allow anybody to enter the vestibule or approach the green baize doors which directly enter the house. But whenever this man can slip past us he does so, and goes through the green baize doors, pushing them aside and calling for representatives who are within sound of his voice. He is a great big fellow, physically, and has a voice corresponding with his athletic development. Whenever he calls for a member in that manner he disturbs people! around him. The speaker and assistant doorkeeper sit directly opposite poor guardians of the door are blamed for his indiscretion and disobedience to the rules of the house. Upon one occasion I was obliged to take him by the arm and by sheer force pull him from that place and compel him to stand outside where other people are went to the doorkeeper of the house their members of congress immediate- and complained that I had treated him ly. It not infrequently happens that in an ungentlemanly manner, thereby visitors to these doors are very im- intending to cause me the loss of my

"However, when I explained the when I state that some member of situation to the doorkeeper he patted congress, whom a visitor desires to me on the shoulder and told me I had see, is not to be found in the house of done exactly right, that I need not fear complaints from newspaper men, representatives or any other people, so long as I did my duty. That man con-tinues to come to this door daily, as he gallery of the house and see a repre- is obliged to do, as the representative sentative with whom you desire to of his paper, and I endeavor to serve converse sitting in his seat; and leav- him with as much courtesy and respect ing your place in the gallery, you as I extend to all others who come might descend the stairs as rapidly as here; but I assure you it is galling to my pride to do so. I do not think I can entertain a friendly or forgiving spirit your representative to you immediate- towards the man who undertook to deprive me of my bread and butter when

I was simply doing my duty. "The ladies who call here cause us a great deal of trouble. It is almost impossible to get them to understand the to situation and many a time I have been called a mean old thing, and a careless, flattened when the active chest be rude fellow, because I was unable to find a representative in his seat or in the clock rooms when an impatient outward, and often increased physical lady desired to see him. Of course, vigor results from correct position of when men become impatient with us the feet in walking, as it is averred by we can explain the situation to them, the doctors that weaknesses of the pelor if they are rude to us we can talk vie region are often traceable to the inback a little, but when a lady comes toed manner of walking peculiar to to us in that spirit we can only grit many women.—N. Y. Times. our teeth and hold our tongues.'

SMITH D. FRY.

Two Tiny Salvationists. You have heard of the Salvation and women parading through the streets, with tambourines and drums. But have you ever heard of the two pretty babies, the children of Commander Booth, that are part of the army? They are two tiny tots, not much older than Ruth and Esther Cleveland, but already they have been on the platform at the meetings of the army, and the older one has spoken little pieces for the people to hear. Their mother is a very pretty woman and she is afraid that her children may become spoiled from having so much attention paid to them. But it is not likely, for the little Booth babies are made to give away their playthings to the poor, and half of all the sweets that are given to them must be distributed in the same way. The younger baby is named Myrtle Theodora, "Theodora" meaning "gift of God."-N. Y.

A Definition of Education. In a composition upon "Education" a boy once wrote. "Education is going to school, which is being marked every we report that fact. But as a matter day and examined on paper, and then terday on his return. of courtesy it is very customary for us promoted, and if you are a girl you to look through the cloak rooms and graduate and have flowers, but if you upon the opposite side of the house in are a boy you don't have flowers; you

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Lady Cake. -One and one-quarter pounds of butter, one and one-quarter pounds sugar, one and one-half pounds flour, whites of twenty eggs, one ounce bitter almonds, one-half gill rose water. -Farm, Field and Fireside.

-Why do the tumblers which have held milk look, cloudy after washing? Probably because they have not been first rinsed with cold water. A few drops of ammonia in the hot water will also impart a luster to the glass.

-Prune Souffie-Two cupfuls of prunes stewed until very soft, remove the stones, beat the whites of five eggs very stiff, then beat in the prunes slowly and bake about twenty minutes. Serve with whipped cream.-Farm and

-Hominy Croquettes.-Mash two cupfuls of cold boiled hominy with a sugar and a beaten egg. Mix thoroughbeaten egg, and fry in hot lard. - Ohio

-Cheese Straws. -Add to one cup of grated cheese one cupful of flour, a small pinch of cavenne, a salt-spoon of salt, and one-half cupful of butter rubbed in as for pastry. Roll thin, cut in narrow strips, and bake in a quick oven until a light brown. Serve with salads.—Harper's Bazar.

-Lobster Cream.-Make a cream sauce with one-half cup of milk, onehalf tablespoonful of butter, one heaping tablespoonful of flour, one saltspoonful of salt, a speck cayenne. When it thickens add to it one cup of lobster meat cut in dice. Chicken, meat, clams or oysters may be served in this way. -Boston Globe.

-Shrimp Patties.-Put the requisite quantity of freshly boiled, carefully picked shrimps into a saucepan with a seasoning of pepper and grated nutmeg, a little salt if necessary, a pat of fresh butter and a small quantity of thick, rich sauce, either brown or white, and bring the whole very gently to boiling point, then use according to the directions given above for lobster patties, cases of pastry or fried bread being alike suitable. - Country Gentle-

-Rice Meringue.-Boil a quarter of a pound of rice in about a pint of new milk until it is sufficiently tender to swell the grain. Let it cool and then add two ounces and a half of sugar, the grated peel of one lemon, a piece of butter the size of an egg and the beaten yolks of six eggs. Mix all to-gether thoroughly and then pour into a buttered dish. Beat the whites of five eggs to a stiff froth and lay it over the top. Bake in a slow oven and serve at once. - Boston Budget.

-Cream Pie.-Place a pint of milk and a teacupful of sugar in a saucepan over the fire. When it boils stir in two even teaspoonfuls of cornstarch, previously moistened with a little milk or water and the well beaten yolks of the main door and they see him. We three eggs. When smooth, remove, add a pinch of salt and lemon to flavor. Pour in two flaky crusts and bake. When done beat the whites of the three eggs stiff, add three teaspoonfuls of sugar and spread it over the custard. Then brown delicately. -Orange Judd

PRESSURE MEANS BAD FORM. How Lacing and Padding Spo. he Fem. nine Figure.

hips are invariably the result of undue pressure at these points. The muscles, rendered inactive by the force brought to bear upon them, become weak and flaceid, and as a result soft, flabby flesh forms over them. When the pressure is removed, and the muscles ous flesh naturally disappears, slowly but surely.

The stout woman can improve her appearance by the artistic study of dress and proper care of the body; the thin, angular, ill-developed woman can accomplish wonders by exercise. The cavernous neck, with its ugly hollows, may be made full and shapely by deep breathing exercises, rotary movements of the head, and active position of the chest, but all padding must be discarded to give flabby muscles a chance reassert themselves. Protruding shoulder-blades will be permanently comes habitual. Grace will be imparted to motion when the toes are turned

Use of Cranberries. Cranberries are abundant this year, and should take the place in the cuisine which has been given over to apples in Army, and have perhaps seen its men the past, these being few and high priced this season. All fruits have a medicinal value, and the cranberry acts as an anti-scorbutic. It is a blood cleanser; bruised and heated, not cooked they have a healing effect on bad humors. One cut in half and bound on a corn will cure it in one or more applications. It will be equally efficacious in the case of pimples on the face. As an article of food the cranberry is too little known. Many families know it only in the form of sauce, but it may be served in many other ways. A cooling, refreshing drink may be made by boiling the berries in water, double the measure of berries. Boil until the juice has been thoroughly extracted, sweeten with one-half pound of sugar to the pint of juice and bottle hot. This should be served in the same manner as rasberry or currant shrubs.-Toledo Blade.

Forgot Herself.

Briggs-You knew Mangle recently married a widow and went on a wedding trip, didn't you? I saw him yes-

Griggs-Anything happen while he was away?

Briggs-Yes. He says that in a fit of absent-mindedness she proposed to him again.-Brooklyn Life.

THE RUINS OF ANG-KOR,

They Form One of the Most Majestic Work. uments of Antiquity in the World. Recent events have attracted attention to the great lake between Cambodia and Siam, Toule Sap, and to the two Siamese provinces of Ang-Kor and Battambong which adjoin it. A few months ago the Progres de Saigon issued an account, illustrated by native wood engravings, of this great lake of the two provinces and of the famous ruins of Ang-Kor. The region is described as lying to the north of Cochin-China, between Siam, the ocean, and the unknown Laos districts, and although now but thinly populated, it was in former times the abode of a race which was great among the peoples of the east, and which for long centuries was governed by a famous line of sovereigns. The great lake is potato masher, add a tablespoonful of formed during the rainy season by one butter, a little milk, one teaspoonful of of the branches of the Mekong, and is then navigable by large steamers, ly, roll into balls, dip each one into which go to Siemreap, at the head of the lake, and near the ruins of Ang-Kor, the greatest remains of Khmer civilization.

These ruins were discovered by the Portuguese and Spaniards in 1564, and they were first described in a volume published in Barcelona in the following century. There are Chinese accounts of a much earlier period, and one of these, written in the thirteenth century by an ambassador'sent to the Cambodian court, was made known to Europe by Abel Remusat. It includes descriptions of the two famous temples of Ang-Kor Wat and Ang-Kor Thom, which correspond with the ruins of the present day. Since then they have been investigated by French savants, and quite a splendid work on the subject has been published by M. Fournereau. It is thirty hours' steam to Pnom-Penh, the capital of Cambodia, and thirty more to Siemreap. Ang-Kor Wat, or Ang-Kor the Great, the royal pagoda, is the best preserved of all the Khmer remains. Mouhot, who visited it in 1862, says it is more majestic than any other monument of antiquity that we possess. It occupies a large rectangular park, 1,087 miles long and 827 broad. The illustrations show numerous towers, vast terraces. several subsidiary temples, innumerable figures of fantastic mythological animals, galleries, colonnades, avenues, lakes, bridges, etc. The surfaces of the large stones employed in the buildings are covered with pictures and engravings. These huge blocks are believed to have been conveyed to the great heights at which some of them are found by means of inclined planes.

Ang-Kor Thom, which is a few miles away, is still more ancient and around t are the ruins of the old Khmer capital, Preathong, which have been invaded by the forest, giant banyans having their roots below the foundations and their branches among porticos and pillars covered with bas-reliefs These latter, which are especially well preserved in the underground galleries, represent the national sports, sacred ceremonies and historical events of the Khmers. These are the two main Khmer monuments, but there are hundreds of others scattered over a large area of the country, in the midst of what looks like a primeval forest .-

The American Plan.

Foreigner-What do you Americans do when the officials you elect fail in heir duty to the public, and line their own pockets?

American-Do? Why, sir, we hold indignation meetings—yes, sir; and sometimes, sir, our righteous wrath passes all bounds of propriety, and we actually burn them in effigy-yes, sir

"What do you do next?" "Next? Why-er-we go back to our business, forget all about it, and elect em again."-N. Y. Weekly.

His Definition.

"What causes the greatest number of fires in dwelling-houses, according to your experience?" / asked a person of an inquiring turn of mind of an insurance adjuster.

"Friction causes about as many as anything else," replied the insurance adjuster.

"Friction?" repeated the other.
"Yes, friction," returned the insurance adjuster. "But perhaps not what you're accustomed to call friction. What I mean is the result of rubbing a thousand dollar policy on a six hundred dollar house."—Youth's Com-

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, March 19.

3, 75	(0) 1
2 00	@ 3
2 20	@ 3
4 50	@ 4
545	400
49	@
313	4 4
29	@
475	600
1 40	@ 1
191	@ 2
8 50	@ 9
5 00	@ 6
60	0
19	(0)
95	600
11	0
40	@
3 00	@ 4
2 50	@ 3
4 50	@ 4
3 00	@ 3
2 0)	@ 2
53	(11)
331	400
31	× .
49	@
17	40
6 60	@ 6
11 50	@11
3 01	m 4
	2 00 2 20 4 50 543 49 31 32 29 47 51 1 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 6

PORK	11	50	@11	55
· CHICAGO				
CATTLE-Common to prime	3	01	m 4	00
HOGS Packing and shipping.	4	00	@ 4	75
SHEEP-Fair to choice	2	51	@ 4	0)
FLOUR-Winter wheat	3	20	@ 4	15
WHEAT-No. 2 red		56	@	564
CORN-No. 2		35 1	1/200	35 3
OATS-No 2		30	(10	303
RYE		43	0	49%
BUTTER - Creamery		17	@	22
LARD	6	61	@ 6	65
PORK	11	00	@11	10
NEW YORK				
CATTLE-Native steers	4	00	@ 4	45
HOGS-Good to choi e	5	01	@ 5	35
E OUP Good to choice	2	53	GA A	25

URING hard times consumers cannot afford to experiment with inferior brands of baking powder. It is NOW that the great strength and purity of the ROYAL make it indispensable to those who desire to practise economy in the kitchen. Each spoonful does its perfect work. Its increasing sale bears witness that it is a necessity to the prudent—it goes further.

RESERVATION OF THE RESERVANCE AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK. A STANDARD OF THE PROPERTY OF

MAME-"I'm having a new dress made, but my heart isn't in it." Jess-"Will you dare wear it as low as that?"—Puck.

\$42.50 for a Farm Wagon. [K] The best wagon in the world can be had for \$42.50; a barrel cart for \$3.50. IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT with 5c to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue, where you can

Mr. Pom Pus—"Sir, I had kings among my ancestors." Mr. Po Kerr—"Well, I would rather have accs."—N. Y. Press.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, 88.

read about this wagon.

STATE OF OHIO. CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo County and State aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL]

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. Chener & Co, Toledo, O. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

It is hard to find a poor man who would be willing to do a rich man's work for the pay he gets.—Ram's Horn.

A Singular Form of Monomania. There is a class of people, rational enough in other respects, who are certainly monomaniacs in dosing themselves. They are constantly trying experiments upon their stomachs, their bowels, their livers and their kidneys with trashy nostrums. When these organs are really out of order, if they would only use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would, if not hopelessly insane, perceive its

superiority. "Is Droplight studying for the stage?"
"Yes, indeed; he can walk twenty miles a day now."-Inter Ocean.

Ir you visited the World's Fair and on October 26th happened to see or know of anyone who did see an accident to a passenger on the Electrical Street Cars going around the curve just outside the Fair Grounds I will recompense your kindness in letting me know.

H. D. WAGNER,
Oak Park, Illinois.

Every man is either a stepping stone or a stumbling block in the pathway of life.—Young Men's Era.

"I have never found any thing equal to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."—Rev G. M. F. Hampton, Piketon, Ky. Sold only in boxes.

No king can rule others well who is not Don't Neglect a Cough. Take some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar instanter. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"Surring the meanness to the end," is the modern version of an old proverb.

"The Wilkens children have lovely manners, I—" "I wonder who they belong to?"—Inter Ocean.

Jagson says it's one thing for a servant girl to know her place, but quite a different thing for her to keep it.—Elmira Gazette.

MISTRESS—"My husband was out to dinner last night, Bridget, and it won't be necessary for you to sweep the hall this morning." Bridget—"Yis, mum. Is there anything else, mum?" Mistress—"You might run the carpet sweeper over his dress suit a few times."—N. Y. Herald.

"SHE was a wonderfully bright and intelligent girl, always at the head of her class, and the star scholar at graduation. In fact, she never failed in anything till she married." "And how did she fail then?" "She marrieda man to reform him."—N. Y. Press.

THE WRONG PASSENGER.—Burglar—"Here, want your money." Victim—"Too late, I want your money.' Victim—Too late, old man. My landlady got it ten hours ahead of you with a three months' board bill. Go on now and don't disturb me."— Detroit Free Press.

ARIZONA has a new game of chance. A holds the cards and B holds a revolver. The coroner holds an inquest.—San Francisco News-Letter.

THE turning point in the lives of most farmer boys is at the end of a furrow.—Buf-alo Courier.



KNOWLEDGE

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

laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

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

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

Use ST. JACOBS RHEUMATIC. WEURALGIC. SCIATIC. And all the World Knows the CURE is SURE

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mined with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more evonomical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASLE

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

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE GENUINE States Could be could

AGENTS WANTED to sell Belting, Packing Hose, occ., for large Factory. R. P. O. 1371, New York.

B. W. WRENN, JR. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

COMMERCIAL LAW ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

A SPECIALTY.

SPENAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

NEEDLES, STANDARD GOODS: The Trade Supposed for wholesale grands and the part of the part

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Rationa good situations. Write J. D. BRGWN, Sedalin. Mts. 27 NAME TELS PAPER every the 300 with. CANCER PERMANENTLY CUTCH. No Asile.
No poison. No pinster. JOHN
B. HARGILS, FOR PAYER, Als.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you wile.

CONSUMPTION

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

A TERRIBLE STORM.

A Tornado Played Havoc at Points in Texas.

MANY ARE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

An Ancient Grove of Oak Trees Uprooted and Scattered About-The Dead and Dying Laid Side by Side.

LONGVIEW, Tex., March 20 .- A cyclone which swept over this place at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, accompanied by hailstones of immense size, did much damage, breaking over 300 hundred windows. It greatest fury was experienced six miles east of here, where it struck and demolished the large country house of John Cain, occupied by a large family of negroes. The house was in an ancient grove of oaks, twenty in number, everyone of which was uprooted, and all were scattered about In great profusion.

Among the trees were found the bodies of five dead negroes and eight others who were badly injured, besides dead fowls, cows, dogs and other ani-

Old Alexander Lester's dead body was found fifty yards away entirely nude. His old wife, Sarah, was pinned under a tree, mangled and dead. Alexander Lester, Jr., was found among torn mattresses and debris dead. Robert Lester, 9 years old, was found near a tree without any mark of violence on his person. Jasper Collins was dead, pinned under a large oak, snugly covered in a bed, with his head crushed and limbs broken. From beside him crawled painfully out his young wife, Mollie Collins, with an ugly hole in the center of her forhead. She will re-cover. "Sissy" Lester, an infant, was found dead in a fallen tree-top with her legs and arms crushed. Silas Johnson, who was visiting at the house, was bruised from head to foot, but no bones were broken. He will recover. Frank Dizer, also a visitor, had his leg broken below the knee, and may recover. Dock Simmons, who was in bed with Alex. Lester, Jr., had his head bruised, and will die. Odessa Lester, 4 years old, had his leg and both arms broken, and will die. He was found many yards away in a field. Arthur Lester, 6 years old, had his leg broken in two places below and above the knee, and otherwise badly injured. He will die. Willie Lester, 5 years old, was slightly hurt. He says he awoke a long ways from home in a field and suffered from the hail and rain.

Ben Hope, a white man near by, brought assistance immediately, and the dead and dying were taken to a one-room house belonging to E. E. Edwards, a son-in-law, where they laid in strange confusion, the dead, the unconscious and the suffering side by side.

Half a mile south of this house the house of Mr. Davis, a white man, was completely demolished, but with a few painful bruises he and his two children escaped death. John Buffett's wagon, mear by, was blown away and much of it has not been found yet. The granary of Nick Harris, two miles east, was

The house of Sallie Jones, colored, was reached and her four-year-old daughter, Dorille, was perhaps fatally wounded by hailstones.

wrecked. A relief train with doctors, reporters and medical stores was sent from Greenville. The recognized dead are: George Walker, Miss Easter Alexander, Henry Bross and a four-year-old child of Henry Murray.

Three unidentified dead bodies were

found north of Emory and brought to town. About fifty persons are wounded, some of them quite seriously. The storm came from the southwest, struck the ground just north of the railroad denot and swept the earth of everything in its track for about five miles in length and a hundred yards wide.

BAD FREIGHT WRECK.

Two Fast Trains on the Santa Fe Collide

Near Arkansas City. /Arkansas City, Kan., March 20 — Yesterday morning at 3:20 o'clock there was a collision between two freight trains on the main line of the Santa Fe one mile south of the city. No one was killed, as all of the trainmen saw the danger in time to jump and save their lives. The north-bound freight was the fast stock train en route from Texas to Chicago. Five cars loaded with cattle were demolished and most of the cattle killed. Both engines were completely wrecked, as were three cars of the southbound freight. The damage done Is estimated at \$55,000. The wreck was caused, it is said, by the operator being asleep at Newkirk and not having the proper signals out.

His Salary Docked.

TOPEKA. Kan., March 20.-A payment of \$1,323.91 was made yesterday by the auditor of state for the Feb. wuary expenses of the state Soldiers' home at Dodge City. An item of \$68.88 was deducted this month, being the salary of Joseph Weil, who is charged with furnishing diseased meat to the inmates, and is being investigated for the offense.

Confirmed by the Senate. WASHINGTON, March 20. - The senate in executive session yesterday con-firmed the following nominations:

Posta asters: Kansas - William B. Mead, a Oberlin: Nathaniel T. Allison, at Columbus: N Burrus, at Klowa: William C. Butis, at Val-y Falls: Andrew P. Herold, at Seneca J. B

M'ssouri-James L. Carlisle, at St. Louis George J. Vaughan, at Jefferson City; DeWitt Wagner at Memphis.

Verdict of Not Guilty.

Sr. Louis, March 20. - A special from Jackson, Miss. says the jury in the ease of Populist State Representative Rateliff, on trial at Kosciuski, for killing Democratic State Representative Jackson, returned a verdict vesterday of not guilty. In the fight a bystander was killed and one wounded.

METHODIST APPOINTMENTS.

List of Assignmen's Made by the Southern Conference for the Ensuing Year. Parsons, Kan., March 20.-The south Kansas Methodist conference closed its labor yesterday afternoon. The session was one of the most harmonious ever held. The conference unanimously adopted resolutions favoring the adoption of a constitutional amendment granting equal political rights to women. The following is the list of appointments of ministers for

the ensuing year: Emporia district—Hugh McBirney, presiding Emporia district—Hugh McBirney, presiding elder, Emporia: Altoona. L. Martin; Americus, Isaac Hil: Burlington, C. S. Durborrow: Cedar Point, J. B. McKenzie; Climax, W. R. Beeglepup; Cottonwood Falls, T. Lidzey; Dunlap, S. V. Irwin; Emporia. J. H. Hil, professor Emporia Normal; First church, H. J. Coker; Grace church, E. Ward; Eurek, G. W. Stafford; Fall River, J. R. Blackburn Fredonia, C. E. Creager; Gridley, D. A. Leeper; Hamilton, T. O. Stevenson; Huttord, R. T. Harlwess: Howard A. A Leeper: Hamilton, T. O. Stevenson: Hartford, R. T. Harkness; Howard, A. McDole: Lebo, J. W. McKenzle; Madison, R. M. Cullison: Matfield, W. Simons: Melvern, J. D. Smith: Plymouth, B. F. Summers: Quene mo, J. H. Smith: Reading, W. Emmerson: Severy, G. C. Evans: Strawn, R. P. Morlis: Toronto, B. Robbins: Virgil. T. J. Caldwell: Waverly, S. F. Stevens: Strong City, J. M.

Mulvaney. Fort Scott district-J. E. Brant, presiding elder: Baxter Springs, A Horner: Beulah, A D. Wood. Brons n. D. A. Stevenson: Cherokee, A Cullison Columbus, H R Volmar: Crestline, W. T. York: Elsmore, J. K. White: Ecie, W. T. Freeland: Fort Scott, First Erie, W. T. Freeland: Fort Scott, First church. R. P. Hammons; Grace church, W. H. Howell: Fort Scott circuit. F. M. Taylor Fulton, C. B. Sears: Gulena, W. A. Howard: Girard, H. W. Chaffee; Girard circuit, J. D. Budd; Hallowell, to be supplied: LaCygne, S. Hedges: McCune, M. E. Bramball; Mound City, F. W. Otta: Mulberry Grove, J. A. Eubank: Osage, H. H. Ashbaugh: Parsons, J. H. Price: Settsburg, R. H. Sparks: Pleasanton. Price; Settsburg, R. H. Sparks: Pleasanton, J. M. Havne: Prescott, J. H. Carter Redfield, V. H. Salvin: Stark, B. I. Gaither: Walnut, J. M. Havne: Prescott, J. H. Carter Redfield, V. H. Salvin: Stark, B. I. Gaither: Walnut, J. E. Whitehead, Weir City, A. O. Lockwood. Independence district—S. S. Murphy, P. E.: Altamont, D. A. Brummit: Angola, W. S. Bundy; Bartlet circuit, E. K. Spencer: Cane, C. H. Gramley; Cedarvale, W. T. Pyles; Shanute, A. R. McLean; Chanute circuit, L. A. Rorick: Chautauqua and Peru, G. E. Tiffle; Cherryvale, R. E. MacLean; Chetopa. taine, J. B. McNary: Longton, F. Bundy: Lib erty, L. W. Foster: Moline, S. A. Day; Mound erty, L. W. Foster: Moline, S. A. Day; Mound Valley, J. R. McNabb; Neodesha, J. N. Fun ston; Oswego, John McL:an: Sedan, R. E. O'Bryne; Thayer. B. F. Cargav: Wauneta, J. P. Martin: H. J. Hoover, missionary to New

Ottawa district - S S. Martin, P. E : Bal win; C. R. Rice: Blue Mound, J. B. Siess: Buffalo, J. W. H. Pyke; Colony, M. U. Ramsburg: Fontana J. M. Benham: Garnet, P. P. Velnor Greeley H. Dolson Humboldt, W. T. White La Harpe, S. W. Gamble: Lerov, H. A. Cook; Louisburg, C. W. Bailey; Moran, D. F. Holtz; Mount Ida, William Reace; Neosha Falls, P. B. Knepp: North Ottawa, L. M. Rhoades: Osawatomie Thomas Pargrey: Ottawa, J. W. Stewart; Paola, J. F. Kellogg:
Parker, M. D. Stout; Princeton, M. L. K. Morgan; Rantoul, J. H. Rhea: Richmond, William Leizer; Somerset O. L. Utter; Westphalia,
M. S. Rice; Williamsburg, S. P. Cullison;
Yates Center, N. V. Moore; Yates Center circuit, L. Jones. cuit, L. . Jones.

KANSAS IRRIGATION.

Promoters of Enterprises for Reclaiming the Arid Region Active. TOPEKA, Kan., March 20.-The open winter and early spring in Kansas has added new interest to the question of irrigation in the western half of the state, and the promoters of various enterprises for reclaiming the arid region are active in pushing their plans so as to be ready for this year's crops. Consulting Engineer Hinckley, of the Kansas Irrigation association, has returned here with very encouraging reports At the little town of Emory, 30 miles from that section. Along the Santa south of Greenville, Saturday evening Fe from Great Bend to Coolidge, he the western part of the place was says wind mills and reservoirs are says, wind mills and reservoirs are being put in on every hand. Mr. Hinckley has been testing the Arkansas valley water supply and computing the cost of getting it (the underflow) on to the top of the ground, and he says that for a body of land embracing 1,000 acres or more the gravity supply is the cheapest. Eastern capital ists, through Mr. Hinckley, have sab mitted proposals to two canal companies (whose canals are now without water) for furnishing to the canals a permanent gravity water supply free from expense for operation or maintenance and at such a cost that one irrigated erop, or two at the most, out of its net profit will cover the whole investment for both land and water. Mr. Hinckley says that many invest tors have gone into western Kansas without a proper consideration of the water supply, without which much of the lands have but little, if any, value He says that in an area of 25,000,000 acres not more than 3,000,000 acres can ever be permanently watered. As a natural result those lands that secure permanent supply will increase in value to \$50 or \$60 an acre, and 3,000,000

acres in western Kansas, with water assured, will raise more than 30,000,000 that depend on rains in eastern Kansas.

Aside from the underflow along the rivers and streams, the artesian wells will supply the upland country if properly distributed on each quarter section of land. There are 200 artesian wells in Meade county that come from 175 to 200 feet below the sheet water. This shows that water in Kansas is to be found at unknown depths-water beneath water.

Held Without Ball.

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 20.-The preliminary hearing of Fred Hill for killing Postmaster Greelan at Rig Springs last Wednesday, resulted yes-terday afternoon in Hill being bound over to the May term of the district court and bail refused. The trial was rendered very sensational by Hill's apparent insanity and the threats of mob violence that were made.

Sentenced to the Penitentiary. ATCHISON, Kan., March 20 - Len Zimmerman and Joseph Schneider, convicted of burglary and larceny, were sentenced to six years each in the state penitentiary. Zimmerman claims to be but 19 years old, but looks 22. Schneider is only 16, and is one of the youngest persons ever sent to the penitentiary from Atchison county.

The South Chicago plant of the Illinois Steel Co. resumed operation on the 19th, giving employment to 3,000 men. The works have been idle for

FINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Last of the Hawaiian Letters Sent to the

WASHINGTON, March 20.-President Cleveland transmitted to congress yesterday the final correspondence arising out of the request made by President Dole, of Hawaii, upon Minister Willis, for information as to whether or not the United States government would use force to effect the queen's restora-

In a letter to President Dole, under date of February 14, Minister Willis informed Mr. Dole that on the 20th inst. he was notified by his government that the Hawaiian question had been submitted to congress and that his special instructions had been fully complied with.

The principal letter is from President Dole, of the Hawaiian provisional government, to Minister Willis, complainnig of the uncertainty of the position of the United States on the subject of the use of force for the restoration of the queen and explaining certain expressions in previous corres-

COINING THE SEIGNIORAGE.

Counterfeiters at Omaha Busily Engaged in Turning Out Silver Dollars. Омана, Neb., March 20.-Four special treasury department secret service men, in addition to the force employed at division headquarters and the forces employed at the United States marshal's headquarters, are working in Omaha and vicinity to unearth a private mint, which has already turned out 500,000 standard silver dollars. using the same amount of silver and alloy as the government. The plant has been in operation some time, and it is said that it is impossible to detect the difference between the money made by the counterfeiters and the genuine turned out by federal mints. The profits of the gang are made from the seigniorage, which is said to give the makers a rake-off of 51 cents on each dollar made. The secret service men have secured a clew which they believe will result in the entire gang being jailed shortly.

GRAVE CHARGES.

A Chicago Minister of the Methodist Church Makes a Sensational Statement. CHICAGO, March 20.—Methodist bishops were criticised and the government the church roundly scored by Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, a Chicago clergyman of that denomination, at a meeting of Methodist ministers yesterday. The speaker's subject was "King George-ism in the Methodist Church," and he claimed that no one not a favorite of the bishops could hope for preferment. Dr. Parkhurst said there was an elect 400 of the Methodist church which controlled the movement of the bishops by the strength of the position which their dollars gave them. The preachers who opposed the rule of the rich few knew the bishops were powerless to protect them against the attack of the nobles. Radical changes in the government of the church were proposed. The address created a sensation.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

Waite Has Ordered the Militia at Cripple

Denver, Col., March 20.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, after a conference by telephone with Adjt.-Gen. Tarsney, in charge of the state militia several homes. Gen. Tarsney

once.

A Methodist Preacher Drowned. NEVADA, Mo., March 20:-News has urday of Judge M. V. Messick, one of Cedar county's best known citizens. He was drowned in the Sac river while trying to cross at the Nichols ford. The horse and cart which he was driving were found lodged in a drift a mile below the ford, and at 4 o'clock Sunday his body was fished out of an eddy 200 yards above the place where the horse and cart were found. He was 57 years old, and a Methodist Protestant preacher:

Nons in Pennsylvania Schools. PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 20. - The application for an injunction filed by the Junior Order of American Mechanics against the employment of nuns as teachers in the Riverside public schools has been withdrawn at the request of the plaintiffs. The petition for the withdrawal sets forth that as the defendants have abandoned their illegal course in the matter, an injunction is no longer necessary.

Slugged and Robbed. WAGNER, L. T., March 20.-While on his way to his room D. H. Palmer, a drug clerk for F. E. Smith, was knocked senseless and robbed of a diamond pin, pistol and a large sum of money. The officers have a clew to the robbers, and they no doubt will be brought to just-Mr. Palmer is lying in a critical condition, and his case is considered. by the doctors, serious.

To Be Paid in Cash. WASHINGTON, March 20. - The hous committee on Indian affairs reported favorably the bill instructing the secretary of the interior to pay to the Iowa Indians \$24,000 in eash instead of purchasing agricultural implements. It is a favorable report on the bill in-

troduced by Delegate Flynn. The steamer Philadelphia brings from Caracas advices that Gen. Crispi had been officially declared elected president of Venezuela, and a salute had been fired in honor of the president-elect.

In Chicago Lange Brothers & Co., wholesale elothing, have assigned. Assets, \$60,000; liabilities, \$70,000. The failure was attributed to poor collections.

Yellow fever continues epidemic in Rio. The deaths average seventy a day.

WOLF SCALPS.

Bountles Paid by Many Countles in Kansa

TOPEKA, Kan., March 14 .- Owing to the losses every year of so many sheep, pigs, calves and fowls from depredations by wolves, coyotes, wild cats and foxes, the Kansas improved stock breeders at their annual meeting in January appointed a committee to work for such legislation as would authorize a higher bounty, at least for wolf scalps-the amended law of 1889 authorizing county commissioners to pay not to exceed \$3 for each scalp. To aid the committees, at least to the extent of knowing definitely what has been done under the new law, Secretary Coburn, of the state board of agriculture, has interviewed each one of the county clerks in the state as to the amount expended by his county in each of the four years mentioned toward the extermination of the predatory prowl-

From the 105 counties 96 reports were received and 9 counties failed or declined to report. Seventy-three paid and 23 have not paid bounties. 1890, 52 counties paid \$11,910; in 1891, 58 counties paid \$15,233; in 1892, 57 counties paid \$14,931, and in 1893, 65 counties paid \$17,594. The total amount paid in the four years by 73 counties is \$59,668.

The average amount paid by the 52 paying counties in 1890 was \$229; in 1891 by 58 counties was \$262; in 1893 by 57 counties was \$262, and in 1893 by 65 in each of the four years by the 73 the time. He was probably deranged.

counties was \$817. The largest sum expended has been by Ford county which in 1891-92 paid out \$4,443.05; Clark county is second in the list and has invested \$3,585.56, and Trego paid \$3,219.00. Cheyenne headed as much as was paid by any other completed a large dug-out, in whic

county except Chevenne. which to pay them.

SUSTAINED THE DECISION.

Final Decision in a Suit for a Hutchinson Estate.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 14. - Information from Washington is that the United States supreme court has sustained the decision of the Kansas supreme court in the case of Caldwell vs. Miller, in-volving a quarter section of land in the town of Hutchinson. The land in question was at one time valued at nearly \$500,000. The suit turned the legal interpretation of Robert Titus, the word "heirs." the father-in-law of D. B. Miller, went to the war of 1812, leaving a wife and child. He neglected to return to his family and soon after remarried without securing a divorce. He settled on the quarter section, now a part of Hutchinson, but died before securing full possession. Miller, who married a daughter of the second wife, bought at Cripple Creek, Gov. Waite issued an the interests of the legitimate children saved, but important papers and records order calling all the troops to their of Titus and then sold the track to the Hutchinson Investment Co.

At this point Caldwell, one that, after a careful canvass of the heirs of the illegitimate children by situation, he was satisfied that the Titus' second wife, bought the claims county authorities at Cripple Creek of all the illegitimate children except could cope with the situation and that that of Miller, who refused to sell. for \$125,000. the interference of the state military Suit was then brought for Miller's authorities was not needed. The share, 13-28ths of the property. The troops are expected to start back at district court gave Miller the decision on the ground that the common law, which only recognized legitimate children, should govern. The just reached here of the drowning Sat- Kansas supreme court reversed the decision on the plea that the Kansas statutes provided that ille- the latter. Knives were drawn and gitimate children should be given title they came together. Atwood's two when recognized by the father, and, brothers, joined in the melee to help this, Caldwell claimed, had been done. Thus the deed to the investment company, which was based on the purchaseof the interests of the legitimate children, is void and the property must be constable interfered the following were returned. Mrs. D. B. Miller, widow of, wounded: M. Cheney, a bystander, D. B. Miller, still lives in Hutchinson. out in the arm and shot in the head.

THE DATE SET.

The Republicans of Kansas Will Meet in Convention at Topeka June 6.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 14.-The republican state central committee met at the Copeland hotel last night and. decided to hold the state convention in Topeka June 6. Two other dates, May 16 and June 30, were suggested, but the majority of the members had agreed on June 6 before the meeting and the vote for that date was almost mish over the place of holding the convention, and much oravotes. was fixed at one delegate-at-large from each county and one for every 200 votes nominate a candidate for congressmanat-large at this convention.

The Irish Flag on Brooklyn's Hall. NEW YORK, March 14.—The green flag of Ireland, will, after all, wave over Brooklyn city hall on St. Patrick's day, the board of aldermen having authorized it by a vote of 8 ayes to 7 nays. Aldermen Hess, Coleson and Cohen, would not put themselves on record. Mayor Schieren is thus overruled.

The Majority Not Large Enough. MONTEVIDEO, March 14 .- Dr. Ellauri, presidency, has withdrawn his acceptance of the presidency in view of, the narrowness of the majority in his favor.

This decision has created a good impression. pression.

A CHURCH TRAGEDY.

A Crazy Californian Shoots His Wife and Himself in Church at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 19. - John Brady shot and killed Mary Brady, his wife, and then committed spicide yesterday morning in the church of Immagulate Conception in this city. Brady and his wife had been separated about two years. He was much dissipated and appears to have harassed her a great deal. Yesterday morning Mrs. Brady went to mass, arriving after the services. She entered the church and knelt down to pray near the altar. Brady entered and took a seat behind her. She appears to have been unaware of his presence. No others were in the church.

Suddenly Brady drew a pistol and placing the weapon at the back of his wife's head, drew the trigger. The woman was killed instantly. Then Brady pointed the pistol toward his own body and fired, the ball going through his right lung. Meanwhile the noise of the shots had attracted back to the church many of the mass celebrants, and they rushed forward to overpower Brady. He brandished his pistol wildly and threatened to shoot anyone who advanced. crowd hesitated. Then Brady placed the pistol to his forehead and blew out his brains.

Brady was about 45 years old, his wife the same They were once well to do. Since their domestic troubles counties was \$271. The average paid Brady has been out of work much of

CRUSHED IN A DUG-OUT.

Horrible Accident to a Family Near North

NORTH ENID, Ok., March 19. -An aw ful accident happened to the family of the list in 1893 with \$2,044, while Clark J. B. Marshall, living 12 miles southpaid \$1,888.50, or more than three times east of this place. Marshall had just his family was to reside this summer The foregoing figures include the His family of nine children arrived bounties paid on a few fox, wild cat from Iowa Thursday, and they retired and rabbit scalps but in the main rep- to bed in what they little thought resent wolves or coyotes. In the vari- would be a tomb. While asleep the ous counties the amounts per scalp top support of the dug-out, the have been 50 cents for cubs and from trunk of a small black-jack tree, \$1 to \$3 for grown wolves. Secretary gave way from the heavy load Coburn says that the assessors last year of dirt upon it and the top of the dug reported 157,000 dogs in the state and out, several tons of earth, went crashhe thinks if these were what they ing in on the slumbering family. Two ought to be and used to the best ad- small tables on one side of the room vantage there would be less need to held the roof up until the father could pay bounties and fewer varmints on extricate his wife seven children, but Robert, 14 years, and Alice, 7 years were crushed to death by the poles and tons of dirt that had fallen upon them. The two children were horribly crushed, and life was extinct before the father and rescued members of the family could dig away the dirt.

UNION DEPOT BURNED.

Denver's Handsome Building Suffers a Loss

of \$225,000 by Fire
DENVER; Col., March 19.—The handteenth street, covering the two blocks from Sixteenth street to Eighteenth street, was burned in the early hours yesterday morning. The fire started in the attic of the west wing from the electric light wires, and at the very moment when it seemed as if the blaze would be confined to that wing, flames burst forth at the tower at the center of the main structure. Only the east wing and the stone walls are left. Nearly all the baggage was were lost. The building was owned by the Union Depot Co., four-fifths of STORAGE WAREHOUSE BURNS. the stock in which is owned by the nion Pacific Railroad Co., and onefifth by the Denver & Rio Grande. The loss is estimated at \$225,000; insured

KNIVES AND PISTOLS USED.

ively Little Difficulty Between Men of Good Family in Alabama.

PRATTVILLE, Ala., March 19. -- Moses Thomas and Henry Atwood, young men of good families, quarreled last night about a debt the former owed him and William Thomas gave help to his brother.

Knives, pistols and razors were freely used for ten minutes and when the was riding. died this morning: Henry Atwood, both ears cut off; shot in the head and jugular vein exposed, will die; Will Thomas, cut about arms and shoulder and shot in the hip may die; Gilmore Atwood, shot in the right side and cut in the neck, serious; Moses Thomas, badly cut.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19. - Joseph Louvenmark, the champion high diver of the world, will probably never take another header. Esterday, as he unanimous. There was quite a skir- was about to make a seventy-foot jump from a tower at the ocean beach he was seized with a severe tory was indulged in. John I hemorrhage of the stormeth, and lies in Royce, of Phillipsburg, named To- a critical condition. The previous peka A. W. Oliver named Wichita Sunday in his high dive he suffered and Judge S. W. Vandevert named some injury than led to the repture of Hutchinson. Topeka received 21 votes, a blood vessel of the stomach. He had Wichita 10 votes, and Hutchinson 4 a hemorrhage two days ago, but in-The basis of representation sisted that it was nothing, and, though looking pale as a corpse, he ascended the tower yesterday and prepared to cast for W. H. Edwards for secretary of state in 1892, or major fraction thereof, and fell into the arms of his attendno county to have less than two dele- ants. It was given out to the growd gates. This will make a convention of that it was merely a fainting fit, but 894 delegates. It was also decided to the doctor is doubtful of his recovery. Louvenmark made his great record of 82 feet at Chicago.

Variety Theaters Gone.
LEANENWORTH, Kan., March 19. - The efforts of Mrs. Eva Blackman, Leavenworth's lady police commissioner, to id the city of variety theaters has proven successful. Yesterday evening the whole variety outfit, including females, packed up and quietly left town. On first coming to town the theater encountered some opposition on account of running a toint in connection with the administration candidate for the the affair, but it overcame all obstacles until Mrs. Blackman decided that its

ONLY ONE FLAG WANTED.

A Bill Introduced in the New York Legis-lature to Enforce Patriotism. ALEANY, N. Y., March 17.—Assemblyman Lawson has introduced a bill in the legislature which provides that none but the American flag shall fly from any public building in this state. The only exception it makes is in case of the visit of any representative of a foreign nation to this country. Then and then only may the flag of that

particular nation be flung to the breeze. NEW YORK, March 16 -- Before departing to Buffalo to attend the annual dinner of the Republican league clubof that city, Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, filed with the city clerk his veto of the aldermen's resolution directing that the Irish flag be displayed on the city hall and the municipal building Saturday with the stars and stripes. He said: "The flag of the United States is the only emblem of our nationality and allegiance. Its display upon the public buildings upon such occasions is at the same time the highest and only appropriate expression of respect. The flag of our state and that of our city may rightly enough accompany it"

STATE OF TRADE.

Dun's Weekly Review-Failures of the Week.
NEW YORK, March 17.—R. G. Dun &

Co.'s Weekly Trade Review says: Prices of commodities are this week, on the whole, the lowest of which there is any record, having declined 1.2 per cent. in March. and averaging 11.3 per cent. lower than a year ago, so that more than a third of the decrease in volume of all payments is due to decline in prices of things consumed. Six more iron furnaces have gone into blast this month, in part because prices of finished products are a shade lower, and further contracts have thus been secured. Pittsburgh gets the lion's share and has most of its works in operation, cheaper freights having helped this week, with lower wages and coke, and contracts for Mesaba ore at \$2.25. The Illinois steel works are about to resume in part, having secured orders for rails. but in the east rails are inactive, and deliveries-everywhere are the lowest for many years. Cheapness of material and labor stimulates the erection of many buildings, both east and west. Failures for the first week of March were few with liabilities thus far reported of only \$2,025,338, of which \$816,234 were of manufactur-ing, and \$1,161,270 of trading concerns. Owing to large deferred statements received too late for use last week the aggregate of liabilities for February has been raised to \$17,895,670. The number of failures this week is 264 in the United States, against 190 last year, and 55 in Canada, against 30 last year. The absence of important embarrassments is still more en-

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

Other Countries Seem to Have Little Use for American Wheat. WASHINGTON, March 17. - The compilation of domestic exports for February seems to show that other countries

have little use for American wheat. even at a lower price than it ever before sold. The exports of wheat last month reached only 4,000,969 bushels, against 8,475,422 during February, 1893. The value was only \$2,517,165, against \$6,650,525 for the corresponding month ome union depot at the foot of Seven-eenth street, covering the two blocks There was an increase. The exports were 1,133,632 barrels, against 1,032,184 last February. Corn made the best showing for the month in breadstuffs. The exports of corn were 5,705,070 bushels, valued at \$2,567,947. Last February they were 3,342,502 bushels, valued at \$1,750,643. The total exports of breadstuffs for February w re \$9,-871,950, against \$13,261,650 in the same month of 1893. The total exports of provisions were \$13,128,468 last month

and \$11,203,532 in February, 1893.

OMAHA, Neb., March 17 .- Fire broke out vesterday afternoon in the cold storage warehouse of Mullin & Me-Clain, at: Eighth and Howard streets. The blaze was a nasty one to fight, but after working about two hours; he firemen had it out, apparently, and withdrew the paratus. Last evening about 10 o'clock the fire broke out again fiercer than before, and was soon beyond control. The building was four stories high and covered a ground space of 80 by 100. It. was filled with fruit and other perishable articles. The fire is charged to. defective electric light wiring. The loss cannot be stated exactly, but will amount to upward of \$100,000. Onefireman, was badly hurt by the over-

turning of the hose cart on which ha Petered Out.

OMAHA, Neb., March 17 .- The conference between the employes and the receivers of the Union Pacific has flashed in the pare, at least temporarily. The men refused yesterday to appearbefore President Clark and begin their arguments. Mr. Clark held that the conference was simply for the purposeof showing the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the new wage schedule proposed by the receivers. The men say they will only go into conference for the purpose of showing that the old schedule was a binding contract on the old officials of the road which

the receivers must respect.

NEW YORK, March 17 .- Another offort was made to gat the Gravesendex-Boss John Y. McKane from behind the bars yesterday, when an application was made to Judge Lacombe, of the United States circuit court for a writ of habeas corpus, directing the warden of the prison to produce McKane in court. The pesition alleged that he was being detained and denied the right of bail while his case was still pending. The spplication was promptty refused.

Guatema a's President Uneasy. GUATEM ALA CITY, March 17.-President Barrio's' house is guarded and Barrios himself never appears in public withou's an escort. The military are kept constantly watching and there are frequent changes of commanders. The anti-pathy to Americans increases. The feeling is especially manifested towards Mis Barrios, who is an American

An Iowa Liquor Bill Killed, DES MOINES, Ia., March 17,-The Carpenter liquor bill was defeated in the senate to-day by a vote of 36 to 22. The bill in the house was defeated by