

Chase Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1894.

NO. 25.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SENATOR CHANDLER is out in a letter announcing himself a candidate for reelection to the United States senate.

REPRESENTATIVE BOWERS, of California, has introduced in the house a bill extending the mineral land laws so they will apply to all lands embraced within existing reservations created by presidential proclamations; also extending the grants of rights-of-way for canals and ditches provided by the act repealing the timber culture laws so that they will include rights-of-way for electrical power lines.

ATTENDANCE was given by the house committee on judiciary on the 6th to a large delegation of clergymen of the Reformed Presbyterian church, who advocated the resolution introduced by Representative Morse, of Massachusetts, of an amendment to the constitution recognizing God and Jesus Christ.

THE president, Secretary Gresham and Capt. Evans arrived at Washington on the 6th, on their return from their gunning trip in North Carolina. The president looked remarkably well and vigorous, as did the other members of the party.

CONGRESSMAN BLANCHARD has been appointed United States senator for Louisiana to succeed Mr. White, whose resignation takes effect March 13.

COMMISSIONER LOCHEMRE has adopted the plan of sending all notices of reduction of pensions by registered mail. He will give a margin of nine or ten days in addition to the thirty days required in which additional evidence can be filed, and still further time if asked by the pensioner.

SECRETARY MORTON has just added a new division to the weather bureau to be devoted to the subject of "meteorology in its relation to agricultural soils." It is to study the climatic conditions of heat and moisture under the surface of the ground and the relation of these conditions to crop production.

ACTING SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR SIMS has declined to approve the bill recently passed by the general council of the Choctaw nation, authorizing the Choctaw Nation Construction Co. to construct a railroad through the land of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. The decision is based on the fact that the authority of but one of the nations is given.

THE senate finance committee's revision of the Wilson tariff bill was given to the public on the 8th. The free list was cut down and in a great many cases the Wilson scale was increased.

THE co-operation of the Canadian government in suppressing the operations of the Honduras lottery in this country has been obtained by the post office department. Postmaster-General Bissell has received a communication from Deputy Postmaster-General White, of the Dominion, stating that the Canadian offices at which money orders are exchanged with the United States have been instructed not to certify lottery orders.

MISS JENNIE LANDER, of Mansfield, O., has been installed at the White house as governess of Ruth Cleveland.

THE EAST.

A RECENT heavy landslide swept a train composed of an engine and five cars into the Beaver river, near Kenwood, Pa. The trainmen narrowly escaped death. The slide covered the track with hundreds of tons of earth.

THE green flag of Ireland will float over the city hall of New York on St. Patrick's day. A resolution to that effect was passed by the board of aldermen. It will be approved by Acting Mayor McClellan, though such approval is not necessary.

THE contract for raising the wrecked United States steamer Kearsarge has been awarded to the Boston Tow Boat Co., of Boston. By the agreement the company is to receive \$15,000 if successful in delivering the ship at the Norfolk navy yard, and if unsuccessful is to be paid \$10,000 for having made the attempt.

SENATOR ALDRICH has notified the state central committee of Rhode Island that he intends to resign from the United States senate if the legislature elected by the people in April is republican.

THE boiler of a locomotive on the Lehigh Valley exploded at Levy, Pa., on the 8th, killing three men. Patrick Dugan, the engineer in charge, stopped his engine and went to the telegraph office for orders. During his absence the locomotive was blown to pieces.

THERE was great excitement in the New York stock exchange on the 6th, the sugar trust stock jumping up twelve points, then breaking nine and rallying five. The sales were enormous.

DUN'S Review of Trade for the week ended March 9 stated that evidences of improvement in various lines were multiplying. The failures were 284 in the United States against 193 the corresponding week last year, and 60 in Canada against 33 last year.

THE New York senate committee on judiciary, without a dissenting vote, have agreed to report Senator Cragshell's bill defining hazing as a criminal offense.

THE Dolphin Manufacturing Co.'s jute mills in Patterson, N. J., have closed down indefinitely, throwing 800 people out of work.

DURING an election row at Troy, N. Y., on the 6th, three men were fatally shot and several others had their faces severely pounded.

FIVE minutes after taking a tablespoon of wine as a toast at a reception in honor of the engagement of his son Will and Miss Scribner, Joseph Recker, of Rosenbryn, N. J., died in terrible convulsions. In accordance with Hebrew customs he was buried before sunset. The cause of his death has not yet been determined.

FIRE at Homestead, Pa., the other night destroyed Walton's hotel, Grove & Trealer's general store, Ed Cronin's furniture store and Bagley's steam laundry. Loss, \$50,000. Cause, incendiary.

IN Woodburn, Mass., G. and E. G. Places' tannery, the largest in that section, was burned. Loss, \$50,000.

CARDINAL GIBBONS is in daily expectation of a decision from Rome in regard to the removal of the ban of the church from the lodge of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, which were submitted to the pope by the last plenary council.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended March 9 showed an average decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 28.2; in New York, 34.8; outside, 18.2.

THE WEST.

THE plate mill of the Eureka Iron & Steel Co. at Wyandotte, Mich., twelve miles south of Detroit, has burned. The merchant mill was also partially destroyed. Loss, \$100,000; insurance not ascertained. Cause, incendiary.

A SUIT for foreclosure for \$440,000 and interest for the appointment of a receiver and for the sale of Amos Whitely & Co.'s big reaper plant at Springfield, O., has been filed in court by mortgage holders.

At Edgerton, near Fort Wayne, Ind., James Erickson, 70 years of age, was dragged from his house in his night clothes by a mob of 100 masked men and given a coat of tar and feathers. Erickson, it is alleged, attempted to assault a thirteen-year-old girl. The old man was also severely whipped.

At Toledo, O., the supreme council Patrons of Industry adopted a lengthy and radical platform in favor of governmental control of railroads, an income tax, woman suffrage, election of all officers by a popular vote and opposing saloons and liquor interests.

THE South Dakota Artesian association convention was in session at Huron on the 7th inst. The day was spent in a discussion of the use of artesian well power for storing power in electric accumulators, to be used for driving plows, reapers, mowers, hay rakes and other farm implements.

THE North Manchester (Ind.) college and normal school of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ has received the handsome endowment of \$1,000,000, the trustees formally receiving it March 2. This fund is to be used for the education of the worthy poor, especially young ministers and ministers' children, and is open to all denominations.

THE jury in the trial of Dan Coughlin for the murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago, returned a verdict of not guilty.

A DISPATCH from Petaluma, Cal., stated that Thomas Murphy, the well known trainer and driver of trotting horses, had been selected as manager of the racing stables of the czar of Russia.

IN Marysville, Cal., during a quarrel over a game of cards, William Miles, a gambler, was stabbed to death by Hugh Buchanan. The latter claims to be the son of ex-Congressman Buchanan, of Georgia.

ALL the unsold admission tickets to the world's fair, about 3,500,000, have been sold to a local speculator for about \$11,000. There were about eleven different styles including souvenirs for Chicago and Manhattan and children's day.

THE SOUTH.

THE big Gatling gun at the state's prison at Moundsville, Va., has been shipped to Charleston to use, if necessary, in quelling mine riots.

FIRE broke out in the business portion of Callman, Ala., on the 6th. The wind was blowing a gale and in less than five minutes an entire block was in flames. An explosion of dynamite stored in a warehouse occurred and one man was killed and another seriously hurt. The loss by the flames is at least \$150,000.

THE reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will take place at Birmingham, Ala., April 25 and 26.

A DISPATCH from Charleston, W. Va., stated that the revelation of a dynamite plot was causing extreme excitement among the striking miners and the militia. The presence of Pinkerton men at Eagle and vicinity did not tend to quiet the strikers, and the greatest fears were expressed for the safety of the militia.

A RECENT letter from Gen. H. V. Boynton announced the postponement of the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military park from September, 1894 to September, 1895.

A LOG train on the A. J. Neimyer lumber camp's track was wrecked near Waldo, Ark. Seven cars were smashed to splinters. Thomas Smith, the manager of the train, was instantly killed. Several of the workmen were more or less injured.

THE Barron-Neal contest was pulled out on the 9th at Hot Springs, Ark., a large crowd being present and many unable to gain admittance. Both men were in splendid condition for the fight. Thirteen rounds were fought when Neal got in a heavy blow on Barron's stomach, which knocked him completely out. The contest lasted fifty-two minutes.

GENERAL.

THERE are symptoms of a revolt among some of the leading supporters of the McCarthys in regard to the attitude of Mr. Justin McCarthy, the leader of the Irish nationalist party, on the question of the premiership.

THE Spanish cabinet resigned on the 8th after an exciting sitting which lasted seven hours, and which revealed the fact that a serious divergence of opinion existed among the members on the proposed economic and colonial reforms. The queen regent has charged Premier Sagasta with the work of reconstructing a new ministry.

CORREA will doubtless become a member of the universal postal union within a few months. Its diplomatic representatives in Washington are gathering from all sources information necessary for the practical establishment of a postal system in that country.

A LATE dispatch from Warsaw, Poland, announced the death of Mme. Kevalsky. Her death was said to have been due to a shock received at the time of the bomb outrage in the Cafe Terminus in Paris. The lady and her husband were in Paris on their wedding trip and were sitting in the cafe when the explosion occurred.

EVIDENCE is being furnished to the committee investigating the French navy and the coast defenses of France that the majority of the French vessels were practically useless and that the French coast was almost at the mercy of an enemy with a large fleet, such as the one possessed by England.

THERE was a fire on the American line steamer Paris which is lying in the repairing dock at Birkenhead, England. A great deal of damage was done to the saloon and cabin fittings before it was quenched. The damage was roughly estimated at nearly \$100,000.

THE Netherlands ministry was expected to resign, as the chamber had adopted an amendment to the principal clause of the government reform bill.

THE Italian chamber of deputies has acceded to the demand of the government that the deputy, Felice Ginfordi, should be prosecuted for inciting the peasants of Sicily and other places to engage in civil war.

CARDINAL LEON BENOIT CHARLES THOMAS, archbishop of Rouen, died on the 9th at Paris.

A DISPATCH from Singapore said that in consequence of the scarcity of Mexican dollars there was urgent local demand for the coinage of a British dollar. The banks and merchants are almost unanimously in favor of the proposal.

AN infernal machine exploded the other evening under the bed of a workman who had an apartment in a house in the Colombe quarter, Paris, and caused much excitement among the people in the neighborhood. The workman and his landlady were arrested.

DISASTERS received at Calcutta, India, from the neighborhood of the scene of operation of the columns engaged in punishing the Abor tribesmen announced serious losses sustained by the British.

THE LATEST.

THE national board of directors of the Travelers' Protective association has decided upon Milwaukee as the place to hold the next annual convention and June 19 the time.

THE induction into office of the new associate justice, ex-Senator White, of Louisiana, attracted a large crowd to the supreme court room at Washington on the 13th.

SIR JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN, the eminent British jurist and judge of the exchequer division of the high court of justice, is dead. He was born in London on March 3, 1829.

WALTER S. BAKER, chairman of the democratic executive committee, is in receipt of a letter from Richard Cole, United States senator from that state, saying that under no conditions will he again be a candidate for office. His public life, he says, will end with his present term.

IN the Pollard-Brackinridge breach of promise suit on the 12th there were several sensational scenes. A pugilistic encounter occurred between the lawyers on the opposing sides and Miss Pollard was carried sobbing from the court room.

At Camden, N. J., Conrad Coke and John Ellis, negro boys, seized Charles Tinney, a white child of 8 years, and tied him to a stake. Then they piled brushwood about it and set it on fire. The child's cries brought a colored man to the spot, who released him. The child was so badly burned that, even should he survive, he must lose both arms.

ADVICES received at the state department at Washington from Minister Thompson at Rio de Janeiro indicated the Brazilian rebellion was about ended. The dispatches contained the information that Adm. Da Gama has gone aboard the Portuguese war vessel Mindelo, and had sent to President Peixoto by the Portuguese officer an offer of surrender, on condition of protection for himself and followers.

IN the senate on the 12th Mr. Blanchard, the newly-appointed senator from Louisiana, took the oath of office. Senator Dolph called attention to a circular by a Washington claim agent offering to secure lands along the Northern Pacific road at a nominal cost and characterized it as a gross fraud. Senator Peffer's resolution calling for an investigation of senators speculating on Wall street was laid on the table. The seizure bill was then debated for a time. The day in the house was devoted entirely to the consideration of a Washington street railway bill.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Senate Committee Changes Finally Made Public.

The Scale in Many Cases Largely Increased—A Duty Placed on Sugar-Lumber and Salt Only on the Free List.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The democratic members of the senate finance committee laid before the full committee yesterday the Wilson bill as they amended it. Previous to the meeting of the committee Secretary Carlisle was in the room of the committee on finance, and consulted with the members of the committee. The following are some of the changes made by the democratic members of the committee in the house bill:

Sugar not above 83 degrees polariscope test 1 cent per pound, for every additional degree or fraction not above 90 degrees, 1-10 cent additional, above 90 and not above 93, 2-100 per degree and not that pig iron, and less than 4-10 cents per pound—molasses testing not above 56 degrees by the polariscope shall pay a duty of 2 cents per gallon; molasses testing above 56 degrees shall pay a duty of 4 cents per gallon. Under the Wilson bill sugar was admitted free and under the 1893 tariff paid 2 1/2 cents per pound.

Whisky, 8 1/2 per gallon and the bonded period extended from three to eight years. Iron ore, 40 cents per ton. Lead ore, 3/4 cent per pound, including lead mixed with silver ores. Coal, bituminous and shale, 4 cents per ton. Coal or slack or coke, 15 cents per ton; coke, 15 cents per ad valorem.

The metal schedule is as follows: Iron ore, including magniferous iron ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, 40 cents per ton; Wilson bill, 35 cents. Iron in pigs, iron kettles, spigot-iron, ferro silicon, 2 1/2 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 20 per cent.

All iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms more than that pig iron, and less than 14 inches from 14 bars, 25 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 25 per cent.

Bar iron, rolled or hammered, round iron in coils or rods and bars or shapes of rolled iron, 25 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 25 per cent.

Beams, girders, joists and all other shapes of iron or steel, whether plain or punched, or fitted for use, 35 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 30 per cent.

Boiler or other plate or steel, except saw plates not thicker than No. 19 wire gauge, shared or unshared and sleep iron or steel, or sheet or rolled in grooves, 30 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 20 per cent.

Forgings of iron or steel, or forged iron or steel combined, 30 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 25 per cent.

Hoop band or spiral iron or steel, 30 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 25 per cent.

Railway bars made of iron or steel and railway bars made in part of steel rails, and steel rails, 30 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 25 per cent.

In paragraph 113, the proviso that the reduction provided for as to sheets of iron or steel thinner than No. 25 wire gauge shall take effect on October 1, 1894, as is also a like proviso in paragraph 121, relating to tin plates, terns plates and tappers' tin.

Boiler or other tubes, pipes, flues or stays of iron or steel, 30 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 25 per cent.

Cast iron pipe of every description 20 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 25 per cent.

In paragraph 128, shears and scissors are added to the list of articles on which a duty of 45 per cent, is added.

The lead products remain as in the Wilson bill.

Gold and silver leaf and woodcreases are reduced to 30 per cent in the Wilson bill being 35.

Lead ore and lead dross, 3/4 cent per pound. Provided, that silver ore and all other ores containing lead shall pay a duty of 3/4 cent per pound on the lead content thereof, according to sample and assay at the port of entry.

Pens, metallic, except gold pens, 30 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 35 per cent.

Manufactured articles or wares not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of any metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, 30 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 35 per cent.

No change is made in the cotton schedule, but collars and cuffs are increased from 3 to 45 per cent ad valorem.

The date for going into effect of the bill is changed from June 1 to June 30, and a duty is levied on articles imported or withdrawn for consumption.

In the internal revenue section is a new provision directing the president to immediately notify the Hawaiian government that the United States will terminate in twelve months the treaty with Hawaii made in 1875.

No change is made in the rates fixed by the Wilson bill on imported tobacco.

The internal revenue section of the bill covers the income tax with many verbal but few essential changes: makes a tax of two cents on every pack of playing cards, similar to the provisions in the Wilson bill, puts a tax on all tobacco, cigars and cigarettes weighing over three pounds per thousand of 45 per thousand, and makes paper cigarettes weighing less than three pounds per thousand pay 81 cent per thousand and those wrapped in tobacco fifty cents per thousand.

The wool and woollen schedule changes are as follows: Paragraph 279—"On wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals in the form of roving, roving or tops" the Wilson bill is changed to make only one rate of 25 per cent ad valorem.

A like change is made in the paragraph relating to wolen and worsted yarns made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca or other animals and the whole put at 40 per cent ad valorem.

On woollen or worsted cloths, shawls, knit fabrics, not specially provided for in this act, 40 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 45 per cent.

The paragraph relating to blankets, hats of wool and flannels for underwear, and felts for paper making and printing machines is changed so as to make only one classification where the valuation is more than 30 per cent per pound and the duty for all is left at 30 per cent ad valorem.

On woollens and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloth, bunting and goods of similar description not specially provided for in this act, 35 per cent ad valorem.

On clothing really made and articles of wearing apparel of every description, felts not woven and plushes and other pile fabrics and imitations of fur, 40 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 45 per cent.

The paragraph fixing a duty of 45 per cent on cloths, dolmans, ulsters, etc., is stricken out, as these articles are provided for in another paragraph.

On webbing, gorings, suspenders, braces, belts, bindings, braids, galleons, fringes, gimps, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, laces and embroideries head nets, buttons or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms, for tassels or ornaments, made of wool or worsted, 25 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 40 per cent.

Provision in the Wilson bill to the effect that

on "rates of duty in the woollen schedule, except carpets, there shall be a reduction of 1 per cent ad valorem, to take effect July 1, 1894, and thereafter a like amount on 1st of July, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900, respectively," is stricken out.

The portion of the bill repealing the sugar bounty is left intact and the following provision is inserted:

All sugars, tank bottoms, sirup of cane juice or of beet roots, molasses, concentrated molasses and concentrated molasses testing by the polariscope not above 80 degrees shall pay a duty of 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree above 80 and not above 89 degrees shown by the polariscope test shall pay one one-hundredth of a cent per pound additional, and above 90 and not above 96 degrees for every additional degree or fraction of a degree above 90 and not above 99 degrees shown by the polariscope test shall pay a duty of 2-100 of a cent per pound additional, and above 99 degrees by polariscope test shall pay a duty of 1-10 of a cent per pound; molasses testing not 56 degrees by the polariscope shall pay a duty of 2 cents per gallon; molasses testing above 56 degrees shall pay a duty of 4 cents per gallon.

The earthenware and glassware schedule is as follows: Plain brick increased from 30 to 35 per cent. Unglazed china, porcelain and crockery increased from 35 to 40 per cent, and decorated china, porcelain ornaments, etc., decorated, increased from 40 to 45 per cent.

Plain green and color molded or pressed and looking glass plates, including bottles, vials, demijohns, and carboys (covered or uncovered) whether filled or unfilled and whether their contents be dutiable or free not specially provided for in this act, 40 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 35 per cent.

All articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, decorated, silvered or gilded, not including plate glass silvered or looking glass plates, 40 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 35 per cent.

All glass bottles, decanters or other vessels, or articles of glass, when cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, etched or otherwise ornamented or decorated, except such as have ground necks and stoppers only, not specially provided for in this act, including porcelain or opal glassware, 40 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 35 per cent.

Unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 15 cents per pound. Wilson bill, 1 cent: above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 15 cents per pound; Wilson bill, 14 cents: above that and not exceeding 24 by 36 inches square, 15 cents per pound. Wilson bill, 14 cents: all above that 14 cents per pound. Wilson bill, 14 cents.

In the stone schedule the only change is to change grindstones from 8 1/2 to 10 per cent ad valorem. Roofing slates increased from 10 to 20 per cent ad valorem.

The flax, hemp and jute schedule is as follows:

Bags not exceeding sixty inches wide, containing not over forty torus to the square inch, counting warping and filling, 15 per cent ad valorem; bags for grain, made of such burlaps, 2 1/2 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 20 per cent. Flax gill netting, nets, webs and seines, 35 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 30 per cent.

Oil cloth for floors, stamped, painted or printed, including linoleum, cortices, cork carpets, figured or plain, and all other oil cloth (except silk oil cloth) and water proof cloth, not specially provided for in this act valued at 25 cents or less per square yard, 25 per cent ad valorem; above 25 cents per square yard, 35 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 30 per cent on all classes.

Collars and cuffs and shirts, composed wholly or in part of linen, 45 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 35 per cent.

The sections covering the tax on spirits are new throughout and are a substitute for the house sections struck out. The main section of the senate bill is as follows:

That on and after the first day of the second calendar month after the passage of this act there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits in bond at that time or that have been or that may be there or thereafter produced in the United States on which the tax is not paid before that day, a tax of \$1.10 on each proof gallon, or wine gallon, when below proof, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of each proof or wine gallon. Provided, that in computing the tax on any package of spirits all fractional parts of a gallon, less than one-tenth shall be excluded.

The bonding period is changed to eight years.

Among the sundries are the following: Coal, bituminous and shale, 40 cents per ton; coke, 15 cents per ton; free in the Wilson bill. Coke, 15 per cent ad valorem; free in the Wilson bill.

Leather and manufactures of leather—sole leather, 1 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 2 per cent. Calf skins, tanned or dressed, dressed upper leather, including patent, Japanese leather, dressed or undressed, and finished chamois or other skins not specially provided for in this act, 2 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 15 per cent. Bookbinders' calf skins, kangaroo, sheep and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins, dressed and finished, 2 per cent ad valorem; for pasturage purposes, the same may be brought back to the United States free of duty under regulations prescribed by the secretary of the treasury.

There is a touch of reciprocity relations in a proviso attached to the paragraph admitting plows, harrows, harvesters and other agricultural implements, the proviso being to the effect that all the articles mentioned in this paragraph, "when imported from any country which lays an import duty on like articles coming from the United States, shall be subject to the duties existing prior to the passage of this act."

The free list also contains the following new paragraph: "Any cat, dog, sheep or other domestic animals which have strayed across the boundary line into any foreign country, or where such domestic animals have been or may be driven across such boundary line by the owner, for pasturage purposes, the same may be brought back to the United States free of duty under regulations prescribed by the secretary of the treasury."

The provision for the free admission of horses for temporary exhibition under the auspices of racing associations is eliminated.

Dan Coughlin Acquitted.

CHICAGO, March 9.—After a trial lasting four months the jury yesterday brought in a verdict acquitting Dan Coughlin of complicity in the Cronin murder. The trial has been a notable one and at a former trial the defendant and Burke and Sullivan were convicted. Coughlin secured a new trial and Burke and Sullivan died in prison.

Mrs. Ellen E. Moonlight, wife of Col. Thomas Moonlight, the new United States minister to Bolivia, has died of cancer of the stomach.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Railroad Statistics.

The eleventh annual report of the state board of railroad commissioners shows that the total number of casualties on all the railroads running into the state for the year ended June 30, 1893, was 2,313, while the number for the year ended June 30, 1893, was 3,025, an increase of 32 per cent. Inside the boundaries of the state alone 130 persons have been killed and 736 injured during the twelve months—a total of 839. The board thinks that safety appliances and other means and precautions could be used in making human life and limbs more sacred. The total number of miles of railroad within the state, as reported for the year ended June 30, 1893, was 8,906.06. The total passenger earnings of the several roads for the year ended June 30, 1893, were \$40,577,944; for the preceding year, \$37,426,767; increase, \$3,151,177. The total freight earnings for the year were \$105,544,789; for the preceding year, \$100,704,127; increase, \$4,840,662. The total income from bonds, stocks, rentals, etc., was \$7,478,267; net income, \$11,398,800; dividends paid, \$6,183,932; net surplus for the year, \$5,210,777. Dividends were paid by four roads, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago & Great Western, and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis.

Miscellaneous.

During February Kansas received \$16,397.50 of the \$1,849,552.23 paid out for sugar bounties.

The warden of the penitentiary has made his February settlement with the state auditor. The total receipts for the month were \$5,557.07 and the total expenditures \$8,927.46.

Mrs. Laura M. Johns and her associate managers of the equal suffrage campaign have planned to hold two-day meetings in each of the 105 counties in the state, commencing May 4 and 5 at Kansas City in Wyandotte county.

Pension examining surgeons were recently appointed for Kansas as follows: Dodge City, Dr. A. N. Chelaski; Minneapolis, Dr. J. F. Brewer; Valley Falls, Dr. A. G. Smith; Olathe, Dr. G. A. Boyd, H. E. Hastings and M. F. Sloan.

The entire family of E. L. Snyder, a merchant of Sedgwick, was accidentally poisoned by some unknown substance in the coffee the other day. Mrs. Snyder died within a few hours, and Snyder the next night. It was thought the children would survive.

The governor has appointed Dr. H. W. Roby, of Topeka, and Dr. J. W. Jenny, of Salina, to be members of the state board of health. Dr. Jenny succeeds himself and Dr. Roby Dr. Frank Swallow, of Valley Falls. Dr. Jones succeeds Dr. H. D. Hill, of Butler county.

Two men entered Pearce's jewelry store at Wichita in broad daylight the other day, and while one of them covered the proprietor with a revolver the other robbed the showcases of many watches and diamonds. One of the robbers was later arrested and part of the property recovered.

The Santa Fe, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific railroads have

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

BABY'S COMPLIMENT.

His father and mother were both away,
And baby and I had been friends all day—
Many and gay were the games we played;
Baby ordered, and I obeyed—
We cared not at all for the rainy sky,
We built us a blockhouse three feet high,
We threw pine knots on the nursery fire
And watched the flames mount higher and
higher.
We hid in the most improbable nooks,
We looked at the pictures in all his books;
We ran in "tag" till his cheeks were red,
And his curls were tangled about his head.
So when the twilight was closing down
Dug the fields and the woodlands brown,
And nurse declared he must say good night,
He clung to me still in the freight—
He trampled my gown with his rough little
feet,
He climbed on my lap and kissed me sweet,
And, as he scrambled from off my knee,
"You'd make a good mother," said baby to me.
I have had compliments, now and then,
From grown-up women and grown-up men:
Some were commonplace, some were new,
Never was one of them rung so true,
Never was one seemed half so real—
Baby compared me to his ideal!
—S. St. G. Lawrence, in *Highland*.

A BOY'S HEROISM.

How He Saved a Ship and Crew from the Pirates.

A luminous sort of mist lay under the full moon all over the Caribbean sea, as the treasure ship *Ocean Queen*, of New Orleans, was wafted by a light, almost imperceptible breeze, on her course for Jamaica.

Towing astern of her, by its warp, was an old skiff which had been found adrift and empty a month previously. Stretched his full length across the thwart, with his face turned astern, away from the ship, Jack June, the captain's son—a robust lad of fifteen, now occupied the boat. He had been in the habit of getting into it in good weather, to enjoy the pleasing sensation of being towed along by the big vessel. Any boy who has ridden on a sled attached by its rope to the hind part of a wagon can understand what I mean. Jack, who had entered the boat long before dark, had been reading a small book about pirates, lent him by the cabin-boy, and he was now thinking about the story.

"The pirate chief this volume tells of," soliloquized Jack, "though he was a robber and a murderer, is spoken of as if he was a hero, with his beauty, his daring deeds, his black plume, and his death-dealing sword. He excited the cabin-boy's admiration, but courage and skill in a bad cause cannot excite mine. I wonder if pirates are ever like that one in the book?"

The subject was all the more interesting to the lad, because, at this time—1828—it was only a few years since the Caribbean sea was frequented by pirates, and even now one was occasionally met with in these waters. In fact, though the ship, laden with her rich cargo and also carrying a large amount of gold and specie, was within a hundred miles of her destined port, her captain had heard, from a small sloop's master, spoken on the day before, that he had seen a suspicious sail to leeward. Thinking somewhat anxiously of this, especially as not only his father but his mother also was in the *Ocean Queen*, Jack, without once changing his posture, lay a long time in the skiff. At last he concluded to get aboard ship; but, on turning round, he was dismayed to perceive that he was adrift.

An examination showed him that the warp was missing. The ring to which it had been tied, in the somewhat decayed woodwork of the bow, was gone. The boy remembered that half an hour before he had felt the boat jerked by a swell. It must have been this jolt that had caused the loosened ring to finally give way, but, as he had been lying with his face turned from the ship, he had not then noticed that the skiff was no longer being towed, as its motion had previously been scarcely perceptible with so light a breeze.

Again and again he shouted, hoping he might have been missed by his shipmates, and that they were already searching for him.

But there came no response to his cries.

There was neither oar nor scull in the skiff.

He waded long and patiently, but in vain, for some sign of the ship.

Hour after hour passed as he drifted on.

It must have been close upon dawn, by which time the wind had freshened and the fog was beginning to clear, when he heard a gliding, rippling sound off the weather bow. Somehow the noise made him think of the motion of a sea-snake. The slight rattling of blocks, evidently having oiled sheaves, reached his ears. Of a sudden the scaly form of a serpent, with head thrust out and forked tongue protruding, loomed near him in the silvery mist. It was a vessel's figurehead. He could dimly see a forecastle beyond, with a huge foresail and a topsail.

"Aho, there! I'm adrift!" he shouted. "Here, in a skiff, without oar or sail!"

"Stand by! We'll throw you a rope!" was the answer, in a hoarse voice.

Again the oiled blocks creaked stealthily, as the headyards were hauled aback.

But the craft—a long, low brig, of a sea-green tint, showing no lights whatever, had drifted past him ere a rope could be thrown.

"Here! Scull your boat alongside!" was shouted, and an oar came whizzing through the air, to fall splashing near the skiff. Jack secured the oar and sculled his light vessel alongside of the brig. Then a rope was dropped to him and he fastened it to the forward thwart of the boat.

Clambering aboard, he was surrounded by a numerous throng. Several lanterns had been lighted, showing

these people to be a dirty, evil-looking set, very different in appearance from the tidy, honest sailmen to whom Jack was accustomed.

The gang, seeming to consist, mostly of Caribs, dark-skinned Portuguese and Spaniards, wore red skull-caps with soiled tassels, ill-fitting blue trousers and clumsy red-and-blue sashes, in which latter were huge knives and long pistols.

A man of short stature, with bandy legs and a brutish face, more like a gorilla's than a human being's, was evidently the captain. His braided jacket, his crimson sash, his white-duck trousers, his silver and gold-mounted sword and pistols and his little, round, velvet cap, with a feather in it, only added to his ugliness, which was rendered almost hideous by the cap being jauntily set on one side of his shaggy head.

Folding his arms across his massive breast, he eyed the boy from under bushy brows, and said, in a deep, guttural voice:

"How came you adrift?"

Jack told him, without mentioning the name of his ship, for he suspected, from the appearance of the fierce-looking hordes, as well as that of the brig, her raking masts, enormous breadth of canvas and the five guns on each side, that he was aboard a pirate. A man, however, now brought from the skiff the book which Jack had been reading, and the captain, taking it, saw on the cover, written in large letters, the ship's name and the port to which she belonged.

"The *Ocean Queen*," he muttered. "I have heard of her, and I know her to be a treasure ship. Well, youngster," he added to Jack, "you've most likely guessed we are pirates, and you are right. We are free rovers; I am chief of this brig, the *Sea Serpent*, long may her black flag wave!"

A murmur of applause from the rascally crew. They turned their eyes on the boy, as if to note the effect of the speaker's words. The youth, while alarmed, was at the same time disgusted. Meanwhile he contrasted his pirate leader and his slovenly set with the fanciful rover-chief and his band as they were depicted in the volume he had lately read.

"These dirty fellows," he reflected, "are real pirates—not like the sometimes falsely painted ones of romance." As if divining his thoughts, the captain, glaring savagely at him, roared out to his men:

"What shall we do with the boy?"

"Kill! Kill!" rose a chorus of voices. "Ay, yees! Yeas! Make her walk plank, as we soon make her fadder do and him crew of that *Ocean Queen*!" cried an ungainly Portuguese—the first officer, who had but one eye, a lopsided visage, and who wore big gold rings in his ears.

The captain meditated awhile, and then said:

"We will keep the lad for a spell, as he may be of use to us. We are too close upon Jamaica to safely risk a long chase of the ship and the firing of our guns, which might be heard by the naval craft often cruising about these waters. Better the prize be brought straight into the 'coils of the serpent.' The youngster's father must have missed the boat long before now, and perhaps he will come this way while looking for his son. The boy may yet be made to lure the ship to us."

Even as he spoke a sail was seen in the distance, to leeward, where the last remains of the fog were lifting. Dawn was now breaking, and as the sail drew nearer to the brig, which was still lying with her headyards aback, Jack could not repress a cry of regret on recognizing the *Ocean Queen*.

"Ay, here she comes, and she is your father's ship—a doomed ship, with a doomed crew," said the captain, on hearing that cry from the lad, who was so intently watching the approaching vessel amongst the scoundrels about him.

All at once, with a sudden movement, the youth swung himself into the main shrouds, and, pulling out his kerchief, he was about to make a backward signal with it to the ship, in the faint hope that his father might see it, even at that distance, and take warning, when he was roughly pulled to the deck by several of the pirates.

"None of that, my boy!" roared the captain, fiercely. "But for my wanting to make use of you, you should now be the first of that ship's people to die. We will have to put you underhatches. Bring up the small handcuffs, hanging near the steerage door that opens into the hold!" he added to his first officer.

"My mother is with my father, aboard the *Ocean Queen*," said the lad, turning pale. "I hope you will, at least, spare her life."

"No, lad, death is ever the motto of our *Sea Serpent*. She spares neither man nor woman! But your life, for all that, may yet be saved, on certain conditions."

The handcuffs were now brought out and put on Jack's wrists. Then he was made to descend steps leading into the hold, after which the hatch was fastened above him. The hold was very dark, but through the cracks in the steerage bulkhead, aft, he could see the glimmer of a light. It probably came from a lantern, and it inspired him with a sudden thought.

If he could contrive to set fire to the brig, he could thus save his parents—would also save the ship and her crew. He trembled, and there seemed to be a lump in his throat. Success in such an undertaking would probably save his own fate. The pirate had spoken of sparing his life, but if he fired the brig he would be cut down or shot, even if he were brought on deck, ere he perished in the flames. Nevertheless, he hesitated only a few minutes. He was a plucky, unselfish boy, and he soon mustered the necessary resolution for carrying out his purpose. Slowly, step by step, he forced his way through confused heaps of tarred ropes, canvas, oakum and rigging, to the bulkhead. He fumbled about it for some time ere he could find and push open the door, of which he had heard the captain speak while he was on deck. Entering the steerage, he found it deserted, as he had expected. The lantern, one of the short, square

kind of that period, and having a glass door in front, hung by a hook attached to a chain, depending from a beam. Though his wrists were ironed, the youth could grasp the handle of the lantern with both hands and detach it from the hook. Into the fore part of the hold he conveyed it; then, having opened the glass door with his teeth, he pushed the lantern down amongst a pile of tarred ropes and oakum near which he kneeled. Over these, with his manacled wrists, he continued to shove some heavy pieces of tarred canvas, which he had noticed lying upon the pile of ropes. At that moment, just as he had prepared himself for the dreadful fate that now seemed in prospect for him, the hatch was lifted above and the pirate captain called him up. The boy hurried up the ladder as fast as he could go, that the pirate might close the hatchway again ere any flame should be made and by its crackling betray what he had done. The moment he reached the deck the hatch was clapped on.

The captain pointed to the *Ocean Queen*, now not a quarter of a mile off, heading away under full sail from the brig.

"You see she took fright, suspecting us, on coming closer," said he. "Now, then, to save my chasing her too far toward Jamaica, where I might run the risk of falling in with one of those meddlesome naval cruisers from Port Royal, I want you to take the skiff and scull it toward her. Your father will be sure to see you and come this way to pick you up. Your approaching him from my brig will make him think he was mistaken as to the character of my vessel. As he comes on—draws near, I will suddenly head my craft toward him and get alongside. Your life, if you do as I have proposed, will be spared; but, mark well, if you give any warning sign to your father while in the skiff I will cut you down, for, in any case, neither you nor that ship can escape my swift *Serpent*."

"I will go," answered Jack, quickly.

His handcuffs were taken off; he dropped into the skiff, unfastened the rope that held it, and, in order to get as far as possible from the brig before the fire was discovered, he sculled the boat along rapidly, working the oar with all the strength and skill at his command. Presently he heard loud cries from the brig, and he then knew the pirates had found out that their craft was on fire. All was confusion aboard of her.

He could see the heads of her crew over the tops of the bulwarks as they ran to and fro. Soon smoke and flames came bursting up from the hold. The flames speedily caught the tarred fore-rigging, twined about it, and in a few moments the foresail and foretopsail were blazing. In the hold the piles of oakum and tarry ropes, now roaring and crackling as the fire spread amongst them, resisted all the efforts of the crew to stop their burning. Yells and execrations broke from the fierce gang. A dozen pistols were fired at Jack. He heard the lead whiz about his ears and cut the water close to the skiff. Fortunately he was now many fathoms from the brig, and the swaying of the vessel had disturbed the *Outlaws*' aim. They had no time to shoot at him again. Every man was wanted to work at putting out those raging flames. But it was in vain. They continued to spread rapidly, and at length went rolling aft. Then the pirates, on account of their powder magazine, could no longer safely stay aboard the craft. Their boats were lowered, and, crowding into them, the whole of the crew put off, leaving the brig to her fate. Before this happened the *Ocean Queen* had come round, heading for the skiff, and Jack, having got alongside of her, had been picked up to join his overjoyed father and mother. As the ship again headed off before the wind, leaving the pirates' boat astern, the lad told his story. It was heard by the listening crew, who gave a rousing cheer and then came aft to shake hands with the brave boy who had saved the ship and all on board of her from falling into the power of the merciless pirates.

The next moment a column of flame was seen shooting skyward from the burning brig, and, with a loud report, she blew up.

The *Ocean Queen* reached her destined port a few days later, and an armed schooner was sent to look for the pirates who had taken to their boats. She did not succeed in finding them, but subsequently they were all captured by an American sloop-of-war.—Rufus Hale, in *N. Y. Ledger*.

An Army on Skates.

An army on skates was the novel sight provided for the Berliners by the fecund genius of the German kaiser. At the winter maneuvers in progress near the German capital, the troops, who had been ordered to make a diversion against an imaginary enemy, were provided with skates, and, amid much laughter and their progress punctuated with many falls, the men skinned over the frozen surface of the river Spree to the point of attack. Similar winter exercises have been ordered in other garrisons of the empire, and the kaiser himself is said to be practicing with snow-shoes. The practical value of the innovation is not evident to the ordinary mind, but perhaps the great military genius who presides over the destinies of Germany contemplates the possibility of a winter campaign in Russia. It seems almost a pity that the young German monarch was not born soon enough to have given his very valuable tip to Napoleon in the winter of 1812.

Had Seen Better Days.

"This parrot, ma'am," said the dealer, "is one that I can recommend. It was in the family of a clergyman for many years."

"Well, gents, what'll ye have? Name your pizen!" exclaimed the parrot with startling emphasis.

"He was obliged to part with it, however," continued the dealer with an apologetic cough, "and for the last year or two it has belonged to the alderman from our ward."—Chicago Tribune.

CATCHING FLYING FISH.

A Profitable Trade Among the Natives of Barbadoes.

Barbadoes, situated in the heart of the northeast trades, is one of the favorite haunts of the flying fish. Its steep shore lines afford the blue depths which the flying fish loves, and permit it to range very near to land. Thus the fishermen rarely go more than ten or twelve miles from home. When this industry was first commenced by the Barbadians, or what led to its establishment, I have been unable to discover; but it certainly has been for many years the mainstay of a large part of the population and the source whence the most popular food known on the island is derived. There are about two hundred boats engaged in the fishery. Nowise notable for grace of form or elegance of rig, they are substantial undecked vessels of from five to fifteen tons capacity, built in the roughest manner and furnished in the most primitive way. The motive power is a gaff-mainsail and jib, and a couple of sweeps for calms. They are painted a light blue, as nearly approaching the hue of the sea as may be, and every care is taken to make them noiseless.

The fleet leaves the "cannah" before daybreak, each skipper taking his own bearings, and making for the spot which he thinks will furnish the best results. As the gorgeous tropical dawn awakes the boat's peaks are dropped, luffs of sails are hauled up, and the fishermen get to business. The tackle used is of the simplest kind. A wooden hoop six feet in diameter, to which is attached a shallow net with inch meshes; a bucketful of—well, not to put too fine a point on it—stinking fish; a few good lines and hooks, and a set of grains, form the complete layout. The fishermen are of all shades, from a deep rich ebony up, by fine gradations, to the cadaverous white so common in the island. Their ample fishing costume is usually one sole garment—the humble flour or potato sack of commerce, with holes cut in the bottom and sides, through which to thrust the head and arms.

As soon as the boat is hoisted to and her warp stopped, the usual exuberant spirits and hilarious laughter are put and kept under strong restraint, for a single sound will often scare away all fish in the vicinity, and no more be seen that day. The fisherman leans far over the boat's side, holding the hoop diagonally in one hand. The other hand, holding one of the malodorous fish before mentioned, is dipped into the sea and the bait squeezed into minute fragments. This answers a double purpose—it attracts the fish, and the exuding oil forms a "sleek" or glassy surface all around, through which one can see to a great depth. Presently sundry small specks appear far down; they grow larger and more numerous, and the motionless black man hanging over the gunwale scarcely breathes. As soon as a sufficient number are gathered, he gently sweeps the net downward and toward the boat withal, bringing it to the surface by drawing it up against the side. Often it contains as many fish as a man can lift, but so quietly and swift is the operation performed that the school are not startled, and it very often happens that a boat is filled (that is, seven or eight thousand fish) from one school. More frequently, however, the slightest noise, a passing shadow, will alarm the school; there is a flash of silvery light, and the water is clear, not a speck to be seen. Sometimes the fleet will return with not one thousand fish among them, when prices will range very high, until next day, when, with fifty or sixty boats bringing five or six thousand each, a penny will purchase a dozen.

Occasionally, in the midst of a good spell of fishing, the school will vanish, and a crowd of dolphins, albacores or bonita will make their appearance. Then the sport changes its character. Lines are hastily unrolled, a living flying fish is impaled on the hook and trolled astern, seldom failing to secure an albacore or some other large fish, varying, perhaps, from twenty to two hundred pounds weight. On the occasion when I had the pleasure of a cruise in one of the boats, we had very poor sport with the flying fish, only taking about five hundred by noon. Suddenly, the few that had been feeding quietly around us fled in all directions, breaking the water like a sudden rain storm, and we were aware of the presence of a huge albacore. The skipper shouted gleefully: "By king, sah, him de biggest albacore in de whole world!" He certainly was a monster; but there was little time to admire his proportions. He promptly seized our bait, and the fun commenced. For an hour this giant mackerel towed us where he would; and when for a moment the pace slackened and we touched the line, he was off again as hard as ever. Right through the fleet he towed us, and finally yielded to our united efforts in the middle of Carlisle Bay, among the shipping. We could not hoist him on board, and so had recourse to the expedient of passing a double bight of the line around his tail and towing him into the harbor. Great was the excitement on the quay, and willing hands not a few worked the crane wherewith we lifted him. He scaled six hundred and forty pounds, the heaviest albacore on record in Barbadoes. Peddled around the town he realized a much larger sum than a boat load of flying fish would have done, and so the sable skipper was well content with his morning's work.—Chambers' Journal.

In the Epworth league there are nearly 12,000 chapters, and 850,000 members have been added in a little more than four and a half years.

—Madison, Wis., is the Lake City, from the number of beautiful little lakes in the neighborhood.

—Philadelphia has 1,142,633 population and 2,017 police. In 1892 there were 52,944 arrests.

—London has 5,656,000 population and 16,093 police. The total arrests in 1890 were 83,414.



Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion, or prostration, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present, alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, then are all only symptoms caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, directed to the cause would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

The lady whose portrait heads this article is Mrs. Ida Coventry, of Huntsville, Logan County, Ohio. She had an experience which we will permit her to relate in her own language. It illustrates the foregoing. She writes: "I had 'female weakness' very bad—in bed most of the time, dragging down pains through my back and hips; no appetite; no energy. The family physician was treating me for 'liver complaint.' I did not get any better under that treatment so I thought I would try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I felt better before I used one bottle of each. I continued their use until I took six bottles of each. In three months' time I felt so well I did not think it necessary to take any more. In childbirth it does what Dr. Pierce recommends it to do—lessens the pain and eases to both mother and child and shortens 'labor'. I would like to recommend Dr. Pierce's Extract of Sarsaparilla to those who have never tried it; it surely is the best thing for cholera morbus, or pain in the stomach I ever used; it works like a charm. I try never to be without it."

The following is from Mrs. Harriet Hards, of Montpelier, Idaho: "I have enjoyed better health since I began treatment with Dr.

Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for leucorrhoea and uterine debility than I have for sixteen years. I am cured of my trouble, and now weigh one hundred and sixty-six pounds, whereas my weight for many years stood at one hundred and twenty-five pounds. With pleasure, I remain,
Yours truly,
Mrs. Harriet Hards

The following is from Mrs. M. A. McAllister, of Lim Rock, Jackson Co., Ala.: "I was in bad health; age was working upon me, and I had ulceration of the womb; could not get about. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it cured me; I felt ten years younger. I have not had any return of my trouble. I am the mother of thirteen children and I am fifty-three years old, have never seen a better woman's friend than your medicine. I have recommended it to my friends here, and it has never failed in any case, so let me thank you for the good it did me." Yours truly,
Mrs. M. A. McAllister

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, general housekeepers, and over-worked and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific for all those chronic weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nerve, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It cures weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, nervous prostration, hysteria, debility and sleeplessness. A Treatise (168 pages, illustrated), on "Woman and Her Diseases," sent sealed in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents to pay postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. It contains a vast number of testimonials with half-tone, or phototype portraits of their authors and gives the full address of each.

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

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

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

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squalid feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

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For Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others. The outer tap sole extends the whole length of the shoe down to the heel, protecting the shank from ditching, dragging, and other work. Best quality throughout. ASK YOUR DEALER for them.

DREAMIN' OF HOME.

I can't jest tell what's come to her, an' yet, I think it's clear That somethin' 's goin' wrong 'o' late—to see her sittin' there, A-dreamin' in the doorway, with that look into her eyes.

WATSEKA.

BY JOHN DEMITRY.



THIS is a tradition of the Illinois Indians. It was a tale told by their old men to the young warriors in whispers, so that the women might not hear.

Four hundred years ago when all this new world was for the red man, a bright stretch of that prairie land, which now forms so large a part of the state of Illinois, once attracted the fierce eyes of a roaming party of Iroquois.

A peaceful band of Illini had built their lodges on a beautiful stream. On its banks were ancient oaks and stately walnut trees, shaded by which they could lie and dream in the hot hours of a summer's day.

But one day—long-remembered as full of the sun and his glory, of the sweetness of flowers, of the song of birds, and of the hum of bees—while warriors, squaws and children were

rejoicing in their plenty and fancied peace, yells that curdled the blood echoed from the prairie on one side, and the forest on the other. Too well were those cries known in the village of the Illini. Too often had they been the signal which presaged massacre, torture and slavery.

shadows that hid them from danger, the fugitives gathered, one by one, to unbend their bows, to dash them in despair upon the ground, to curse the Iroquois, and to mourn this new shame which had befallen them.

Although young Watska was well known for her proud spirit and her beautiful face, as was fit in her sex, this young girl had stood with the crowd of weeping women and children a little apart from the gloomy warriors.

Then Watska burst into heroism. Forgetting that among warriors no talking squaw had right to a place, she sprang forward and put herself in the path before them. With flashing eyes and curling lips she spoke: "Men of the Illini, right are the Iroquois when they boast that they have put the dress of squaws upon you and hoed into your hands. Turn back to your village. You cannot miss the path—your burning wigwams have made it clear."

All the women turned to Watska. Grandmas saw in her bright eyes that spirit which, when young, they themselves might have had, and loved her for it. Each mother looked upon her through tearful eyes, wishing that the Great Spirit had spoken to her daughter instead.

No second call was needed. Old and young crowded eagerly around her, each woman arming herself with the first hatchet or stick that fell her way. And even the boys—who, with black looks and bent heads, had been following their fathers—left the braves, and ranged themselves with flashing eyes beside their mothers and their sisters.

Watska's spirit was over them all. But as it turned out, the women of the Illini were not to fight that day.

Watska's bitter words brought back the blood into the warriors' veins. Slowly from darkness they came into the light like owls; but upon the sleeping Iroquois they fell like wolves.

It is good to know that the chief of her tribe did not forget to honor Watska. Her exploit was long told among their traditions, and in the summer brightened many a weary hour in the wigwams when the braves were on the warpath. After Watska had passed away, so long as the Illini were a people, her name was handed down in every generation to the most beautiful and the bravest girl of the tribe.

Nor has the race, which arose when her own people were fallen forever, wished her story to be forgotten. The river by which the Iroquois were routed is still known by their name; and a fair town rising in the land so loved by her proudly bears the name of the heroic girl who in the day of despair redeemed her tribe and turned their shame into honor.—St. Nicholas.

Now They Never Speak. It was in the conservatory. At last he had the chance of a tete-a-tete with the fair one who had enslaved him. She seemed rather cold, but, of course, that might be due to the cooler atmosphere after the warmth of the ballroom. This is how he attempted to break the ice: "I suppose you are extremely fond of dancing, Miss Triptoe?"

Her Gentle Sarcasm. Watska—No; but she said it did seem queer that a man of my ability should not be able to buy his wife a dress of finer than I did.—Indianapolis Journal.

A SIMON-PURE HERMIT.

He Dwells Alone on a Mountain Famed in Legend.

Forty Years Away from Civilization in the Mountains of Arizona—Known Everywhere as the Hermit of the Superstition.

A few days since a peculiar figure was seen on the streets of the rising town of Mesa, an old man trudging behind his two burros with a rifle slung over his shoulder. He halted, sat down under the covered sidewalk in front of the general store, brought his piece to rest with the stock within his right elbow and the barrel upon his knee, a habit bred by two score years of life among the mountains in the Indian country.

This old man of the mountains, who only once or twice a year loads his burros with garden truck and brings it to town to exchange for supplies, holds the rare secret of the hills that all the dwellers of the valley look upon with curiosity, but cannot read. As the hermit was seated at a table in a Chinese restaurant taking his one square regular "two-bit" meal of the year he crustily remarked:

"Newspaper man, you say? I don't like newspapers; they spoil a country. They tell great stories and bring people into a country and when they come it's no good after that. I never read them, no more than I comb my hair. It's against my principles." When asked why the mountains on the east side of the Salt river's desert valley, where he lives, are called Superstitious mountain she related two traditions, one of the Indians, the other of prospectors.

The Apache Indians tell that a long time ago when there were many of their people living in the valley these mountains opened in the form of a vast cavern into which all their people were drawn and then it closed upon them. There they must remain prisoners till some day they will come out as white men. Though this mysterious mountain is in the heart of their country the Indians are wary of approaching it.

The prospector's tale is that at the southern end of the long mountain are great holes in the rocks and chasms, chimneys and towers among which never-ceasing winds whistle and howl dimly. Coyotes and wolves live in the caves and yelp more frightfully than on the desert, making a chorus to the accompaniment of the weird winds, that is like a thousand dogs howling at a tolling bell.

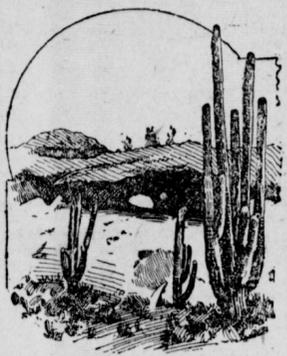
The mountain sides are here covered with the giant saguara cactus, that rises straight up in a single thorny column twenty, thirty, forty feet, or sends up branches that extend upward like a man's uplifted arms. This region was visited by the Apache Indians on their raids for prospectors who have always believed it to be a gold country. The Indians would light the cacti on Superstition mountain, which are very inflammable and would flame like great candles—signal fires to the marauders on distant summits. So the mountains came to be dreaded as haunted, not only by the red devils but by spirits of murdered men who wailed in its gloomy fastnesses, and took the name of Superstitious mountains. For decades they were shunned and remained utterly unexplored. They were as desert as the barren, gun-kissed stretches that guard their

approach; not a rill trickled down their rugged sides, snow never spread its softening mantle upon them, and no cooling springs bubbled at their base. But prospectors looking at them through distance with their glasses said they were in the gold belt and had an auriferous formation. From time to time this enchantment lured them into these unknown hills, but they never came back—perished from thirst or were sealed by lurking Apaches. Only one man could live within their wild confines—the Hermit.

The Apaches feared him as an evil spirit, for they believed him crazy, and such they hold in fear and never harm. But they had other cause to fear this man, for no one knows how many of their number his unerring aim has brought to death. They never sought revenge, for they believed those thus smitten were marked to die by the vengeance of the Great Spirit. So for years this lone man lived far up in an inaccessible vale where no trail leads. The one or two white men who have penetrated there called it Garden Valley, from its one green spot where the hermit cultivates his little plot of grain and vegetables, watered by a streamlet that comes down from a reservoir in the mountains. Close by is the low mud house of Mexican style where the hermit lives. On the scrub

live oaks and grease wood browse his burros, and his band of sheep and cattle range over the desert hills and ravines. They are his care and surveillance. There in the rocky heart of arid Arizona, with no white man within forty miles, he lives. "But," said he, "people are getting too thick out my way." Then he told how a few seasons ago a hardy prospector with burros laden with water jars and with compass in hand was able to enter the trackless maze of "the Superstition," as the hermit calls it, and stay long enough to trace out a vein of gold—pure gold, he excitedly told, as he brought his specimens back to Phoenix. This lucky prospector named his find the Mammoth and sold it for twenty thousand dollars. Now a

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A SCENE ON SUPERSTITION MOUNTAIN.

twenty-stamp mill is pounding out two thousand dollars a day and the hills about are swarming with prospectors. The hermit says that he cares less to come to town than he used to when people were fewer and he went down to the old Mexican village of Tucson. The railroad came and drove him away from there. Then he went for his supplies to Phoenix. Again the railroad followed him, so now he goes to the smaller towns on the farthest verge of spreading civilization that marks with a fringe of green and a ribbon of water a line across the desert waste. He does not know the names of the "new-fangled" palms, pepper, oleander and olive trees that line the streets in lieu of the old cottonwoods. He says he will not again come into the valley to Mesa, but will get his supplies from the stage station at Globe.

It would be hard to follow him as he makes his way back into the hills, for he goes a different way each time and no trail betrays his way to his hermitage. HERBERT HEYWOOD.

TAKING SOUNDINGS AT SEA.

The Method by Which a Depth of Five Miles is Sometimes Reached.

A ship regularly engaged in deep-sea sounding usually has the sounding machine mounted at the after end, and when about to sound is brought to a standstill with the stern to the sea. The stray line, with the sounding rod and sinker attached, is over the guide pulley and carefully lowered to the water's edge, the register is set to zero, and the deep sea thermometer is clamped to the sounding line; a seaman is stationed at the friction line which controls the velocity with which the wire is unreeled, another at the brake, and a third on the grating outside to handle the sinker and instruments and to guide the wire as it passes overboard; a machinist is at the hoisting engine and the recorder takes a position for reading the register. When the sinker is let go the vessel is maneuvered so as to keep the wire vertical, and the friction line is adjusted so as to allow it to descend from seventy to one hundred fathoms per minute. The instant the sinker strikes bottom, which is unmistakably indicated by the sudden release of the wire from strain, the reel is stopped by the friction line and brake; the recorder notes the number of turns of the reel. In an hour this messenger of man's ingenuity makes its excursion through five miles of watery waste to the abyssal regions of perfect repose and brings to the light of day the soil with which the rain of shells of minute infusorial organisms from the upper waters has been for ages mantling the ocean's floor. Here and there a giant peak rising from these sunless depths lifts his head to see the sky, and the dredge and trawl tell us that all along his rugged sides, and on the hills and plains below, and even in the inky blackness and the freezing cold of the deepest valleys, there is life!—Popular Science Monthly.

TATANKA-E-O-TOCHA.

Sitting Bull's Name in the Sioux Language—He Was a Coward.

The name of Sitting Bull in the Sioux language is "Tatanka-e-o-Tocha." The circumstance from which this name, which means "The Sitting Bull Down," was given him was that when only a lad he, single-handed and alone, killed a half-grown buffalo, and partly carrying and partly dragging it, brought it several miles nearly to his father's tepee, where he sank exhausted under his load, with the head and forelegs of the dead buffalo upon his shoulders, in which situation he was discovered by some of his tribe. His position suggested the name, as proper names of Indians are always suggestive of the circumstances under which they were named.

As nearly as can be ascertained from Sitting Bull's own tradition he was between 37 and 38 years old at the time of his death. He was a typical savage, and lived and died an implacable hater of the white people. He was not a chief by heritage, but gained recognition and influence as such by acts of self-torture and playing upon the superstitions of the aborigines.

While he was bloodthirsty and always inciting his followers to enmity against whites, he was cowardly, and the white blood charged against him was more from his instigation of others than from his own hands. He ran and hid himself when his camp was attacked on the Little Big Horn, in 1876, by Gen. Reno, and he was not present at the hand-to-hand conflict known as the Custer massacre, but he came upon the ground after the battle was over and is said to have led in mutilating the dead.

The good Bishop Marty, of South Dakota, spent weeks and months trying to temper down the old savage's nature and instill into his heart some Christian feeling, as did also Father Steven, who officiated as priest for this parish some years ago, but it was all for naught.—Chicago News.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

A telephone exchange is to be established in Ceylon for the purpose of connecting all the various tea estates of the island.

A foreign paper has brought to light the account of a German who way back in 1893 lighted one of his rooms by a home made electric lamp.

The curious and possibly important fact, says London Electricity, has been noticed that when the eyes are illuminated from behind by a glow lamp in the mouth, the pupils, seen as blood-red apertures, do not contract.

A man in Birmingham, Ala., has been arrested for manipulating an ingenious gambling device in which a current of electricity under the operator's control could be used to determine the way in which the dice should fall.

Baltimore's appeal tax court has decided that electricity can not be taxed as a motive power. Under this ruling electric motors will be exempt from taxation, only the plants of electrical companies being liable to assessment.

Chicago's city electrician, Prof. John P. Barrett, gives it as his opinion that the Love underground trolley system, as now running in Washington, affords "a complete solution of the question of trolley electric street railroads."

There is war between rival electrical companies in Truro, N. S., and, as a result, telephone service costs the people of the place almost nothing. The Chambers Electric Light & Power Co. is installing a system of telephone worked free of charge. The company undertakes to light a house throughout by electricity, put in and work a telephone and provide an instantaneous fire alarm, all for the sum of twenty-five dollars per year, the price asked for telephone connection alone by the telephone company. Naturally the latter company objects, and a strong rivalry exists.

What is Electricity?—When we are able to answer the question, "What is life?" we will, to a degree, have discovered what electricity is. Many people have for a long time maintained that the vital spark is electricity, and that the shocks and thrills, the emotions and agitations that sway humanity are more or less electric in their nature. It is said to be a fact admitted by all experts that no one knows what electricity really is. Its effects are evident, and it is clearly demonstrable that certain contacts and conditions produce certain results. Further than this we can not feel assured of knowledge. When the day comes and the man comes with it to open up the hidden mysteries of this wonderful element, we may be put in possession of a power that will revolutionize the world.

The Netherland society for the promotion of industry asks for papers containing an indication of the means to obtain energy through windmills, to accumulate this energetically, to transmit it or to make it transportable; and desires more particularly an answer to the following questions: (1) What is the average energy a common windmill is able to produce, per day of twenty-four hours, in combination with an electric accumulator; what would be the installation most suitable to this effect, and what would be the cost of one horse power per hour? (2) Is it possible, from an economical point of view, to apply the new aerial motors on an extensive scale for the accumulation and utilization of this energy? If so, what mechanical appliances would be required for this purpose? The project of a proposed application of the system, by which a factory is provided with light and power, is wanted as an illustration. The drawings belonging to the answers must be made on white paper (no blue prints), on a scale of one quarter. The prize offered is the gold medal of the society and a reward of thirty pounds sterling (\$140). Answers must be sent before July 1, 1894, with the author's name, in a closed envelope, to the general secretary of the society, F. W. Van Feden, Haarlem, Holland.

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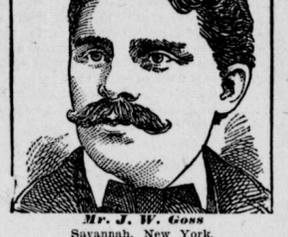
His clear ideas. A man who goes south every winter pronounces the Florida cracker among the most original and entertaining of men. His own small house and his cow, or few razor-back hogs, obscure the universe for him; he doesn't know or care that there is anything outside his own mental range, and how he does hate the railroads! In his mind, they are all evil inventions, especially constructed to annoy his precious cow. Down in Florida they tell a story of a "cracker" who had never seen a railroad, but had heard talk of a projected road in his country, and, of course, suffered great anxiety lest his beloved cow should be run over.

"Oh, no," suggested someone to allay his fears, "the cars won't run over your cow; the engines have cow-catchers to throw cattle out of the way."

"Cow-catchers," repeated the irate and wondering cracker. "They have 'em, do they? Well, sir, I'll get even with them 'tarnal cow-catchers—I'll put a mess of poisoned taters on the track."—Washington Star.

Not Up to Date.

George—It's all very well for Miss Prout to join the ladies' reform association, but why does she wear goggles? His wife—How little you know about reform, George. The members think the naked eye is immodest.—Judge.



Mr. J. W. Goss Savannah, New York.

Scrofulous Bunches

Neck Lanced Without Relief Hood's Sarsaparilla Purifies the Blood and Conquers.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:" "Gentlemen: I had large scrofulous bunches on my neck for seven years. I treated with different physicians and tried many remedies but

Did Not Get Any Help for them. I went to Rome, N. Y., and had them opened, but this gave me only temporary relief. My physician then urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had used one bottle the bunches began to grow better.

To-Day I Am O. K., and the trouble has not returned since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, only the scars being left.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Upon my recommendation and the effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla in my case the druggist has sold a great deal of Hood's Sarsaparilla in this place." J. W. Goss, Savannah, New York.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.



In the first year in which the Aeromotor Co. did galvanizing it expended \$250,000 in this work, and did not turn out a single good piece for the entire year either. No extra charge was made for the goods until this year, when we were just. Are you curious to know why this lavish expenditure was made? Are you curious to know how the Aeromotor Co. came to make bad work, hard times prices long before hard times set in? The explanation is this: The Aeromotor Co. foresaw that hard times better than painting was required and foresaw that hard times were coming.

THE AEROMOTOR CO. FORESEES IT, LOOKS AHEAD, IT ANTICIPATES, IT KNOWS WHAT IS COMING, IT KNOWS WHAT SHOULD BE COMING, IT KNOWS THE DIFFERENCE, IT SHOULD BE.

A specimen of this it has an enormous factory, and turns out a enormous quantity of goods, and good goods. The other fellow is a need-to-be, has been, or might have been, but he didn't know. It is all in the past. His business is in the gone by. Ours is in the present, the future. His consolation is found in the darky after he has lost his money. We know that this matter, exposed to the air, will not last long, and we believe we know better than anybody. We know that this matter, exposed to the air, will not last long, and we believe we know better than anybody. We know that this matter, exposed to the air, will not last long, and we believe we know better than anybody.

When we can, we shall make liberal offers to accept copies of these advertisements in part payment for Windmills. If you have any thought of using a windmill this year write us at once, stating what you will need, whether Pumping or Gravel, and if possible we will make you a liberal offer.

The Aeromotor Co. proposes to distribute \$500,000. 100 PRIZES for the best essays written by the wife, son or daughter of a farmer or user of a windmill answering the question: "WHY SHOULD I USE AN AEROMOTOR?" For conditions, competition and amounts and numbers of prizes send for particulars to the Aeromotor Co., Chicago, or to its branches, at San Francisco, Kansas City, Lincoln, Mo., Sioux City, Iowa, Minneapolis, Buffalo, or 65 Park Place, New York City. Aeromotors, Pumping and Gravel Saws, etc. All Steel, all Galvanized-Steel-Complated, delivered free on cars at Chicago and shipped to any port, as follows:— 8-ft. \$25. 12-ft. \$50. 16-ft. \$125.

Wall Papers!

Send 6-cents postage. Will mail you the largest and best selected line of samples at lowest prices in U.S. PARQUET FLOORS—Book of Designs mailed on application. NEW COMB BROS., ST. LOUIS, MO. —SAVE THIS PAPER every day you live.

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

The hosts of friends of Col. Thomas Moonlight will sympathize with him in the sudden death of his wife, which occurred on Wednesday evening of last week, after a very brief illness. Col. Moonlight was in Washington at the time making preparations to sail for South America to take his place as Minister to Bolivia. The Colonel's family has resided in Leavenworth since 1858.

Senator Peffer has advised one of Kansas friends by letter, that he is opposed to the Wilson bill, because it "eliminates from our legislation every advantage which our farmers now enjoy under the tariff laws." The farmers, and notably the farmers of Kansas, will be eager to learn from the Populist Senator what are the advantages which they enjoy under the McKinley schedule. Every now and then Mr. Peffer does or says something which creates the suspicion that he is a Republican in disguise. It is more or less doubtful whether he was off with the old love before he was on with the new.—Kansas City Star.

An exchange has made up a list of nine classes of people who are no good in a town. First, those who go out of town to do their trading; second, those who oppose improvement; third, those who prefer a quiet town to one of push and business; fourth, those who imagine they own the town; fifth, those who think business can be done without advertising; sixth, those who deride public spirited men; seventh, those who oppose every movement that does not originate with themselves; eighth, those who oppose public enterprises that do not benefit themselves; ninth, those who seek to injure the credit of a fellow townsman.

The St. James Gazette tells us how four youthful criminals were served by the mayor of Croydon, England, when they were brought before him the other day. They had been guilty of a burglary and the leader of the gang was but thirteen years old. This one the mayor sent to the reform school till he should become of age and ordered the others to be soundly flogged in public. In giving his sentence he very sensibly said that there was a good deal of maudlin sentiment against thrashing; that this was all a mistake; that it was the best thing that could be done for the boys themselves and that he meant to superintend it himself, to see that it was thoroughly and properly administered. No question but a good sound flogging would be much better for juvenile offenders than shutting them up in prison with older offenders, there to be hardened and corrupted. One good thrashing would go a long way toward the reformation of many youthful criminals.

The Standard recently said if A. P. A.ism acquired any great strength politically, its recruits would come from the Republican party. The Chicago Herald finds that, while Republican politicians and newspapers generally profess to discountenance the objects of the American Protective Association and the other Know Nothing orders, it is clear enough that these organizations are chiefly recruited from that party.

The average Republican, in every walk of life, talks and acts as the Know Nothings talk and act. He is ever ready to denounce American citizens for their race or religion, if in politics they chance to disagree with him. This spirit is at the root of all Know Nothingism.

One Republican newspaper in Chicago, says the Herald, never refers to the Mayor of that city except as J. Patrick Hopkins. Why? For the sole and the simple reason that it wishes, on all occasions, to remind all its readers that Mayor Hopkins is of Irish extraction. This is Know Nothingism.

Another Republican newspaper in Chicago is attempting to create a sensation over false assertions that Free Masons are being excluded from the employ of the city. The motive is plain enough. It is hoped that a powerful society may be arrayed against the municipal administration. This is Know Nothingism.

The Republican party is restrained from open advocacy of the doctrines of the Know-Nothing societies, because it is officered in most places by crafty men, but its ranks furnish nine-tenths of the men who make up the un-American Know-Nothing orders which are now causing so much trouble and alarm. The party is one of proscription, hypocrisy and humbug. It breeds Know-Nothings and educates them to the point of fanaticism and then turns them over to the A. P. A. organizations.—Leavenworth Standard.

JOY IN A PRINTING OFFICE.
There is more joy in a printing office over a sinner who pays in advance and abuses the editor on every occasion than over ninety and nine who borrow the paper and sing its praises without contributing a cent to keep it out of the poor house. Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth and obtain material for fencing it in on time and without security.—Westphalia Times.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE WHITE.
It was expected fully by Mr. Cleveland that the A. P. A. would denounce him from one corner of the United States to the farthest for appointing such a conspicuous Catholic as Senator White. But Mr. Cleveland is not intimidated by threats of any kind and has a very hearty contempt for the A. P. A. While the nomination of W. H. Peckham was pending in the Senate the charge was freely made that Peckham sympathized with the A. P. A. and anti-Catholicism generally. This charge was disproved satisfactorily and denounced in the dispatches at that time. Now Mr. Cleveland makes an answer to those who accuse him of sympathy with the A. P. A. by nominating Senator White, of Louisiana, a man who goes to mass every

morning and who is outwardly and inwardly one of the strongest Catholics in the United States, who is not a cleric.—St. Mary's Star.

SENATOR MARTIN WAS RIGHT.
Senator Martin has been misrepresented by the unfriendly newspapers concerning his attitude on the question of Congress compelling the Rock Island Railroad Company to establish stations at certain points in Oklahoma. The position taken by Senator Martin was that the matter in question properly came under the jurisdiction of the Territorial Legislature rather than that of Congress. The Senator was standing on good, solid Democratic ground in that matter and the Messenger endorses his action, while believing just as strongly as anybody that the road should be compelled to arrange its stations and its service to accommodate the people along the line. There is a right way to do every proper thing and Senator Martin advocated the right way. Populist conventions that censure his actions, are actuated by a misunderstanding of the situation or else by unworthy motives.—Eureka Messenger.

PLAINLY STATED.
Great Britain is a small island kingdom, and the United States is a big country. Yet Great Britain has prospered and now controls the commerce of the world, while our country is in the worst stages of a financial depression. There is something wrong somewhere, and the people want to know just what it is. The British by adopting the policy of free trade have made their country the world's workshop. They take the raw material from every land, manufacture it, and send it back to its producers. They take a pound of American cotton for 7 cents and send it back in shapes that command from 20 to 100 cents a pound.

Here is a lesson for the people. We cannot get rich by producing raw material for other nations and sections to manufacture. A whole volume of political economy is summed up in these statements. We cannot expect to prosper until we manufacture the crude products of our fields and mines. Paste this in your hat!—E.

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 at 10 a. m.
2. Appointment of various committees.
3. Business discussion.
4. Adjournment until 1:30 p. m.
- AFTERNOON SESSION.**
1. Report of committees.
2. Election of officers.
3. Business discussion.
4. Reception by business men.
5. Carriage drive over city.

NIGHT SESSION.
Banquet at Hotel Stilwell with an address of welcome by Hon. G. T. Boaz, responded to on behalf of the editors by Hon. T. W. Morgan, of the Eureka Messenger, also the following toasts and responses: "Thomas Jefferson," Hon. B. J. Sheridan, of the Paola Spirit; "Democracy," Hon. F. L. Webster, of the Lawrence Gazette; "Kansas," Hon. S. F. Stambaugh, of the Atchison Patriot.

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

DEMOCRATIC TIMES.
Democratic times are coming on apace and the country is rapidly recovering from the depression resulting from Republican laws. The following important items, appearing in a Republican paper, last week, speak for the Democratic party:
City Island, N. Y., shippers are preparing to resume.
Chicago clothing manufacturers report business improving.
Manchester, N. H., mills are working overtime to supply orders.
A Patterson silk mill has voluntarily increased wages ten per cent.
The manufacturing outlook in the lower Connecticut valley is improving, according to advices from Hartford.

Business is picking up in the cotton and woolen mills of Worcester county, Mass. Last September 462 sets of woolen machinery were idle in the county. Those when running gave employment to 10,000 operatives whose monthly wages aggregated \$400,000. Now every cotton mill in the county is running, and only 154 sets of woolen machinery are idle. About 3,000 hands are now out of work.

RESUMPTIONS: Youngstown, Ohio, iron works, 400 men; Racine, Wis., reaper works, 600 men; Racine, Wis., wagon works, 500 men; Elizabeth, N. J., sewing machine factories; Columbia, Pa., rolling mills, 300 hands; Mahanicasville, N. Y., knitting mill; Piqua, Ohio, rolling mill, 300 men; Bear Springs, Tenn., iron furnace, 300 men; New Brunswick, N. J., hosiery mill, 100 men; Parkersburg, W. Va., furniture factory; Phillipsburg, N. J., rolling mill; Wickford, R. I., woolen mills; Middletown, N. Y., hat factory; Glendon, Pa., iron furnace; Bridgeport, N. J., glass works; Williamsport, Pa., silk mill; Bound Brook, N. J., woolen mill; Emaus, Pa., silk mill; Pittsburg, Pa., iron mill; Fitchburg, Mass., worsted mill; Patterson, N. J., carpet mill; Royersford, Pa., stove works; Trenton, N. J., woolen mill; Bordentown, N. J., worsted mill; Mt. Holly and Stanwick, N. J., carpet mills; Harbor City, N. J., silk mills; Camden, N. J., carpet mill; Honesdale, Pa., silk mill; Norristown, Pa., woolen mills; Middletown, Pa., car works; Whitingsville, Mass., machine works; Northboro, Mass., woolen mills; Bellefonte, Pa., rolling mills; Johnson, Pa., steel mills; Medina, N. Y., iron works.

JOHN PERRIER & Co. of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs. ja12-1f

Better Than Two for One!

Send for free sample and judge thereby.

The Chase County Courant
—AND—
Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer,
both one year for
ONLY \$2.00.

The Enquirer is now issued twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays. Is an 8 column, 8 page, large size, or 16 large pages every week, equal to 104 ordinary papers a year, that usually cost \$2.00; all large type, plain print and white paper. A complete new departure from old time journalism.

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Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

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Fighting for Economic Justice and Wiping Out Religious Bigotry.

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DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE AND THE COURANT
For \$2.75 a year.

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

THE COURANT,
Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

Seven Magazines in One!

ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

"Wide Awake" now Merged in it
Enlarged by 200 Additional Pages in the Volume Everything Illustrated.

OF all publications for boys and girls, St. Nicholas, conducted by Mary Mapes Dodge, is unquestionably the best. It has been praised by the press and the people of two continents, its circulation is unprecedented among magazines for young folks. Beginning with the number for November, 1893, it is enlarged by the addition of about 200 pages in the volume, and for 1895 it will have the greatest program in its history, including

NATURAL HISTORY SERIES, brilliantly illustrated, describing the quadrupeds of North America in a popular way, by W. T. Hornaday, recently Chief Taxidermist of the U. S. National Museum;

"TOM SAWYER ABROAD," a SERIAL STORY BY ED. F. HALL, in which the great humorist's famous creations, "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn," visit the eastern hemisphere (in a flying machine); a series on

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

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Behind the Scenes of the British Income Tax.

Editor American Industries:—If you wish to rouse the ordinary phlegmatic Briton to profanity your one certainty of success is to mention the income tax. You may imagine, therefore, the amusement and amazement with which I have noticed newspapers oppose the proposed income tax here because it is "monarchical" and a means of revenue raising "beloved of the Briton."

So far from this there is no subject upon which the Briton feels so much indignation as he does against this discriminating abomination. It was conceived in fraud; it has been continued in bad faith, and it is maintained solely by the bribery of all those classes of voters whose support every government purchases by omitting them from its operation.

Were it not for this influence the income tax would not have lasted two years; but, by the aid of these purchased votes, it has been riveted and maintained for half a century. To give the exempted citizen the right to make "the other fellow pay the piper" is to introduce into public life an insidious and corrupting poison. It is a mighty power of evil for unscrupulous or designing politicians to juggle with.

But apart from the general want of principle, which enables the income tax to be levied at all, turn to the demoralizing effect it has upon those who rankle under its infliction, and what do we find? It is the fruitful source of the most debauching immorality. Every man is against it, and therefore no tricker is too low, no cunning too sharp, no lie too contemptible to evade it. Men who in every other relation of life are as honest as the day, will, every year, unblushingly, and without fear of social ostracism, descend to every form of chicanery, perjury and fraud to escape its operation.

Is it to be wondered at that this wholesale escape of those ostensibly intended to be within its provisions, should rouse to the highest pitch the indignation of those who can not escape?

AND WHO ARE THOSE WHO CAN NOT ESCAPE? First, they are employes at fixed salaries, for whilst an employer may not hesitate to exercise every form of unscrupulousness to minimize his own contribution, you may be sure that he makes a perfectly accurate return of all the salaries he pays to his men. He would be liable to criminal proceedings if he did not, and why should he put his neck in the noose of the law to save them.

The second great class who can not escape, are the silent but most grievous sufferers, the small tradesmen, professional men and manufacturers who dare not let it be known how their balance sheet stands, or how small their profits really are. They pay year after year on assessments of profits they never make, rather than submit their books to an inspection which, while resulting in a reduction of the tax, would be a practical publication to the world akin to a reduction of their rating in Dan's or Bradstreet's commercial registers, and Americans know what uses that could be put to.

I have been a tax commissioner myself, and I know whereof I speak when I say that among those ostensibly liable to the payment, the unscrupulous half in value evade payment altogether, and the helpless class, consequently, pay not only a double rate per cent, but pay on double the income they ever had.—A British ex-Commissioner of Income.

How to Make Up an Income Tax Schedule.

(Real income from January 1 to January 1, \$100,000.)

Credited to my wife (who is not on the tax roll), sum expended by her.....	\$20,000
Credited to my daughter, sum expended by her.....	10,000
Credited to my two sons, sums expended by them.....	25,000
Balance.....	65,000
Less amount of suits to which I am a party defendant (they may prove to be good claims).....	25,000
Less income from government bonds.....	15,000
Other non-taxable securities.....	5,000
Balance taxable.....	\$30,000
As I paid too much last year, call it reported for taxation.....	15,000
(Which looks pretty respectable and won't hurt my credit.)	

ALEXEC FLY.

Good Times, Aye.

Too many of the good times are for the young. There is no reason why a man should stop having a good time because he has passed 50. The old people should get together, enter their protest, make arrangements for enjoying themselves, and leave the young folks at home to watch the house for a change.—Watertown (S. D.) Journal.

How can they have good times when they are taxed on everything they have. Abolish personal property taxes on his horses, wagons, plows, crops, etc., and the farmer, when he grows old, will not find life quite so joyless.—Ed.

A Deep Insight.

The Contemporary Review has an article by one Ferguson, member of parliament, which says: "There is no reason why communal control should be confounded with the communism of Karl Marx or the land nationalization of Mr. Henry George. For while these latter methods mean that all private owners are to be supplanted, with a stroke of the pen, by an army of state officials"—There is much more equally valuable in the article.

Does not the taxation of buildings or other improvements discourage honest industry and encourage speculation?

English Taxes.

Birth is taxed, marriage is taxed, death is taxed. Commodities are taxed, manufactures are taxed, trades are taxed, houses are taxed, incomes are taxed. We are taxed for our butler, if we are prosperous enough to keep one. We are taxed for our footman, groom, or gardener. The carriage we keep is taxed, the omnibus we take is taxed, the cab we hire is taxed, the railway train we travel by is taxed. The house dog is taxed, and so also the heraldic device on our note paper.

Everything we drink is taxed—beer, spirits, wine, tea, coffee—and even for the water we drink, there is the water rate. Light is taxed through the medium of the gas rate. The land we walk upon is taxed, the tobacco we smoke is taxed, the gold or silver jewelry we wear, the eau de Cologne perfuming our handkerchief, the figs we eat on Palm Sunday, the Christmas plum pudding, these are all taxed. Even our anti-bilious pills are not free.

All these, and they are but a few of the taxes that exist, are mostly imperial taxes for the purposes of government—some of them, however, are assigned to the county councils. There are also local taxes for the poor, county council, police, voting lists, street lighting, paving, watering, etc.; sewers, school board and vestry. Householders, lodgers, married and single men, women and children are all taxed in some form or other, for taxation is devised to reach every one.

The late Lord Sherbrooke (Robert Lowe), when chancellor of the exchequer, calculated that one-ninth of our income is taken from us for imperial taxation—but the proportion is more now and is growing. Local taxation is not much less.—Temple Bar.

A Sanguine Editor.

Nobody ever forgets that the late W. H. Vanderbilt, surrounded by hundreds of thousands worth of personal property, his stables filled with high grade horses and his house filled with the finest paintings, swore that he had no personal property that was subject to assessment. If the millionaire will lie under one system of taxation he will lie under any system. * * *

The people of moderate means, the farmer, mechanic, clerk and the common man in general pay the burden of taxes under our present system, and the taxes that they pay go to the support of government that protects the rich who shirk their taxes. * * *

Another objection urged by the press that is supported by the rich against an income tax is that it is a system which pries into the private affairs of individuals. Does not any system of taxation do that? Ought not any system of taxation that is at all fair to do it?

The assessor comes to a farmer and pries into his possessions. In a state like Illinois, where pianos and gold watches are taxed, the assessor asks if there is a piano in the house, and if the citizen owns a gold watch? The assessor enquires as to how much money the citizen has. The assessor has the right—and often does it—to go into a man's house—his castle—and look over all he has in it, for the purpose of assessment. Great Scott! What system could possibly be devised that would give the assessor greater liberty to inquire into the personal affairs of the citizen than the present system gives?—National Economist.

Single Tax in Congress.

Congressman Maguire, of California, has introduced in congress, to be offered as a substitute for the income tax at the proper time, a single tax bill, providing for a direct tax upon land. It used to be said that a congressman would take anything for a consideration but the earth, this he had an aversion to because it involved toil. Now, however, we have one who would impose the burden of public expenditures for national purposes upon land. We shall expect to hear many of the opponents of the proposed income tax turn in line and accord with the land tax proposition, to save their generous revenues from making contribution to public uses. Henry George says that Maguire's bill is "the thin end of the single tax wedge." What, pray, is the thick end? Absolute confiscation! It is not enough that the earth bring forth her increase, by toil and sweat of the honest labor of the land, to feed and sustain the human race, and races not human, but the burden of taxes be also laid upon her! Not yet, Socialist! Not yet, Single Taxer!

Income Tax Falls on Those From Whom the Income Comes.

The congressional committee's bill provides for assessing all incomes over \$4,000, individual and corporate, two per cent. This will let out the average farmer, so that the class which The Farmer's Voice represents is not interested in the bill at all. The rich will have to pay the tax and that is right. But as we have said before, it is not a national income tax that the people are most interested in, but the demand for a state income tax, with about \$4,000 or \$5,000 exemption. The Voice insists that wealth shall bear the burden of taxation.—Farmer's Voice.

Of course this is silly. Income is made up of various parts, and the tax will be added to every payment which makes up the income wherever that is possible; that is, practically in all cases except the tax on land values.

The Plea for Low Assessed Valuations. It is only necessary to state the speculators' argument as it really is, to expose its wrongfulness, giving no worse name. It is this: We expect that the rest of the county will undervalue its property and therefore we will in advance undervalue our own. We will prepare now to escape our fair share of taxation because we anticipate that the rest of the county will at some future time seek to escape its share.

J. H. R.

Who Gets the Benefit?

The building of a courthouse, the construction of a street subway, the straightening of a stream add nothing whatever to the value of buildings or goods; they add to the value of the land. Should not the tax for these improvements, therefore, come from this increased land value?

HEARINGS ON THE TARIFF.

Nothing to Be Gained by Further Investigation.

The decision of the senate finance committee to give no hearings on the Wilson tariff bill is wise. In the abstract it is indeed desirable that an industrial measure of this sort should be carried through only after a most careful and painstaking investigation, and with a detailed consideration of the effects in regard to each industry. But as legislation goes in the United States, the experience of the last fifteen years indicates that nothing would be gained and something would be lost by preliminary hearings.

Among the congressional documents there is a long series of reports, arguments and hearings presented at one time or another on the tariff question. There is the report and testimony of the tariff commission of 1882, in two large volumes. These are the arguments presented on the Morrison tariff bill of 1884, and on the next Morrison tariff bill of 1885. The testimony taken before the senate finance committee in 1888 fills four bulky volumes. The hearings before the committee on ways and means on the McKinley tariff act of 1890 make another thick book, and those before the present committee on ways and means on the Wilson tariff bill still another. Here we have a whole array of volumes, from which we can judge what would be the probable result of further hearings, if now given by the senate finance committee.

An examination of this huge mass of evidence on the tariff shows that it yields singularly little satisfactory information. It consists chiefly either of general disquisitions on the tariff at large, or else of appeals by interested parties for increase of duties on particular articles. The only object which hearings could now promote would be an improvement of the details of the Wilson bill. As to the general principle, the country decided emphatically in the elections of 1890 and 1892 that it desired a moderation of the extreme protective system. As to details, the hearings of the past have shown chiefly what duties those engaged in the protected industries desired, while

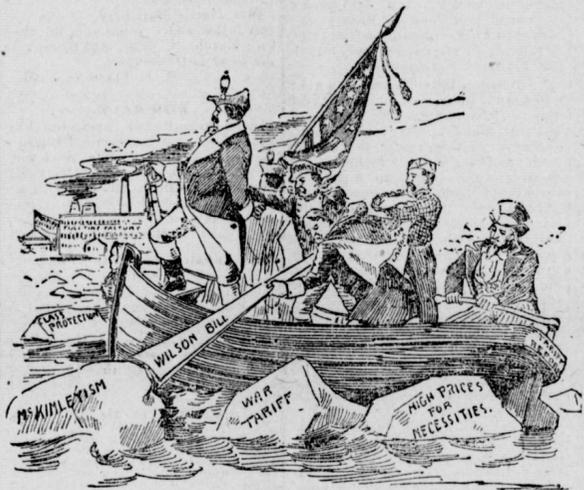
sources, and would give real aid in the preparation of a well-framed tariff bill. Something of this sort was attempted in 1882, when the tariff commission of that year was appointed. Unfortunately that commission was made up almost entirely of protectionists, and its investigation, while more fruitful than those of congressional committees, yet had the same ex-parte character. Even if a perfectly non-partisan commission were appointed it is questionable how far congress would follow its recommendations. The absence of any concentrated responsibility in congress, and the possibility of tinkering and amendments in committees, in the house, in the senate, in conference committees between the two houses, make it exceedingly difficult to carry through intact any piece of legislation, however carefully prepared. Our political methods make inevitable a certain rough-and-ready element in legislation, which perhaps has its good sides as well as its bad.

At all events, there are flaws of detail in every tariff act. Even the McKinley act was admitted by the protectionists to contain some mistakes, and those who favor the passage of the Wilson bill need not claim that it is immaculate. But it is an honest measure, carrying out the pledges on which the democrats were put into power by the people. It is as carefully framed in its details as any tariff measure which has been before the community for the last thirty years. It is not likely to be improved in the provisions as to protected articles by hearings or by tinkering in the senate. On the other hand, the business interests of the community demand a speedy settlement of the tariff question.—Harper's Weekly.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

—"Conservatism" is the name of the senatorial decoy duck the McKinley itesare now depending upon.—N. Y. World.

—McKinley's swing around the circle might have more effect if the date were two years later. It will require a good deal of a strain to keep the enthusiasm up to this pitch until 1906.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).



THE DEMOCRATIC WASHINGTON CROSSING THE MCKINLEY DELAWARE.—N. Y. World.

the main evidence which they have brought forward in justification of their demands has consisted of lengthy comparisons of the rate of wages in European countries and in the United States, without any reference to the relative efficiency of labor in the two.

If it were desired really to secure trustworthy and solid information as to the expediency of the different rates of duty, it would be necessary to have something more than this sort of vague and ex-parte testimony. Men interested in protective industries are inevitably tempted to exaggerate their need of duties, and, indeed, will often honestly think that their business requires a greater degree of protection than in fact there is any occasion for. It is an open secret, too, that they will sometimes intentionally ask for more than they expect to get, so as to leave some room for apparent concession.

In the hearings held when the republican senate bill of 1888 was prepared, and at those which preceded the McKinley act of 1890, this diplomatic policy was followed with unexpected results. Higher rates were asked, in not a few cases, than it was expected to secure; then, when the details of the bill were presented, the manufacturers were as much surprised as the country to find that they got everything which they had asked. Under the present circumstances, hearings before the senate committee would mean simply that those who were interested in the protective duties would present long tales of woe, and protest that any reduction of duty would ruin them. They would exaggerate the effect of any change, in the hope of securing some sort of concession, and would throw no real light on the question how far vested interests are really likely to be affected by the changes in the rates of duty. All the information which is now likely to be got by public hearings is already in the possession of the senate, from the voluminous reports of the last few years.

It is unfortunate that our traditions and habits in legislation make it virtually impossible to get accurate, detailed information as to the probable effects of tariff measures. It would not be impossible in the abstract to have a commission of honest and capable men, who should examine the condition of the various protected industries, and should report a careful and detailed scheme for a moderation of the tariff. Such a commission would not content itself with hearing only those who chose to appear; it would summon witnesses, appoint special agents to investigate particular cases, carry its inquiries to other countries, secure information from all possible

—The handwriting on the wall spells McKinley in Pennsylvania, but outside of that citadel of the sky high tariff it reads: Proceed with the Wilson bill, and proceed with greater expedition than hitherto.—Boston Herald.

—The protectionist scheme has always been to complicate the tariff, so that nobody can understand it. The way to reform it is to simplify it. Down with the rascally schedules and classifications!—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—In the declaration of the republican leaders that they will have no more crookedness, there is a refreshing admission that they have heretofore been given to wandering from the straight and narrow path.—Detroit Free Press.

—It will be noticed that the manufacturers who reduce the pay of their employes "on account of the Wilson bill" always forget to reduce the prices of their products. This is the McKinley idea of protection to American labor.—N. Y. World.

—The democratic party will never make much progress towards annihilating tariff monopoly until it drums the tariff monopolists out of its camp. Two or three protectionist democrats under such circumstances can do more to block reform than the entire republican organization.—Chicago Herald.

—The welcome report that the United States treasury is in an improved condition affords further evidence of the fact that the general prosperity of the country is being restored and that time coupled with wise action on the part of those in national control are alone necessary to the establishment of better times than could ever be hoped for under the baneful influence of McKinleyism.—Detroit Free Press.

—"When the republicans reduced tariff duties," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "they did not increase the public debt to make good the loss of revenue." But they made it necessary for their successors to increase it under the republican revenue laws. "When the republicans reduced tariff duties," it was the revenue duties which they reduced, increasing at the same time protective duties. It is thus that under the operation of their law, which has not been changed in the slightest particular, a deficiency in the revenues made a bond issue necessary. The reason that the republicans did not resort to a bond issue was that they were turned out before the operation of their law required such an expediency. They had their bonds already printed when they went out of office.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Action, Not Wordy Debates, Wanted at the Present Juncture.

Senator Voorhees and his democratic associates of the finance committee have wisely decided not to give interminable hearings to those who wish to have taxes imposed, not for public revenue only but for their private revenue only. Mr. Voorhees speaks the truth when he says: "The country needs action; action."

In a statement given to the public by Chairman Voorhees with the approval of his associates it is said that the claim is made that whoever may wish to do so must be allowed to appear before the committee and be heard about every interest affected by the tariff. "One senator alone asks 500 to be heard from his state." It is further stated that the claim should be allowed the committee would be compelled to listen for the next four or five months to men who want tariff for private revenue only. The beneficiaries of private-greed tariff proposed to use the hearings as "an instrument of delay, indefinite in duration and far more formidable and efficient than the worst form of filibustering on the floor of the senate." The democrats of the committee are right in saying that this shall not be done.

Those who think they would be oppressed and wronged by proposed taxes may claim some right to appear before the committee to argue and protest. Those who think only that the reduction or removal of a tax will deprive them of license to prey upon their fellow-citizens and those who want taxes imposed merely to enable them to get possession of the earnings of others have no right whatever to demand a hearing. The right to complain of grievances is not to be denied; the right to claim special privileges and advantages is not to be admitted.

The men who are complaining because the finance committee refuses to listen to them for four or five months while they defend the privileges they now enjoy and demand more, have been heard over and over again. They were heard by Mr. Wilson's committee only a short time ago demanding an extension of their licenses to plunder and the continued aid of the government in holding up and stripping their victims. Their pleas are on record and accessible to all senators. Their right to be heard, if they ever had any, was exhausted long ago.

Besides, as Chairman Voorhees points out, they are represented in the senate by men who are themselves beneficiaries of the spoliation system, and who can plead their bad cause far more ably, eloquently and speciously on the floor of the senate than the miscellaneous crowd of beneficiaries can in committee room, and command the attention of the senate and the country to a far greater extent. They have no just ground of complaint. They would have none if the whole scaffolding of license and privilege were swept from under them at once. Their victims are seldom heard, excepting through their representatives in congress; those who profit by the robbery have no right to fare better.

The republican minority of the finance committee affect to be surprised and indignant at the action of the majority. They are bitter because their plan of indefinite delay in the committee room has been frustrated. Descending upon the enormous injury inflicted upon the country by uncertainty in regard to tariff legislation, they deliberately planned to prolong that uncertainty to the utmost. Dejected in that direction, they now proclaim that the action of the majority "should be resisted by all parliamentary methods." This means that they propose to filibuster against the bill. The same men who were so impatient and indignant when the silver men were filibustering during the special session now propose to resort to the same tactics, now that their more covert project of indefinite delay has been defeated.

If the republicans are going to filibuster against the moderate tariff reduction proposed it is fortunate that the majority have taken a course which will bring on the battle quickly. The sooner it begins the sooner it will be over and the better will it be for the business of the country.—Chicago Herald.

FUNNY MR. HOAR.

Amusing Antics of the Massachusetts Senator—His "Way Out."

Senator Hoar staked his reputation and political salvation, in his Lincolnian address in Jersey City, on the assertion that there was only one way to start "the wheels of the factories" and bring back "prosperity and comfort to the homes of the workmen." That way was: "Let six men, whom you or I could name, in the United States senate; let one man, whom you or I could name, in the executive chair, declare to-morrow morning that they or he will not permit for the next three years any change in the tariff policy of this country." We have listened in vain for any such declaration this morning, and yet, to our surprise, we find in the Tribune news of "many mills starting up." Still more surprising it is to find that this news comes from Senator Hoar's own home, Worcester, Mass. The dispatch states that "every cotton mill in the county is running," and two-thirds of the sets of woollen machinery. Doubtless there is some mistake about this. The mills may have started up on the mistaken idea that "they or he" had made the necessary declaration, but as soon as Mr. Hoar gets back to Washington, he will telegraph to have the mills closed at once. Otherwise he may be called upon to fulfill his awful threat of becoming a "free trader and a democrat for the rest of his natural life."

Such amusing antics by comic old gentlemen like Senator Hoar serve only to indicate how completely the terrorizing tactics of the republican party on the tariff have come to naught. The new tariff is certain to become law and business is certain to revive. Business would revive under any law—absolute free trade or the McKinley double or quadrupled. It would revive, to some

extent at least, simply because consumption is now treading on the heels of production, and the mills must start up because orders are coming in. Already we begin to see the republicans making a shift to explain how we can enjoy such blessings without ascribing all the praise and glory of them to McKinley. If they had come under his law they would have been exclusively due to it. It will never do to admit that they are a consequence of the Wilson bill, and so we expect to see glowing tributes to the recuperative power of our industries and the continued goodness of providence. The logical formula is much like that by which a Bushman explains his devotion to his fetish: All disasters that occur are due to the superior power or cunning of the devil, temporarily getting the upper hand; but success in raids and robbery is due solely to the intervention of the fetish.—N. Y. Evening Post.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

Should Sugar or Large Incomes Be Subject to Taxation?

Shall large incomes be taxed, or shall sugar be relaxed to meet the deficiency in the revenues?

A tax of one cent a pound on raw sugar would yield, on the basis of last year's importations, \$37,000,000. This is a little more than the committee estimate will be produced by the proposed tax on individual and corporate incomes.

A duty on sugar is a proper revenue tax. It goes straight to the treasury. It would never have been repealed by the republicans except for their desire to prevent reductions in other schedules in which as a party they were far more deeply interested.

But when the present alternative is presented the question is, as strongly put by Mr. McMillin in the house, "whether it is better to tax sugar, of which every one consumes about the same quantity, or accumulated wealth, which now goes practically untaxed, for government purposes. Shall we tax a man on what he has or on what he eats?"

What is the natural answer of the democratic party—the party of the masses in distinction from the classes—to such a question as this? Consumption already pays 98 per cent of the cost of the federal government. Shall it continue to bear substantially the whole?

A mechanic with a wife and five children, living on an income of \$1,000, consumes about as much sugar as a family of the same size having an income of \$10,000 or \$20,000. Is it equal, is it just, to tax them both the same amount?

An alternative is sometimes the strongest argument. It is so in this case.—N. Y. World.

DOES THEM GOOD.

The Promise of Tariff Reform Starts Up Numerous Industries.

According to the Textile World of Boston, 170 new mills for the manufacture of textile goods were erected in this country last year.

These mills were projected after the election of the present tariff reform congress, and most of them after the inauguration of President Cleveland. Twenty-seven of the fifty-two cotton mills erected are in the south, North Carolina leading with fourteen. The total for New England is fifteen, all but two of them being in Massachusetts. Nearly all of the fifty-three new knitting mills also use cotton. Most of them are in the middle states, the south and west having, however, fifteen between them. There were six cotton batting mills put up, only one less than in 1892.

The profits of the woollen manufacturers were cut down some, but they were sufficiently large to justify the opening of thirty-three new woollen mills. They are scattered pretty well over the country, every section being represented.

About half as many silk as woollen mills were established, New Jersey and Pennsylvania manufacturers putting up ten of them.

It is too early yet to tell how many mills will be erected this year, but a good start has already been made, and particularly in the south. The production of textile goods is, however, increased not so much by the establishment of new mills as it is by the enlargement of those already established. The capacity of fully half of the cotton mills in the south has recently been or is now being increased.—St. Louis Republic.

Mr. Reed's Mistake.

Mr. Reed has been making a campaign speech in Philadelphia for the benefit of Galusha A. Grow's candidacy for congress. The burden of his complaint against the present condition of things in Washington is that the southern democrats are in command of the party. It can scarcely have escaped Mr. Reed's observation in congress that the west, instead of the south, is controlling legislation at present, and that it has required a good deal of generalship on the part of the democratic leaders to restrain the extreme radicalism of the western members on economic subjects. With wheat selling under sixty cents a bushel the revolution that is going on in the west is not likely to die out. Mr. Reed ought to know this, and we rather think he does.—Boston Herald.

"Protection" Ruining France.

In the French chamber of deputies, M. Jules Charles Roux, a well known manufacturer of Marseilles, a member of the tribunal of commerce and chamber of commerce of that city, made a speech in opposition to the corn tax proposals of the government. He declared that the acceptance of these proposals would lead to the destruction of French commerce and would increase the price of bread, which was already much dearer in France than in any other country. Protectionism he declared, was ruining the country. The statistics showed that since a protective policy had been adopted there had been a yearly falling off of 2,000,000 tons in the amount of freight carried in France. This policy was a suicidal one, and he urged that the government go back to some form of free trade.

BASEMENT SECRETS.

Strange Things to Be Seen in the United States Treasury.

It Contains Many Novel Features, Such as Carpenters', Jewelers' and Plumbers' Shops—Where the Hats Hold High Carnival.

[Special Washington Letter]

How the rats penetrate a stone wall two feet thick no man knoweth. They do not burrow under the foundation stones, for that would require digging qualifications superior even to those possessed by the Minnesota gophers. But, somehow, the rodents have solved the problem, have entered the treasury department building, and are obeying the law of nature, to increase and multiply. By this time, they are like unto those possessors of a Scriptural madman, for their name is legion. I went down in the basement the other day with one of the guides, and saw things wonderful even to an old timer. Every evening after the clerks have left the building, the charwomen take possession and clean the rooms. About one thousand of the clerks bring lunches with them every day, and throw the remnants in their baskets with waste paper and other refuse of the office. The charwomen carry all of the contents of those baskets down to the basement and the aggregate from the waste baskets fills an immense bin. There, all night, the rats hold high carnival, for the bin is their banqueting hall. Inasmuch as the leavings in the papers do not satisfy their thousands of little and big hungers, they assail the woodwork in the files, closets, chairs, desks and other furniture. They eat valuable papers sometimes, or used to. Lately all of the files for storing valuable papers have been made of iron, and thereby the little rapacious fellows are barred.

The hundreds of pounds of waste paper ought not to be called absolutely wasted; for every day there are deft hands at work separating the finer paper from the coarser and pressing the whole into bags for shipment to the factories where new and clean paper is made and again sold to the government. There is a paper maker who has a contract with the secretary of the treasury, and he pays for the waste paper so that the government does not lose it entirely. All of the thick, heavy brown paper and pasteboard which comes wrapped around express packages from all parts of the country is separated from the finer qualities, and they say that this material makes the finest kind of pasteboard for boxes. The women who handle this waste paper are experts and can tell at a glance or a touch the quality of the paper and what to do with each little piece.

In the southwest corner of the basement is a cabinet shop which is valuable to the government. They do not make presidential cabinets down here under the ground and away from the noise and bustle of Pennsylvania avenue, but they make all sorts of furniture. This cabinet shop is probably the best equipped one in Washington, and probably less than a hundred people in this city know of its existence. Here are all of the choicest and latest bits of machinery for woodwork, and there are lathes, beltting, mortises, in fact all that a first-class workman could desire or expect to have in a well ordered shop. The varnisher was at work on a very handsome desk in the varnishing room which adjoins the cabinet shop.

He said: "See that little round plug near the corner of the desk. That was made by a rat when Daniel Manning was secretary. This was the secretary's desk, and he occasionally left pieces of lunch in that drawer. At night the old rat discovered the fact



FIGURE OF THE RATS.

and ate through the mahogany so that he could get those choice morsels. This desk has been down here for some time, but the cabinet shop was rushed with repairing work on smaller desks for clerks who needed them at once, so we have taken time with this one. It would cost the government about one hundred and fifty dollars for such a desk as this; and we have saved it down here by repairing the damage. No one could ever see that the desk has been defaced. That plug looks like a knot in the wood, and that is due largely to the art of the painters in the adjoining shop." Lo and behold, there is a paint shop—and a fine one, too—adjoining the varnishing room. They tell me that only the most expert workmen are employed down here and that some of the work which they turn out is celebrated in the craft. These workmen are all union workmen and work on union schedules of compensation.

But think of finding a jewelry shop in the basement of Uncle Sam's treasury. Here is as pretty a jeweler's shop as you ever visited, and there are three men, with big bulging glasses over their eyes, looking at fine jewels and frowning just as intently as does your jeweler at home, when he looks into the watch you had cleaned last week and tells you it is awfully dirty and needs cleaning again at \$2.50 per clean. They have light reflected from a deep area, but usually they are

obliged to use gas to help out, for we have many cloudy days in Washington. I presume that you wonder, as I did, what the government can need a jewelry shop for, but it is very simple.

The treasury building furnishes work room for nearly two thousand people. They are all due at their posts of duty at nine o'clock in the morning and leave there at four o'clock in the afternoon. There is a clock in every room occupied by a chief of division. These clocks constantly need repairing, or else new ones would have to be bought. It is cheaper for the government to maintain its own workers to keep the clocks in order. Some of these clocks have elaborate frames which become marred in various ways. One of them had just come from the varnish-room. It had been given a new back and side in the cabinet-room, had been painted in the paint-room, varnished in the varnish-room, and was deposited in the jewelry shop just as the guide entered with his guest. One of the charwomen had upset it and broken the framework, as well as disarranged its network of wheels. The jeweler will make a brand new clock of it, and send it back to duty in the secret service division.

The furnace-room cremates a great many rats. Tons of documents which have cluttered the files of the department are there destroyed. They are gathered together and cast into the fiery furnace which rageth to receive them. The sweepings which contain fragments of lunches are burned here, and many a shovel which the laborer lifts to the furnace contains a hungry rodent. Here is a hot room. You have seen similar fires in your own town, but they are probably not kept going all the year around, as these are. The treasury furnaces keep the engines going, and they keep the elevators in motion, at the same time pumping fresh air into the big building, so as to make it



THE JEWELER'S SHOP.

habitable for the bee hive of humanity. It was a lack of fresh air in their rooms which produced fatal illness in Secretaries Folger and Manning. Since Mr. Manning died, the engines have been kept going all the year, so that the atmosphere of the great building is changed, during the day, every ten minutes. If it were not so, sickness would be the rule rather than the exception among the clerks.

We passed the plumber's shop, but went back to it. Here is where the government saves many thousands of dollars. Down under the ground is the shop which prevents the plumbers of Washington from plundering the public purse as they do so many private purses. Here are the men with their clamps, hammers, vises, monkey wrenches, sealing wax and other appurtenances. They attend to the miles upon miles of gas pipe, water piping and sewerage. One workman is always in the shop repairing fixtures or making new ones, but the others are always out, looking after some portion of the building which requires attention. If it were not for this shop the government would be at an average expense of about a hundred dollars a day for plumbing, according to the way plumbers' bills generally are made out. When the electric light gentlemen wired the building they used the gas fixtures to aid them in their work, so that the plumbers are becoming alarmed and dislike to handle the pipes for fear of being shocked. They do not fear being driven out of work, for there will always be need of plumbers in the treasury. They frequently assist the electric light men in laying their wires along hot and cold air pipes in various parts of the building.

There are lots of curious things down in that basement which have never been seen by the average newsgetter or writer, and we will make another visit down there one of these days and see things that the country does not dream of. There are sensations galore, too, for many a handsome charwoman has lost her heart to the workmen and watchmen. And there have been marriages and divorces, too, which originated in the treasury basement, but those things are gossip, and you and I are not gossippers. We won't pry into the affairs of our neighbors—at least, not in this letter.

SMITH D. FRY.

A Pleasing Moment. Squire B—is the "first citizen" of the New England town in which he lives, and is respected by all classes for his sterling qualities and abstemious habits. He has much of the courtliness of the old school, coupled with great personal dignity, yet tempered with so keen a sense of humor that he can appreciate a joke, even though it be at his own expense. He relates the following episode with relish: Not long since his business called him to New York, which is as much his home as is his native place. He hailed a Fifth avenue stage, and entering it, found it nearly filled. Sprawling across the aisle sat a man in that stage of intoxication which renders one careless of appearances. Squire B— attempted to step over his legs, but just then the stage gave a lurch, and he tumbled over them. To the great amusement of everyone in the stage, the man sat erect, and with maddled severity said: "Man in your condition oughter take er cab."—Harper's Magazine.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Good Coffee.—In many families a good cup of coffee is the favorite drink. I grind my coffee as fine as flaxseed, put six table-spoonfuls in the pot, add half a pint of cold water, and shake well. When the meal is nearly ready, set the coffee on the stove to boil, then add seven pints of boiling water. Pour in half a cup of cold water to settle the grounds.—Prairie Farmer.

—Beef Stew.—Cut two pounds of beef into pieces about an inch long. Choose a cheap piece of beef that is about one-fourth fat. Put in a kettle and boil gently two hours, then season with pepper, salt, onion and parsley, and boil half an hour longer. Add a teaspoonful of catsup, and a table-spoonful of flour wet with a little milk. Let it boil up once and pour into a dish.—Ohio Farmer.

—Cream Pie.—Beat one egg light without separating, add two-thirds of a cup of sugar and mix well. Pour into the egg and sugar a cup and a half of good, rich cream; mix and season with a pinch of salt and a little nutmeg. Line a deep pie plate with good paste and pour in the mixture. Bake slowly, and the moment it puffs and a knife blade comes out clean it is done.—Boston Budget.

—Cheese Omelette.—Beat six eggs very light, white and yolks separately. Add to the yolks one small cupful of warm milk, salt and pepper, and lastly and lightly the whites and some rich grated cheese. Have a good-sized lump of butter heating in the frying-pan, and when very hot pour in the mixture, taking care that it does not scorch. As soon as it sets, put in the oven covered, and bake about eight minutes. When done, turn over on a hot platter and serve at once.—Harper's Bazar.

—Beef Olives.—The remains of underdone roast beef, bread-crumbs, pepper and salt to taste, gravy from the beef, thickening of flour and butter. Cut some slices of underdone roast-beef about half an inch thick, sprinkle over them some bread-crumbs, minced shallot and a little of the fat and seasoning; roll them and fasten with a small skewer. Have ready some gravy made from the beef bones; put in the pieces of meat and stew them until tender, which will be in about one and one-quarter hours or rather longer. Arrange the meat in a dish, thicken and flavor the gravy and pour it over the meat when it is ready to serve.—N. Y. Ledger.

—Beef Salad.—Cut the meat into dice, leaving out all fat and muscle; add some chopped, hard-boiled eggs, a table-spoonful of minced parsley, salt and pepper to taste, and a table-spoonful of grated onion for each pint of meat. Pour over this a sauce made by mashing perfectly smooth the yolks of three hard-boiled eggs and adding to them half a table-spoonful of made mustard, three table-spoonfuls of olive oil, salt and pepper, and a table-spoonful of vinegar; work this all together with the yolk of a raw egg. This same sauce is delicate for cold fish, and is also the sauce for a salad of hard-boiled eggs, for which you simply slice half a dozen eggs that have been boiled twenty-five minutes.—N. Y. World.

—To make an apple-fritter out the apple (peeled) in slices across the core about a quarter of an inch thick. Remove the core from the center of each circle and dip the slices, one by one, in the batter, being careful that they are thoroughly coated. Lemon juice may be used with these fritters. Pineapple-fritters are prepared in the same way with slices of the pineapple, peeled and cored. Lemon juice is better for flavoring the batter for pineapple fritters. With the lobes of oranges from which the seeds have been carefully removed, orange-fritters may be made. The yellow rind of half an orange, grated, must be added with the lemon juice to flavor the fritter batter. Do not use brandy.—N. Y. Tribune.

CHILDREN AND REMNANTS.

The Thrifty Mother Finds Them a Convenient Combination. There was a remnant of China silk—white striped in narrow rows of old-fashioned red flowers—on the remnant counter, and the woman who bought it said she didn't know whether to use it for a sofa cushion or for a dress for her little girl. Fate favored the small maiden and a most fascinating little frock was fashioned out of the remnant. The full skirt was gathered out to the short, full bodice. Three rows of red baby ribbon trimmed the skirt. The bodices had three little ruffles between the neck and the shoulders, each edged with red ribbon. And whatever red ribbon was left was gathered into a big rosette and tacked on the left side of the bodice, giving the remnant gown a very French air indeed.

Some other remnants were utilized for the same small girl. A piece of old rose bengaline made her a little coat, which hung in straight, full folds from the yoke to the feet. Over the shoulders were ruffles of black gauze, sewed into narrow bands of astrakan. And no one guessed that the lace and the fur were useless, left-over bits from her mamma's new gown.—Chicago Times.

Diet for Flethy Persons.

Almost any one diet of healthy food is good for a fleshy person, provided he will eat only that one thing. If one pursues this course, he can not but grow thin, for no one will eat too much when confined to one article of food. So long as a person having abundant flesh eats all he wants at a meal, he will never grow thinner; and this is the secret of this system of treatment—if secret it be—that the patient is prevented from eating all that his appetite craves. As a rule persons with excess of flesh sleep well, have good digestion and keen appetites, and are fond of much rich food. Such persons to reduce flesh will need to abstain from the so-called "pleasures of the table." They should avoid sugar, fats, butter and starchy foods—the latter as much as possible; one can not avoid starchy foods altogether; because almost all foods except flesh contain starch.—Good Health.

GIRLS WHO SIGH FOR THE CITY.

Listen to This O'er True Letter from One Who Knows.

We all know the girl who writes: "I want to come to the city and earn my living; what chance have I?" She writes us from Timbuctoo and from the country town where we used to live ourselves. She can do "most anything, you know," to earn money, from painting a plaque to writing editorials on the eccentricities of the tariff; and the town she was born and brought up in, where everybody calls her by her first name and likes her, where she has a sunny little room all to herself and a new gown whenever she cries for it, won't hold her any longer. Now, here is an answer to that girl that a woman wrote who knew what she was talking about. There should be a special act of congress passed providing that this letter should be printed, framed and hung in every country schoolhouse, every village seminary, every small city high school. The woman's name is Martha Everts Holden, and the ambitious girl to whom she writes had written to her:

"I felt like posting an immediate answer and saying: 'Stay where you are.' I didn't do it, though, for I knew it would be useless. The girl is bound to come, and come she will. And she will drift into a third-rate boarding house, than which, if there is anything meaner—let us pray, and if she is pretty she will have to carry herself like snow on high hills to avoid contamination. If she is confiding and innocent, the fate of that highly persecuted heroine of the old-fashioned romance, Clarissa Harlowe, is before her. If she is homely the doors of opportunity are firmly closed against her. If she is smart she will perhaps succeed in earning enough money to pay her board bill and have sufficient left over to indulge in the maddening extravagance of an occasional paper of pins or a ball of tape. What if, after hard labor and repeated failure, she does secure something like success? No sooner will she do so than up will step some dapper youth who will beckon her over the border into the land where troubles just begin. She won't know how to sew or bake or make good coffee, for such arts are liable to be overlooked when a girl makes a career for herself; and so love will gallop away over the hills like a riderless steed and happiness will flare like a light in a windy night.

"O, no, my little country maid; stay where you are if you have a home and friends. Be content with fishing for trout in the brook rather than cruising a stormy sea for whales. A great city is a cruel place for young lives. It takes them as the cider press takes juicy apples, sun-kissed and flavored with the breath of the hills, and crushes them into pulp. There is a spoonful of juice in each apple, but the juice is cheap. The girl of whose success you read is in nine cases out of ten the girl with a friend at court who gives her the opportunity to show what she can do. Without such a friend the path of the lone girl in a great city is a briery, uphill track."—Chicago Tribune.

Hearts Already Melting. Jinks—No use laying in any more coal. We are going to have an early spring. Mrs. Jinks—Have you noticed any signs? Jinks—Yes; I saw a society belle politely bowing to a dry goods clerk that she flirted with last summer.—N. Y. Weekly.

Disastrous Failure! We can mention no failure more disastrous than that of physical energy. It involves the partial suspension of the digestive and assimilative processes, and entails the retirement from business of the liver and kidneys. Only through the good offices of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters can the restoration of its former vigorous status be hoped for. When this ail has been secured, a resumption of activity in the stomach, liver and bowels may be relied upon. The Bitters conquers malaria and kidney trouble.

IN LAWYER'S OFFICE—Senior Partner—"Shall we go out and take something?" Junior Partner—"From whom?"—Vogue.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, March 12. CATTLE—Best Beeves.....\$ 3 75 @ 4 50 Stockers..... 2 00 @ 2 25 Native cows..... 2 20 @ 3 00 HOGS—Good to choice heavy..... 4 30 @ 4 75 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 53 1/2 @ 53 3/4 No. 2 hard..... 48 @ 49 CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 31 1/2 @ 32 OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 29 @ 30 RYE—No. 2..... 46 @ 46 1/2 FLOUR—Patent, per sack..... 1 40 @ 1 50 Fancy..... 1 01 @ 2 03 HAY—Choice Timothy..... 5 00 @ 5 50 Fancy prairie..... 5 00 @ 5 50 BRAN..... 55 @ 60 BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 19 @ 22 CHEESE—Full Cream..... 10 @ 11 EGGS—Choice..... 12 @ 12 1/2 POTATOES..... 4 @ 60

ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Native and shipping..... 3 00 @ 4 00 Texas..... 2 50 @ 2 80 HOGS—Heavy..... 4 30 @ 4 90 SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 3 00 @ 3 75 FLOUR Choice..... 2 01 @ 2 50 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 54 1/2 @ 54 3/4 CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 31 1/2 @ 31 3/4 OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 31 @ 31 1/2 RYE—No. 2..... 47 @ 47 1/2 BUTTER—Creamery..... 17 @ 20 LARD—Western steam..... 6 85 @ 6 90 PORK..... 12 01 @ 12 05

CHICAGO. CATTLE—Common to prime..... 3 00 @ 4 10 HOGS Packing and shipping..... 4 00 @ 4 95 SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 50 @ 3 75 FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 3 20 @ 4 15 WHEAT—No. 2..... 57 1/2 @ 58 CORN—No. 2..... 31 @ 35 1/2 OATS—No. 2..... 29 1/2 @ 29 3/4 RYE..... 47 @ 48 BUTTER—Creamery..... 17 @ 22 LARD..... 6 80 @ 6 87 1/2 PORK..... 11 43 @ 11 50

NEW YORK. CATTLE—Native steers..... 4 00 @ 4 40 HOGS—Good to choice..... 5 00 @ 5 50 FLOUR—Good to choice..... 2 50 @ 3 25 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 61 1/2 @ 63 CORN—No. 2..... 43 1/2 @ 44 OATS—Western mixed..... 38 @ 39 BUTTER—Creamery..... 17 @ 22 PORK Mess..... 12 50 @ 13 75

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

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

Young Lady—"Mr. Parsons, what did Boaz say when he first saw Ruth?" Young Man—"I don't know, unless he asked her not to step on his corn."—Life's Calendar.

Sue—"This is so sudden, Mr. Bondly. You must give me time." He—"I'll discount it five per cent for cash. How does that strike you?"—Detroit Free Press.

210 Bus. 8 Lbs. Oats from One Bus. Seed. This remarkable, almost unheard-of, yield was reported to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., by Frank Winter, of Montana, who planted one bushel of Great Northern Oats, carefully tilled and irrigated same, and believes that in 1894 he can grow from one bushel of Great Northern Oats three hundred bushels. It's a wonderful oat, 20 sorts field corn, yielding 80 to 130 bushels per acre. [K]

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT WITH 8c POSTAGE TO THE ABOVE FIRM YOU WILL RECEIVE SAMPLE PACKAGE OF ABOVE OATS AND THEIR FARM SEED CATALOGUE. [A]

Miss Wallop (the teacher)—"Tommy, did you see you whispering with the boy next you just now?" Tommy—"No, ma'am. Your back was turned."—Chicago Record.

\$100 Reward, \$100. The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CUNNEY & Co, Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

A FEATHER from the dove's wing sometimes guides the arrow that pierces her breast.—Ram's Horn.

In the ups and downs of life the baby is unrivaled.—Glens Falls Republican. A MAN who drives away customers—the cabman.—Texas Siftings. INSCRIPTION is a robber with a dagger under its cloak.—Ram's Horn. It hurts the whole world for any man not to reach his very highest best.—Ram's Horn. You seldom get cold flats in a heated argument.—Elmira Gazette.

The man whose god is money never has any mercy on himself.—Ram's Horn.

ALL AGES OF JOINTS, NERVES AND MUSCLES. ST. JACOBS OIL WILL CURE AND PROMPTLY HUSTLES. GET THERE EARLY. SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. The person planting Salzer's Seeds never knows of hard times because they double all yields! Try it for 1894 and be happy. Salzer's Northern Grown Seeds are the best in the world. \$1.00 per bushel. Largest growers of Farm Seeds in the world. FREE sample. "Get There Early" is the motto. Catalogue alone, 5c. for postage. JOAN A. SALZER SEED & LACROSSE, WIS.

Yours for Security the De Long Hook & Eye, Richardson & DeLong Bros. Philadelphia. See that hump? Trade-Mark Reg., Apr. 1922.

Ely's Cream Balm QUICKLY CURES COLIC IN HEAD Price 50 Cents. Apply Reim into each nostril. ELY BROS., 50 Warren St., N. Y.

WISCONSIN LAND FOR SALE. 80 ACRES TIMBER. Price Co., Wisconsin, WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN. Address J. E. BARNAN, 806 Dearborn St., Chicago. GET THERE EARLY every day.

WISCONSIN SQUARE FOR CONSUMPTIVES and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Plac's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. WISCONSIN SQUARE. A. N. K.—D 1491

W. L. DOUGLAS'S SHOES equal custom work, costing from \$4 to \$5, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for U. S. PATENT SHOES. W. L. DOUGLAS, 270 N. BROADWAY, N. Y. City. Sole Agent for U. S. PATENT SHOES. How to order: der by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

THE MOTHER'S FRIEND. NATIONAL Baby Walker, Tender and Recker, teaches baby to walk, keeps off colds, prevents inhaled dust or germs from reaching the lungs. Price, \$2.50. Delivered anywhere by introducing the Agents wanted. Catalogue of Baby Carriages Free. K. C. Baby Carriage Co., Kansas City, Mo. GET THERE EARLY every day.

WISCONSIN LAND FOR SALE. 80 ACRES TIMBER. Price Co., Wisconsin, WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN. Address J. E. BARNAN, 806 Dearborn St., Chicago. GET THERE EARLY every day.

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Skin Eruptions and similar annoyances are caused by impure blood, which will result in a more dreaded disease. Unless removed, slight impurities will develop into serious maladies. SCROFULA, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM ARE THE RESULTS OF Bad Blood. I have for some time been a sufferer from a severe blood trouble, for which I took many remedies that did me no good. I have now taken four bottles of SSS with the most wonderful results. Am enjoying the best health I ever knew, have gained twenty pounds and my friends say they never saw me as well as I am feeling quite like a new man. JOHN S. EDELIN, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

A STATEMENT.

The Senate Finance Committee Supplied with One.

THE TWO TARIFF BILLS COMPARED.

Showing in Detail the Amount of Revenue Which It Is Estimated Would Be Received Under Each Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The senate finance committee was yesterday supplied with a tabulated statement prepared by the treasury department, showing in detail the amount of revenue which it estimated will be received under the senate bill and comparing both with the returns from the treasury department under the present law for 1893. The statement also gives an estimate of the increase in the internal revenue under the senate bill, which was as follows: Income, \$39,000,000; spirits, \$20,000,000; cigars, \$9,000,000; cigarettes, \$1,500,000; playing cards, \$3,000,000. Total increase, \$65,500,000.

The estimated duties of the senate bill as compared with those of the Wilson bill and the returns under the present law, by schedules, are as follows: The figures first given show in each schedule, the returns under the existing law; the second, the estimates under the house bill, and the third, the estimates on the senate bill: Chemicals, oils and paints, present law, \$6,132,650; house, \$5,996,316; senate, \$5,100,521. Earthenware and glassware, present law, \$12,101,691; house, \$8,078,298; senate, \$8,689,341. Metals and manufactures of, present law, \$27,403,527; house, \$15,769,653; senate, \$15,778,815. Wood and manufactures of, present law, \$993,381; house, \$848,451; senate, \$653,710. Sugar, present law, \$193,294; house, \$16,832; senate, \$41,778,511. Tobacco and manufactures of, \$14,831,989 present law; house, \$11,528,783; senate, \$11,528,783. Agricultural products and provisions, present law, \$12,122,493; house, \$7,969,748; senate, \$10,271,189. Spirits, wines and other beverages, present law, \$9,698,336; house, \$8,421,347; senate, \$8,183,605. Cotton, manufactures of, present law, \$11,333,605; house, \$7,885,585; senate, \$7,885,585. Flax, hemp and jute and manufactures of, present law, \$18,767,343; house, \$12,734,379; senate, \$12,734,379. Wool and manufactures of, present law, \$35,448,667; house, \$14,714,597; senate, \$2,970,640. Silk and silk goods, present law, \$20,310,288; house, \$17,113,647; senate, \$16,747,345. Pulp, papers and books, present law, \$2,070,125; house, \$1,658,298; senate, \$1,750,893. Sundries, present law, \$13,981,374; house, \$12,794,208; senate, \$11,512,858. Unenumerated, present law, \$272,644; house, \$372,644; senate, \$272,644. Articles transferred to the free list, present law, \$12,170,167. Total, present law, \$198,373,452; house, \$124,693,094; senate, \$165,903,771. The average ad valorem under the present law is 49.98; under the house bill, 35.52; under the senate, 34.19.

The comparison of the sugar schedule shows that during the last year 15,940,577 gallons of molasses were imported upon which no duty was paid, but which under the senate bill would produce \$309,815. During the year 3,531,219,367 pounds of sugar, valued at \$14,959,870, was imported free. The senate bill would yield a revenue of \$41,043,412.

THE BRAZILIAN REBELLION.

Da Gama Offers to Surrender if Guaranteed Protection. WASHINGTON, March 13.—Advices at the state department late yesterday afternoon from Minister Thompson at Rio de Janeiro indicate the Brazilian rebellion is about ended. The dispatches contain the information that Adm. Da Gama has gone aboard the Portuguese war vessel *Mindelo*, now in the harbor at Rio, and has sent to President Peixoto by the Portuguese officer an offer of surrender on condition of protection for himself and followers. Secretary Gresham believes this marks the end of the war. There is considerable surprise expressed here by those interested in the affairs at Rio that the offer of surrender should have been made through the Portuguese commander, who up to this time, had not shown any particular disposition to take a hand in the conflict.

It is not thought, however, that the act of the Portuguese in receiving Da Gama is necessarily an act of sympathy with the insurgents. The Portuguese are said to recognize a principle of international law, now obsolete, by which right of asylum as it is called, is granted temporarily by a neutral power to a defeated belligerent.

Minister Mendonca, when seen last evening, admitted that he had received news of the surrender, but was unwilling to give out any information concerning the exact terms of Da Gama's offer of surrender or discuss the probable action of the Brazilian government. He said, however, he had no doubt that final settlement had been made by the time he was speaking, or would certainly be made to-day.

Another dispatch was received at a late hour last night by Secretary Gresham from Minister Thompson, containing the information that Da Gama asks only that he and his officers be allowed to leave the country and the lives of his private soldiers and sailors be spared. It is regarded by prominent officials as without question that the Brazilian government will accept the surrender with the terms asked for by Da Gama.

Mr. Amos Denies a 'Frisco Story. PORTLAND, Ore., March 13.—Philip D. Armour, of Chicago, denies the report published in San Francisco that he intends to give \$500,000 to establish a manual training school in San Francisco. He says he has no intention whatever of founding such a school in that city.

POLLARD-BRECKINRIDGE.

Women Can Attend the Trial Only as Witnesses. Lawyers Quarrel and Blows Are Struck. WASHINGTON, March 13.—Refreshed by two days of consultation and planning, the Pollard-Breckinridge legal forces bristled with law books and portentous looking documents yesterday morning as they arrayed themselves along the two rows of desks in the criminal court room. Jurors, too, were smiling with just cause, for directly across the room and facing them sat a group of fashionable young women, backed by a row of solemn matrons, all brought thither by curiosity, which, more than hope, springs eternal in the feminine breast.

Judge Bradley leaned his handsome head back in his padded leather chair, the roll of the jurors was called, and was no sooner finished than the judge remarked: "Mr. Marshal, I wish you would request those ladies to vacate the seats unless they are witnesses in the case." Thereupon Marshal Wilson's portly form loomed up before the women, waving them out. They went with clouds of disappointment overspreading their faces, and such a babbling of anger that the judge was obliged to rap sharply for order.

Few of the spectators were left after this exodus, but among them were a half dozen of the defendant's fellow members of congress. An exciting scene, indicating the intense feeling which exists between the counsel on the opposite sides, occurred just outside the court room when the court adjourned for the day. Mr. Shelby, of the counsel for the defense, rebuked Mr. Johnson, of the counsel for the plaintiff, for his harsh criticism of Mr. Shelby during the course of the afternoon's proceedings. Hot words followed and before the outcome could be stopped Mr. Shelby struck Mr. Johnson a blow. Mr. Carlisle came to the assistance of Mr. Johnson and in a moment the lawyers on each side were involved in what would undoubtedly have been an ugly fracas had not the cool headed men in the crowd of members of the bar surrounded the angry lawyers interfered and separated the combatants.

The affair created somewhat of a sensation, and added to the remarkable incidents of the day. Judge Bradley stated he would investigate the trouble in the morning and fine the offending persons for contempt of court. This pugilistic encounter was not the only sensational incident of the day, for Miss Pollard was carried sobbing from the court room and fell in a faint outside the door when testimony concerning the birth and death of her child in 1888 was being given. The two faithful friends of her own sex attended her and she was driven in a cab to the House of Refuge, where she makes her home.

MR. PEPPER'S BILL.

The Kansas Senator Introduces an Independent Tariff Measure in the Senate. WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senator Pepper yesterday introduced an independent tariff bill in the senate, amending the McKinley bill in various particulars. It reduces the tariff on common brown earthenware to 10 per cent ad valorem; on china, to 30, 35 and 40 per cent, for the various grades; makes hoop-iron or steel free, puts T rails at \$10 per ton; iron or steel wire for fences, etc., five-tenths of a cent per pound; other wire, 11-10 cents per pound; table and other cutlery, 10 per cent ad valorem; fire-arms, 100 per cent ad valorem; spikes, nails, screws and like articles are all largely reduced; lead ore is to pay a duty of 1 cent per pound; tin, 1 cent per pound; hewn or sawed lumber, 5 per cent; sawed boards, etc., free.

There is no proposed duty on sugar, except on that imported from countries which impose an export bounty, when it is to pay a duty equal to the bounty. Agricultural products and provisions are to be admitted free of duty. The duty on spirits and wines is increased from 50 to 75 cents per gallon. The duty on unmanufactured goods is decreased about one half, and that on manufactured articles increased. Binding twine is made free, as is also bagging for cotton or grain; laces, eligings, etc., are increased to 75 per cent. The duty on wool of the first class is to be 8 cents per pound, while wool of the third class, or less value than 10 cents per pound, is to be admitted duty free. Wool of this class worth more than 12 cents to be charged 25 per cent; shoddy, 20 cents per pound; woollen yarns, 10 per cent; woollen cloths of the first class, free; cheap ready-made clothing, free; costly carpets, 50 per cent; cheap carpets, free; playing cards, \$1 per pack; coal, including anthracite, free; jewelry, 75 per cent ad valorem.

The bill also revises the internal revenue law. The tax on beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other fermented liquors is placed at \$2 per gallon. He amends the income tax in accordance with the populist graduated proposition in the house, and includes justices of the supreme court and other federal judges in the list to be taxed.

Injunction Refused.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 13.—Eugene F. Ware and J. W. Green, leading lawyers of Topeka, Kan., were before Judge Caldwell yesterday with an application revoking the license of certain insurance companies to do business in that state. The application for the injunction and the proceedings before the superintendent of insurance grew out of the celebrated Hillman life insurance case which has been pending for many years before the Kansas supreme court. The injunction was refused.

Soon Be Ready for Occupancy.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 13.—The De Bossiere Odd Fellows' Orphans' home at Silksville, in Franklin county, will be ready for occupancy April 15, although the institution will not be formally opened till some time in June. The heating apparatus is now in operation, but there has been some delay in putting in the gas plant. The home will accommodate about seventy-five children.

WHEAT AND CORN.

Estimate as to the Supply on Hand Given by the Department of Agriculture. WASHINGTON, March 13.—The statistical returns of the department of agriculture consist principally of estimates of the distribution of wheat and corn, the amounts remaining in farmers' hands, the proportion of merchantable corn and the average prices of both the merchantable and unmerchantable. The report is based upon returns of a corps of correspondents of several states and territories. All grain in the hands of farmers, including the surplus of previous years, is embraced in the estimates given.

The returns of correspondents of the department throughout the great wheat surplus states indicate a new factor in the consumption of wheat, viz.: The feeding of the same to hogs and other stocks—a fact due, as declared, to the unprecedented 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 indicate that considerable portions of the wheat in farmers' hands comes from crops prior to that of 1893, and especially that from 1891-92. Such stocks have been held principally by large growers. Some damage to such stores are reported from Michigan and Washington. The indicated stock of wheat in farmers' hands is 114,000,000, or 28.8 per 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 remaining in farmers' hands in the eleven principal wheat growing states is about 73,000,000 bushels, or 63.8 per cent of the amount in producers hands in the country at large. 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 estimated product a little over 381,500,000 commercial bushels against 306,000,000 measured bushels as heretofore reported.

The corn in producers' hands, as estimated, aggregates 508,000,000, or 33.4 per cent of the crop of 1893. This proportion is less than for any year in the past five, except that of 1891. The aggregate of corn in farmers' hands in the surplus states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska is 61.1 per cent of that in farmers' hands in the entire country, being in quality 350,000,000 bushels. The proportion of merchantable corn is 85.6 per cent of a present average value of 34.9 cents per bushel. The unmerchantable averages 32.2 cents per bushel. The official and commercial estimates of the world's wheat crop for 1894 makes it 32,000,000 bushels less than last year. The final estimate will probably still further reduce the total for 1894, as the preliminary estimates for Russia and Germany are generally reduced by the final estimates.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Official Call for a National Convention to Meet in Denver, June 24. CHICAGO, March 13.—The official call for the annual convention of the National Republican league will be issued from the national headquarters in this city to-day. The convention will be held at Denver, Col., June 26, and will continue several days. The date had originally been set for May, but the Denver people desired that it be postponed until the latter part of June, in order that it might conclude its sessions about the Fourth of July, to allow the delegates to join in a monster celebration of the nation's birthday.

President Tracy and Secretary Humphrey have just completed a poll of the national league committee, which was favorable to the change. The ratio of representation will be six delegates at large from each state and territory and four from each congressional district, and one from each league republican club in the United States. The following are ex-officio delegates: The president, secretary and treasurer of the national league, one vice president and one executive member of the national organization from each state and the president and secretary of each state league, making four ex-officio delegates from each state. This gives each state practically ten delegates at large in addition to the four from each congressional district. The total representation will exceed 2,000 delegates.

AFFAIRS IN HAWAII.

Minister Thurston Denies the Reported Startling Condition in the Islands. WASHINGTON, March 13.—Minister Thurston, when seen last night concerning the reported startling situation in the Hawaiian islands, said he had not received advices from his government concerning the present state of affairs, and had gained information of them only from the newspapers. He was inclined to think the reports were exaggerated, although it had been known for some time that the ex-queen was seeking recruits in British Columbia. Mr. Thurston believes, however, that the provisional government has the administration of the government so well in hand that it has nothing to fear from the queen's followers. The report that many now employed by the government would be in the ex-queen's forces at a signal from her Mr. Thurston does not credit.

A Generous Endowment.

CHICAGO, March 13.—A special to the Inter Ocean from San Francisco says: "It was learned to-day that Philip D. Armour, the Chicago philanthropist, will leave \$500,000 to the San Francisco public schools for the establishment of a manual training school in which to teach boys trades. This generous endowment of a trade school is to serve as a memorial of his early successes in California in the pioneer days when he made the money which served as a nucleus in his fortune. He and Dr. Gunsalus have been especially interested in the work done at Stanford university."

CONGRESS.

Condensed Proceedings of the Senate and House for the Past Week. THE session of the senate on the 5th inst. The silver bill received from the house and on motion of Mr. Stewart (Nev) ordered to lie on the table subject to being called up at any time. Petitions were presented and after passing several private bills and the introduction of a resolution by Senator Morgan for the appointment of a tariff commission the senate adjourned. The day was occupied in the house in debate on the pension bill which was of little general interest.

When the senate met on the 6th Mr. Hill offered a resolution instructing the finance committee to amend the tariff bill by striking out certain features and inserting others that would increase the revenue. Then Mr. Harris moved the second reading of the Bland seigniorage bill, and while he declared his great friendship for silver, in view of the fact that another great question was about to be presented to the senate by the reporting of the tariff bill, Mr. Harris moved that the silver bill go to the calendar. The morning hour was further occupied by several senators talking over in private the Bland bill, which was permitted to go over a day and after hearing the conference report on the urgency deficiency bill the senate after an executive session, adjourned. The house, in committee of the whole, further considered the pension bill. During the debate Mr. Scales (N. Y.) severely criticised Commissioner Lochren. The house adjourned pending discussion of the bill.

This session had an interesting session on the 7th as well as a surprise in the Bland bill. The house bill appropriating \$15,000 to save the wreck of the *Kearsarge* passed, and a resolution by Senator Morgan asking the president for information as to the reported occupation of a portion of Nicaragua by the British forces was agreed to. Senator Harris then opened the silver fight by moving a second reading of the Bland seigniorage bill. Senator Sherman objected and moved in reference to this was defeated by a large majority. The bill was then read a third time and while the opponents of the bill were trying to get their breath was about to be put upon its passage when Senator Morrill took a hand and by request the bill was permitted to go over for a day, and the senate soon adjourned. The house further debated the pension bill, and it was finally passed without division and without material amendment. The bill carries an appropriation of \$131,000,000. The debate on the measure was quite lively at times. The house adjourned without transacting any other business of general interest.

When the senate met on the 8th the resignation of Senator White of Louisiana, was announced. At the expiration of the morning hour the seigniorage bill was taken up and Mr. Sherman moved in a speech. After several other speeches the bill went over and after an executive session the senate adjourned. The house held a very brief session and agreed to the conference report on the urgency deficiency bill. The rest of the time was taken up in considering the District of Columbia bill.

In the senate on the 9th Senator Peffer offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the newspaper and the senators had utilized their knowledge, gained officially, for dealing in sugar stocks, which went over by request. Debate on the Bland bill was resumed and it was finally agreed that a vote should be taken Thursday at 2 o'clock. The senate then adjourned until Monday. It was a dull day in the house, the session being in committee of the whole on the District of Columbia bill. In accordance with a resolution passed a few days previous to investigate the injunction of Judge Jenkins in the Northern Pacific road strike cases, Messrs. Boatner, Terry and Stone were appointed for that purpose. A night session of the house was held to consider private pension bills.

The senate was not in session on the 13th. The house completed consideration of the District of Columbia bill and passed it. The amendment of Mr. D'Armon to reduce the share of expenses of the District to be born by the general government was lost. Adjourned until Monday.

ALBERT NEVER FOUND IT OUT.

Pathetic Tale of a Lost Pocketbook and a Charming Gown. "What a charming gown that is!" cried the young woman with the picture hat. "I only wish I had one like it, but I never could afford it." "Neither could I, my dear, if I hadn't lost my pocketbook." "Go, gracious, prosperity has affected your mind! I don't see how." "Well, you see, Albert gave me the money to buy a gown; I told him it was not half enough, but he protested it was every cent he could afford. I cried for two days about it and, as he didn't give in then, I concluded he was really telling the truth, so I started out to do the best I could. I went to every dry goods store in town and never worked so hard in my life, but I couldn't find what I wanted at the price. Finally, in despair, I decided to take the first piece I had looked at, and O, Laura, imagine my horror to find when the clerk had cut off the pattern that I had lost my pocketbook!" "How perfectly awful!" "Wasn't it? I thought I should die. I knew I would have to tell Albert all about it some time, so I rushed around to his office to tell him in the presence of strangers when he could not say anything dreadful. I wept and accused myself of carelessness when he said he would advertise, for I couldn't remember when I had had it last nor how much money was in it. His partner was there, and he seemed to feel so sorry for me—he's an old bachelor—that Albert didn't scold much, and actually gave me the money the second time." "And then you went and got the gown?" "Well, no; I had changed my mind about that piece of goods, it had such a cheap look, so I just went home to think it over." "But you never got that gown cheap?" "No, I didn't. The fact is I found my pocketbook on the hall table where I had left it when I took out my care for to put in my glove—I am so careful of money that I don't like to display much in the cars." "And what did Albert say when he found it out?" "He would have said a great deal if he had found it out, but he never did. I knew he'd scold me for carelessness, if I told him, so I just kept all the money and bought my gown. I'm so glad you like it, dear."—Chicago Tribune.

Little Women and High Hooks.

The average height of woman is five feet two inches, but rarely does one find a house in the city or country in which any attention is paid to this fact in arranging closets. The hooks are placed six feet high from the floor, and lucky for the housewife if it is not more; and above that is placed a shelf which is practically almost useless. No woman cares to mount a chair or table every time she wishes to get her bonnet or shawl, and the result is that there is a series of boxes on the floor, which, if handy, have to be removed with every sweeping.—Detroit Free Press.

Short in His Accounts.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Lawyer George F. Elliott and the citizens of Gravesend, who have been investigating the accounts of John Y. McKane, allege that the chief failed to account on January 1 last, regarding the disposition of \$500,000 of town bonds, as required by law. It is rumored that a large portion of the bonds, if not all, have been hypothecated, and that there is an apparent shortage in McKane's accounts of \$200,000. McKane's friends say the apparent shortage in the ex-chief's accounts are due purely to his lack of business methods in conducting the affairs of the town.

THE KICKAPOO RESERVATION.

It Will Soon Be Thrown Open to Settlement. WASHINGTON, March 13.—Letters received from Moses Neil, agent of the interior department, engaged in making the necessary allotments in the Kickapoo country before the land can be thrown open for settlement, states that the work is progressing satisfactorily. About 330 Indians are entitled to allotments, and of this number 125 have not yet made selections. This reservation will soon be thrown open to settlement, but, owing to the great demand for the land and the few acres contained in the reservation, the interior department is especially anxious to try the scheme outlined in the McKane bill. Unless some such bill is passed it is questionable whether the land could be opened without more strife and dissension than has yet characterized an opening.

The Kickapoo reservation contains 206,466 acres, and lies south of Cimarron, about twenty miles southeast of Guthrie. After the allotments have been made there will not exceed 500 homesteads. The land is very rich and fertile, and 50,000 people would congregate to make the rush for it. "Under these circumstances," said Commissioner Lamoreaux, "it would be unwise thing to allow a mad race for the lands. There would be 100 disappointed men for each one who secured a homestead, and I should like to see the McKane bill passed in order that it might be tested on this small reservation."

Representative Flynn, of Oklahoma, will fight the bill, claiming that those who live contiguous to the lands, to be opened should have an advantage. Under the proposed system residents of eastern states will have an equal chance with the border residents.

TROUBLE BREWING.

Officers Guarding the Records of South End, Ok.—Mixed Affairs. ENID, Ok., March 13.—Because of an attempt to uselessly expend city funds in South End, Mayor Moore resigned and W. H. Gregg became acting mayor. The next day Moore made attempts to withdraw his resignation, and was so requested by a large number of the citizens, but the council refused to allow him to withdraw it, as they wanted to get rid of him. An injunction was issued by Judge Thompson against Gregg acting as mayor, and Friday Judge Burford dissolved the injunction at Kingfisher on the ground that it was not brought in the proper manner.

Boodle, corruption and fraud is charged against some of the officials, and at the meeting of the council Saturday night an effort was made to capture the city records for the purpose of showing that all money collected does not appear in these records. When one man tried to get the clerk's books over 100 guns and revolvers flashed into sight, and it needed but the flash of one pistol to have made the council room a slaughter house.

The records are now being guarded by a posse of men, who are heavily armed, with instructions to resist and all attempts to get them, even to the killing of the parties who may attempt it.

IN MEMORY OF CHILDS.

Memorial Services Under the Auspices of New York Typographical Union. NEW YORK, March 13.—Memorial services in honor of the memory of the late George W. Childs, late proprietor of the Public Ledger in Philadelphia, were held in the Fifth Avenue theater yesterday afternoon. The services were held under the auspices of Typographical union No. 6, and were of a very impressive character. Prominent newspaper men from this and other cities occupied the boxes, and long before the hour for beginning, every available seat in the theater was taken. Speech-making was plentiful. The addresses, which abounded with eulogies of the late philanthropist, were delivered by Chairman John R. O'Donnell, of the memorial committee; President J. J. Murphy, of Typographical union No. 6; Rt. Rev. Henry Codman Potter, bishop of New York; John W. Keller, president of the New York Press club; Rev. Dr. Joseph N. Blanchard, rector of St. James Protestant Episcopal church of Philadelphia, of which Mr. Childs was a member; Owen J. Kindelon, of Typographical union No. 6, together with an oration by Congressman Amos J. Cummings, of this city.

All Anxiety Dispelled.

CALCUTTA, March 13.—The anxiety felt regarding the safety of the British column under the command of Capt. Maxwell, which is operating in Assam against the Abor tribesmen, has been dispelled by the receipt of news of the safety of the expedition. Advices received from the expedition show everything had gone well with the troops up to the 8th instant. The column had attacked and destroyed the Abors' stronghold. The Abors made a strong defense before they retreated and a number of them were killed.

Fourth-Class Western Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Fourth-class postmasters were appointed as follows: In Missouri—At Pottersville, Howell county, J. Tidrott, vice C. Riler, removed; at Saline, Audrain county, J. Hickerson; at Smallert, Douglas county, Mary Small; at Washburn, Barry county, J. Hurs, vice G. Black, removed; at White Oak, Dunklin county, Sophia Bloch; at Zell, St. Genevieve county, Joseph Jacobs. In Kansas—At Augolia, Labette county, J. McCartney; at Berwick, Nemaha county, J. Ford. In the Indian territory—At Springfield, Creek nation, L. McDermott.

Short in His Accounts.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Lawyer George F. Elliott and the citizens of Gravesend, who have been investigating the accounts of John Y. McKane, allege that the chief failed to account on January 1 last, regarding the disposition of \$500,000 of town bonds, as required by law. It is rumored that a large portion of the bonds, if not all, have been hypothecated, and that there is an apparent shortage in McKane's accounts of \$200,000. McKane's friends say the apparent shortage in the ex-chief's accounts are due purely to his lack of business methods in conducting the affairs of the town.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Proposition to Change the System of Opening Public Lands—Scrambles for Claims to Be Shut Out. WASHINGTON, March 10.—Chairman McKane of the public lands committee has introduced a bill which changes the entire system of throwing public lands open to settlement. The bill is said to be endorsed by the interior department officials, who have sought to devise a plan by which such disgraceful scrambles as have been witnessed during the past few years in Oklahoma could be avoided. Briefly, the bill provides the lands shall be sold at public auction. Section 4 of the bill, which makes this radical change, provides that all agricultural lands in the Indian reservations not needed for allotments to Indians, and which are not mineral and not included in any town site, shall be disposed of as follows: The commissioner of the general land office shall cause thirty days' public notice to be given, by publication in not less than three newspapers of general circulation, published in the state or territory in which the lands are situated, designating the lands to be sold, including bids to same in subdivisions, not exceeding 100 acres, nor less than forty acres to any one person (except in the case of such lots or fractional subdivisions as may arise in the course of the surveys, under existing laws, of a less area than forty acres, for which bids may be received also), stating the time during which bids may be made, that the same must be in writing, sealed and delivered to the register of the local land office on or before a time to be named, when all such bids will be opened in the presence of such register and receiver, and such others as the secretary of the interior may designate to be present, and witness such opening also, the place where such bids will be opened.

It is further provided that each tract will be sold to the highest bidder, one-fifth cash and the balance in four equal installments, at times to be fixed by the secretary of the interior, but at a rate not less than the price per acre paid by the United States for such land. Only persons who are qualified to enter under the homestead law will be entitled to bid or purchase at the sale, and prepayment of one-fifth of their purchase money must be made before any bid is finally accepted and entry permitted. If such prepayment is not made within ten days the bid will be rejected and the tract awarded to the next highest bidder. Within six months after the land is struck off the purchaser must establish his residence thereon, and within seven years from date of original purchase proof of settlement must be made.

If any lands remain undisposed of, having once been offered, they must be opened under public laws of the United States, to be paid for at a price not less than that paid by the government for them, one-fifth cash and remainder in four equal installments.

TREATY RATIFICATIONS.

A New Policy Determined Upon in the Matter of Indian Relinquishments. WASHINGTON, March 10.—The consideration of the bills for the ratification of the treaties between the government commissions and various Indian tribes for the relinquishment of their lands, by the house Indian affairs committee, has resulted in the determination by the committee of a new policy regarding certain features of such agreements. One of these will be to require settlers on the lands purchased or otherwise acquired from the Indians to reside on the land taken by them for a period of three years, instead of fourteen months, as now, with the privilege thereafter of paying a certain amount and obtaining title. This, the committee believes, will not work injury to honest settlers, but will be for their best interests. Another departure decided upon by the committee is to hereafter limit to 4 per cent annually the interest to be paid the government on deferred payments for lands secured from the Indians. The committee believes this is ample interest, especially as it can borrow money at a less rate.

DUN'S REPORT.

Some Evidence of Improvement in Business—Failures for the Past Week. NEW YORK, March 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review says: Evidence of present improvement in business multiples, but confidence in future improvement does not seem to increase. There is more business and a larger production of industries, for the season has arrived when greater activity is necessary if dealers in stocks are to be replenished, and those who cannot make calculations beyond a few months are the ones anxious to crowd as much trade as possible into these few months. In some branches of distribution, however, there are indications of a diminishing demand for goods, and the evident preference for medium-priced, low-priced articles, with the known reduction in wages and family expenditures, lead many to feel somewhat less confident that business will soon recover its former volume. Undertakings reaching beyond a short time are not made with greater freedom, and in spite of a larger present demand, prices of manufactured goods tend downward. Failures are growing less important and somewhat fewer also. For the week ended March 1, the liabilities thus far reported were only \$5,937,882, and for four weeks of February, 14,888,091, of which \$5,725,015 were of manufacturing and \$7,697,177 of trading concerns. The number of failures during the past week have been 24 in the United States against 103 last year and sixty in Canada, against thirty-two last year.

Friends Charged.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—More than 300 Indians of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache tribes have submitted a memorial to Congress protesting against the ratification of that treaty by which their lands are to be purchased by the United States and thrown open to white settlement. This last memorial alleges all kinds and conditions of fraud on the part of the Cherokee commission which treated for the lands. These lands contain about 3,500,000 acres and are perhaps the richest and best which will go to make the new state of Oklahoma.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The president has nominated James L. Carlisle to be postmaster at St. Louis and Josiah C. O'Donnell to be postmaster at Pittsburgh, Pa. The president has appointed Walter L. Wilson, of West Virginia, son of Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee; Lewis Green Stevenson, of Illinois, son of Vice President Stevenson; Henry A. Dent, of Alabama, Philip M. Mohan, of the District of Columbia, William Jackson Little, of New York, and Samuel McGowan, of South Carolina, to be assistant paymasters in the navy.