Commtw

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1894.

NO. 24.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SECRETARY CARLISLE received a letter he makes a proposition to purchase from the government on behalf of him-75,000,000 ounces of silver bullion now in the treasury at 65 cents per ounce, jured. provided that congress shall enact a law levying a duty of 12½ cents per ounce on all silver coined or uncoined that shall be exported from the United States within the next five years.

A RESOLUTION calling for a complete congressional investigation of the affairs of the Nicaragua Canal Co., and canal, has been introduced in the house

state commerce commission, died at

JUDGE Cox, of the district supreme by Judge Charles D. Long, of the Michigan supreme court, to restrain the the commissioner announced he would

COMMISSIONER LOCHREN has sent Judge Long, of the Michigan supreme court, a second formal notification that unless within thirty days he established by additional evidence his right to his present pension rating, his pension would be reduced to \$50 a month.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH has approved the action of Commissioner Lamoreaux | Caldwell, Idaho, of the finding of the in refusing to withdraw the Minnesota largest opal in the world. It was said gold land from entry on the ground to be as large as a hen's egg and withthat its character had not yet been out a flaw. It was estimated that the

THE bill which passed the house on the 2d providing for opening to settlement certain abandoned military reservations includes the Fort Hays and Fort Dodge reservations. According lages of Westwood, Clifton, Avondale, to the terms of the bill, the lands are to be appraised and opened to homestead settlement at the appraise i valuation. It is also provided that all those persons who are at present living city. Some of the villages may resist on the reservations and have made improvements are allowed to take the lands included in their improvements.

THE pension appropriation bill carries about \$151,000,000. The total of rage attempted to assassinate the the bill is \$15,000,000 less than the appropriation last year.

In the Kearsarge inquiry at New York into the wreck of that ship, Lieut. Lyman, the navigator, stated that he had reason to believe that Roncador was from three to five m the chart. The chart used was made best. from a survey taken in 1835 when anethods were not very accurate.

A GREENPORT, L. I., dispatch said

that later reports from Gardiner's island confirmed the news of the collapse of the lighthouse there during the late gale. The island is separated from the mainland by a ten-mile expanse of floating ice, and the full details of the disaster had not been obtained. It was known, however, that Frank Miller, the son of Keeper Jonathan Miller, was buried beneath the fallen stone and timbers. He was the only person in the structure at the time of the col- idea.

THE five men who were imprisoned in the Boston Run, Pa., mine by a fall of coal have been rescued. They were uninjured. The damage to the works will be repaired at once and operations re-

CLEARING house returns for the week ended March 2 showed an average decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 39.0; in New York, 43.6; outside, 30.2. An explosion in the separating build-

ing of the Repauno Chemical Co. at Gibbstown, N. J., wrecked the building, and a workman, Levi Evans, was blown to atoms.

PRITCHARD, Bella and Nickulinec, the entombed miners in O. T. Williams & Sons' slate quarry at Williamstown, Pa., are still buried in the tunnel where the cave-in occurred. All hope of finding the entombed men alive has

been abandoned. Dun's Weekly Review of Trade on the 3d stated that during the past week more works had started up than had stopped, but reductions in wages still continued. Continued weakness appeared in the price of metals. Receipts and exports of wheat had been only kalf of last year's. There was a detrease in the number of failures, the number in the United States for the week ended March 2, being 464, against 206 last year and 42 in Canada, against

- 45 last year. JOSEPH WALLWITZ, alias John Malwitz, sentenced to twenty years in the New Jersey state prison, sawed the bars of his cell door the other morning and gained access to the corridor, where he obtained a rope and then Jassoed Keeper James T. Waters and choked him into unconsciousness. Center Keeper James P. Lippincott appeared on the scene and the convict secured the gun of the unconscious mar and killed Lippincott. Wallwitz was recaptured.

A BOMB was exploded on the porch of Dr. Baker at Lancaster, Pa. Considerable damage was done to the house. but no one was seriously hurt.

A DISPATCH from Gloucester, Mass. said that fourteen Cape Ann fishermen were thought to be lost in the gele of

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ANOTHER explosion of metal occurred Edgar G. Thompson works at Braddock, Pa., in which three men were

dangerously burned. By an explosion of an engine at Freely's planing and saw mills at Warsaw, from J. T. Raplee, New York, in which Ind., the premises were fired. Frank Rippy, engineer, was killed; Charles Dawson, superintendent, was scalded self and associates from 50,000,000 to to death; William Webb, fireman, and John Freely, owner, were fatally in-

> THE operation of the shoe factory at the Iowa state prison has been discontinued. The reason given by the contractors is that the work of the convicts was not satisfactory and that it was difficult to market the goods.

It has been decided to send a surveying party to the Wichita mountains looking to governmental control of the again. The interior department had a corps there all last year making a surby representative Geary, of California. vey, but the work had not been com-JUDGE J. W. McDill, of the inter- pleted. The object is to sectionize the country for the purpose of enabling the Creston, Ia., of typhoid fever, aged 60 settlers to locate claims when the country is opened to settlement.

A SPECIAL from Tiffin, O., said that court, granted the injunction asked for an explosion had wrecked Rubach's brewery. The shock was felt for miles. Natural gas escaped from a high prescommissioner of pensions from reducing sure main into the beer cellar, and his pension from \$72 to \$50 a month as when the night watchman entered with a lighted torch, the explosion oc curred. The brewery was razed to the ground. Heavy plate glass windows were splintered by the shock two blocks distant.

In Fort Dodge, Ia., Colby Bros.' livery barn with contents was recently destroyed by fire, and twenty-eight horses were roasted alive.

WORD came from the opal mines near gem would dress 325 carats.

UNDER the authority of an act of the state legislature the Cincinnati board of legislation has passed an ordinance annexing to the city the adjacent vil-Linwood and Riverside. Mayor Mosby signed the ordinance, making it immediately effective. This will add from 10,000 to 15,000 to the population of the annexation by an appeal to the courts.

A REVOLTING tragedy occurred at Eugene, Ore., the other night. Albert Moss, a youth 20 years old, in a frenzy whole Coleman family. After shooting and killing one woman, badly injuring another and fatally wounding an old man, the young man sent a bul-

let through his own head and died. THE SOUTH.

A SPECIAL from Lynchburg, Va., said that Gen. Early was steadily weakenward of its position as shown on ing. He could last only a few days at

> A PARTY of patriotic Kentuckians are taking steps to purchase the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln in La Rue county, Ky., and convert it into a park. A CALL has been issued for a convention of leading colored men in Alabama to be held at Birmingham March 21. The convention will be an offspring of the national colored convention held in Cincinnati last November. The purpose is to act upon the proposed migra-

> tion of the negroes in this country to Africa and it is expected to arrive at some definite plan for carrying out the A RECENT dispatch from Louisville, Ky., stated that the Columbia Fire In-

surance Co. of America had assigned. THERE was trouble between the strik ing miners at Eagle, a town about thirty miles from Charleston, W. Va., and the working miners. One man was killed and several wounded in the firing which took place. The governor or-

dered out the military. ALL the parties to the Corbett-Mitchell fight now are safely out of the hands of the law. The last legal action against them in the courts was renolle pressed the case against Pugilist Charles Mitchell for "fighting by previous appointment," and also the case against the Duval Athletic club members and others for "aiding and abetting a fight by previous appointment.' This action was the logical sequence of

the acquittal of Champion Corbett. AT Jacksonville, Fla., the jury in the case of James J. Corbett, charged with violating the law by engaging in a prize fight, returned a verdict of not

guilty. IT was reported from Harlan county, Ky., that Len Tye, a negro, who murdered Miss Bryant, near Williamsburg about a year ago, had recently visited Harlan county, where he kidnaped a farmer's daughter and kept her secreted in the woods for some time, until a party of hunters found her. They waited for his return, when they caught and tied him and proceeded to skin him alive, and before he was dead the girl built a fire on his head and he

was roasted alive. JAMES OLIVER, of LaMas county, Ky. killed himself because a few of his friends jested him concerning an examination into his right to draw a pen-

GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY died at Lynchburg, Va., on March 2, aged 78 years. A BAND of brigands attacked the town of Iztlahuaca, Mex., for the purpose of pillaging the stores and private residences. The police rallied and a fight took place which resulted in the mayor of the town and one of the police and eight of the bandits being killed and several others on both sides

IT is reported that Emperor William, the other night at furnace C of the of Germany, is devoting great attention to bimetallism, and that he desires the government to take every step possible in order to prevent a further fall

id the price of silver.

THE Edinburg Evening News of the 27th announced that Mr. Gladstone had resigned the premiership, but hall in Topeka on July 3. The reprewould retain his seat in the cabinet and also continue to represent Midlothian in the house of commons.

A TIN box, to which a burned-out fuse was attached, was found recently in one of the rooms of the unterhaus of the diet in Hungary. The discovery tion, not to discuss fusion. He favored caused a sensation and the police are blamed for not taking proper precautions after the warnings they had received and threats made by anarchists.

In the Italian chamber of deputies Premier Crispi read extracts from a red hot anarchist proclamation, which said vention, which the stalwarts author-'Death to the king! Down with taxes! Burn the Mairie!" and so on. It created a great sensation.

COUNT D'AUNAY, French minister to Copenhagen, has been dismissed from read. the diplomatic service on suspicion that he was the author of a newspaper article which divulged certain state in-

A RECENT dispatch to the London Standard from China said that an explosion had taken place in a coal mine in Shanghai. Four hundred and

fifty people were killed.

A TELEGRAM from Melila said the Kabyles had fired on a number of Spanish fishing boats. The news created a sensation at Madrid.

A DISPATCH from Palma, Spain, said

that the greater part of the town hall, containing splendid specimens of Arabian art, had been burned. THE police of Paris show no signs of

relaxing their activity against the anarchists, twenty-six of whom were arrested in that city on the 1st. THE pope celebrated his 84th birth-

day and the sixteenth anniversary of his coronation on the 2d. SENOR PRUDENTE MORAES was elected president of Brazil and Senhor Vic-

torino Periera vice president.

A LATE dispatch from Rio Grande Do Sul said that the insurgents had been defeated at Sarandi, losing 400 killed. In addition many prisoners and guns were captured by the government

A DISPATCH received at Paris on the 2d from Constantinople stated that the United States cruiser Chicago had started for Alexandrette, Iskandroon (Northern Syria); that the American admiral was expected to arrive at Constantinople, and that an American commission would proceed to Sivas immediately in order to settle the questions affecting the United States which have arisen

owing to the Armenian disputes. THE American societies which are preparing to visit Germany in 1895. upon the occasion of the anniversary of the capitulation of Sedan, have been invited by the military associations and by the municipal council of Leipsic to choose that city as the scene of the proposed celebrations.

THE LATEST.

A DISPATCH from London on the 5th stated that Lord Rosebery had for-tentertainment. Before going, Hutchmally taken up the premiership and was engaged in reorganizing the liberal cabinet and formulating the policy to be followed by the party under his leadership, and in order that he might have ample leisure to do so the queen had prorogued parliament till after

THE Michigan salt trust has declared an advance of ten cents a barrel, to take effect at once.

A TELEGAM stated that all the miners in the Ohio sub-district No. 6, over 7,000 in number, had agreed to return to work pending a settlement of the wage question by arbitration.

THE Women's Christian Temperance union of Chicago have begun a crusade . against druggists who indulge in the illegal sale of narcotics and stimulants | Pudy, Ottawa; Charles E. Gifford, Clay of all descriptions. Visits are to be moved, when Attorney-General Lamar made to drug stores and if possible Charles A. Patmor, Pittsburg; Cornepurchases of morphine, laudanum, lius S. Mackae, St. Johns; Simon G. chloroform, cocaine, chloral and other drugs will be made without a physi- lingame. cian's prescription. Wherever a druggist is found who is willing to sell under such circumstances his arrest and

prosecution will follow. CHAIRMAN CALDWELL at Chicago handed down his decision denying the request of the Atchison road for a boycott against the Southern Pacific on passenger business.

THE civil service commission will hold a special examination for male stenographers at the post office in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Cincinnati, commencing March 23. The supply of eligible stenographers is not equal to the demand, and it has been found necessary to give notice of special examinations in order to replenish the registers.

In the senate on the 5th a brief fight was precipitated by the vice president expressing his intention to refer the seigniorage bill to the finance committee. It was finally laid on the table to be called up any time. The debate on the pension appropriation bill was continued in the house. The senate amendments to the urgency deficiency bill were non-concurred in. The resolution for printing the eulogy on the late Representative Lilly, of Pennsylvania, was agreed to and the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was re-

ported. Gov. McKinley has issued a proclamation for a special election in the Third Ohio congressional district May 1 to elect a successor to the late Congressman George Houk.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The democratic state central committee held a meeting at Topeka on the 27th and instructed the chairman and secretary to issue a call for a state convention, to be held in Representative sentation agreed upon was the same per county as that of 1892. During the discussions the question of fusion cropped out several times. Chairman Jones said the committee was called together to fix the date for the convenan early convention, however, because he thought it would swing 90,000 demoerats into line. The executive committee of the "stalwart" democratic state central committee also met. The proposition for a straight democratic conized the executive committee to prepare, was submitted to the "Jones com-"ittee," but the latter committee paid o attention to it. It was not even

Miscellaneous.

Rev. John McAllister was run over by a team at Wichita the other day and

St. John's Lutheran college at Winposing ceremonies.

Gov. Lewelling has accepted the resare about two dozen applicants for the position.

Four masked men recently robbed the post office at Mount Hope, Sedgwick county, and then rode away in a carriage and escaped.

Joseph Hughes was recently thrown from his hay wagon near Ellsworth and received injuries which resulted in his death in a short time.

The jury at Newton found Rogers guilty of the charge of aiding inburning the Harvey county records last

year. The defendant appealed. W. P. Parliman was recently arrested at Wichita on the charge of attempting to kill his wife. He professed to be able to perform miracles and thought his wife a fit subject to experiment on.

Hon. A. W. Smith, in a recent adiress, formally announced that he will by the advocates of the measure. not be a candidate for the republican non ination for governor this year, but nominee, whoever he may be.

The president on the 27th named the flowing Kansas postmasters: Thomas McNulty, at Stockton; J. W. Stewart, at Smith Center; Bernard J. Sheridan, at Paola; Martin N. Sinnott, at Arkansas City; Matthew Thompson, at Alma.

general in place of Artz, resigned. The new adjutant-general is an old soldier, having entered the union army at the are of 17 as a member of an Lowa region. general in place of Artz, resigned. The age of 17 as a member of an Iowa regi-

City Attorney Hutchipson, of Salina, created a sensation the other night by skipping out with their three-year-old baby while his wife was attending an inson filed divorce proceedings, charging his wife with cruelty and neglect of duty.

The report of State Treasurer Biddle for February shows the total receipts for the month to have been \$518,284.02 and disbursements \$380,866,71, with a balance on hand at the close of the month of \$1,246,588.91. The state penitentiary earned \$4,381.88; the bank commissioner's office \$1,574.90; the secretary of state's office, \$165, and the state auditor's office, \$243.50.

The following presidential postmasters were recently appointed for Kansas: J. J. Davis, Manhattan; B. F. Meeks, Eldorado; Theodore F. Rager Erie: Thomas W. Morgan, Eureka: Alfred M. McPherson, Galena: James A. Center; Albert Morrell, Wamego; Ghar, Winfield; George W. Storrs, Bur-

The senate has confirmed the following Kansas postmasters: William Walker, Jr., Goodland; Berselius Walker, Jr., Strother, Abilene; H. C. Rollins, Yates Center: Ella Lawrence, Junction City; Granville L. Hudkins, Cawker City; F. W. Frye, Parsons; William A. Eaton, Kingman; S. A. D. Cox, Humboldt; Miles W. Blain, Osage City; J. M. Barnes, Lyndon; Sarah M. Arnold, Nickerson; Clarence Coulter, Blue Rapids.

Adjt.-Gen. Artz, who recently resigned pending charges against him of misappropriating state funds, later, in the presence of the state treasurer, took from his box in the vault of the treasurer's office the package he deposited some months ago and opening it counted out \$400 which it contained. This was the money he stated to the governor that he had drawn but held it in the treasurer's safe. This made good the alleged deficiency.

In a shanty at Wichita, the other day, was found the dead body of a stranger with his head and shoulders jammed between a cook stove and the wall. The man's throat was cut and he had been dead for several days. He and another man had taken possession of the house several weeks previous, but had not been seen for two weeks. Investigation showed that the dead mean's name was James Dowd, and that the name of his partner, and probable murderer, is John Webber. latter is supposed to have fled to the Indian territory.

THE SILVER BILL PASSED.

Mr. Bland's Measure for Coining the Seign-

WASHINGTON, March 2.-The long struggle in the house over the Bland bill for the coinage of the seigniorage and the silver bullion in the treasury was ended yesterday by the passage of the bill by a vote of 167 to 130, a majority in favor of the bill of 37. The special order to bring the bill to a vote was adopted by a bare quorum immediately after the house convened. This broke the opposition of the filibusterers, and they were powerless to do anything further to place an obstacle in the way of the bill. All the amendments offered to the measure by its opponents were defeated, the one which polled the most votes being Mr. Outhwaite's amendment to strike out the second section.

Mr. Bland was recognized and offered a substitute for the original bill. The first section of the substitute is identical with the first section of the original bill, except that the coinage is to proceed as fast as "possible," instead of "practicable."

Mr. Bland took the floor in support of his substitute. He explained the of his substitute. He explained the second section of the substitute. It made the coinage of the remainder of the bullion in the treasury begin after returns, was amended so as to ask the secremade the coinage of the remainder of field was recently dedicated with im- the bullion in the treasury begin after the coinage of the seigniorage, and a specific proviso was added to the effect ignation of Adjt.-Gen. Artz. There that nothing in the act shall be deemed to change or alter existing law as to the legal character or mode of redemption of the treasury notes. This would set at rest all alarm on the point.

All amendments offered to the bill were voted down, the last one being Mr. Outhwaite's to strike out the sec-

ond section. The vote was then taken on the Bland substitute. No attempt to break quorum was made on this vote, and then the Bland substitute was adopted -171 to 96. Before the vote could be taken Mr. Tracey, of New York, moved to recommit the bill, without instructions, to the committee on coinage, weights and measures. The motion was defeated-132 to 167. The vote was then taken on the final passing of the bill. It was passed—167 to 130. Loud cheers and hand-clapping greeted the final announcement of the victory won

The following is the vote in detail:

*Mesors. Aboott Atten, Aldorson, Atexander, Arnold, Bailey. Baker of Kansas, Bankhead, Bell of Colorado, Bell of Texas. Berry, Black of Illinois, Black of Georgia, Bland, Boxtner, Boen, Bowers of California. Branch, Breckingles, Arkansas, Breckingles, of Kontucky, ridge of Arkansas, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Bretz, Brookshire, Broderick, Brown, Bryan, Bunn. Bynum, Cabaniss, Camanetti, Cannon as City; Matthew Thompson, at Alma.

The governor has appointed Maj. A.

Dayle of Packs assured May. A.

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Florida, Cooper of Indiana, Co Davis, of Rooks county, adjutant-Geary, Goodnight, Gorman, Grady, Gresham, Hall of Missouri, Hammond, Hare, Hartman, Hatch, Heard, Henderson of North Carolina, Hepburn, Hermann Holman, Hooker of Mississippi, Hudson, Hunter, Hutcheson, Jones, Kem. Kilgore, Kribbs, Kyle, Lacev, Lane, Latimer, Lavton, Lester, Lisle, Livingston, Lucas, Maddox, Maguire, Mallory, Marsh, Marshall, Martin of Indiana, McCleary of Minnesota McCreary of Kentucky, McCul Minnesotti McDearmon McGann, McKeighan, McMillin, McNagly, McRea, Meredith, Mone; Montgomery, Mrgan, Moses, Murray, Neill, New. Meredith. gan, Moses, Murray, Neill, land, Paschall, Patterson, Paynter, Pence, Pendleton of Texas, Pendleton of West Virginia, Pickler, Post, Price, Reilly, Richardson of Ohio, Richardson of Michigan, Richardson of Tennessee. Ritchie. Robbins. Russell of Georgia, Settle, Shell, Sibley, Simpon, Snodgrass, Springer, Stallings, Stockdale Stone of Kentucky, Strait, Swanson, Swert, Talbert of South Carolina, Tate, Taylor of In diana, Terry, Tucker, Turner of Georgia, Tur ner of Virginia, Turpin, Tyler, Weadock, Wheeler of Alabama. White. Whiting, Williams of Illinois. Williams of Mississippi, Wilson of Washington, Wise, Woodward-167. NAYS Adams of Kentucky, Aldrich, Apsley, Avery,

Babcock, Baker of New Hampsbire, Barnes, Barwig, Beldon, Beltzhoover, Blair, Boutelle, Brick-ner, Brosius, Burrows, Ca imus, Caldwell Campbell, Cannon of Illinois Causey, Chickering Clancy, Cobb of Missouri, Cogswell, Compton Coombs, Cooper of Wisconsin, Cornish Cousins, Covert, Cummings, Curtis of New York, Dalzel, Daniels, De Forrest. Dingly, Dolliver, Draper, Dunphy, Erdman, Everett, Fielder, Fletcher Funk. Gardner, Gear, Geissenhainer, Gillett of New York, Goldsier, Griffin, Grout, Hager, Hain er, Haines. Harmer, Harter, Haughen, Hayes, Heiner, Henders n of Illinois, Hitt, Hooker of New York, Hopkins of Illinois, Hopkins of Johnson of North Dakota, Johnson of Ohio, Jov, Kiefer, Lapham, Lockwood, Loud, Loudenslager, Lynch, Magner, Mahon, McAleer, McCall, McEtterick, McKain, Meiklejohn, Mercer, Meyer, Mutchler, O'Neill, Outhwaite, Page, Pavne, Perkins, Phillips, Pigott, Quigg, Randall, Ray, Reed, Raybourn, Robinson of Pennsylvania, Ryan, Schemerhorn, Scranton Shaw, Sherman, Sickles, Somers, Speray, Stephenson, Stevens C. W. Stone, W. A Stone Storer, Strauss, Strong, Talbot of Maryland Tawney, Tracey, Updegraff, Van Voorhis of Ohio, Wadsworth, Walker, Wagner, Warner, Waugh, Walls, Wever, Wheeler of Illinois, Wilson of Ohio, Woomer and Wright of Massachesetts.

On the final passage of the bill 19 republicans and 8 populists voted with the silver democrats for the bill and 50 democrats voted with the majority of the republicans against it.

ELECTION IN BRAZIL. Prudente Moraes Is Belleved to Have Been

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 2. - The elections passed off quietly. They were conducted in an entirely honest manner, neither soldiers nor police being at the polls. Trouble had been expect-

ed, but none occurred. No official returns have yet been re ceived, but it seems almost certain that Senor Prudente de Moraes has been elected president and Senor Victorino vice president. Placards were posted last night without authority nominsting President Peixoto for the vice presidency. He received but few votes.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Proceedings of the Week Briefly

Given THE senate held a brief session on the 26th.

A letter from the secretary of the treasury to
the attorney-general was read as to whether silver certificates were "lawful money," and silver certificates were "lawful money," and the reply of the attorney-general, giving a negative opinion. Mr. Morgan, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, made an announcement of the report of the committee relative to Hawaiian affairs. The senate passed the joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to the Antwerp international exposition and then went into executive session... Soon after the house met Mr. Bland, seeing that he could not secure a quorum and limit debate on his seigniorage quorum and limit debate on his seigniorage bill, concluded to allow the debate on the bill to proceed at the same time deciaring that he would return to the assault. Two sen-tational speeches followed, one by Mr. Pence (Col.), who denounced the republicans for sub-mitting to the crock of ex-Speaker Reed's mitting to the crack of ex-Speaker Reed's whip and warned him if the election of presi-dent was thrown into the house in 1895 he dent was thrown into the house in 1800 he would rue his fillibustering course, and the other by Mr. Fithian (Ill.), who condemned in the severest terms the action of his democratic colleagues who were taking part in the fill-buster. The debate throughout was exciting, the house being in committee of the whole, and the nouse adjourned in anything but a good humor.

THE senate held only a brief session on the 27th. Mr. Teller offered a resolution requesting the president to suspend action in the consolidation of land offices provided for in the sundry civil bill for the fiscal year ended June returns, was amended so as to ask the secretary why there was such delay in its issue and adopted. The senate adjourned after a brief executive session...In the house Mr. Pence apologized for unparliamentary words used in his speech of the day before and Mr. Bland again attempted to limit debate on his seigniorage bill but failed, and the discussion proceeded until adjournment.

The senate was in session two hours, on the

The senate was in session two hours on the 28th, the whole of which was taken up in a speech by Senator Frye on the Hawaiian muddle... When the house met the dead lock on the seigniorage bill was broken by the refusal of the New York delegation to longer filtbuster, but the quorum disappeared when it came to adopting the special order by two republicans and one democrat, who had heretofore voted with the friends of the bill, joining the "silent" minorit, and the house adjourned.

When the senate met on March 1 Mr. Voorhees withdrew his resolution for the temporary appointment of Senator Mills to the finance committee. Several petitions and resolutions were presented. Senator Frye concluded his speech on Hawaii and was replied to by Senator Gray, who defended the action of Mr. Blount. The house sundry civil deficiency bill was passed with amendments. The bill for the erection of a new government printing office. THE senate was in session two hours on the

was passed with amendments. The bill for the erection of a new government printing office was considered for a time, and after an executive session the, senate adjourned until Monday... When the house met Mr. Bland succeeded in securing a quorum and the long deadlock on the seigniorage bill was broken. Mr. Bland then spoke in favor of it and when the debate closed the bill for the colory of the silver seigniorage in the treasury was passed by 167 years to 130 nays. The bill appropriating \$45,000 for the reclamation of the steamer Kearsarge, recently wrecked, was then passed and the house a journed.

The senate was not in session on the 2d...
The house had under consideration appropria-

The house had under consideration appropriation bills. The fortifications bill, carrying over \$2,000,000, passed and pending consideration of the pension bill hot words passed between Messr. Meredeth (Va) and Funk (III) which at one time were uzly, but finally quieted down. Mr. Holman (Ind) announced that Mr. Grow, elected from Pennsylvania was present and elected from Pennsylvania, was present and escorted him to the speaker and he was sworn in amid applause. Many pension bills were considered a the evening sessi n.

The senate was not in session on the 3d.... The house resumed consideration of the pension bill, and during the depate Gen. Black (Ill) spoke in defense of the course of Com-(iii) spoke in defense of the course of com-missioner Lochren and of his gallant services as a soldler during the war. The committee of the whole rose without completing the bill and the house adjourned.

LEWIS WEITZEL.

His Remarkable Feat of Loading His Gun While Running.

Lewis Weitzel was the Daniel Boone of Virginia, a man the story of whose exploits sounds to-day like some extravagant romance. At seventeen he had no equal among the settlers as a marksman, and was especially expert in loading his rifle while running. When he was nineteen years old he was suddenly set upon by a band of about forty Indians. He sprang away from them at full speed, and four of the fleetest of them dropped their guns and started in pursuit. He increased his lead from a few feet to several yards, but after running about half a mile he became aware that the foremost Indian had commenced gaining upon him. Nearer and nearer he came, and Weitzel began to fear that he would throw his tomahawk.

his gun. Now he wheeled suddenly, and shot the Indian dead in his track. Instantly the three other Indians gave a loud yell, and sprang forward at full speed. The white man's gun was empty, and he could do them no harm. Weitzel slackened his pace a little. reloaded his gun, and then resumed his race. At the end of another halfmile the second Indian came up. and Weitzel turned to shoot. To his disgust, he found the fellow close upon his heels, so close, indeed, that he seized the barrel of the gun with both

While running, Weitzel had loaded

hands. The struggle was brief. The savage threw Weitzel to the ground, but at that critical instant Weitzel jerked the piece from the Indian's grasp, placed the muzzle against his breast, and fired. The Indian groaned and fell

Meanwhile the two others were hastening up. Weitzel, still running, charged his gun once more, and at a good opportunity faced about and raised it to shoot. The Indians dodged behind trees. Weitzel resumed his flight, and his pursuers again took after him. They ran thus for two or three miles, till Weitzel, thoroughly exasperated, as his biographer says, turned and fired so suddenly as to hit one of the Indiuns before he could get

As he fell the other man shrieked, and Weitzel, out of breath as he was, burst out laughing as he heard him say, 'No catch dat man! Him gun always

loaded. The chase was over, and in a few hours Weitzel was at home recounting his adventure.—Youth's Companion. THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT. W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.



OR the fourth time the city editor of the Daily Chronicle stepped into the reporters' room and looked anxiously at the three men who sat at

was needed, and apon this night of all others.

The sporting editor was at Jacksonville and his "stuff" would come to the night editor. The religious editor was attending a sensational debate, given for charity, between a well-known minister and a prominent and exceedingly clever society woman. The subject matter under discussion was: "The Rights of Woman Relative to Free Speech." The police reporter, upon whom the city editor usually depended for early copy, had gone out with the detectives for a raid on a gambling den in ward nine. The young gentleman who was supposed to edit a column of gossip daily hadn't come in as yet; he was probably attending some social function—a favorite pastime of his. Added to all this it was nine o'clock-not a line of local had been sent in, while the machines were devouring reprint as fast as it could be clipped-and only two of the three reporters in the room were writing. The third was leaning forward on a desk, a cigar in one hand and a pencil in the other; he was looking straight ahead, trying to keep from thinking about something that had a great deal to do with himself. He was a young mana space-writer on the Chronicle, and who did bits of fiction to a monetary advantage upon occasions.

To describe him aptly and in a few words, he was twenty-four years old in age, thirty-five in experience and sixtyfive in disappointment. He was goodlooking, bright, and had just enough of egotism flavored into his sturdy character to make him thoroughly self-con-

He walked to a window and stood looking at the night. The arc lamps winked their white electric light out into the wet air and the vivid, pulsating rays seemed to struggle with the damp wind and the dripping rain, shaking and wavering like white flags. As he gazed at this without seeing, Sumner laughed-not because it was appropriate, in any sense of the word, but merely because it didn't require any effort of mind or thought; but it was a cynical laugh. He was thinking about a woman-all naturally enough-he mentally argued.

After more of this depressing mental discussion, pro and con, he arrived in-variably at the same spot—in the parlor where he had been rejected by Mildred Nelson. He remembered how he had stood directly in front of her, as she sat in a big arm chair, and told her of his love. Never before had he wanted to smoke half so bad, and after he had finished she looked half-frightened and then had taken him by the hand, and said: "You're joking, surely." And then, very pale, had given her refusal-a simple "no." The look on her face he could not forget, and somehow there rested in his breast the honest conviction that she loved him after all. though he could find no reason for such a thought. He was too worried at the time to ask her the why of her refusal, and now it was too late. Maybe it was because her father was president of the Mechanic Banking association. His thoughts took a ludicrous turn and he wondered if he could get a note discounted there.

In a handsome home sat two women -mother and daughter-the faces of both showing traces of tears. Between her sobs the mother repeated and moaned:

"What shall we do? What shall we

do?" The young woman finally arose and left the room; when she returned she was dressed for going out. She went to a window and saw the rain beating down and then turned to her mother, who had not noticed her entrance.

"What are you going to do?" asked the elder woman.

"The best I can," replied the daughter, and left the room the second time. The front door opened and closed.

"Not by yourself," screamed the mother, but the young woman had disappeared into the darkness. With no protection, save the gossamer, she bent her head low and hurried forward. It was only a short walk and she had reached the center of the city. She heard the city clock striking, but did not stop to count the time; it was eleven o'clock. At a corner she hesitated and looked up at a row of large buildings. In one the lights were burning brightly and there were signs of life and industry. All the others looked dead and dark.

To the lighted building she went and entered and found herself in front of the elevator, and, while that affair was the elevator. She wanted to go to the slowly hoisting itself, explained himreporters' rooms, she told the elevator | self. man; and while the hydraulic vehicle was ascending to the sixth floor in its own peculiar and tantalizing gait the still-"why, of course"woman looked at herself in the mirror that adorned it. She laughed an almost hysterical laugh as she saw her shy. own countenance, pale and frightenedlooking, staring back at her. She file a telegram, reversed his decision, stepped ont of the elevator and walked | jabbed both hands into his pockets and down a short passageway. She could veered about; the message could go

ciatter of machinery, and turned into the first doorway. She was met by a stalwart young man, in considerable neglige, who was carrying proof. She started back, saying: "I only wanted to see Mr. Robert Sumner." In the meantime two other men, costumed in the same manner, had come up and

were watching her.
"Mr Sumner?" repeated the young man, with a strange look on his face.
"Oh, this is the way." The other men laughed. He opened the door for her. She stepped inside the front of a desk where a man was leaning over, a shade above his eyes, writing.
"Is this Mr. Sumner?" she asked, not

being able to make out his features. It was the city editor. He looked up at her, taking in her pale face and wet garments at a single glance. He was about to ask what her errand was, but instead pointed with his pencil towards the door of the reportorial room. He watched her as she started in and no-ticed an air of hesitancy about her. He first thought he would call Sumner, but as he was reaching a decision in his mind she entered.

Eleven o'clock it was when Robert Sumner finished his last piece of copy and sent it in to the city editor. Then he had put on his coat, took his umbrella and hat and was about to leave. The rain poured down in such torrents that he decided to wait a few minutes and resumed his seat. Again he sat thinking, but this time his thoughts appeared to realize, and instead of reviewing past events he was castle building into the future.

He imagined that he caught the rustle of a dress near him, and it accorded with his castles. Some one seemed to call his name, in a timid manner, and soft. He closed his eyes in a timid hope that he might hear it again. Again he did hear it, but it was so lifelike, so actual, that he refused to open his eyes and destroy the train of for harem service), Syrian and Circasthought that stretched in golden links into years to come. His name was repeated, not any louder, but accompanied by a touch. With a start he turned in his chair.

"Mildred," he cried. "What are you doing here?" "Oh, Robert," she half sobbed "haven't you heard about it? Don't you know all about it? Won't you keep

it out of the paper? It's all I ask of you. Please keep it out."
"What is it?" demanded Sumner, almost fiercely, hardly knowing what to suspect in his bewilderment, and despairing of what to say when he should

The woman, very white, but upright and dignified, said: "My father is an embezzler!"

know.

And she told him all she knew. "Certainly; of couse I'll keep it out. That's all right," said Sumner, horrified. "But," he added, as though it were merely an afterthought and did not enter into any very great consideration-though he knew better himself,

and trusted to her ignorance—"we'll see the city editor."

Together they went and Sumner spoke to him. He told the city editor the story as he had it from the woman, and the city editor throughout it all was mentally mapping out the space



LE TURNED IN HIS CHAIR

he could give it andwhere he should put it. Summer read his thoughts, for concluded quickly, sharply, and said immediately:

"But you are not going to use it; it is not to be printed! It's only known among the directors of the bank."

"Not go in?" he said, in a surprised "Why, that's the best story tone. we've got to-night. We'll use it, of course. I want a column. You're my my best man handy. Go work it; it means ten dollars on space." "It is not to be used," said Sumner

doggedly. "Why don't you want it to go in Sumner?" asked the editor, finally. "Can't you give me some reason?"

"No," said Sumner, "but it's not go

ing in. "Is it," asked the city editor, ignoring Sumner's mandatory tone, "on any personal ground? If it is, why"-and the city editor made a gesture of unconditional surrender. Sumner looked sideways at Miss Nelson. She laid a hand on his arm and stood, all expect ant. A happy light came into the young

man's eyes. "Well, sir," began Sumner, stammeringly. "you see, sir, that is, you under--he could feel Miss Nelson watching him - "he, the gentleman under discussion and consideration, is to be my father-in-law!"

"Oh, Robert!" exclaimed Miss Nelson, but she did not remove her hand; the city editor stood up and congratuboth. Confused and embarlated rassed, Sumner led the young lady to

"I had to, you see," said he, "and, of course" - he became more confused

"This was the reason," she said, stopping him with a kiss, modest and

The office boy, who had come out to hear the buzz and whirl and rattle and later. - Atlanta Constitution.

In Some Respects Their Lot Is Not a Hard One.

The Slave Markets of Stamboul-Value of a Pretty Circassian Maiden-Pecul-iar Whims of the Shah's Favorite Wife.

[Special Letter.] Since the days of Lord Byron and his oriental epics curiosity among the English-speaking people of the world has never been thoroughly appeased so far as the woman of the east is concerned. To speak with Goethe, it is the "eternal womanly" which attracts, and in truth there are so many strange and vital differences between, say, an American girl or wife and her Persian and Turkish sisters that a volume could easily be filled enumerating them. I don't propose to do this in this present article and thus weary the reader, but I'll content myself with pointing out some of these differences and, incidentally, correcting some erroneous impressions that have obtained a hold on the western mind. I'll dispense with chronological order or any other kind of order in so doing, as I'll

words. True, there is still some buying and selling of female slaves in the eastern lands. In Turkey the law of the state (due to English pressure) forbids this, but like other laws it is not rigidly carried out. There are dealers in Stamboul even, within a stone's throw of Yildiz kiosk (the sultan's favorite palace), and on another occasion perhaps I may tell of a visit I paid one of the principal ones early in 1886. The young female slaves kept for sale and barter there are of three kinds: Nubian (i. e., black skinned and intended

be able to cover more ground in fewer

The latter, as the handsomest, fairest and by far the most accomplished and intelligent, command the highest prices, and fabulous sums are now and then paid for them. The gifted son of Khalil Pasha once paid 5,000 Turkish pounds, about \$30,000, for one such beauty. Many of the fairest inmates of the harems, though, not alone in Turkey and Persia, but also in Egypt, in Afghanistan, etc., are gifts made by fathers or mothers to the rulers and governors of those countries. None of the many wives of the sultan or of the shah were purchased outright. In Persia there is the peculiar institution of seeghay. That means a temporary wife-i. e., a wife with whom the marriage contract has been stipulated for

only a certain specified time-perhaps



years. She enjoys all the rights and privileges of a legitimate spouse dur. She is very fond of her children and ing that time, and children born to her are entitled to heritage as well. At the expiration of the contract the latter may be renewed for another term. or else the two separate, and either may remarts.

This custom, one peculiar to Persia (where the form of the prevailing Mohammedan faith is the Sheeite, and differs materially from the Turkish and Arabian, the Sunnite), has its inconveniences and drawbacks, no doubt, but also its decided advantages, and one consequence of it is that throughout Persia there are no women leading dissolute and depraved lives. But the institution of seeghay is also responsible for an enormous amount of litigation there, claimants to honors and large fortunes constantly arising under the pretense of being the sons of seeghays of the particular grandee whose inheritance is to be disposed of. The grandfather of the present shah, whose popular niekname, Adam-es-Sani (Adam II.), was due to the enormous number of progeny he left, was responsible for numerous rebellions and uprisings induced by young and ambitious men -sons of some of his innumerable seeghavs-who appeared as pretenders to the throne after the old man's de-

While, however, it cannot be denied that women are still bought and sold like cattle in the orient, it cannot truthfully be maintained that they are inhumanly or cruelly treated. Quite the reverse. The oriental is not cruel by nature, and the fact that the Koran teaches him to look upon women as irresponsible beings, who must not be taken too seriously, induces him likewise to be very indulgent to them, forgiving their faults and failings and dealing generously and kindly by them. Of that I found uniform proof everywhere, but the testimony furnished me by long-time residents of those countries made the fact still more indisputable. The period is past when the oriental husband, in a fit of foolish jealousy or else in justifiable anger, simply ordered his black ennuchs to sew up beautiful Leila or Quleika in a stout sack and deposit her in the still waters of the Golden Horn where it is deepest. Nowadays these fierce Turks or Persians are much more philosophical. They fiercely. grin and bear it when their wives have strayed from the straight and narrow paths. "What will be, will be. Kismet!" they say, and hie them to their une.

WOMEN IN THE ORIENT. couches in the selamlik, where they smoke a few nargilehs to obtuse their

> The oriental is, generally speaking, very frugal in his personal habits, and that allows him to spend the more money on his harem, 1. c., on his wives, children and servants. His own part of his house-in Turkey called selamlik and in Persia called biroun-is fitted up with severe simplicity. But he begrudges no expense to his women. Relatively speaking, too, the dry goods bills and the jewelers' bills and the sums expended on sweets are much larger than they are for the American husband.

Even the shah of Persia, miserly as he is in his habits, finds no fault with the enormous waste of his good gold that is going on in his anderoun or Since the intellect of the oriental women lies fallow and has never been trained (their education consisting merely in acquiring accomplishments such as embroidering, music, singing and dancing, none of which tax their brain power), they are quite childish in their views and have



no correct appreciation of the value of money. Their whims and caprices. therefore, are sometimes quite irrational and extremely expensive. Their husbands, though, bear with them. The favorite wife of the shah of Persia (the one he took with him on his first European trip in 1873) after her neturn home once saw the wife of the Russian ambassador play the piano. So she insisted on having one. If you know anything of the roads in Persia and of the absence of railroads and navigable rivers you will appreciate the difficulty of bringing a big concert piano from Paris to Teheran. When it arrived, some three months later, it was so completely damaged as to be fit only for kindling wood. Besides. there was not a single piano teacher in Persia and Yulda Khanum, the favorite wife, knew absolutely nothing about manipulating a piano anyway. But a second piano was ordered at That fell down a precipice while being transported over the Kharsan pass on the way to the Persian capital, and a third one was ordered. That at last arrived in pretty sound condition. But by that time Yulda Khanum didn't care for a piano, and thus it was relegated to the museum of the shah, where it still is. These three pianos had cost his majesty some \$150,000. On another occasion the same lady noticed a new Paris gown on the wife of the Austrian ambassador, and she insisted on having one exactly like it. When it came she put it on and off during an entire day,

These, however, are extravagancies mal conditions the oriental woman is a very amiable, nice kind of person. nearly always good-tempered, jolly and full of life and fun. She is strong and healthy, has the digestion of an ostrich, and likes a drive above all things. In the large cities where there has been more or less contact with the occident and a loosening of the old customs in consequence of that, the oriental woman is not so good nor so amiable as in the interior. Cities which bear a very bad reputation in that respect among Moslems all over the east are Constantinople, Cairo, Alexandria, Smyrna and Tiflis. The intrigues which the wives and favorites of wealthy and high-placed Turks

and then threw it away.



PERSIAN GIRLS GRINDING FLOUR.

permit themselves during their excursions to the great pleasure resorts—the Sweet Waters near Stamboul-have become proverbial, and Smyrna is cited among them as a veritable hotbed of vice. In Cairo morals among the Moslem wives have so much sunk under par that the case of Nazli Hanum, wife of a great pasha there, who is said to have murdered 150 discarded admirers-mostly handsome Greeks or other "Ferenghi"-in her house, did not excite a great deal of into a store to buy some cigars, when I

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.

Art's Rigid Requirements. "No, George," said Laura. "If I take the part of Juliet in the amateur theatricals it never would do in the world for you to play Romeo." "Why not?" demanded George

"Because," rejoined Laura, sadly, yet firmly, "you would not be satisfied with the stage kiss."-Chicago TribUSEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Cookies Without Eggs -Two and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one of but-ter, or butter and lard mixed, one of sour milk, half a teaspoonful of soda, flour to make a soft dough, flavor to taste. All cookies should be baked in a quick oven. -Housekeeper.

-Cocoanut Pie.-Boil one quart of weet milk, take it from the fire and whip six beaten eggs in gradually. When nearly cold add one teaspoonful of nutmeg, two teaspoonfuls of vanilla, one-half a pound of powdered sugar, and one pound of grated cocoanut. Pour into open shells and bake twenty minutes.-Farm, Field and Fireside.

-Potato Croquettes .- Pare and boil half a dozen large potatoes, mash fine and beat well with a fork, season with salt to taste, a little white pepper, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, and the white of one egg well beaten. Form into rolls or cones with the hands, dip first in egg then in cracker dust and fry in hot lard like dough nuts.-Orange Judd Farmer.

-Welsh Rarebit.-Toast slices of white or Graham bread to a delicate crisp brown; arrange neatly on a plate, and moisten with hot, salted water. Keep hot while preparing the dressing. To one-quarter of a pound grated cheese add one table-spoonful butter, two yolks of eggs, one-half teaspoonful mustard, and a few grains of cayenne. Stir to a smooth paste over a gentle fire, spread on toast, and set in hot oven five minutes. - Harper's Bazar.

-Stewed Beef Kidneys.-Boil the kidneys for several hours, changing the water once or twice. Boil until they are tender enough to run a pin through. Leave them all night in the broth in which they were cooked. The next morning cut them into fine pieces and put them into a stewpan with a little water, a pinch of salt, a dessertspoonful of butter and a little pepper. When boiling hot add half a tumblerful of wine. Stew well and serve hot. If you do not like wine substitute cream. - Boston Budget.

-Angel's Food Cake. -One teacupful flour, one and a half teaucupfuls granulated sugar, whites of eleven eggs one teaspoonful each of cream of tartar and extract of vanilla. Sift flour four times with cream of tartar; sift sugar; beat eggs very stiff; add sugar very lightly but swiftly; next flour. Bake fifty minutes in a moderate oven. Do not grease the pan for baking. When done turn the cake in the pan upside down to cool. Loosen the edges with a knife. Frosting: Use the white of one egg and sugar enough to stiffen. Orange Judd Farmer.

Baked Macaroni (with cheese) .-Break one-half package macaroni into inch pieces, cover with boiling water slightly salted, and stew gently twenty minutes. Drain well, and put a lay er in the bottom of a buttered puddingdish; upon this grate some mild rich eheese, a sprinkling of salt, and bits of butter. Spread on this more macaroni, and proceed as before until all the macaroni is used, having the macaron on top well buttered, but without the cheese. Cover with a scant pint of rich milk salted, and bake, covered, half an hour in a hot oven. Remove cover, brown, and serve.-Harper's Ba

SPOTS AND STAINS.

They Can Generally Be Removed By Timely Attention. The number of women who have quoted Lady Macbeth's "Out, damned

just like a child with a new toy, spot," are probably larger than one would guess from the number that be long to anti-slang and profanity sociesuch as are inseparable from pampered ties. But to find her tailor-made cloth females the world over. Under nor gown daubed with grease, to see the table cover stained a rosy red with cranberry, and her finest handkerchief splashed with ink are trials enough to make the least radical of her sex long for the masculine privilege of swearing. Here are a few simple rules which, if pasted conspicuously in every home, would lighten the labors and

griefs of women considerably: To remove all ink stains from white linen and cotton materials moisten th stain, spread the fabric above a jug of boiling water, and sprinkle with salts of lemon. Rub until the stain disappears and rinse. To remove ink from colored dress goods soak in milk, rub and press until the stain disappears. Put fresh milk on as often as the old becomes discolored. If a grease spot remains after this and the goods is not washable lay coarse brown paper over the spot and press with a hot iron. To remove ink from carpets rub, while

wet, with blotting paper. To remove grease spots from books or paper warm the greased spots gently and then press on blotting paper until as much as possible of the grease is absorbed. Then warm the paper again and apply hot oil of turpentine with a soft, clean brush to both sides of the paper. Then touch the soiled part with a clean brush dipped in rectified spirits of wine. To remove grease from linen put a good deal of soda into the washing water. To remove from silk or woolen goods cover with soft brown paper, pass a hot iron over it, lift the paper immediately, and repeat the process as often as necessary.

To remove paint spots rub with sponge dipped in benzine from the circumference of the spot toward the center. Otherwise the spot is likely to spread. Rub until dry.

To remove wine and fruit stains cover the spot with salt thickly. Rinse with cold water. If not entirely removed apply lemon juice and dry in the sun.—N. Y. Herald.

An Incredible Story. Bob-I was in an awfully embarrass

ing condition to-day, Jack. I went suddenly discovered that I had left my pocketbook at home.

Jack-Did the proprietor trust you? Bob-Oh, yes; he knew me. Jack (in surprise) -And he trusted vou?-Texas Siftings.

Poor Arthur. Cholly-Arthur had to stay in bed all day yesterday.

Willie-Was he sick? "No. pooah boy! But his valet did not come awound to dwess him."-Boston Traveiler.

160 World's Fair Photos for \$1

These beautiful pictures are now ready for delivery in ten complete parts—16 pictures comprising each part—and the whole set can be secured by the payment of One Dollar, sent to Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago, Ill., and the portfolios of pictures will be sent, free of expense, by mail to subscribers.

Remittances should be made by draft, money order, or registered letter.

"Why don't you like Teddy Jones?" Jamie -"Oh, he has awful manners." "What does he do?" "Says his lessons better'n me most every day."—Inter Ocean.



Mr. C. E. Harris

All Broken Up Former Vigor and Strength Re-

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Dear Sirs: About two years ago I was suddenly taken with heart trouble. This followed me up to last spring, when I was unable to work.

I Was Completely Broken Up and used different medicines. but without avail. I suffered at times severely, being unable to sleep comfortably. Up to the time when I was first taken I had always been a healthy man.

Yes! tougher than a bear. I was sad, for itHood's Sarsarills Cures
seemed as if I had apparently come to the end of
my usefulness. My trade was that of a board.

sawyer, always earning good wages. A short-time ago a friend advised me to use Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did. After using one bottle my

Heart Trouble Was Overcome so that I am able to work every day. The change I attribute to Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHAUNCY E. HARRIS, Barre, Vermont.

Hood's Pills care Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

"Almost as Palatable as Milk"

This is a fact with regard to Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. The difference between the oil, in its plain state, is very apparent. In

Scott's Emulsion

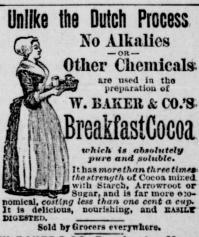
vou detect no fish-oil taste. As it is a help to digestion there is no after effect. except good effect. Keep in mind that Scott's Emulsion is the best promoter of flesh and strength known to

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

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

and Smell. TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEV A particle is applied into each nostril as agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists, or by a ELY BROTHERS, 53 Warren St., New Young

Spare Pearline Spoil the Wash



W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



RUBBER CO.'S . SPADING BOOT

If You Want a First-Class Article.

THE GINGER-BREAD HORSE. There are people and places that fade from our

And days that grow dim in the past. There are loves that are born, and wither, an And nothing seems true to the last; But back in the days of the long, long ago
When the little back yard was our course,
The friend who was dearest and sweetest

Was the galloping ginger-bread horse.

Can we ever forget him! His arched neck and tail, His sugar-glaced ears and fore-top?

Don't we still feel the thrill of uttermost joy As we carried him out of the shop? Then, breathless with happiness, longing to

Start,
We sped to the back cellar door.
And there, in a paradise, nibbled and munched
Till the ginger-bread horse was no more!

Oh, my ginger-bread horse, how the taste of thy And the peppery sweet of thy name,

With thy black current eyes, and thy brown, softened sides
Come back from the dim past again! How I taste, as I dream, every mouthful I

ate
Of thy luscious young self!—For in truth,
There are times when I feel I would give all I have For a ginger-bread horse of my youth! -Everard J. Appleton, in Detroit Free Press.

A STRANGE PATIENT.

The Remarkable Experience of a London Specialist.

About two years ago there came to me a tall, handsome feilow, who gave the name of George Griffiths. He had a fearless eye, a cheerful, even genial expression, an exceptionally well molded, aquiline nose, and a splendid mustache, trimmed and tended, evidently, with scrupulous care. There was no obvious reason, certainly, why he should require my services; there was no possibility of making him better looking.

"I hear that you are a specialist in dermatology," he began, after I had greeted him with the usual formality. I admitted the soft impeachment.

"Well," he went on, "I want you to perform a surgical feat on me. I want my nose altered."

expressed surprise, and assured him that, in my humble opinion, his nose was best let alone. But he disputed this proposition, and insisted that he had reasons for being weary of the aquiline, and for craving a proboseis as unlike as possible to that with which nature had endowed him. Seeing my curiosity, and possibly not wishing to be deemed a madman, he proceeded to explain them to me.

"After several years roughing it in Texas," he said, "I have come back rich, and there is nothing to prevent my enjoying myself but the pestering attentions of relatives whom I had hoped to have done with forever when I went abroad. But I cannot escape them or their importunities, and so, however eccentric you may think me, I must enlist your service. I presume there is no danger in the operation."

"No danger," I replied, accepting his explanation as that of an eccentric man, whose affairs, after all, were no business of mine, "and very little pain -practically none, in fact. But you must keep indoors for a few days after it is over. When and where shall I call upon you?"

"Could you not operate here, and now?" he asked.

"Impossible. Your journey home would not be without great risk.' "But could I not stay here? Could

you not accommodate me for the short time necessary? Doctor, I could and would pay you liberally for the service. Consider, if I go home, my identity would be again revealed to those from whom I desire to conceal it."

This speech, one would have thought. would have aroused my suspicions, but it did not. The man's frank and open expression disarmed me entirely, and I could but look upon him as I had done previously, simply as an eccentric individual. It so happened I had a spare room. I could not regard the question of remuneration with indifference, and so, to cut a long story short, I consented.

For the purpose of more conveniently operating I suggested, somewhat timidly, the sacrifice of his beautiful mustache. To my surprise, he assented eagerly, and was for the application of scissors and razor forthwith. You scarcely credit the difference the redage-"the crop of many years," as he jokingly decribed it-made in my patient. It displayed what had been concealed before, his mouth, and the sinister expression of this was such as to effectually nullify the honest geniality of his upper face. In fact the removal of his mustache constituted, as I promptly told him, sufficient disguise to baffle any number of inquisitive relatives. But he insisted on the nasal operation nevertheless. His motto was evidently "Thorough."

Well, I performed it, and when, six days later, George Griffiths left my house with nothing but a rapidly healing and almost invisible scar to blemish the straight nose which now adorned his face, I would have wagered my case of instruments to a two-penny penknife that the most observant of his precious acquaintances would never have recognized him.

About a week after my eccentric patient's departure the particulars, so far as they were known, of a remarkably brutal murder were made public. The body of a lady named Bates, evidently she had resided with her husband, who had now disappeared and whose portrait and description were now freely circulated by the police. A brief amount of attention to those published details was sufficient to convince ma that my patient, George Griffiths, was

I lost no time in communicating what I knew to the authorities, by whom, it must be said, my story was received with some incredulity. You see, my special branch of surgery is but little known to the public, and it was the opinion of the police that the murderer had left the country some time before

Mr. Griffiths had quitted my house. But a few months ago, happening to

to be on a visit to Dresden, whither I had gone on a brief summer holidayand having in a way largely succeeded in dismissing from my mind the events above related-I was startled to see, seated at a table in the Gowerbehaus in that city, enjoying the strains of the talented orchestra, my no longer mysterious, but now dreadful, acquaintance, George Griffiths!

My duty, I decided after a moment's reflection, was plain-to denounce and

deliver him to the authorities. Quickly, therefore, least he should leave before I could have him arrested, I explained myself as well as I was able to the nearest official. He looked and was unbelieving. So, too, were the others whom he summoned to hear my story. That part of it which referred to the operation was received with a smile; and the upshot of it was that so far from effecting my expatient's capture, I was myself lightly ridiculed as a mad Englishman.

But I could not allow myself to be baffled in what I considered my clear duty, viz., to deliver a foul murderer up to justice. I determined, therefore, to renew my acquaintance with him there and then, to give him no inkling of my knowledge of the truth, and to communicate once more with the English police, while continuing to keep him under my own surveillance in the Saxon capital.

When, with a polite bow, I approached and spoke to him, he recognized me at once; I could see that, though at first he pretended not to know me. We had a glass of beer to gether, and spoke of many matters of general interest; I flattered myself that nothing in my conversation or bearing gave him the slightest ground to suspect me.

That same night I wrote a letter to the London police, again stating my certain knowledge that this man, changed though he was, was the murderer of Mrs. Bates, and suggesting that they should forthwith send over to Dresden an official armed with information as to other distinguishing marks on Mr. Bates' person besides his aquiline nose and heavy mustache.

During the next few days I became very intimate with my ex-patient, and in pursuance of a scheme I had formed invited him more than once to bathe with me from one of the floating baths. This he cheerfully did, being an admirable swimmer. On the fifth day from my writing to London an answer arrived in the person of a stalwart detective from Scotland Yard, who informed me that the real Mr. Bates had, as I suspected, the distinguishing marks which could be verified; among them an anchor tattooed on the left forearm. which I had myself, of course, noticed while we were bathing together. To satisfy himself before acting on the warrant he had brought with him, the detective, Mr. Hanway, it was agreed, should join our bathing party on the morrow-a simple and not disagreeable preliminary to the contemplated arrest.

But alas! for the schemes of mice and men! We called together at Mr. Griffith's-alias Bates'-rooms in the morning and found him busy with some correspondence. "If you will wait for me half an hour or so on the terrace," he said, "which your friend will tind very pleasant, I'll join you for our swim in about half an hour." Suspecting nothing, we took our leave,

and waited for him, as he had directed. But we waited in vain. Whether the features of my friend, Mr. Hanway, were known to him, or whether had, in spite of my anything in my manner to excite his suspicion, I cannot say. Suffice it that we remained a full bour on the terrace, and then returned to find him-

Whither, we could never trace, and I have never seen him since. From that day to this he has baffled the skill of the police of two countries, and it is my belief that if he is still alive he has again persuaded some guileless surgeon to operate on him and once more alter the outlines of his features beyond recognition.-London Million.

Pawnbrokers' Methods.

"Have you ever noticed," said De Broke the other day, "that pawnbrokers will never answer the question: What can I get on this?' They always make one tell what he wants to borrow, and then no matter how low one places moval of this artistic hirsute appen- the amount, the broker will always go him a dollar or two lower. I knew of a fellow in an office who was pretty green for a pawnbroker, but who had learned this first principle.

"I had a beautiful solitaire ring and I needed just a fiver. So I thought, for fun, I would see if this fellow would actually try to go me one lower on the

"I asked for six dollars, and as h looked at the ring he smiled sarcastically and said, curtly: 'Five dollars.' But I was obstinate, and slipping the ring on my finger went out.

"I easily got ten plunkers on it from another money lender."-Philadelphia Call.

Untactful.

The pages of amusing literature are stocked with the sayings of honest and untactful people. The following incidents have, moreover, the merit of being strictly true: A lady who had studied an elementary treatise of astrology one day took it upon her to "cast the horoscope" of a boarding-house acquaintance. "Let me see," she began, after taking down the day stabbed to death, had been discovered in a house in a London suburb, where Aries Aries is intellect. "Why, no!" she suddenly exclaimed, looking up, as the full force of the definition struck her, "there must be some mistake. You can't be in Aries!" Another inno cently frank person was admiring the baby grandson of a famous man. 'Now," said she, encouragingly, to the parents of the child, "thisboy will be a genius. It is perfectly safe to expect it, for you know genius always skips one generation!"—Youth's Companion.

> -The Daughter-"I hear papa grumbling again this morning, mother. What is he grumbling about?" The Mother-"He is grumbling, my dear, because he cannot find anything to grumble about."-N. Y. Press.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE SAFEST BUSINESS.

Agriculture the One Line of Industry That Is Not Overcrowded. "Not less than 95 per cent of our farmers make a success of farming.' Those are the words of an Iowa farmer who spoke before the Iowa senate committee on agriculture. Statistics show very convincingly that in business pursuits only 5 per cent. of those who undertake the different lines are success ful. There is, then, a vast difference between farming and other kinds of business so far as a surety of achieving success is concerned. There is so large a difference that comparison should convince more persons that to till the soil is practically the sure road to success and, consequently, the best. The late extreme depression in business has hardly been felt by the farmers, and even where it was manifest to them it was noticed in its effects on the surplus which was to be put aside as savingsnot being noticed so far as the enjoyment of necessities and comforts were concerned, On this one particular point the farmers stand so far in advance of strugglers in other ventures The difference between absolute safety loft above provides room for setting and possible want is too much to put into language. Figures can never compute it. Artists cannot paint it. It must be felt to be appreciated, and to feel that sense of surety is to enjoy more of life than even the abundantly successful business adventurer can feel in the height of inflation. The words of the Iowa farmer may seem overdrawn, but even if they are by 70 or 80 per cent. there would still be a heavy balance in favor of farming. GROUND PLAN OF COMBINATION POULTRY The conclusion is easy that agriculture is the one line of industry not overcrowded, which, in fact, cannot be hens, while one end may be used as a overdone in this country within the pigeon house, if these most interesting life of any person now living. It will pets are kept for the delight of the take years to strike a balance between children upon the farm. Yards may be 95 and 5 per cent., so that farming will be on a par with mercantile pursuits fort of both the feathered and porcine as to uncertainty. As a matter of fact, that time need never be expected. Meanwhile every effort put forth to keep young men on the farms or to get families out of the towns on to the farms is in the interest of permanent national prosperity, to say nothing of personal comforts and safety. Every day the tide is turning toward the ru ral districts. The prices of farms will gradually go up as the demand for such homes increases. That has always been the effect following a financial depression. The value of suitable stock for beginning farming operations will also rise as the popularity of farming grows upon the people. The necessity for immediate action can be easily recognized under the existing circumstances. The prophecy will hardly be doubted, that there will be 10, if not 50, per cent. less "abandoned farms" in New Hampshire at the end of this the financial difficulties will not have come upon the people in vain.—Man-chester (N. H.) Union.

HINTS FOR HORSEMEN.

THE day of hay-wintered colts stabled n the barnyard has gone by.

An occasional oiling will prevent cracks and breaks in the harness. TAKE the chill from the water given to the brood mares in cold weather.

THE proper development of the colts is a business which few understand. In the half-bred hackney the breeder

oss and disappointment.

lesirable price and the greatest source of good looks is good care.

THE care and keep of the colts from infancy to selling age affect their value more than most breeders realize. THERE is a large surplus of horses in

the country, but they are of the kind horse buyers do not want to invest in. A BREEDER who wishes to succeed should breed only the best to the best, and take care of both pedigree and individuality as he proceeds.

A PERFECT horse cannot be bred from in imperfect one, or a high class one from a mare or sire possessed of prominent faults and imperfections.

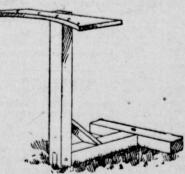
Don't expect to have good strong yearlings and two-year-olds when spring comes unless you feed plenty of clean, wholesome food during the winter.

THE man who breeds horses intelligently, breaks them carefully, teaches them thoroughly and develops their speed will always find a profit in the

SIMPLE BAG HOLDER. An Easily-Made Contrivance Which Will

Pay on Every Farm. By the use of a bag holder, constructed as shown in the accompanying illustration from a sketch by S. Barrington, it is possible for one man to bag and tie the grain as fast as it is run

through the fanning-mill. This con-



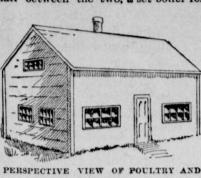
DEVICE FOR HOLDING GRAIN BAGS.

trivance is a very easy thing to make, and will pay upon every farm. The The most important point to be considered is to make the foundation blocks of 4x4 inch heavy timber to prevent upsetting. Instead of the complete arcircle can be made, and hung along or any other upright surface. - American Agriculturist

COMBINATION HOUSE.

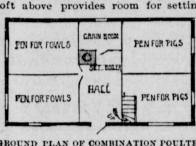
Simple Structure Containing Pens for Pigs and Fowls.

Where one desires to make a single building serve for the accommodation of both swine and poultry, he may find some suggestions in the accompanying illustrations. This house has two pens for fowls and two for pigs, an ample hall between the two, a set boiler for



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF POULTRY AND PIG HOUSE.

cooking food, and a grain room. If the nature of the location permits it, a cellar beneath the building could be utilized for storing of roots, which might be made to serve as a large factor in that comparison is almost impossible. the food of both fowls and pigs. The



AND PIG HOUSE.

arranged at either end, for the cominmates. In Fig. 1 above is seen a perspective view, and in Fig. 2 the ground plan of the very convenient combination building.-American Agriculturist.

THE PERFECT HIVE.

It Should Combine Cheapness with Sim-

plicity and Durability. A good hive should possess the follow points, viz: cheapness, simplicity, durability; as good for winter as summer: that the combs may be removed without injuring or irritating the bees; that the bees may have free access to the surplus honey arrangement; that the surplus honey may be removed without injuring or irritating the bees and be in a marketable condition; that the bees may be able to store every ounce of honey they can collect; completely ventilated that the bees may not suffocate, and thousands of them hang on the outside of the hive for air year than on this date. If that be true in a hot day; that all the heat from the hive may enter the surplus honey boxes or chamber, to enable the bees to elaborate wax and make comb; that, in case the bees are carrying in honey very rapidly, one set of boxes may be raised and another set placed under them; that there be no place in the hive where the miller moth can concealitself; that there be no space be tween the top of the combs and bottom of the honey boxes, except a single quarter of an inch: that the bees may enter the surplus honey boxes from any part of hive without creeping through a hole in the honey board; that all openings has a grand type of general utility of the hive be guarded with a slide of button; that the boxes be covered with ONE good horse means profit and a light cap to exclude the chilly air at pleasure, a dozen ordinary ones mean night as well as the excessive heat of the noonday sun, with a ventilation at Good looks go a long way towards a each end to be opened on hot days and allow a current of air to pass over the honey boxes, permitting the excessive heat of the hive to escape in summer

and in winter to carry off the moisture generated by the bees. -Farmers' Voice

Ventilating Poultry Houses. There is not a little discussion as to the best manner of ventilating the poultry house. Many claim that ventilating tubes are roup inducers and furthermore unnecessary. They claim that enough fresh air will find its way into the building of the ordinary farm er or poultryman. There is some truth in it. It may be well to have an opening in the peak of the roof and this should be so arranged as to be opened and closed conveniently. A ventilating shaft four by six inches inside, running from four inches from the floor up through the roof and two feet or so above it with a cap to keep out the rain and snow, will convey the impure air out of the pen. But the trouble with the average poultry house is to keep it warm, rather than to keep it well ven-

Mistakes in Horse Breeding.

Farmers make a mistake in breeding when they raise horses to please themselves. They must breed to suit the market. The outlook for breeding is better now than it has been, because the knife is being more freely used on poor stallions every day and quality and individuality of horses is being constantly raised in consequence. People who are fond of driving want stylish animals, and it will pay the farmer to breed for that standard. Then after they are bred it will pay to bit them thoroughly, match them up, accustom them to sights and sounds in city and country and condition them so that they will be ready for work as soon as sold. -Troy (N. Y.) Times.

It Pays to Be Thorough. It pays to be thorough, as the fol-

owing test shows. While preparing a large area of "new ground" during the spring of 1892, so many protests were made against the "waste of time and labor, ruining the land," etc., that to satisfy the skeptical two acres were one in the engraving explains itself. left unbroken except just enough in which to plant each row of corn, to be broken at the first cultivation of the corn. The result was three times as much time and hard labor was required rangement, simply the bag-holding to cultivate the two acres as any other two in the field, and the corn matured the side of the granary, or to the mill, ten days later than that on land well prepared before planting.—Farm and Home.

His Triffe.

"Mr. Wibbles," she said, firmly, "I desire that you understand my feelings concerning presents. It is my opinion that it would be proper for me to accept some trifling souvenir; nothing

"Well!" said Willie, very much em barrassed, "I don't know whethah what I intended to offah you could be so descwibed or not." 'What is it?'

"Why-er-the life's devotion of a sincere heart-and all that sort of thing, don't you know. In short, I was going to offer you the name of Mrs. Wibbles."-Washington Star.

"Out of the Frying Pan," Etc. Candid Friend-Very fine work. But dowdy. where the deuce did you get such an ugly model?

Artist-Excuse me, but that is my

Candid Friend-Dear me, of course; I ought to have recognized it by its likeness to you .- Judy.

His Stock in Trade.

Mr. Murray Hill-I should think an able-bodied man like you would be able to engage in some other business than begging.

Mendicant-No, sir, this is the only business that I can engage in with the capital that I have at my disposal .-

"WORKING THE GROWLER."



Beyond His Reach.

Lady-For shame that the man should smoke in the car! Won't you speak to him, sir? Solemn Gent-It would be useless.

ma'am. "And why, pray?" "I'm his father."-Cleveland Plain

Dealer. Faster Than the Wind. Little Son-The iceboat we made went faster than the wind to-day. Proud Mother-That is wonderful. But, now I think of it, I didn't notice any wind to-day when I was out.

We pushed the boat.-Good News. Mrs. Wayupp-Rev. Dr. Orthodox says that he believes all people in the

Little Son-No'm, there wasn't any.

hereafter will continue the work they began on earth. Mrs. Highupp—That's just lovely!
Then there will be dry goods stores to
go shopping in.—N. Y. Weekly.



"Now, Ethel dear, the doctor is downstairs. I want you to see him." "Oh, mamma! I'm not well enough to see him."-Harner's Magazine.

A Common Practice. "What are you busy with now?"

"Nothing." "How do you manage to raise the wind?" "I blow about what I am going to

do."-Texas Siftings. FROM THE POLICE REPORTS.



"While walking through the suburbs vesterday Willie Doo was 'held up' by a footpad and relieved of his valuables."-Life.

Before the Private Theatricals. Bessie-I feel awfully nervous. Blanche—Why, pet? Bessie—Will acts the lover so fer-

vently, and you know father and mother will be in the front row—and they don't like him.-Brooklyn Life. A Thorough Calamityite.

"Jenkinson is a terrible pessimist,

"He used to be, but the hard times have pleased him so much that he takes rather a hopeful view of things lately."--Detroit Tribune.

isn't he?"

Opinion by an Expert. Artist-This is my best picture. I call it "St. Agnes." And you don't like it? I am so sorry: May I ask

what your objection is?

With the Dear Giris. Maude-We must confess that Mabel

is a very pretty girl.
Gladys—Yes, very. But her complexion might be better. Maude-And her nose is just a little

oo retrousse. Gladys-Of course it is. Don't you think her hair's kind of streaky? Maude-A little. But I object more to her mouth. It's a bit too wide.

Gladys-Like her ears. Maude-And her eyes are such a funny color. Gladys-Green mixed with amber-I

Maude-It's a pity she dresses like a

fright. Gladys-Yes, it makes her look so Maude (with a sigh)-But she's a very

pretty girl. Gladys-Yes, a very pretty girl.-Chicago Record.

A Fatal Objection.

Manager-Is there anything in your play to which the fastidious could take exception? Anything that would be likely to give offense to a church member, say, or that would call a blush to the cheek of a dramatic critic?

Young Author (eagerly)-Nothing, nothing, I assure you. There isn't a line in it that I would not have my grandmother read; not a word or phrase

that is suggestive.

Manager (decidedly)—Then I don't want it.—N. Y. Press.

A Presuming Creature Gus De Smith-At the ball the other night you only danced once with Miss

Esmeralda Longcoffin. Johnnie Masher—I can't afford to en-courage that girl. What do you think I smell whenever she is around?

"Onions?" "Worse than that. I smell orange blossoms. She means business, hence I must discourage her. She is not able to support a husband. How presuming the girls are getting to be now-a-days."—Texas Siftings.

Willing to Search.

Mother-Don't you think that a boy of your size could take the tacks out of this carpet if he wanted to? Small Son—I guess so. Shall I take my sled and go out and see if I can find

one who wants to?-Good News. GIVE HIM A SHOW.



Weary Willis-Madam, I crave your mercy; I'm hungry enough to eat a Madam-All right. I'll just unchain

It Did Not Pay.

him.-Judge.

Rural Ragges-This idea of bein' perlite ter folks ain't what it 's cracked up ter be.

Tramping Tatters-How so, Roory? Rural Ragges-I was workin' the deet an' dumb racket, the other day, an' pulled a woman on fer a rattlin' square meal. After I got through, I fergot meself, an' said: "Thank yer, An' she sic' the dog onter mel mum." -Puck.

Courtin' at Woodville.

Old Deacon Amos Twitterworth, who keeps the village store, Has courted Miss Susanna Chick for twenty years or more; Whene'er he calls, they chat about the weather

and the crops; And then she sighs, and he sighs, and the conversation stops, Until at last he rises, as her gran'ther's clock "Now, who'd 'a' thought," he says to her, " at it had grown so late?"

Not Free by Any Means. Doctor-By my treatment I have given you a new lease of life.

you charge high rent.—Chicago Record. CALLING HER DOWN.

Patient-Yes; but you'll admit that



The Daughter-O. I saw the strangest piece of jewelry down town this morning. What do you suppose it was?
The Mother—A good thimble, probably. That's the only piece of jewelry you wouldn't recognize.-Truth.

A Useful Adjunct.

Guest (tenth story)-Porter, what's this rope coiled up in the corner for? Hotel Porter-Dat's fo' use in case ob fiah, sah.

Guest (after a look out of the window to the sidewalk)-Oh, I see. Very convenient. If a man objects to being burned to death he can hang himself. -Judge.

Too Early.

An Aberdonian who, making a morning call, was asked if he "wud tak' a dram," soberly declined. "'Twas too Critical Young Woman—Her halo airly the day," said he; "besides I've had a gill already,"—Scotsman.

W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

We are pleased to note that among the appointments of Kansas postmasters recently made by the President appears the name of Tom. M. Morgan, the brainy and genial editor and publisher of the Eureka Messenger, as postsee the "boys" getting some of the Federal plums.

The Inter-State Irrigation Association will hold its second general convention at Omaha, Neb., March 21 and 22, instant, and the people of the west generally are expected and desired to to exist and they will employ labor as take part in its deliberations. The will ever exist, as long as men are Governor of each State is expected to human and have not the qualifications appoint ten delegates; Mayors of cit-ies, five delegates; County Clerks four Or, if our Republican brothers beies, five delegates; County Clerks, four delegates; Presidents of Boards of Trade and Commercial Clubs, three ployers advanced wages without being delegates; Presidents of Agricultural requested, acknowledging that their and Horticultural Societies, three delegates. Among the prominent speakers who will be present are: Major are at sea with our theory.

J. W. Powell. Director of the U. S. But knowing that the contrary is Geological Survey; Hon. Edward the case in all transactions, I, as a Willits, late Assistant Secretary of good Democrat and patriot, denounce Agriculture; Col. R. J. Hinton, Edit-mentioned Mr. Delano, a laborer is or of The Irrigation Market; Hon. Wm. getting the same pay now as he was Smythe, Editor of The Irrigation Age; in 1862, while the manufacturer then General C. F. Manderson, U. S. Senator; Judge J. S. Emery, National figures from Republican resource and Lecturer International Irrigation Con- they should be correct, notwithstandgress; and many others of national reputation.

A KANSAS INSTITUTION. The Kansas Mutual Life Associa-tion at Topeka has recently issued its twelfth annual report and after care-fully looking it over, balance sheet, liabilities, resources, policies paid and

increase of business, we are led to be-lieve it one of the best and safest institutions in the west.

The number of policies in force December 31st, 1893, was 4,326. The amount which this association has at risk is \$8,158,500. Its present insurance liability on account of this risk is \$55.945.14, computed by the Actuaries' Experience Table of Morality, and 4 per cent. interest, the highest legal standard in America. Its present resources against this liability are \$222,147.28, leaving a clear surplus of \$166,330.14.

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 fol-

lowing programme: MORNING SESSION. 1st. Meeting at the Hotel Stilwell at 10 a. m.

2. Appointment of various com mittees.
3. Business discussion. Adjournment until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, Report of committees. Election of officers.

Business dis ussion. Reception by business men. 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 Jef ferson," Hon. B. J. Sheridan. of the Paola Spirit; "Democracy," Hon. F. L. Webster, of the Lawrence Gazette: "Kansas," Hon. S. F. Stambaugh, of the second of the paola Spirit; "Democracy," Hon. F. Stambaugh, of these workingmen are sure to be heard the second of the

Excursion to Siloam Springs, Ark.,

committee on programme mentioned day, and any suggestions that they Chairman of the Committee. T. P. Fulton, Chairman.

S. F. STAMBAUGH, Secretary.

WHAT DID HE KNOW ABOUT IT? CLEMENTS, Chase Co., Kans., ¿

March 2d, 1894.

The correspondent of said paper in- our pending Wilson bill. dulges in commenting generally on above assertions, and goes on to say, not a manufacturer himself, to have some sympathy for the men who per-

form the labor in that industry."
We gladly read such confessions, political opponents is self-condemnpolitical opponents is self-condemning. Such statements are proof that the Wilson bill, by putting salt on the free list, will materially never change the price of wages in that industry. If wages, as presupposed by these economists have been protected at all by the high protective policy, the step-daughter of the grand old Republican party, we humbly ask, who was protected in 1862, when labor received then the same compensation.

President of our beloved Union, with a greater majority than history ever before recorded.

Or have you forgotten the returns of the election of 1892? Have you forgotten the popular majority as well as the conditions in the Electoral College? In 1894 we can and will repeat this glory.

Yours truly,

A WESTERN MAN. received then the same compensation as it does now, while manufacturers received then \$2.25 per barrel and now only 1-5 as much, say 45 cents?

Brother men, can you assimulate such statements from manufacturing quarters and still be deaf to tariff re-

If manufacturers receive now only 15 the payment they enjoyed in 1862 and are still paying the same high-protective McKinley wages, why, in the name of Chase county, did they not then pay five times the price, paid now? Knowing this not to have Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week.

The Chase County Courant, been the case, we pity any laboring man who can still be "bamboozied" by adhering to such deceiving theories. It is an indisputable fact, that men, who by nature of their business of any kind, will employ labor as cheap as they can contract for it, and consequently the laborer has to compete with his fellow-laborer, the employer taking all the advantages that the laws of the land grant him. We know that in manufacturing enter-

prises our American country has, within 25 or 30 years, produced such an alarming number of millionaires master at that place. We are glad to that the maxim, the employer would compensate labor according to his revenue, is so contradictory to human nature that only the prejudiced or an unborn angel can conscientiously

> lieve to the contrary, we modestly ask them to point cases to us, where em-

ing their inconsistency, even in their Republican application. Wages, therefore, will always be as low as any em-ployer can procure them Our pres-ent and future trade relations will never change this maxim. We could with more success induce the man in the moon to manufacture and hand down to us a barrel of "Limberger chese." than to change above-men-tioned conditions.

In commenting on Mr. Delano' questions, the correspondent of said New York Tribune, speaking of the salt question, goes on as follows:
"How much does Prof. Wilson know
about the making of salt, anyhow?
He frames a bill as if he knew all about that question. In fact he knows nothing about it," etc., etc.

In answer we ask:
1. How much did Bill McKinley know about salt? If he did know anything about it, he surely would have invested his and the capital of his creditors in a salt plant, so that he might have "salted" his creditors and he keep the plant.

2. How much did Bill McKiuley know about tin when he framed that g. o. p. McKinley bill? or rather to say the bill framed him into a fossil, that should be preserved in a national museum as a worthless sample? Had there been enough business about him to keep his own affairs aloft, he never would have placed our nation into the same and it is into th into the same condition he is in now, when creditors demand their pay!

3. How much did McKinley know about wool when he, as a sheep's-head, should not have passed judgment upon

4. How much did Bill McKinley know about hides, when his hide was of it. Send subscription money to not worth one hundred cents on the

We could enumerate one thousand

from on this question."

Answer: The Wilson bill has been

over the Kansas City, Pittsburg & drawn by men who are delegated by a Gulf railroad. Special car free. Owing to the trains being delayed ful Union to transact their national several hours two members of the business. They are recognizing the workingmen's interests by restricting above were unable to attend the meet- the robber barons from sucking the ing at Kansas City, Kan., last Satur- life blood from the depressed and unday, and any suggestions that they protected workingmen, under the sanc-may see fit to make in regard to the tion of a Republican high-protection matter will be gladly received by the System. They insist in passing laws Chairman of the Committee. be reached, and at the same time crippling the interests of as few as possible. They are not for the east, neither for the west, nor north nor south of our country; but they are determined March 2d, 1894. (
FRIEND TIMMONS:— A Michigan gentleman, by name Delano, claims, in the New York Tribune, that salt is now produced, in his State, at a cost of 45 cents per barrel, while in 1862 manufacturers were getting \$2.25, and that, if this article was put on the free list, the wage earners would, unavoidably, suffer a reduction in wages.

The correspondent of said paper into adjust our affairs to do as much

If our Republican brothers believe that "the time is coming, in the near that "he believes Mr. Delano, though future, when these workingmen are sure to be heard upon this question, we please to inform them that the past is the mirror of the future, and that we have elected that grand man because the logic advanced by our and statesman, Grover Cleveland, as President of our beloved Union, with

A WESTERN MAN.

We will send 123 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic. absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NATION, our charming illustrated magazine. The music includes Little Fisher Maiden, Tara ra Boom de ay, I Whistle and Wait for Katie, After the Hail, Comrades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, Old Madrid, and 155 others Bear in mind, you shall have this immense quantity by sending 10 cents, silver. You will be delighted. Address, AMERICAN NATION Co., 172 Pearl St, Boston, Mass. mcSml MUSIC FREE TO YOU.

Better Than Two for One!

Send for free sample and judge thereby.

The Chase County Courant

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THE COURANT,

Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

Seven Magazines in One! ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

"Wide Awake" now Merged in it "Kansas." Hon. S. F. Stambaugh, of these workingmen are sure to be heard the Atchison Patriot, these workingmen are sure to be heard from on this question." in the Volume Everything

Illustrated. OF all publications for boys and girls, St. Nicholas, conducted by Mary Manes 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 1893—it will have the greatest program in its history, including

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

"TOM SAWYER ABROAD,"
A SERIAL STORY BY MARK TWAIN.

in which the great bumorist's famous creations, "Tom Sawyer' and "Huckleberry Finn," visit the eastern hemisphere (in a flying machine); a series on

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

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When Rudyard Kipling was a boy in India he used to read ST Nicholas, and now he takes his turn at bringing delight to the thousands of young folk who read it to day. He has written for ST. NICHOLAS a series of remarkible stories of boy and girl life in the jungle and with animals.

RECOLLECTIONS OF WILD LIFE," by Dr. Charles Eastman, a full-blooded Sioux Indian, and a graduate of a white man's col-lege (Dartmouth); a description of Indian iffe,—in camp and on the war-path,—de-scribed from the inside. A novelty in litera-

PAPERS ON THE COVERNMENT. "How Money is Made" (the Mint), "How the Treasury is Guarded," "How the Gov-ernment Promotes Ingenuity" (the Patent Office), "The Dead-Letter Office," "With the West Point Cadets," "How Armies Talk to Each Other," "Life on a Man-of-War," etc.

SERIAL STORIES BY HOWARD PYLE, FRANCES COURTENAY BAYLOR, JAMES OTIS,
MOLLY ELLIOT SEAWELL
AND THE AUTHOR OF 'LADY JANE.'

THE FAMOUS "BROWNIES, by Palmer Cox, will also be a feature of ST NICHOLAS.

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

IT YOU SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES. If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have A TAKE RIPANS TABULES. COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, OF YOU SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

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The Best Magazine for Beginners in Reading "A DOZEN GOOD TIMES," by the author of "Lady Gay," will tell about some exceptionally bright, merry children. Margaret Johuson will make the charming

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

OUR KINDERCARTEN.

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

Sample copies for two cents in stamps.

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THE BABIES OWN MAGAZINE.
DAINTY, BRIGHT AND WINNING.

Merry jingles, gay little stories, pictures in plenty.

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

THE MACIC CHEST. During 1894 there will be given to all sub

FOUR BEAUTIFUL COLORED FULL-PAGE PICTURES. The Christ Child,

The First Biuebird,
Our Baby's Fourth of July,
Our Baby's The Thanksgiving Story

The color work will be very fine—(each picture done in eight colors). The picture will be handsome enough to frame and will be especially suitable for the children's room, Sample back number free. Sample back number free.
Price 50 cents a year; 5 cents a number.
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WM. BLOSSER

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

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

> OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE SHORT ORDES LUNCHES A

SPECIALTY



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

THE PANSY

announces many new and important features.

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

Other departments of the magazine are to be broadened and enlarged. One is the department of "Athletics," and "Indoor Games in the Home Circle" Mr. A. Alongo Stagg, the famous Yale pitcher, will contribute an early paper, to be followed by other experts. announces many new and important fea-

VIRA'S MOTTO,

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

The Missionary and Foreigr, fields of labor will have special departmer. 48.

BABY'S CORNER,

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

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

D. LOTHROP COMPANY, Pub ishers, Boston, Mass.

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Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

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A superb mammoth tintograph in 12 colors by the distinguished artist, Maud Humphrey. It is 2 feet long and 14 inches wide and will be sent free if you tell your friends. It is called "OUT VISITING," and shows a beautiful, dimpled darling clad in a warm, rich, fur-lined cloak, basket and umbrella in hand; she pulls the snow covered latch, while her golden hair shimmers in the sunshine, her cheeks blush with health and vigor and her roguish eyes sparkle merrily. Sure to delight you. A copy will be sent free, postpaid, if you promise to tell your friends and send 11 cents in stamps or silver for a three months' trial subscription to

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

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W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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



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

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 Hymer
 3 50 9 15

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

T. M. Gruwell is suffering with the

Wild geese have been flying north this week.

The Peyton creek school closed, last Friday.

Geo. B. Carson has sold his bicycle to John Doering.

H. E. Lantry, of Strong City, was at Topeka, Tuesday. fore part of the week.

W. A. Doyle, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Tuesday.

C. H. Golden has moved from Birley to Matfield Green. Frank Gaddie, of Bazaar, was at

Kansas City, Monday. Mrs. J. H. Doolittle has been quite sick for the past week.

W. A. Doyle, Strong City, delivers groceries in both towns.

Wm.Jeffrey,of West Virginia,is visiting his sons at Elmdale.

Jim Gloyd has moved to the Baldwin farm on Diamond creek. A. Z. Scribner shipped five car loads

of cattle to Chicago, Sunday. Michael Gamer has moved onto the

A. M. Breese farm near Elmdale. James Robertson, of Strong City, away. was at Kansas City, last Thursday.

J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, was at Wichita, the fore part of the week. Mesdames Goudie and Coleman, of Strong City, visited in Emporie, Mon-

Miss Fannie Thomas, the teacher, will attend a business college at Kansas City.

James Lawless, of Newkirk, Oklahoma, arrived here, yesterday, on bus-

Born, on Friday night, March 2. 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Clark B. Hunt, den residence.

Mike Nowlan has moved onto and this city.

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

Mrs. Ada Pugh Stevens, of Law-W. P. Pugh.

A marriage license has been issued to Mr. David H. Hopkins and Miss A. (). Foxworthy.

John Perrier & Co, of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs.

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

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

Frank Beverlin has sold his property in Elmdale to Mr. Ryder and has moved to the Territory.

Mrs. W. H. Morgan, of the Peabody Gazette, visited Mrs. W. A. Morgan, of this city, last Sunday.

Prof. Carruth, State University, "Wm. Tell and Switzerland," Mon-

day evening, March 5th. Joseph Plumburg has moved into the Geo. George house recently vacated by Thomas H. Tatum.

Capt. H. Brandley, of Matfield Green, has been reappointed a Notary

Public by Gov. Lewelling. E. C. Gidley, of Osage county, arrived here, last Friday, and will work for M. E. Moore, this year.

Mrs. Geo. Yeager, Jr., of Rock creek, has gone to the Strip, where her husband is now located.

E. L. Bobinson and family intend to soon move into the Kellogg house

in the southeast part of town. Mrs. Warren Hayden has moved back from Kansas City, and again oc- in this or any other country.

cupies her residence in this city. Wm. Harris, Jr., of Diamond creek, phoid fever, is now convalescing.

I have a car load of pure Northern

yesterday afternoon, from an extend-ed visit to her brother in St. Louis,

creek, which he has rented for five hail and thunder.

Mabel Drinkwater, of Emporia, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Mr.and Mrs.O.H. Drinkwater, at Cedar Point.

S. T. Slabaugh, of Wonsevu, was in town, Saturday. He had just brought home from Newton 125 head of feeding cattle.

M. A. Richards has moved his family from his place of business to the Axel Anderson house, west of J.

149 Frank Johnston, son of R. H. John-the cheapest. ston, of Elmdale, who broke his leg some time ago, is again able to get around again.

Freddie Romigh, son of W. S. Romigh, is still having a serious time with his knee that was wounded by the pistol shot.

"Enlisted for the War" will be presented at the opera house, in Strong City, on Thursday evening, March 15, by home talent.

Mrs. P. P. Schriver, of Cedar Point,

is now at Emporia taking care of her son who is attending school there, and who has the mumps. John Quinn, of Strong City, returned home, Monday, from New Mexico, where he had been working

for B. Lantry & Sons. Opeka, Tuesday.

S. A. Breese was at Wichita the SALE—Brahmas, Black Langshans, ore part of the week.

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

> Patrick Fogerty, of Paririe du Chein. Wis., visited with the family of B. Lantry, of Strong City, last week, while on his way to Arizona.

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

Married, at Strong City, on Saturday, March 3, 1894, by the Rev. H. E. Mills, Mr. James E. Wiseman and Miss Mary L. Robinson, both of Strong

A dispatch was received at Strong City, last Saturday night, from Enid, Oklahoma, stating that Frank Maule had been seriously injured in a run-

City, who has been an invalid for a sentation of this drama did exceednumber of years, has been awarded a ingly well, thus showing that the peopension of \$8 per month, and \$900 ple of this city can be entertained back pay.

Lee Cochran, of Strong City, lost his two fine greyhounds, last week, by poisoning. It seems there are some things that are not too mean for some people to do. Dr. Herbert Taylor's wife, daughter,

son and nephew arrived here. Saturday, from England, and the Doctor and family now occupy the John Mad-

The organization of the People's Party Club, of Cottonwood Falls, was will operate the Prather farm east of effected last Saturday, and the club adjourned to meet again in four

weeks, at 1 p. m. Miss Minnie Nichol, of Thurman. who was attending school in this city. and who went home on account of is visiting her mother, Mrs. Dr. having the measles, will return to she leaves to mourn her death. She

school next Monday. Kildees, robbins, meadow larks and other harbingers of spring have made two weeks off; but don't plant your

garden seed too soon. Mine Host Bonewell, of the Eureka House, has put a new desk and counter into the counting room of his ho tel, and otherwise greatly improved the appearance of his office.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Jones, of Kanas City, arrived at Strong City, Tuesday, on a visit to their children, bring ing home with them their little granddaughter, Mildred Hickman.

Chas. L. Sheehan, of Matfield Green, will soon move onto the farm recently purchased by him, and Step-hen Fink, son-in-law of C. F. Pracht,

will occupy the farm vacated by Mr. Married, at the home of the bride. near Matfield Green, Chase county, Kansas, on Sunday, February 25, 1894. tickets 50c., single admission 10c. by the Rev. J. H. Hill, Mr. George Crissman, of Clinton, Mo., and Miss educators of the State and no one

Katie A. Rogler. The following Chase county parties were on the Kansas City cattle market Monday: J. S. Doolittle, 2 car loads W. G. McCandless, 2; Dave Morris, 6; Cal. Pendegraft, 1; James Austin, 1. Prices from \$4. to \$4.50.

making the Strong City Derrick a newpaper of which any town in the State should feel proud of, and that is saying a good deal for it, as Kansas gets out the best papers, published gets out the best papers published

Ed. A. Hildebrand, son-in-law of Capt. H. Brandley, of Matfield is headquarters for boots and shoes, who has been sick so long, with ty- Green, will soon move to Oklahoma. dry goods and furnishing goods, gro-He is now in the Territory getting ceries, queensware, flour and feed, and Talkington & Son, of Matfield his buildings ready for occupancy. Sells the same lower than the lowest. Green, have a large stock of hats He has very nearly closed out, his which they wish to close out at cost. umber business at Matfield Green.

W. A. Doyle.

FOR SALE CHEAP. - One bay stud grown red seed oats for sale. If you horse, seven years old, sure foal-getwant good seed now is the time to get it.

F. I. BEACH.

Mrs. O. M. Ellis returned home, yesterday afternoon, from an extend
Matfield Grown Res.

Matfield Green. Chase County, Ke. Mo.

Born, on Friday, February 23, 1894, at the home of Pete McCallum, to Mr. and Mrs. James McCallum, twin the rain, at different times, during both the morning and afternoon, came Ben Recards has moved from Fox down in torrents, and at one time in creek to the Berry ranch, on Diamond the afternoon was accompanied by

Prof. Carruth, of the State University, delivered a very interesting and entertaining lecture, at the schoolhouse, Monday night, on "William Tell and Switzerland." Mr. and Mrs. Point,

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood ent, sang two Swiss warbling songs, to the delight of all present.

James K. Slaughter, who, with his wife and daughter, was visiting his cousins, W. S. Romigh, of this city; Mrs. Henry Brandley, of Matfield Green, and Mrs. Rose Waite, of Emporia. left, last Friday, for his home, at Hale, Carroll county, Mo., stopping over night, on his way, with his uncle, Capt. T. S. Slaughter, of Olathe, Kan.

best quality, and prices reasonable. Is that all? No! They want to furnish you ice at your house, shop, or

A man claiming to be walking from New York to San Francisco, on a wager of \$20,000, passed through Strong City, Tuesday, three days ahead of time. He must make the trip without spending a cent over one dime he was allowed before starting; and thus far he has spent but two cents, and was his half way station.

One of the most severe storm per-Sam Comstock will ship two car loads of cattle to Kansas City, to-nigot, and C. C. McDowell, one, and March 7th to April 13th, says Foster, The Rev. E. Cameron has moved back to Matfield Green, from Lincoln Center, where he had been located for some years past.

March 7th to April 13th, says Foster, the St. Joseph weather prophet. In many parts of the country unusually heavy rains or snow will fall and floods may be expected, he says What was the says when the says where the says when th low barometers or storm centers will cross the continent from west to east during the period mentioned. Tornadoes may be looked for in those parts frequented by these destroyers. lift when that hand again turns and your Temperature will go to great extremes and frosts will damage early crops far the sanctuary, for southward. Electric storms will pre-cede and severe cold waves follow Andbeckons man over the way, some of these laws. Those crossing the continent March 7th to 11th, 12th to 16th, 17th to 24th, 25th to 28th and April 4th to 8th should be carefully Few lips that have kissed not a motionless

watched. "Rose Cottage, or Woman against Woman," was presented to a large and appreciative audience, in Music Hall, last Saturday evening, by Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Curts, supported by the Not a charm that we knew ere the boundary home talent of this city, viz: Elmer Johnston as Harry Grantly: Miss Dora Cochran as Florence Grantly; Not a trait that we prized in our darlings I John Park as James Gordon; Miss lost. John Park as James Gordon; Miss Mamie Simmons as Blanch Sterling; C. D. Breese as Uncle Burdette, Miss Bessie Howard as Miss Princton; D. M. Smith as Lawyer Jessop; K. E. Kuhl as Joe Plummer, and William Beach as Dr. Hazel. Mr. and Mrs. Curts played the parts of M. T. Muggs and Sallie Ann Waddles respectively. Considering the short length of time about a week) they had been prac-Mrs. Catherine Reifsnider, of Strong ticing, all who took part in the preand amused by home folks. The Public School Library received a good

sum from the proceeds of the entertainment. Mrs. Sarah Roe Cazaly, consort of Wm. L. Cazaly, Esq., died, from the effects of a paralyetic stroke, she received two weeks previous thereto at her home near Cedar Point, Chase county, Kansas, at 10 o'clock, p. m., Saturday, March 3d, 1894, aged 72 years, she having been born in Chester, England, in the year 1821. Her first husband was Mr. Charles Dykes, with whom she came to America, in 1867, and settled at Portland, Connecticut, where they lived until 1871, when they came to Chase county. Mr. Dykes died in 1880, and, on April 6, 1887, she married Mr. Cazaly, whom was much loved by all who knew her. and Mr. Cazaly has the sympathy of the entire community in his sad betheir appearances; and Easter is but reavement. Her remains were interred in the cemetery at Cedar Point, at 2:30 o'clock, p. m., Monday, Mr. Cazaly desires us to return his most sincere thanks to the friends who so kindly assisted him during the last illness and burial of his wife.

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

at the high school room: Prof. W. C. Stevens, State University, "The Relation of Atmosphere and Soil to Vegetation." Pres. Geo. T. Fairchild, State Agri-cultural College. "The Relation of Atmosphere

The lecture course is under the management of the Senior Class. Course tickets \$1.00, single admission 20c.; school children's course tickets 50c., single admission 10c.

can afford to miss hearing them. SENIOR CLASS. KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDEOF

for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above dis-

Yours respectfully, W. A. DOYLE.

Obituary-Balch, Williams.

Died, February 15, 1894, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Balch. Lone Star, Fresno county, Cal., Jesse Grace, wite of G. W. Williams, Jr., aged nineteen years, ten months and ten days, of consumption. At the same home and within four hours of the same time, Albert Claud Balch, aged twenty five years, eight months and twenty five days, of hemorrhage of the lungs,

This is the sad news brought to me from the distant home of my old time friends. Death has chosen the tender young wife and robbed the loving parents of their only daughter. Not satisfied he that immortality that finds health and life on the other shore.

"How can I find language to express o words to tell you of our great loss-our terrible affliction? Two of our poor children died within four short hours of each other. How can I do without both of that for shoe strings; and Strong City these children? How dismal this world seems to me."

This is the message of sorrow sent me by the kind, broken bearted mother, ing me of her great languish. Yes the world does seem, dismal but God's sun shine will yet drive the dismal shadows from your heart. Mother love extends be youd the grave and knits itself to the affinities of the immortals. You are now closer together than ever. God's hand in turning brought light to them, but cast on you the shadow. This shadow will lift when that hand again turns and your

And beckons man over the way,

brow. A face from each fireside has fled,

But we know that our loved ones are watch ing us now. In the land of the beautiful dead.

was crossed, And we stood in the valley alone:

They have fairer and lovelier grown, As the lilies burst forth when the shadows of Into bondage at dawn break are led,

JOHN MADDEN. The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus the more necessary that every

NOTICE TO FARMERS. TOPEKA, Kans. March 3d, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—Please give notice in next issue of your paper that M. Mohler, ex-Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, will address the farmers of Chase county, on March 15th, at 2 o'clock p. m., at county seat, and present to them the necessity of farmers institutes, with a view to permanent organization of institute work throughout the State. Please urge the importance of the meeting and Yours truly,
M. Mohler. oblige,

ten pieces, full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. Address: Popular Music Monthly, Indianapolis Ind. LETTER LIST.

at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, March Geo. Crissmass. Mrs. Hattie Mattingly. All the above remaining uncalled

FOR SALE. A blacksmith shop—stone building, 22x52 feet,—two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well,

REFORE RUNNING AWAY

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

took within the same day the kind and gentle "Dick" who was his mother's friend and counsellor. This will be tearful intelligence to the many friends of the family in their old Chase county home where the two who have gone were born. On July 27th,1893 Jessie was married to Geo Wil liams Jr., who at one time lived in Cotton wood Falls. She was taken [seriously ill in March of the same year and was under the doctor's care for several months. She together with her brother Dick was taken Hello! Who's at the 'phone? Why. Beach & Hait, making their best bow to the public, asking for a share of patronage. Their meats, smoked, dried and fresh, are of the home. But nothing could avail, Jessie to the mountains to recuperate as he had home. But nothing could avail, Jessie continued to sink from day to day, until the summons came and Dick tolded up store, good as the best, and cheap as the scroll of his young life and took the journey with his sister on the wings of

ABLE and the GREATEST MONEY-SAVER of any Farm Paper in the World.

So they bask in the glow by the pillar of light In the land of the beautiful dead,"

dustry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus the more necessary that every farmer who expects to prosper in his business, avail himself of all the aid and information obtainable. And there is nothing anore useful in this line than a subscription to a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the old reliable Kansas Farmer, a 26 to 20 page farm journal which was established in Kansas in 1863. It ranks above most of the journals of its class, and no enterprising farmer can afford to deprive himself or family of it. Every issue has information worth the price of a year's subscription. It only costs \$1.00 per year. Send at once to Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas, for a free sample copy and supplement of premiums, benefit ofers, etc., and call at this office and subscribe 'for the CHASE COUNTY COURANT and the KANSAS FARMER, both papers for one year for only \$2.25.

CREAT MUSIC OFFER. Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on piano or organ together with eight cents in postage and we will mail you one copy Popular Music Monthly, containing

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the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M. stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. Giese, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

From cold weather, inquire of local agent of Sants Fe relative to cheap rates for a winter tour to Texas, New Mexico or Old Mexico. To follow the sunshine may prove cheapsr than buying hard coal. It don't cost much to try.

SUMMER SNOW for 50 years, the one hardy peach; comes true from seed—seedling peaches are hardiest. Stands 6 to 10 deg. more cold than others; 36-yr.-old trees still bear—BEAR WHEN OTHERS FAIL. bear-BEAR WHEN OTHERS FALL.
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Set; 30c. apples outpay \$2 wheat.
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Assessors' Meeting. At a meeting of the Township Assessors of Chase county, held at the County Circk's office in Cottonwood Falls. Kansas, March 5, 1894, the following schedule was adopted for assessment: HORSES, MULES AND JACKS. 1st class, four years old and over 1 years old and over
1 year old and over
Jacks 3 years old and over
Jacks 1 year old a up to 3 years
Mules 3 years and over
Mules 1 year and up to 3 years
Fancy drivers, horses and mares THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS.

4 years old and over..... years and over..... THOROUGHBRED CATTLE, REG. GRADE BULLS. DOMESTIC STEERS, FALL FED. years and over years and over ...

WESTEZN CATTLE, FULL FED. 3 years and over 3 years and half fed. 3 years and half fed, domestic.... STOCK CATTLE. Stock cows Heifers 2 years old and over Heifers 6 months old and over STERRS. 2 years and over.....

SHEEP. High grade MISCELLANEOUS. MISCELLANEOUS.

Swine per 100

New lumber wagon
Old lumber wagon.
Pleasure wagons and hacks
Plano, 1st class
Organ, 1st class
Organ, 1st class
Organ, 2nd class
Old watches, 50 per cent.
Silver watches, 50 per cent.
Tax sale certificates, 50 per cent.
Judgments, 50 per cent.
Money, 50 per cent.
Mortgages, 50 per cent.
Notes, 50 per cent.
Notes, 50 per cent.

Notes, 50 per cent. Fall wheat per bushel.

Wool, per pound

IMPROVEMENTS ON REAL ESTATE. LANDS. lst bottom lst class .

2nd class
1st class up land
2nd c ass up land
Buildings 50 per cent, actual value cent. actual value
M. D. Lyles, Chairman,
J. C. Fisher, Secretary,
A. F. Holman,
N. Goslei,
Z. W. Davis,
D. Biggam, Thomas V. ent except Thomas Vin Assessors all present eleent, of Cedar Township

[SEALT: M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk. WANTED.— A Representative for the Family Treasury, our greatest book ever offered to the public.
Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$168. Another \$136.00. A lady has just cleared \$120 00 for her first week's work.
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IN 1894.

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TAX REFORM STUDIES.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

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

Local Option in Taxation for Baltimore. There are questions which hold their places permanently upon the calendar in apparent defiance of every effort to dislodge them. Foremost among them is the still open and stubborn problem of taxation.

Infinite thought and discussion has been expended upon this subject; numerous propositions have been advanced to relieve the community from its hardships and inequalities. But all are rendered nugatory by the insuperable barrier which the 15th article of the "bill of rights" presents to every suggestion deviating from the "Iron Law," that every one should pay according to his actual worth in 'real and personal property.' Surrender to the city an unrestrained control of its own affairs, and she will do her part with tenfold greater munificence and contribute involuntarily to the advancement of her neigh-

bors' interests. The city already provides its own particular methods of levying for taxes, and why should the state, in consideration of her minimum share of ten per cent., claim to prescribe the basis upon which those taxes are to be levied?

The discussion of these questions before the tax convention, wisely convened by the governor of the state, has been conducive of manifest usefulness, and its members have contributed largely to the intelligent elucidation of its numerous entanglements. But it has forced upon us the inexorable conviction that the attitude of the city in its relation with the state is despairing, unless set free by the establishment of local option or home rule in the regulation of its taxes. We should therefore endeavor to secure those changes in the 15th article of the constitution, necessarv to consummate that end; renew with still greater emphasis our advocacy of the previously proposed amendment to the "bill of rights" and reiterate our resolution of February, 1892, praying the legislature for an amendment to the constitution "permitting each city and county of this state to regulate its own taxes for local pur-

poses." There are no circumstances under which the city of Baltimore would not bear the larger portion of this burden, and there seems no reason why those residing in the length and breadth of the state, with absolutely divergent interests, should legislate for the city of Baltimore, in the matter of a trifling tribute for the maintenance of the government of Maryland.

In whatever aspect we view the mater of taxing personal property, it presents incongruities so numerous and a thorough and dispassionate consideration of its inequitable bearing upon the resources of different individuals.

It is not reasonable to classify everything not included in the term "Real would be now still greater. It would Estate" under one head and tax it as fall upon a class who would hardly feel personal property. Some of it is in- it, would require very little extra exvisible, and much that is visible is by pense to collect, and would, I think, no means a proper subject for assess- meet with very little objection. For

this complicated and defiant problem. In many other states, the cities, counties and townships deplore the inadequacy of their methods when applied to the taxation of personal property, and the appeal for "Home Rule" with the privilege of regulating taxation for local purposes, is becoming every day more pronounced. -Report of the Board of Trade, September 30, 1893.

Wants Practical Reform

To the Editor: I find much to admire in the efforts tax reformers and especially single taxers are making, but more in the public spirit that evidently animates them. It seems a pity that so much talent should taxation, which must always be a dry and unprofitable study to most of us. Why not use that brain and effort in humanity? Entrenched bands of cor- rived as yet from this social tax. - Temrupt spoilsmen rule our cities without | ple Bar. warrant of law; thousands of honest men willing to work, are starving in sight of overflowing granaries; our tenments not merely disgrace, but menace million, on \$65,000 million. our civilization; our western farmers burn corn for fuel, while eastern miners starve for the lack of that very is estimated at \$2,205 million. corn; the demon of intemperance claims yearly more victims than ever were sacrificed to Moloch; from our festering slums the murmurs of murdered childhood, debased manhood and outraged womanhood cry to Heaven for that justice which can not be much longer delayed; and yet men, old and young and even women close their ears to these burning questions, while they discuss taxation or decide on the shape of a bonnet. Have the horrors of the

WORK WITH US.

WOOD WORK.

French revolution been forgotten?

To the Editor: DEAR SIR-Your correspondent's letter is a terrible indictment of our present civilization; all the more terrible because true. But the charge of indifference on the part of tax reformers is not true. Among all the gigantic evils enumerated there is not one which does not rest on a misuse of the taxing power; not one which can not be cured. and cured only by a radical reform in taxation.

We permit our assessors to violate the law, and discriminate in favor of those who merely speculate in land and the power to remove all taxes that disagainst those who use the land; yet it is land speculation that in the country prevents the production of food, and in the city crowds people like cattle in tenement houses under conditions that impossible.

Energy, enterprise, temperance, thrift and honesty are not crimes, yet our tax laws affix penalties to each. We can not class dishonesty, idleness and drunkenness as virtues, but practicing all these tends to exempt even the wealthy from taxation. The competition that forces wages down to the startation line in our coal regions, as elsewhere, is due to the fact that land monopolies have locked nature's storehouses against those anxious to earn a living in them. The adoption of the single tax would throw open all natural opportunities to those willing to

Did the Creator endow the earth so richly that a few should enjoy luxury, while other men are forced to steal and women to sell their souls to get warmth and food? Were our fertile prairies created for a few Scullys to compel their fellows to give them half of all they produce for mere permission to work?

In natural opportunities, such as coal, iron, oil, gas lands, and in the increasing site values of all our cities, which grow with the arrival of every immigrant, with the birth of every childwhich gain value from every improvement, public or private, we see a divinely appointed fund for public purposes, which can be used without confiscating one cent of any man's individual earnings, and the use of which would relieve industry from the burden of taxation now oppressing it In our cities land that sold a century ago for a dollar now sells for millions! one individual caused this increase-all contributed. From these values created by the community, we should draw for common needs, before taking from any man aught that he earns, by taxing personalty and improvements.

The single tax movement has aroused an enthusiasm that no mere fiscal reform could, because it has a basis essentially religious; because the men and women, who, with a self-sacrificing zeal for which history has few parallels, preach it in and out of season, have found the light of truth irradiating the musty tomes of taxation. They feel that all the evils which your correspondent so graphically portrays have their roots in this fact: That our human tax laws defy and outrage the Creator's will.

Our mission is the high and holy one of bringing human law into harmony with the divine will. We are single taxers because we believe this plan of abolishing all taxes, save one on the rental value of the bare land, is in every aspect in accord with the supreme law of justice that rules the universe; because, without taking from anyone aught that is his, it would give to the poorest their share in our common inheritage, the earth; because it is in harmony with the immortal truths of the declaration of independence; and is in essence an application of the golden rule to taxation. -Will Atkinson.

Another Fool Wants Another Tax.

To the Editor of the New York Times: There appears to be so much opposition to an income tax for raising amount needed to make up the deficiency in the government revenues, I complex that ordinary justice demands have wondered why a plan to raise the required amount by stamping checks, deeds, mortgages and other papers was not considered. The amount raised thereby during the war was great, and some reason it was the very first tax to tnougn others that were more burdensome and which yielded less revenue were continued. READER.

New York, January, 1894.

Not a Tax, But an Imposition. At one time it was the practice, and may be now, for English commercial travelers to contribute a small uniform sum to one of the charitable institutions every time they dined together. M. Alexander Dumas has suggested that every guest at a dinner party should hand one franc to the host, who should remit the amount subscribed to some philanthropic institution. Those who are obliged to decline the invitations to dine should be wasted on the mere discussion of nevertheless inclose their franc with their note of excuse. The great writer inaugurated his idea by taxing a friend who dined at his house one franc, and that direction that will really uplift this is possibly the total revenue de-

> Glorified Millions to Tax. The assessed valuation of the United States, according to Mulhall is \$13,000

> The annual value of the clothing made in the United States and Europe

> The average cost of city houses in this country is \$4,700; of country houses at \$1,050.

Slightly Mixed.

Mr. Labouchere said: "I do not pay any attention to this Henry George nonsense; but if some one would pro pose one tax on land values, that would be worth something.'

This reminds one of the sign on the country store: "Feed, pianos, oysters and cut nails for sale."

Taxes Killed Them.

In 1863 there were 1,466 state banks with an aggregate capital of \$405,000. 000, and an outstanding circulation of \$238,000,000. In 1865 the circulation had diminished to \$79,000,000.

What a help they would be now tak ing the surplus money from New York to where it is needed.

Pari Passu.

Soetbeer says that the earnings of the Prussian people increased 25 per cent. from 1872 to 1885. Then how much did taxes and rents

increase? SHOULD not any municipality have

courage industry, that is a benefit, and

which encourage speculation, which is

not honest. Is it not unjust to tax a man more for make moral or physical health almost improving his land than for keeping it

HOW THE FARMER IS PROTECTED What McKinleyism Is Doing for the Agricultural Class

The American manufacturer asks for protection from the American farmer's competition, and that the American the American market for farm products; that he shall be prevented by law from trading his surplus for foreign manufactures-from importing profitable payment. The American manufacturer has no other competitor except the Standard Oil company, our silver kings and our fishermen-whose competition is too small to trouble him. No foreign manufacturer can "compete" with the American manufacturer except through the American farmer, unless the foreign manufacturer gives us the foreign goods. If the goods are not given to us we must either steal them or exchange for them surplus farm products of equal We can only "buy" them with value. metals, oil or farm products or a promise of them. "Cash" must be either product of labor or the promise of it.

Congress grants the mill owner this protection by levying a tax on each exchange of surplus American farm products for foreign manufactured products. This tax ranges from 40 to 225 per cent... according to the article, and it is imposed upon the only party to it that congress can get hold of-the American farmer. It is levied upon the final product of his labor-our imports. It is not imposed and cannot be imposed until after the goods have been exchanged, until the foreign goods have become the product of American labor. Not the pretense of a tax can be even levied on the foreigners because the constitution of the United States expressly forbids any tax on exports, and the foreigner has his untaxed goods exported as the final result of his labor.

Protection, "to make things even," offers the American farmer sawdust protection against the mill-owner's invasion of the farmer's "home market." The farmer does not need even genuine protection. He has his own 'home market" already, and he has a slice of the "home market" for manufactured goods as well. Protection takes away from him this slice of the mill-owner's market, and, while pretending to give him what he has already, his own "home market," tries to deprive him of that also.

That the mill-owner may be able to export his mill surplus, exchange his mill products for foreign farm products and then bring these here in competition with the products of our farms, protection pays to the millowner, when he exports, 99 per cent. of any revenue taxes imposed on imported raw material, and then admits the foreign farm products the mill-owner imports either free of duty or subject only to a very low revenue duty. Of the 50 leading farm products 10 are admitted free of duty, 5 are taxed only from 6 to 8 per cent., on 20 it is 10 per cent or less, on 25 it is under 15 per cent. On only 9 does it exceed 20 per cent, and on only 5 items-wool, hops, rice, cane-juice and peanuts-is there even a pretense of sawdust protection. Cotton is free. Wheat is taxed only 16 per cent., corn 18, cornmeal 10, rye 17, buckwheat 10, poultry 10, pork 16, beef 14, flax 7, hemp 6, milk 10, and so on with all general farm products. The manufacturer is protected against the competition of farm labor by average taxes of 80 per cent.; the farmer is protected against mill labor competition by average taxes of 10 per cent.

To discourage American farming and n manufactures, ranging from 40 to 255 per cent. and averaging nearly 80 per cent. On exchanges that can be still made at a profit it averages 48 per cent; but how high it is on those that cannot be made-and some can be and are made on which 208 per cent. tax is paid-no man knows or can guess. Here is how it has discouraged farming generally and how it has made wheat farming unprofitable in the central

Farm Products Breadstuff 619,269,449 536,315,313 530,172,956 203,040,85 162,544,71 125, 146, 55 154,925,927 128,121,656 299,363,117 642,751,344 799,328,232

The mill-owners do not wish to compete with the American farmer-at present. They have a bonanza in the home market, a gold mine they are satisfied to work. If they can get rid of the farm competition-how they do not care-and supply the people at their own trust prices, they can "make enormous fortunes when times are good." to quote Senator Plumb. But no trust, no selling agreement, no combination of my kind is possible among the millowners while the farmers are free to produce a surplus of cotton or wheat, export it, trade it for mill goods, bring it back, and dispose of it in competition. If they can drive one-fourth the farmers out of business or prevent them from exchanging their surplus, then they have the people by the throat .-N. Y. World.

-Says a protective tariff organ: "For all intents and purposes, so far as domestic industries are concerned, the Wilson bill is in force now." Indeed! The mere suggestion of a protective tariff bill does not answer all the intents and purposes of the bounty beggars, however. They want something substantial. They want a real law in force-not one in embryo. The Me-Kinley law is now in force, every word and letter of it, while no one can yet tell in what form the Wilson bill will become a law. The monopoly newspapers which presume to tell the people of America that the troubles inflicted upon them by the infamous McKinley law are due to a "law" which is not yet fully written, and which cannot be in force for weeks to come, may be honest in their folly, but they will not deseive many intelligent readers -Chicago Herald.

-McKinley's workers are already finding it a hard task to keep it before the country that he has a presidential boom. It appears to have been sprung not wisely but too soon. - Detroit Free

M'KINLEY'S STATESMANSHIP.

One of the Smallest Politicians Who Ever Reached National Distinction Gov. William McKinley is flying from one part of the country to the other on competition, and that the American farmer shall be confined exclusively to himself to the people with as much industry as a ward candidate for office displays in the spring campaign. He is keeping himself before the public

with the persistence of a patent medicine advertisement on dead walls and board fences. Evidently he does not mean that the voters shall forget him for a day. Gov. McKinley is one of the smallest

politicians who ever reached national distinction in this country. He is not a statesman. He is not a scholar. He is not an orator. Accident, that is, his luck, has boosted him into a conspicuous place, and has "blazed" for him a track through the political woods toward the presidency.

Gov. McKinley was not the real author of the tariff bill which bears his name. The bill was framed, in substance, by the agents of the protected monopolies for their own benefit. Mc-Kinley simply presented them a forma skeleton of the measure, and each protected interest filled in the figures for itself. "How much do you want?" was, in effect, the question asked of each monopoly, and according as it was answered the tariff was fixed. The completed bill, as it received McKinley's name, was a mere indication, in the various scheduled items, of the extent and intensity of monopoly greed in establishing the amount of "protection" that it was to enjoy.

There is no measure of government except the highest and most unconscionable tariff ever adopted by a civilized pation, with which McKinley's name is associated. His only title to eminence is that he was the putative author of an enormous and extortionate tax on the people of the country, levied for the benefit of the limited class of baron manufacturers-cloth barons, iron barons, glass barons and other monopoly barons of all degrees.

He is not identified with the cause of a sound currency, with any great national policy, except the pernicious tax policy, with any great public reform, with any great improvement, with any work of progress and American devel opment. The chapter of accidents gave his name to an outrageous tariff bill which he did not frame, and it has become his stock in trade-his capital in business-trafficking for the first offices in the nation.

It may as well be admitted that early in this year, 1894, after twelve months of power, the democrats have not made as much progress as they ought to have made in securing a successful issue to the presidential campaign of 1896. A victory then, which ought to have been a certainty now, has been placed in peril. But there is abundant time and there will be plenty of opportunities to retrieve the errors that have been made and to enter upon a winning campaign.

To that end it is probably best that the republicans should nominate Mc-Kinley for president. The republican platform, properly interpreted, reads: 'Up with taxes; death to commerce," and a man should stand upon it who represents that principle. -Chicago Herald.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

-Mr. Cleveland did well to put an end to the unseemly wrangle in which make it unprofitable a tax is levied on the supreme court was a football. As every exchange of farm products for for New York, the state must make the best of a situation that is unfortunate from whatever point it may be viewed .- N. Y. World.

-Secretary Gresham's name is on the pension roll, but the government isn't any poorer on that account. His idea of keeping his name on the roll of honor and declining to draw his pension is worthy of the consideration of other pensioners who do not need the money.-Boston Herald.

-- In thinking over the Hawaiian matter, it is well to keep in mind that of the thirteen thousand legal voters o Hawaii, eight thousand have signed a petition for the restoration of the gov ernment which was overturned a year ago by the firm of Stevens, Marines & Co. - Detroit Free Press.

-The president has done the sensible thing in leaving the New York wrangle and going as far away as Louisiana for a supreme court justice. The democratic party will follow his example and take its presidential nominees from other states than New York.-Louisville Courier- Journal.

-Gov. McKinley's boom is out of proportion to the circumstances that evolved it. It will be only a case of history repeating itself if the governor discovers between this and 1896 that a double track business cannot be safely conducted on a single-track road. He is likely to experience a head-end collision with the sober sec ond thought of the people-of even the republicans.-Chicago Herald.

-It is evident from the movements of the republicans on the national republican committee that 'McKinley who has been crucified in two national campaigns, is to have his garments divided among the centurions. It remains to be seen whether the parallel will be carried to the point of McKinley's resurrection. At any rate, his clothes are too large for any of the men who are now trying to put them on .- St. Louis Republic.

-It is plain that the ad valorem or "according to value" style of duty is much more equitable than the fixed or specific style of duty. Rich people naturally like the specific style of duty more than they like the other, as under it they are not required to pay their proper share of taxation. It is to the great advantage of the poorer classes to have ad valorem duties on every thing, as then they are not required to pay their own share of taxation and a considerable slice of the rich men's share as well. The inferior qualities of goods which poor people buy are not any longer to be taxed two, three or four times as highly as the fine qualities of goods in the same line which millionaires buy.-N. Q Times-Dem-

His References to English Corn Laws Are By a singular fatuity, common to the instinct of the party, republican edit-ors have seized that part of Mr. Reed's passing the bill as the sole sources of speech in which he dealt with the period of the English corn law repeal as the most brilliant and successful effort, not only of his speech, but of the

of the facts or in which he most willfully suppressed them. Let us state his position in all frank-

the portion of Mr. Reed's argument in

ness, in his own words: "According to the usual story that is told, England had been engaged in a long and vain struggle with the demon of protection, and had been year after year sinking further into the depths, until at a moment when she was in her deepest distress and saddest plight, Mr. Cobden and his friends providentially appeared, and after a hard struggle established a principle for all time and for all the world, and straightway England enjoyed the sum of human happiness. Hence all good nations should do as England has done, markets of the world to other indusand all would be well.

"This fairy tale has not the slightest

resemblance to history.
"Was that crusade the same as is

waged here to-day? Are the gentlemen of the ways and means committee legitimate successors of Bright and Cobden and the Anti-Corn Law league? Not the least in the world. That was a fight by the manufacturers. This is a fight against the manufacturers."

Now what were the facts? The declaration of the league, which directed the repeal agitation, expressly laid down the principle that all duties were to be abolished. Its organizers selected the duty on corn only as the most odious and the most successful to appeal to the country on, for it touched every man's stomach (mostly then empty, by virtue of its operation), but the battle was continued against every other form of protection duty until the number of articles liable to duties has been reduced from the host, which no man could number, to a total of less than twenty.

Mr. Reed put in the forefront the battle for corn-tax repeal—a repeal he justifies, curiously enough, on exactly the arguments we democrats use against him— because it was an odious law enacted to enhance the price of bread, not for the benefit of the farmer, but of the aristocratic owner of the land;" just as we say odious laws here "enhance the price," not for the benefit of him who makes, but of the aristoeratic combiner. Having got so far honestly, however, he drops the history of the repeals of protective customs duties which followed corn, and then pauses, points the moral to his admiring and unenlightened satellites, and says: "Thank God we are not like those wicked English tories who enhanced the price of daily bread. We do no such abomination, and, theresion to the free trade campaign in England is a 'fairy tale.'

We will continue the history, short, where Mr. Reed blindly or willthe articles subject to import duty no man could number them; they were like the sands of the sea. No man living at the time when, in August, 1841, cellor of the exchequer, with an empty feetually, could be found to tell the welfare of the people. committee on import duties how many articles were really subject to duty. mentioned, each having a fixed specific thing which was missed by the specific duty was covered by three other ad valorem duties of 50 and 5 and 20 per cents., respectively. Anyway, the cusamounted to \$113,000,000.

In the three years succeeding 1841 the duties on 500 articles were entirely repealed, and on 700 more the duties were reduced.

In 1845 520 more articles were placed on the free list at one blow. Nearly all customs taxes on raw material were released, the only exception being timber and tallow, which survived yet a few more years.

Where Peel left the ax in 1845 Gladstone took it up in 1853, and before 1860 he had reduced rates on 210 articles and repealed 110 duties.

In 1860 he reduced rates on 56 articles and repealed 250 duties. In 1861 he brought the total of articles leviable to 127; in 1866 to 100; in 1867 to 64, and

And yet Mr. Reed would have the American voter believe the movement was merely one begun and concluded against an odious corn tax and not for the freedom of manufacture and raw material. Not so. The corn law was the strongest point of attack. principle admitted on that repeal carried the logical sequence—the ultimate freedom of all.—American Industries.

THE WILSON BILL. It Should Be Promptly Passed by the

The World has asked the leading manufacturers of the country what dangerous ground. The people have they think of the influence of the Wil- no love for it, and the democratic senason bill upon business, and this morning we print the answers of many of furthers its desire will betray his conthem, formulated and signed by them- stituents. It may be that the efforts selves.

George A. Macbeth, glass manufact- itself. It is playing with a two-edged urer, says, with the clear-sighted cour- sword. In endeavoring to serve its age of a successful American man of pocket it may easily reimpose a tax business, that whether the bill passes upon it. Congress may conclude that now or a year hence it will "produce a tax should be placed upon raw sugars no shock in the commercial world." for revenue purposes, and may also But he adds emphatically: "The sooner it is passed the better. The present should be done to aid the trust. The chaotic state of business will then regu- trust would not like a duty on its raw late itself."

ground that every month's delay must 'Y. World.

REED'S RECKLESS STATEMENTS bring additional detriment to industry. It is nothing in the bill that he fears, but prolonged inaction in the senate.

Elliott C. Clark, of the Boott cotton mills, Lowell, also regards the uncerdanger to business.

C. M. Weld, print cloth manufacturer, is convinced that the measure will compel economy on the part of debate. It happens that that is just mill owners, and says that the only direction in which economy is possible is which he was either entirely ignorant in the reduction of wages. He does not take into consideration the possibility of making the necessary saving by cutting down the very high salaries of officers of the manufacturing corporations Mr. Blaine very clearly showed that the labor cost of American cottons is actually less than that of British cottons, their only competitors. If our print cloth mills cannot compete with the British without Mc-Kinley duties the difficulty lies in some other direction than the wages of work-

A. P. Martin, shoe manufacturer, of Boston, does "not think that the passage of the Wilson bill would reduce tries, as it has to the shoe and leather trade, by reason of having cheap raw materials.

Rufus P. Greeley, a Boston woolen manufacturer, is apprehensive lest under the operation of the Wilson bill the country may be "flooded with foreign goods" so cheap as to compel a general reduction in prices of woolens. That is a prospect which the workingmen, the farmers and other consumers of woollen goods will contemplate with

the utmost equanimity. The opinion of nearly all the manufacturers who have expressed themselves is that the one danger to business is the possibility of delay in the passage of the bill. Those who think its schedules likely to be in any way detrimental declare that their effect has already been discounted. Those who see no harm in the schedules agree with the others in seeing a very positive danger in any unnecessary delay in settling the matter. Those who approve and those who disapprove the bill are of one mind in regarding its passage as certain and its early passage as desirable in order that commerce and industry may quickly adjust themselves to the new conditions.

The one thing to be feared is senatorial pottering of the kind which has already this year cost the country a financial disaster.-N. Y. World.

SHUT THEM OUT.

Why Waste Precious Time in Listening to Monopoly Objectors? Why should the senate committee on finance listen to the statements of manufacturers? The bill before the committee says nothing of a purpose to carry on private business by means of tax laws.

McKinley's tariff act did not profess to bind the government with pledges fore, gentlemen, the democratic allu- to insure given rates of profit to owners of mill machinery. It professed to be an act to reduce revenue and to equalize duties on imports. If it had been called an act to satisfy the wishes fully left it. So multitudinous were of certain private investors the courts would have thrown it out at the first

test case. Private interests clamor for hearings to get bounties. They have no infor-Peel became prime minister and chan- mation for the general revenue purposes of the government. Not the treasury, which higher and higher pro- worth of a shoe lace are they caring tection only starved more and more ef- for the relief of the treasury or the

Hearings are claimed on the ground whose validity every democrat on the All the most experienced secretary of committee is bound to deny-on the the board of trade could say was that ground that a contract exists under there were 1,150 articles specifically which the government has agreed that these specified interests shall be supduty charged thereon, but that every- ported at the expense of other interests. In the pages of the Congressional

Record of the past month is plenty of information. There will be found the views of iron manufacturers, woolen toms for the year ended January 5, 1840, manufacturers, miners, glass blowers. and sugar refiners. There were attorneys on the floor of the house for every tariff-suckled capitalist in the country: Carnegie is willing to take the bill as

it stands. If Carnegie is satisfied to do business under it, the rest ought to be Nine-tenths of the country wish more and not less speed in reporting and passing the measure. The committee is there to execute the will of the majority. Let the special interests. take such incidental protection as the government taxes give them. It is more than they will get again or keep

THE SUGAR TRUST.

long.-St. Louis Republic.

It Is Only Concerned in Maintaining Ms. Own Abnormal Profits. The sugar lobby, as our Washington correspondence shows, is active and powerful, and it is all the more danger-

ous because its influence is political as well as pecuniary. The sugar trust is not interested in securing revenue for the government. It is concerned in maintaining its own

abnormal profits. If it advocates the restoration of a duty on raw sugars it desires that such a restoration shall be accompanied by abundant protection for itseif in the form of a duty on refined sugars. This grasping trust is treading on

tor or representative who supports and of the trust will result in harm to material, and free refined sugars. But B. F. Jones, iron manufacturer and congress is quite likely to accept the late chairman of the republican na- testimony of experts that sugar can be tional committee, declares that the refined in this country cheaper than present depression in the iron trade anywhere else, and keep refined su-"is due to the uncertainty and to noth- gars on the free list, where they are ing else." He does not like the bill, placed by the Wilson bill, while place but desires its early passage on the ing a revenue tax on raw sugars—N.

Centennial of the National Capital. When the year 1900 arrives it will be in order to celebrate the centennial of the establishment here of the national capital. The celebration should not be a small affair, nor ought it to be a mere fleeting show-a day of processions, bands, banners and oratory. It should be an exposition of what this nation has done in the 100 years since its seat of government was taken possession of by the few officials who then directed affairs. The exposition of 1900 should be compact and select. Preliminary examinations by competent experts should determine the worthiness of proposed exhibits and only the best ought to be given space. An international exposition at that time would conflict with more than one European endeavor in the same line, aside from that rather important consideration, it would undoubtedly be better to make the affair to require considerable water while national rather than international -Washington Star.

Gordon's Soudan Thro e. Gordon's "Soudan Throne" is a folding armchair he always sat in at Khartoum, and carried with him on his camel journeys. It was a little straightbacked chair, having a skeleton frame of round iron, a carpet back and seat, gilt knobs for ornament, and small pads on the arms for comfort.

royal pretentions, so that when Gordon returned from his governorship of the Soudan and suddenly asked, "Where is my throne? Has it been brought in?" they were all surprised. His throne? Nobody had seen a throne. But at length the camp stool was found where it had been stowed away. - Chambers'

Horseshoes Are Universal Mascots.

The superstition that associates the horseshoe with good luck is very old. profitable after this time. It is said to prevail not only among English-speaking people, but in all races of Europe and Asia. Anti-quarians are undecided whether its origin has to do with the material from which the horseshoe is made or with its shape. Some writers on this subject have surmised that the lucky qualities attributed to the horseshoe were derived from its fancied resemblance to the halo pictured about the heads of saints, but this connection is highly improbable, as it is known that the superstition certainly antedates Christianity. -St. Louis Republic.

-Every day of her life, no matter where she may be, whether in Balmoral, Osborne, Florence or elsewhere, Queen Victoria receives from Windsor castle a supply of flowers, fruit and vegetables. Seasons may come and go, but Queen Victoria's green peas are always on hand, while cucumbers, cabbages, French beans or any other vegetable her majesty expresses a wish to see on her dinner table, are there the following day, whether they be in sea-

\$16 Bus. 8 Lbs. Oats from Ope Bus. Seed. This remarkable, almost unheard-of, yield was reported to the John A. Sal-

zer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., by Frank Winter, of Montana, who planted one lieves that in 1894 he can grow from one bushel of Great Northern Oats three bushels per acre.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT | Poultry culture is a means with 8c postage to the above firm you oats and their farm seed catalogue. [K]

"Jack says my hats always look just like me." Della—"I've often noticed that you always wear simple little bits of millinery."

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure'is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

for testimonials, free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

"BOLDEN is growing very eccentric, don't you think?" "Great Scott! I didn't know that he had as much money as that."—Inter Occasion.

"Brow.'s Brouch'al Troches" have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat. Sold only in boxes. 25 cts.

"They call the land 'terry firmy,' groaned Barnes, on his first voyage; "I wonder what they call the sea!" "Vicy versy, I guess," said Mrs. B., as she wobbled about.

"I FEAR," said the postage stamp, when it found itself fastened to a love letter, "that I'm not sticking to facts."—Indianapolis

IT'S A MILLSTONE



About a young man's neck to be a sufferer from nervous exhaustion, nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritable temper and the thousand per, and the thousand and one derangements of mind and body that result from,

through ignorance. Such habits result in

Such habits result in loss of manly power, wreck the constitution and sometimes produce softening of the brain, epilepsy, paralysis, and even dread insanity.

To reach, re-claim and restore such unfortunates to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents in stamps, for postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.



THE FARMING WORLD.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

GIVE a little oatmeal or stale bread soaked in milk as a first feed to young chickens.

If sulphur is given at all it should be given sparingly and never in damp FILTH and lack of ventilation cause

more disease among poultry than any-SELL from the young stock and do not sacrifice fowls that have proved satis-

factory unless very old. ROAD dust and finely-sifted wood ashes in equal parts make a good material for the dust boxes.

GBOWING ducks should be watered whenever they are fed, as they seem

In a brooder each duckling chooses its own quarters, squats quietly down and remains there until morning without crowding.

GAPES can often be cured by one teaspoonful of turpentine to one and a half pint of cornmeal mixed with warm water and fed to the fowls.

Roup usually comes from damp or draughty roosting places. The first symptoms are a swelling of one side The carpet had grown dim in the symptoms are a swelling of one side African sun, which deprived it of all of the head, something like mumps, which, if not stopped, spreads to the other side. Isolate all infected fowls in a dry, warm place and wash with warm water and castile soap.

GENERALLY, hens should be killed when they are past 3 years old, as they lay fewer eggs every year after the third, and in many ways become less profitable. At the same time they become less fit for the table. It is only in rare cases that hens can be made

A good diet for chicks can be made by mixing together 2 pounds of corn, 15 pounds of oats, 10 of barley and 10 of wheat bran. Grind all the grain together and make it into bread and bake, mixing up with milk and adding a little salt. Crumble fine and give each chick all that it will eat up clean, but no more, at each feed.—St. Louis

GOOD STOCK PAYS.

Some Poultry Raisers Make Money and Others Do Not.

I was visiting a farm recently where I saw 1,000 chickens of all sizes, grades and lineal descent. Anything was a chicken and so much per pound. I asked the farmer why he did not raise thoroughbreds and thus have two strings to his bow and work up to a fancier's position? He replied that the sales for thoroughbreds were so few that it would not pay. "But," I remarked, "there is not a bird on your place that will sell for \$1.50, while nine out of ten will not sell for one dollar each. Suppose you sell only 10 per cent of those you raised for \$30 per dozen, the balance, though they were thoroughbred, would bring you as much per pound as those you now have. Would not this item furnish you a nucleus for a bank account? You say, bushel of Great Northern Oats, care-fully tilled and irrigated same, and be-now running it." He was silent a few seconds and finally said: "I reckon we are not getting all out of this that we hundred bushels. It's a wonderful oat. | might." That man is surely at the fort 20 sorts field corn, yielding 80 to 130 of the ladder, doing the very largest [K] amount of labor for a dollar.

verting one's labor into cash; he who will receive sample package of above labors in the right direction and with the best breeds secures the highest price for such labor.

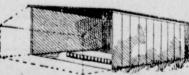
Again we see the poultry raiser who acknowledges the fact that the product from crossing thoroughbreds pays a larger profit, and he it is who purchases eggs and stock of the fancier to produce his workers. They grow quicker to a salable size and are better pro- three straps only and that the straps ducers of eggs, which are his staple product, and find a daily market the year round. He disposes of one-half of his product for poultry and sells for well as loops G G of the check pieces.

By aliding the loop D down on the throat the loop B down on th breeding and show purposes only those of the highest merit. We see him enjoying the best of reputations as a fancier, his pocketbook well filled, and ever alive to the interest of his calling. -I. K. Felch, in Farm and Home.

BROODER HOUSE.

Description of One Large Enough for On-Hundred Chicks.

A brooder house for one hundred chicks may be constructed at a small cost, the illustration (front view) show ing where to place the brooder, although it may be placed nearer the rear wall if desired, leaving six inches of space between the wall and the come from under the brooder at all and unable to move. A sprain of the sides. Any kind of brooder that is intended for one hundred chicks will answer, the object being to illustrate the brooder house rather than the brooder. The brooders made at present usually



BROODER HOUSE FOR ONE BROOD.

nave a piece of cloth, cut into hanging strips two or three inches wide, which hang down on the sides of the brooder. The brooder house should be ten feet The animal should be secured in a posisquare, seven feet high in front and five feet high at the rear, tarred paper hot fermentations or cold astringent roof, the building to be of upright lotions should be applied continuously. boards, lined inside with heavy paper so as to have the building warm. The dotted lines seen at the end view and on the front view are intended to show that a curtain made of heavy muslin injury, without much swelling and may be arranged at the front to guard congestion, cold is perhaps preferable; against storms and winds, or it may be of glass. Glass is better, but muslin relief is most promptly afforded by hot is cheaper, and may be arranged so as to roll up in favorable weather. In very cold climates the muslin will not is thickening or enlargement, it will be answer, however. The position of the better to blister; indeed, it is seldom brooder is also shown. The design of the bad practice to blister after a sprain, brooder house is of a cheap one, and for as it at least insures a prolonged rest those who have a small incubator A case of breakdown means months of which requires but one brooder. We enforced idleness, generally permanent will be pleased to have readers improve | deformity, unfitness for fast work, and on this design and send us their plans in some instances incurable lameness. -- Farm and Fireside.

DORSET HORN SHEEP.

Breed Which Is Comparatively Un-

From Purbeck, on the Dorset coast of England, to the fertile vales of West Dorset, these sheep have been bred from time immemorial. In the fall of 1885, 50 ewes and 6 rams were brought to America, landing at Markham, Ont., Canada. Not until 1887 were they introduced into the United States. There are at this date over 4,000 Dorsets in this country, scattered over 29 states. Larger importations were made this year than ever before, and they ere becoming very popular with the flock masters.

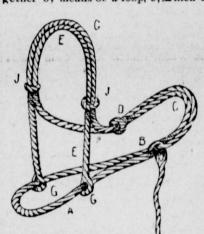
Great improvements have been made in these sheep within the past 20 years. They fatten readily, and incur but little risk in lambing, while their lambs mature early. Barrenness and losses in lambing are so rare that from 150 to 160 lambs may with a degree of certainty be calculated on for every hundred ewes placed with rams. Their fecundity is so remarkable that it is sometimes possible to get two crops



take the ram at any season of the year, and some flock masters are breeding in June. The sheep are ordinarily quiet and good nurses. They clip from 7 to 10 pounds of medium wool. The rams weigh from 200 to 300 pounds, and the ewes from 150 to 200 pounds. They have vigorous, robust constitutions, and retain the same in any climate where they have been tried.

SERVICEABLE HALTER. Easily Adjustable to the Size of Any Horse's Head.

Here is a practical invention indeed. The illustration is a perspective view of a rope halter constructed so as to be adjustable to the size of any horse's head. A represents the nose strap, having its ends fastened to a ring B. To this ring are also fastened the ends of the throat-straps C C, which are made to pass over the back of the neck of the horse, and their ends form the check pieces E E, with loops G G, through which the nose strap A passes. On the throat latch is a sliding loop, D, as shown to make that part which goes over the horse's head larger or smaller. On each side the straps C E are held together by means of a loop, J, Shich is



can easily be adjustable, so that the By sliding the loop D down on the throat latch the halter can be put on the horse, and when put on, the loop D is moved up again to fasten it. The three moved up again to fasten it. The three straps of the halter can be made of leather, rope or any other suitable material. - Ohio Farmer.

SPRAINS IN HORSES.

No Matter How Slight They Should Be Treated Carefully.

No matter how slight a sprain may agpear, it should be carefully treated, and the horse given a complete rest. Rest is just the very thing that most owners are unwilling to allow, unless the animal is absolutely broken down tendons, especially if at all severe, calls for a prolonged period of rest, even after all symptoms of lameness have passed away.

The object of treatment in the first stage of a sprain is to keep down or reduce inflammation and prevent exudation or swelling. The shoe should be removed at once, before the limb has got so swollen and tender as to make putting on another a matter of difficulty owing to the acute agony handling gives the animal.

The next thing is a dose of physic, which tends to prevent fever and keep down inflammation-acting magically in this and other cases of lameness. tion to discourage movement, and either There is, perhaps, some difference of opinion as to whether cold or heat is best, but whichever is adopted must be kept up continuously. For a recent but if there is much pain and swelling,

water. If slight lameness continues or there

GROCERS recommend the ROYAL BAKING POWDER because they desire to please their customers, and customers are most pleased when they get the best and the most for their money. ROYAL BAKING POW, DER is absolutely pure, goes further, and makes better food than any other leavening agent.

"HIT am er great t'ing ter be consistent, but not too much so," remarked Uncle Eben. "De clock in de jeweler's sign dat allus p'ints ter twenty minutes past eight is one ob de mos' consistent t'ings what is."— Washington Star.

"I wish," said a railway passenger as a bunch of comics were dropped into his lap by the train boy, "that these people would quit poking fun at me."—Washington Star.

An Appeal for Assistance.

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach, or his liver, in the shape of divers dayspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the gland that secretes his bile. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or madam—as the case may be is dear sir, or madam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a sallow hue.

It is an indisputable fact that every man who wears his watch in his vest pocket is behind time.—Philadelphia Record.

CURE your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CI	TY	Z. N	far	ch	5.
CATTLE-Best Beeves \$	3	75	0	4	45
Stockers	2	00	0	3	60
Native cows	2	20	0	3	40
HOGS - Good to choice heavy	4	50	0	4	85
WHEAT-No. 2 red		53	0		5414
No 2 hard					5114
CORN-No. 2 mixed		31			3114
OATS - No. 2 mixed		28	0		281/6
RYE-No. 2		45	40		46
FLOUR-Patent, per sack	1	40	S	1	50
Fancy	1	9)	0	2	25
HAY-Choice Timothy	8	50	0	9	0.1
Fancy trairie	5	UU	0	6	50
BRAN		58	0		59
BUTTER-Choice creamery		19	(0)		22
CHEESE-Full Cream		10	0		1014
EGGS-Choice		14	0		141/
POTATOES		40	0		60
ST. LOUIS.			100		
CATTLE-Native and shipping	3	00	0	3	40
Toyana		50	0	9	1111

WHEAT—No. 2 ried. 31, 6 33, CORN—No. 2 mixed. 38 @ 33, QATS—No. 2 mixed. 283, 4 29 RYE No. 2 47 @ 47 / 33 @ 33¼ 28¾ 4 29 47 @ 47¼ 21 @ 25 7 00 @ 7 05 CHICAGO WHEAT-No. 2 red. CORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2

WHEAT-No. 2 red...... CORN-No. 2............... OATS-Western mixed......

KNOWLEDGE

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

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the feature of the pure liquid

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

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

SHE—"They say my sister has a prettier figure than I. But (sure of her answer) whose figure do you like best, Jack, dear?" He (fervently)—"Your father's, darling."—Brooklyn Life.

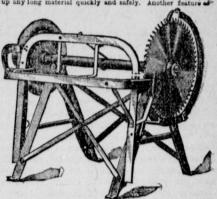
"Now, listen, Freddie; the doctor said that it was that little bit of candy you ate last night that made you sick." "Well, you know how I asked you over and over to give me a whole lot."

That Nicetown man who named his hen "Macduff" has a neighbor who called his rooster "Robinson," because he crew so.—Philadelphia Record.

"Where do we get cream of tartar?" asked the pretty schoolma'am. "From Russian cows," was Johnny Snagg's prompt answer. —Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

"That umbrella you are carrying must have been very expensive." "It was. I was with Dustly when he bought it, and advised him to get the best."—Infer Ocean.

"At last I have reached the turning-point of my life," remarked the convict, when they put him on the treadmill. A RELIABLE safety coupler—the minister.
-Lowell Courier.





IF YOU WANT TO FEEL A PERFECT CURE PROMPTLY, OF ST. JACOBS OIL WILL DO IT AS NOTHING ELSE CAN DO.



Lessens Pain

Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"My wife, after using 'MOTHER'S FRIEND,' passed through the ordeal with little pain, was stronger in one hour than in a week after the birth of her former child.

-J. J. McGoldrick, Bean Station, Tenn.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" robbed pain of its terror and shortened labor. I have the healthiest child I ever saw.—MRS. L. M. AHERN, Cochran, Ga. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle.

Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

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THEY LOOK "SPICK AND SPANNEW"



When Washed With GLAIRETTE

THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, ST. Louis.

SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS ARE THE BEST!

ACRES TIMBER

WISCONSIN LAND FOR SALE. CANGER Separation. No plaster.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroad good situations. Write J. D. BROWN, Sedalla. Mos 27-NAME TRIS PAPER every time you write.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

SEVERE STORM.

It Sweeps Over Rich Hill, Mo., Damaging Property.

THE WIND RAGED WITH FURY.

Considerable Damage Done to Houses by Being Unroofed and the Windows Shattered-A Girl Seriously Injured.

RICH HILL, Mo., March 6 .- A terrific rain, hail and wind storm visited this section Sunday night, doing considerable damage just southwest of Rich Hilf. Among the worst sufferers were the following: Marion Burris, whose fine country residence was unroofed and one end of it demolished, the doors blown out of his barn and a valuable mare killed; the barns and feeding sheds of John Dunn and Charles Falor demolished, one of them 1,000 feet long; the dwelling house of Harold Brown, unroofed and porches blown away; Edward McCoy's dwelling and four others moved some distance off their foundations, but only one of them overturned.

One flue, a portion of the fire wall and roof of the large three-story hotel, the Talmage house, in this city were dislodged; the front of a business house on Walnut street, the property of Green Parker, was blown out; several smaller buildings unroofed, numerous trees, one two and one-half feet in diameter, destroyed, a great many window panes shattered and much minor damage

The wind raged only for a few moments and its real cyclonic fury did not strike the earth at this point, as the roaring sound which accompanies such phenomena appeared to be far above us. The rain which followed was one of the most severe ever known in this section, though it did no damage. No lives were lost nor personal injuries inflicted so far as could be learned.

SEVERE STORM NEAR PLEASANT GAP. BUTLER, Mo., March 6.—A severe storm passed over this section last night a few miles southwest. Near Pleasant Gap it reached the form of a cyclone, doing considerable damage. The house of Jasper Smith was totally demolished and he and his wife and two daughters all injured. One little girl is not expected to live. Smith has his jaw fractured. A house belonging to George Norris was also destroyed, but no one was hurt. It was a sparsely settled district or the casualties would have been much greater.

THE QUEEN'S ORATION.

Her Remarks from the Throne Were Very Brief and Formal.

LONDON, March 6. - The queen's speech proroguing parliament is purely formal, only fifteen lines in length, and begins: "Upon this occasion, when your labors have been unprecedented in amount and duration. I regret that your release from them will be little more than nominal." The queen then thanks the commons for the supplies granted and concludes with the remark that she anticipates lasting advantages from the laws enacted.

PITTSBURG, Kan., March 6. - The electric storm Sunday night did considerable damage at Girard. The wires were blown down and lightning ran into the telephone exchange, completely ruining it. The exchange was situated in the office of George W. Crawford, which was set on fire, but the citizens, assisted by the rainstorm. subdued the flames; not, however, until the entire rear part of the building was destroyed.

Sent to Bluefields.

PANAMA, March 6 .- Another British man-of-war has been sent to Bluefields to support the Cleopatra in restoring the status quo in the Mosquito reservation, pending the arrival of definite orders from the British government. The Cleopatra sent three boats ashore. with eighty marines and two pieces of artillery, to protect Chief Clarence, who said his life had been threatened. The Nicaragua forces offered no re-

Fatally Shot by a Robber. Омана, Neb., March 6. - Frank Ribak, groceryman at Nineteenth and Clark streets, was shot, probably fatally, by a robber last evening. Ribak was closing his place for the evening when the man entered and demanded his money. The grocer made a move to defend himself when the robber fired. The bullet passed entirely through Ribak's abdomen. The murderer grabbed at the cash and fled.

Must Pay Their Fines. HIAWATHA, Kan., March 6.-The sheriff has taken steps to collect the fines assessed against Druggists Yates, Pyle and Pottenger, who were recently pardoned by the governor. Attorney General Little says the pardon is ille gal, and the sheriff and county attorney, backed by the local Law and Order league, will push the matter and try to compel payment.

Ohio Miners Agree to Arbitrate. WHEELING, W. Va., March 6 .- All the miners in the Ohio sub-district No. 6, over 7,000 in number, have agreed to return to work pending a settlement of the wage question by arbitration. Committees of the miners and operators will meet Wednesday to appoint arbitrators. The operators are holding out for a 50 cent sca'e.

Died from Hiccoughs.

9

NEW YORK, March 6 .- John Hamilton, of Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, died vesterday from hiccoughs. He was taken ill a month ago from liver trouble and a week ago hiccoughs set set in which the physicians were unable to check. He was 48 years of age.

Louis Kossuth Seriously III. TURIN, March 6.-Louis Kossuth has suffered a relapse and is again seriously ill. Dr. Basso, his physician, despairs of his recovery, as he refuses to take regular medical treatment

GLADSTONE RESIGNS.

The Grand Old Man Finally Lays Down the Cares of Office—Lord Rosebery Succeeds Him as Premier. London, March 5.—William Ewart

Gladztone has retired from the premiership of Great Britain for the last time and Lord Rosebery has been summoned to Windsor castle by Sir Henry Ponsonby, Queen Victoria's private sec retary, to take up the reins of government laid down by the great com-

moner. Mr. Gladstone will spend his last days as a commoner of England. He refused yesterday, as he has done several times before, the offer of the queen of elevation to the peerage.

Official announcement of the retirement of the grand old man from active public life has not vet been made, but the fact that Lord Rosebery was summoned by Sir Henry Ponsonby at 4 o'clock Saturday makes it positive that the venerable leader has laid down his work forever. Official announcement is not expected before

It is said that when Mr. Gladstone tendered his resignation formally to the queen Saturday the scene was very pathetic. He explained his physical incapacity to continue his public work longer and the queen replied in feeling terms. She urged the venerable statesman to accept a peerage, but he firmly declined.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt had a long interview with Lord Rosebery yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the latter consenting to retain his position as chancellor of the exchequer and to his accepting the government leadership in the house of commons.

Prime Minister Rosebery held his first cabinet council at his residence yesterday afternoon. All the ministers were present except Mr. Asquith and Mr. Henry Fowler, the president of the local government board, who, however, will retain their offices. The council was in session only a short time. Upon its conclusion Lord Rosebery sent a message to the queen, submitting, it is understood, the names of the members of the new cabinet. He will be given an audience by the queen at Buckingham palace this afternoon.

REBEL SHIP SUNK.

The Transport Venus Blown Up and All on

Board Lost. RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 25 (via Montevideo, March 5.) -The reports of the loss of the rebel transport Venus has been confirmed, but the details of the loss are yet meager. On Friday morning the armed rebel transports Jupiter, Marte and Venus, which were lying off Porto Mandama, took up positions and opened a bombardment against the government batteries. The guns in the batteries responded quickly and quite a lively fire was exchanged. Suddenly there was a terrific roar heard above the booming of the guns, and it was at once thought an explosion had occurred. At first it was thought dis-

aster had befallen the transport Marte. Immediately after the sound of the explosion was heard the men in the batteries and elsewhere along the shore saw a huge column of brown smoke ascending and spread out to wide dimensions as it arose. It was seen as the smoke cleared away the explosion had occurred on the Venus. The vessel had been torn in half, and almost immediately afterward the stern half of the deck sank. The bow half was on fire and in a few minutes the flames were raging furiously. This portion of the Venus floated for half

an hour and then went down. The Venus was commanded by Capt. Vasconcellous. He, with three officers and twenty-nine men, made up the complement of the vessel.

SUSPENDING A PENSIONER. Opinion of the Attorney-General on the

Thirty Days' Notice.

WASHINGTON, March 5. - Acting Secre tary of the Interior Raynolds has sent to congress an opinion of Attorney-General Olney on the construction to be placed on the act of December 21, 1893. requiring thirty days' notice to be given before a pensioner is suspended. It is as follows:

Contracts an i judgments are vested rights, yet payment under a contract induced by fraud, or even mutual mistake of fact, and under a judgment induced by fraud, even invalid for some jurisdictional defect may probably be withheld pendente lite. Proceedings to collect the money will be restrained when necessary by an injunction from the courts. The right to withhold payment in such cases, pending legal investigation, belonging to the government as well as to the individual. The withholding or suspension of a pension is a continuing act

It may occasionally happen that while at the expiration of the thirty days the evidence before the commissioner seems clearly to require a revocation of the pension, the pensioner is still promising to procure further testimony in support of his claim and begging for delay. The commissioner is not put into the dilemma requiring him to pay money on an apparently fraudulent claim or to foreclose forever all

rights of the pensioner.

On production of further evidence he would have jurisdiction to reopen the case. His proper course, therefore, would be to make a decision at the close of the thirty days on the rights of the pensioner. evidence before him, and if further testimony thereafter produced should alter the case, to reopen his decision and reinstate the pension allowing all arrears and installments which meanwhile have accrued.

Congressman Wilson Improving

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 5 .- William G. Wilson, son of Congressman Wilson, passed through here on his way to Guadalajara, Mex., to the bedside of his father, who is seriously ill with an attack of typhoid fever. While here Mr. Wilson received a telegram informing him that his father's condition is slightly improved. He will be removed to the United States as soon as he is able to stand the journey.

A Small Baby. Essex, Conn., March 5.—The smallest baby yet reported was born in Killingsworth, a village about eight miles west of this place, yesterday. The parents are Swedes. The child is a boy, as perfectly formed as a babe can be, and on its birth weighed only eight ounces. Its face is about the size of a horse chestnut. The ring worn on the little finger of its mother was slipped over its foot nearly up to the knee. It is the opinion of the attending physician the child will live. It is so small that the building to secure \$11,000 insurthree of its like could play hide and ance. seek in a cigar box.

RAILROAD

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Chairman Caldwell Denies the Santa Fe's Request.

IT MAY LEAVE THE ASSOCIATION.

Strong Likelihood That Several Suits Wil Be Instituted Against the Western Passenger Association and Several Managers.

CHICAGO, March 6. - Chairman Caldwell last night handed down his decision denying the request of the Atchison road for a boycott against the Southern Pacific on passenger business. After going over at length the causes of the dispute, which have been published at length, the chairman says: The Atchison is entitled to no relief under the association agreement, because the Southern Pacific has not been guilty of such action as could render it subject to punishment under the association rules if it were an association line. It being an outside line the chairman argues that makes no difference whatever. The Atchison would be entitled to no redress even if it were in the association. This will drive the Atchison from the association, and Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager Byrne will send formal notice that the Atchison road will withdraw. It will then, unless, the matter is now settled by arbitration, promptly proceed to make its fight on California rates from Chicago, instead of the Missouri river, and the prospect for some low rates to California is very promising.

ciation, it will remain out until the Union Pacific agrees to become a mem-Chairman Caldwell gave his decision reluctantly. He would greatly have preferred to have awaited the outcome

The Atchison once out of the asso-

of the efforts at arbitration. Mr. Byrne, however, pressed him hard for the decision, repeating that it must come to-day or not at all, as far as the Atchison's membership in the association was concerned.

There is a strong likelihood that several suits will be instituted by the receivers of the Atchison road against Chairman Midgley, of the Western Passenger association, and the general managers of several lines who have passed resolutions declaring that the receivers and high officials of the road have not been protecting its interests as officers of the court should do, because they did not uphold the pass agreement. Vice President Robinson and the passenger and traffic managers of the Atchison have gone to confer with the receivers of all the roads now in New York about the proposed suits, and about withdrawing from all the western associations on account of what they consider the insult offered the officials of the Atchison system.

Mr. Midgley declared that it would make very little difference if the Atchison did withdraw from the Western Freight association, and declared himself undaunted by the prospects of libel suits. The resolutions passed were that two other roads represented in the meeting were and had been issuing passes to influence business, which was a direct violation of the proposed pass agreement.

Seed Wheat for Settlers.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 6.-The Santa Fe, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific railroad companies have notified the secretary of the state board of railroad commissione's that they will haul seed wheat and other grain to farmers in western Kansas who are unable to pay for the transportation free of charge, the grain to be loaded at points no farther east than Emporia, Manhattan and Council Grove. Arrangements have already been made by churches, lodges and individuals for the immediate shipment of several carloads of spring wheat, oats and potatoes to Hamilton, Wallace, Sheridan and Gove counties for distribution among the unfortunate settlers.

Held a Love Feast. St. Louis, March 6.-The two great bodies of Methodism met in a joint love feast and communion service at Union M. E. church, Garrison and Lucas avenues, vesterday. Forty or fifty ministers were present, and all united in attesting their joy at the burial of strife and dissension, symbolized by the service. The meeting was unique and heretofore unheard of here in St. Louis, where the feeling of the civil war ran very high. For years the two divisions of Methodism stood apart Methodism dates back to 1844, when a southern bishop did not see his way to liberate his slaves at the behest of the general conference.

Unable to Agree TOPEKA, Kan., March 6 .- Chairman John W. Briedenthal, Assistant Secretary of State D. C. Zercher and Rufe Cone, to whom the matter of fixing the time and place of holding the populist state convention was left, are unable to agree, and it is quite likely that the state committee will be called together for a conference. Breidenthal wants an early convention, but Zercher favors the latest date possible. Cone is inclined to go with Breidenthal, but unanimity is wanted. Gov. Lewelling also is in favor of an early convention. What is meant by an early convention is a convention at a date prior to the meeting of the democrats July 3.

Funeral of Gen. Early. LYNCHBURG, Va., March 6 .- The funeral of Jubal Anderson Early took place at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon from St. Paul's church, Rev. T. McCarson, the pastor officiating, assisted by Revs. Hall and Fleming, of the Presbyterian church. The procession was an imposing one and was witnessed by thousands of people who lined the thoroughfares along the entire route.

President W. N. Doyle, of the college at Ash Grove, Mo., has been arrested charged with having set fire to BANDITS BAULKED.

Robbers Attempt to Hold Up a Rock Isl.

gineer. St. Joseph, Mo., March 3.-Four masked bandits made an attempt to aold up Rock Island passenger train No. 18, Chicago bound, at a point near Stockbridge, three miles east of this city, last night, but the nerve displayed by Engineer James D. McKinney, in charge of the train, saved his company a heavy loss in treasure, and he also escaped with his life.

Passenger train No. 18, east-bound, Conductor J. A. Wisner, left the Union depot at 7:25 p. m. Three miles east of this city, and but half a mile from where the Eli was robbed two months ago, is a deep cut, a red lantern was flashed across the track near the middle of the cut, and torpedoes exploded

under the wheels. McKinney looked a little beyond the lantern and saw several men with guns, and it instantly fashed through his mind that they were robbers. His train was nearly to a standstill when he realized this fact, but he lost no time, and seizing the throttle pulled her wide open. Then he and his fireman jumped down into the bottom of the cab, and not a minute too soon, for when the robbers saw the move they fired a volley into the engine and cab,

but luckily hurt no one. The train dashed through amid a per fect shower of bullets, the bandits wild with rage, firing into the coaches as they passed and creating consternation among the passengers, who crawled down under the seats and hid their valnables. When the train reached Stock bridge it was found over 100 bullets had hit it. Messages were at once sent back to this city and a force of police are

scouring the country.

There were four of the robbers in the party and they wore white masks, but none of them could be recognized. As the engine whizzed by one of the robbers called to the engineer by name, saying: "Stop that engine, McKinney, or we will kill you." At the same time he emptied the contents of two revolvers into the cab.

GEN. EARLY DEAD.

Another Prominent Actor in the Civil War Mustered Out.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 3. - Gen. Jubal A. Early died last night at 10:30. He passed away in the presence of his family and physician, his kindred and several intimate friends. The old general seemed aware of his approaching end early in the day. Before noon he called for the morning papers, as was his invariable custom, and attempted to read, but found that his sight was failing. Soon after he extended his hand to Senator Daniel and said calmly: "I want to tell you good-by, major." He then told his nephew, Caboll Early, farewell, after which he dropped into a quiet slumber.

Later in the day the dying veteran asked Senator Daniel not to leave the room, as he wanted to talk with him about certain arrangements, but from that time he suffered such intense pain that he did not revive the subject. He met death unflinchingly, with his hand resting quietly in Senator Daniel's.

Gen. Early was born in Franklin county, Va., November 3, 1816, was educated at West Point; was an officer in the Mexican war; became a noted confederate general in the civil war, was later known with the Louisiana lottery.

WHAT DUN SAYS.

The Report of Business the Past Week More Encouraging.
NEW YORK, March 3.—R. G. Dun &

Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: With no more definite information than week ago regarding the outcome of financial or revenue disputes, perhaps more people have come to the belief that the end will answer their wishes. Certainly rather more are tak ing limited risks in business, especially in stocks. A substantial basis is the slowly growing demand fog goods caused by gradual exhaustion of stocks held by dealers, and this has further enlarged the working forces of manufactures.

More works have resumed or increased hands or hours than have stopped or reduced, but numerous reductions in wages continue to lessen the purchasing power of those at work. The most encouraging feature of the week's record is the continued decrease in the number and importance of failures. For the third week of February liabilities thus far reported are only \$2,886,346, and for the three weeks of the month only \$1,420,418, of which \$3,045,847 were of manufacturing and \$5,218,693 of trading con-cerns The number reported in February is 1,260 against 2,080 in January, and the full liabilities were probably less than \$15,000,000, against \$30,946,497 in January. In November and December the amount exceeded \$61,000,000. For the past week the failures have been 264 in the United States against 206 last year, and 42 in Canada, against 45 last year, scarcely any thing of importance.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY. as if forever estranged. The split in Secretary Herbert Has Submitted a Bill

Having That End in View. WASHINGTON, March 3. - Secretary Herbert has submitted to the senate committee on naval affairs a bill for the reorganization of the navy. provides that the actual list of the line of the navy shall consist of twenty rear admirals, sixty captains, 100 commanders, seventy-four lieutenant commanders, 250 lieutenants, seventy-five lieutenants of the junior grade and a number ensigns sufficient to maintain the total number of officers of the active list of the line, including the officers appointed for the volunteer services, as low fixed by law. Provision is made that officers now on the active list, appointed from the volunteer service shall continue on that list. Promotions shall be made in the regular order and there shall be graduated from the naval academy not more than thirty-five cadets each year.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 3 .- By an explosion in the mine of the Kansas City Coal & Clay Co., at Ulysses, a little station on the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern railway, near the junction of the Big Blue river and Brush creek, two men were killed and nine mer were burned and otherwise injured. Three of the latter will die and three others are not likely to recover. The dead were:

Thomas Duggins, white, aged years, single, lived at Ulysses. Eugene Parker, colored, aged THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

It Shows Already Alarming Signs of Dis-

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- It is very probable that the government will soon transfer to the Sons of the American Revolution, or some kindred patriotic society, the privilege of maintaining the beacon light on the statue of Liberty in New York harbor. The lighthouse board, from whose appropriations this light has been maintained, some time ago strongly protested to the secretary of the treasury against this yearly expense of \$10,000 being taken from their already insufficient appropriation, and recommended of view was useless, it should be discontinued. It was then that a number of the patriotic societies of New York proposed to relieve the government be given control of the statue on con-This will likely soon be done. It is to know that already the statue shows alarming signs of dissolution. readily see to ascend the stairs without the aid of artificial light. It is not believed with the excellent care the lighthouse board has bestowed upon the statue it can hardly be expected to last more than ten or fifteen years longer. The society which seeks to relieve the government of the expense of maintaining the beacon has about \$60,000, which it is willing to expend in repairing the electric light plant, which is nearly worn out, and in maintaining the light indefinitely.

PROBABLY THE DALTONS.

Three Masked Men Hold Up an Oklahom Postmaster.
EL RENO, I. T., March 1.—A daring

robbery occurred last night at the McNabb, of the Boston club, is dead village of Matthewson, 18 miles northone store, owned by J. M. Bennett, and pistol in the hands of McNabb. in this store the post office is located. This building was entered by three masked men, who revolvers, they were obeyed. The money amounted to \$500, which the robbers pocketed, after which they turned their attention to the lunch counter dealso took, as well as the hat and boots which he was wearing. The post office was then rifled.

After helping themselves to everything which they desired, and emphatically warning their victim not to give the alarm until they were at a safe distance, they mounted their horses and rode rapidly away.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGED.

A Prominent St. Louis Citizen Short in His Accounts \$29,000 - Warrant for His Ar-

St. Louis, March 1 .-- On information filed by National Bank Examiner Galbraith, a warrant was issued by the United States marshal for the arrest of William G. Rurr Jr ex-cashier on a from the St. Louis national bank. About three months ago Cashier Burr. who had been with the St. Louis national bank for fourteen years, resigned his position at the request of the directors, who found his accounts short. From time to time after that, the officials state, shortages were discovered which aggregated \$59,000. Of this amount the bank has been reimbursed to the extent of \$45,000 by young Burr and his father, who formerly was president of the St. Louis national bank. Burr's bond of \$10,000 covered the remainder, except \$3,000 or \$4,000, which amount is still coming to the bank

from Burr. Bank Examiner Galbraith, who has been examining the books, discovered \$29,000 of the alleged shortage, and immediately issued a warrant for Burr's arrest.

UNITED STATES JUDGES.

Resolutions to Investigate the Actions of Several in the Railroad Cases. vere presented to the house yesterday afternoon by Representative Somers, of Wisconsin, to investigate the action

of several United States judges who have issued injunctions in railroad cases, most prominent among them being Judge Brewer of the supreme court. They include also United States District Judge Taft, Judge Ricks, of Ohio, Judge Pardee, of Texas, Judge Beatty, of Idaho, and Judge Dundy, of Ne-braska. These cases all involve the rights of laboring men to strike, and the decisions which are called in question extend over a term of years.

Postmasters Nominated.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- Among the nominations sent to the senate to-day were the following postmasters: P. M. Bell, Monticello, Ark.; Thomas J. Hudson, Winterset, Ia.; J. J. Davis, Manhattan, Kan.; B. F. Meeks, Eldorado, Kan.; Theodore F. Rager, Erie, Kan.; Thomas W. Morgan, Eureka, Kan.: Alfred McPherson, Galena, Kan.; Charles A. Purdy, Ottawa, Kan.; Charles E. Gifford, Clay Center, Kan.; Albert Morrell, Wamego, Kan.; Charles A. Patmore, Hillsburg, Kan.; Cornelius J. Mackay, St. John, Kan.; Simon G. Gear, Winfield, Kan.; George W. Storrs. Burlingame, Kan.; Edward F. Wirrick, Clarksville, Mo., and James I. Jones, Washington, Mo.

Chairman Wilson's Condition St. Louis, March 1.—A special to the Republic from the City of Mexico says: Chairman Wilson, who is lying ill of typhoid fever in Guadlajara, was reported not so well yesterday. His temperature is up to 102 deg.

It is supposed that the crisis has arrived at last. Consul-General Crittenden is not satisfied with daily bulletins and has asked for four reports every day until all danger is past or the end ! comes. The hearts of the watchers in

POPULIST PLANS.

The Best Speakers of the Nation to Be Pus in the Kansas Campaign. Topeka, Kan., March 1.—H. A. Heath,

a member of the National Reform Press association, who attended a meeting of the national people's party committee at St. Lowis, has returned and said . the foundation was laid at St. Louis for a campaign in Kansas that would certainly carry the state for the populist ticket mext November. At an executive session it was decided that the national committee would really have charge and direction of the Kansas campaign, and that the best speak. ers of the nation would be put in this that, as the light from a practical point state. The committee, he said, realized that Kansas was the battle ground this year. It was arranged at St. Louis to flood this state with literature from Washington, prepared by the Nafrom this expense and asked that they tional Reform Press association, which will denounce the policy of Presdition that they maintain the light. | ident Cleveland and declare that he is in league with Wall said by persons who are in a position street interests. Lists of free silver democrats and republicans are to be secured in every voting precinct in the thin veneer of copper, of which the state to whom this literature is to be statue is made, is already rusted sent. Heath says the committee is through in many places, so that one can | confident that if the populists can hold Kansas this year they will carry Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and the two Dakotas two years hence, hold the balance of power in the electoral college, throw the election into the house and by that time have a sufficient number of members in the house to name the president.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Pitcher McNabb Shoots Louise Kellogg and Sends Two Bullets Through His-Brain.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 1 .- A terrible tragedy was enacted at the Hotel Eiffel last night, by which Pitcher Peter and Louise Kellogg will likely die aseast of this city. Matthewson has but the result of wounds received from a

Louis Kellogg was a member of the Alvin Joslin theatrical company and came here from New York. She met demanded of Mr. Bennett the cash in McNabb a short time before 8:30 last the money drawer, and as they backed night and they both went to the hotel up their request with a flourish of Eiffel, where a room was engaged. A young man named Gillen, a friend of both McNabb and the Kellogg woman, went up to their room about 8:30 to call on them.

partment, helping themselves literally | He heard the woman groaning and to various articles in the eating line. As called for help. As it is right across the bandits were preparing to leave from the city hall Inspector McKelvey they chanced to see a fine gold watch and several officers were soon on the and chain, worn by Bennett, which they scene. The door was burst open and a bloody sight met their gaze. On the floor lay the woman with three bullet wounds in her head and neck.

McNabb was lying beside her with two shots through his head that killed him almost instantly. The woman was taken to the Homeopathic hospital. She can hardly recover. Mc-Nabb's body was removed to the morgue. There was a fire a few doors above the hotel at the time McNabb did the shooting.

KEARSARGE INQUIRY.

Lieut. Lyman Makes a Startling Assertion WASHINGTON, March 1 .- The taking of testimony regarding the foundering charge of the embezzlement of \$29,000 of the United States ship Kearsarge was continued yesterday before Rear Adm. Bancroft Gherardi, Capt. Theodore F. Kane and Capt. Joseph N. Miller, comprising the special court of inquiry appointed by Secretary of the Navy Herbert.

Lieut. Lyman, the navigator of the Kearsarge, was called to the stand. He made the startling assertion that since the wreck of the Kearsarge, he had reason to believe that Rancador Reef was from three to five miles to the westward of its position as shown on the chart. He thought of this from the results of an observation taken twenty minutes before the Kearsarge struck, and while camping on the key, observations were taken by other officers with results which confirmed his calculations. Lieut, Lyman thought, however, that the chronometer used in making the observations on the key had been damaged in taking it ashore. The chart used was made from a survey taken in 1835, and Lieut. Lyman thought the methods of taking WASHINGTON, March 1.-Resolutions latitude and longitude were in those days not as accurate as now.

GLADSTONE'S RETIREMENT. Believed He Officially Tendered His Resig-

LONDON, March 1.-In spite of the cold. Mr. Gladstone drove from his official residence to Buckingham palace in an open phaeton and was immediately admitted to the presence of the queen and remained with her half an hour. It is freely believed that he went to the palace in order to officially tender his resignation to her majesty.

After Mr. Gladstone's return from Buckingham palace the Associated press correspondent called at his resilence and was received by Secretary Littleton, who declared that Mr. Gladstone had not resigned and that the situation remained unchanged.

Mr Gladstone is understood to have made a proposal to his colleagues to revive the home rule question in the shape of a resolution, pledging the house of commons to deal with home rule for Ireland at the following session of parliament. This proposal said not to have found favor with the cabinet ministers and the Independent. of Dublin, accepts the report of Mr. Gladstone's retirement as meaning that the movement in favor of home rule will be dropped.

A FORTUNE AT A THROW.

Miles Finlen, of Montana, Wins \$35,000 HELENA, Mont., March 1 .- Miles Fin-

len won \$35,000 in a game of dice yesterday. Recently Gen. C. S. Warren secured an option on a mining claim for \$15,000. Finlen offered him \$10,000 for his bargain or \$25,000 for the mine. Warren demanded \$50,000. Finlen proposed a game of dice to see whether he take the option off Warren's hands the special car are very anxious, as Mr. Wilson is so very weak that his life seems to hang by a very slender | Finlen threw three deuces and won 135,000.