

Chase County Current.

W. E. TIMMONS Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1894.

NO. 23.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

H. H. SMITH, assistant register of the treasury, has resigned by request. It was said Mr. L. Wilbur Reed, of Alexandria, Va., would be appointed to fill the vacancy.

The president has informed members of congress who have approached him on the subject that he proposes to appoint the sons of army and navy officers as cadets-at-large to the military and naval academies. This is in accordance with his policy of eight years ago. There are two such vacancies now at the naval academy, which it is believed will be filled before May 1.

SENATOR MILLS is no longer a member of the senate finance committee, Senator McPherson having resumed his place as a member of the committee.

MR. BARTHOLOMEW, of Missouri, has introduced in congress a bill to make Lincoln's birthday, February 12, a national holiday.

The contract for furnishing postage stamps to the government for four years, beginning July 1 next was awarded to the bureau of engraving and printing. All bids received were rejected. There has been a hot fight over the award of this contract, and the American Bank Note, of New York, and other private concerns have protested vigorously against the government entering upon the work.

The senate, in executive session, confirmed Joseph O. Shelby marshal of the United States for the Western district of Missouri.

The Association of the Daughters of the American Revolution began its third continental congress at the Church of Our Father in Washington on the 22d.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR REYNOLDS holds that the government may reimburse itself for money fraudulently obtained and erroneously paid for pensions under the old law, from the pensions granted under the act of June 27, 1890.

Two representatives of the Cherokee nation argued before the committee on Indian affairs against the admission of the Indian territory to statehood, either as a separate state or with Oklahoma. The representatives declared that the admission would not be to the benefit of the people of the territory, and that the representations of the evils incident to the present system of land holding are untrue.

MARCH 1 the patent office will begin photographing copies of all inventions.

THE EAST.

The unemployed troubles in Boston culminated in a demonstration on the common on the 29th, which for a time threatened to end in a riot. Five thousand men, hungry and ugly crowded into the state house and the adjoining grounds and vociferously demanded aid. The governor addressed the crowd.

The state hospital for the insane at Rochester, N. Y., was recently burned. All the inmates were rescued. Loss, \$120,000.

The dynamite factory of James Miller, about eight miles below Boyertown, Pa., was blown up the other morning. A man named Fritz was in the building at the time. He and the factory were blown to pieces. Loss heavy.

ERASTUS WIMAN, at one time manager of Dun's Commercial agency, has been arrested at New York, charged with uttering several forged checks. The complainant is R. G. Dun.

The steamship City of Paris, with the officers and crew of the wrecked warship Kearsarge on board, arrived at New York on the 21st.

At a banquet given by the Cornell freshmen at Ithaca, N. Y., poisonous gas was introduced into the banquet room through tubes. Two persons were killed and several made very sick from inhalation of the deadly fumes. It was claimed to have been done by the sophomores for "fun only."

THE MANSFIELD (Pa.) coal region coal rioters have been sentenced. Of the thirty-five foreigners convicted, seven were sentenced to the penitentiary for terms ranging from fifteen months to two years and six months, and twenty-eight were sent to the workhouse for terms ranging from two months to one year.

THREE desperate attempts to wreck trains on the Nickel Plate road were made near McComb, O., the other night. All were happily frustrated. The object was evidently plunder.

The fear that the young lady teachers who instruct the heathen in the Chinese Sunday school will be injured by the evil influences of the Celestials has caused serious trouble in the aristocratic First Presbyterian church of Chicago. An entertainment given by 100 Chinamen to as many ladies, at the church the other night, brought matters to a focus. The occasion was the Chinese Sunday school New Year sociable.

Gov. FRANK D. JACKSON, of Iowa, it is stated, recently said that if the Iowa legislature did not repeal or modify the prohibitory laws so as to afford relief for the river counties, he would call the legislature in extra session for that purpose.

At Mason, Mich., the grand jury brought in an indictment against Attorney-General Ellis, Secretary of State Joachim, Treasurer Hamblitz, Land Commissioner Berry and Clerks Warren, Potter and Bussey on various charges of participation in the state salaries frauds.

AN INCOMING IMMIGRANT TRAIN ON THE PANHANDLE ROAD BROUGHT TO CHICAGO RECENTLY

the dead body of an infant. Death resulted from small-pox and the city health department was notified and took charge of the train. The passengers were quarantined until they and their baggage were thoroughly fumigated.

WALLACE, the lion on exhibition at a dime museum at Chicago, where he was advertised as a terrible untamed wonder of the world, escaped from his keeper the other afternoon and bounded among a crowded audience in the theater of the museum. He was finally got under control without doing any more mischief than frightening the people.

The property which Gov. and Mrs. McKinley conveyed to trustees last summer, when the governor was forced to make an assignment by the failure of a Youngstown manufacturer for whom he had indorsed notes, has been transferred back to them.

PROSPECTORS boring for coal in the northern part of Litchfield, Ill., have been rewarded by passing through seven feet two inches and are still in coal. The vein is probably eight feet thick.

TWELVE foundry firms of Cleveland, O., have decided to withdraw the 10 per cent reduction in their employees' wages, and the big molders' strike which was expected to take place will not occur.

The fall meeting of the executive committee of the Knights of Labor was held in Des Moines on the 23d behind closed doors. General Master Workman Sovereign said the principal objects of the conference are to try to form a union with the Federation of Labor and to formulate a plan of work in the future.

FIRE in Fort Wayne, Ind., destroyed a large school building and several business houses, including the Telephone exchange, causing a loss of \$120,000.

IN Duluth, Minn., the Scottish Rite masons have revived an old practice once sanctioned in France and have admitted "by adoption" two ladies, wives of masons, to the consistory. The admission carries with it the right to wear the masonic apron.

COLORADO has had terrible snow storms recently. It was stated that the snow was ten to fifteen feet deep in many places in the state on the 23d.

A DISASTROUS freight wreck occurred the other night on the Louisville & Nashville road, near Mount Vernon, Ill. Eight cars loaded with valuable freight were demolished, causing a loss of about \$50,000.

A FIRE in the Springfield Junction, Ill., Coal Co.'s shaft was burning on the 23d. Several mules had been suffocated, but no human lives endangered. The plant was worth \$100,000.

THE Iowa senate suppression of intemperance committee has decided to recommend the Carpenter bill. This provides for a permit system in counties where a majority of voters favor the sale, fixes a license of \$500 and provides regulations for carrying on the business, the permits to be issued by the courts. No permits will be issued outside of towns and cities.

THE National Assembly League of American Wheelmen met in convention at Louisville, Ky., on the 19th.

THE prisoners in the jail at Carthage, Tenn., recently overpowered the jailer's wife when she brought their supper in and escaped to the woods.

STRIKERS at the Mingo, Ky., mines fired upon the non-union men and wounded one man. A train load of coal was also dited. Both sides are firm, and the end is not in sight.

THE steamboat State of Missouri which sunk in eight feet of water while en route to New Orleans, has been raised, with little damage to the boat.

It was recently reported that Henry S. Ives, once known as the "young Napoleon of finance," was dying in seclusion in Florida.

NEWS was received on the 22d that Genoa, Ala., on the Choctawhatchie river, near the Florida line, was more than half submerged in water and the river still rising. The flood at that point was the greatest since the memorable flood of 1853.

ALT was quiet at the Mingo, Ky., mines on the 23d. It is understood the Knights of Labor have given up the fight and will go to work at the cut wages.

THE G. A. R. and commercial clubs of Louisville, Ky., have heard officially that the New York encampment of the G. A. R. had decided by an overwhelming vote to instruct its delegates to vote for Louisville as the place for holding the national encampment in 1895. This comes very near settling, it is thought, the place of meeting.

IN Le Comte, La., five men were killed and several others injured by the explosion of a boiler in the oil mill of Messrs. Freeman & Hayne the other night.

ONE of the severest winters of the winter struck San Antonio and southwestern Texas on the night of the 22d. The stockmen met with heavy losses of cattle on the ranges.

INFORMATION has come from Starr county, Tex., that famine was threatening. Fifty per cent of the stock was dead, no crops of any kind had been raised during the past year and great destitution and absolute want existed. Many are compelled to subsist on roots, prickly pears, etc., and even flesh from the carcasses of animals dead for some days was eaten to satisfy the pangs of hunger.

GENERAL.

THE Mexican treasury is considering plans for the establishment of a national agricultural bank for the purpose of loaning money at reasonable rates to the owners of large haciendas to move their crops.

THE Italian treasury is in bad shape, the minister of finance reporting a heavy deficit.

ALTHOUGH Rev. James A. Spurgeon's term in the ministry of the Metropolitan tabernacle at London has only half expired, friends of Rev. Dr. Pierson, the American preacher, are actively canvassing for votes. It is understood that Dr. Pierson has been baptized, which, it is said, has removed the difficulty previously militating against his election.

THE Grangers of the country have become alarmed at the suggestion that congress will not make appropriations for continuing the work of agricultural experimental stations.

TERROR and fear prevailed on the 22d throughout Paris in consequence of the recent numerous anarchist outrages. Fresh cause was given when a zinc box, with a half-burned fuse attached, was found lying just before the door of St. Pierre church. The fuse was quenched by the police, who then surrounded the church until the guard arrived.

AN accomplice of Henry, the Paris (France) anarchist, has written a letter to the public prosecutor stating that that official will be the next victim of anarchist vengeance.

BAR silver declined 1/4 d. to 27 3/4 d per ounce on the 23d at London. It was thought in New York that the fall was something in the nature of a panic movement on the part of holders rather than a legitimate decline.

FAILURES in the United States during the week ended February 23 numbered 288, against 193 last year, and in Canada 51, against 31 last year.

R. G. DUN & Co. reported prices greatly depressed and no increase in the volume of domestic trade for the week ending February 23d. There was a little encouragement in the clothing trade.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended February 23 showed an average decrease of 43.2 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 50.3; outside, 32.5.

A LATE dispatch from Faval, one of the Azore islands, announced the loss of eight of the crew, including all the officers, of the bark Montgomery Castle. The men were washed overboard during a terrible storm.

At the funeral of Bourdin, the anarchist who was killed by the explosion of a bomb he had in his pocket while walking in a London park, an attempt was made to have a large demonstration by anarchists on the occasion, but it was promptly put down by the London police. Several red flags were captured. Houses were barricaded on the route to the cemetery in expectation of a fight, but the police were masters of the situation.

THE LATEST.

IN the elections in Paris on the 25th, five socialists and one moderate republican were successful.

By a boiler explosion at the iron works at Alexanderowski, Russia, twenty-five men were killed and ten seriously injured.

BELLAMY & Co.'s granaries on the King and Queen steamship wharf, London, were destroyed by fire. Five large blocks, chiefly filled with flour, were destroyed. Loss \$300,000.

MATTHEW JOHNSON was electrocuted at Sing Sing, N. Y., on the 26th for the murder of Emil Kueckelhorn.

ERASTUS WIMAN's counsel have issued a statement in which they declare that Wiman was for years the responsible head of R. G. Dun & Co., and signed 90 per cent of all the checks, and made most of the important contracts. The circumstances of the arrest are commented on as showing malice.

ORDERS have been issued by Gen. Bonilla, who is now supreme in Honduras, to pursue the conquered president, Vasquez, who about a year ago fired on an American vessel for refusing to give Bonilla up.

IN the senate on the 26th three reports were presented by the committee on foreign affairs on the Hawaiian controversy, covering the whole question. The proceedings in the house were full of exciting incidents, Mr. Pence, of Colorado, denouncing the republicans, and Mr. Fithian, of Illinois, condemning the action of his democratic colleagues for filibustering. Mr. Bland, being unable to secure a quorum on his silver seigniorage bill, concluded to allow the debate to proceed.

THE annual spring meeting of the magnates of the National Baseball league convened at New York on the 26th.

A PETITION was being circulated at Georgetown, Col., which calls upon the silver producing states to secede from the general government and join the republic of Mexico. Mayor Parker, whose name heads the petition, said it would be circulated in every mining camp in the west.

THE Mackay Scenicorium, at Chicago, a spectacular reproduction of the discovery of America, and the last enterprise in which the late dramatist was interested, has failed and will go into the hands of a receiver.

Two farmers are dead, ten or twelve are seriously sick and fifty more are suffering from the effects of eating poisoned meat at a sale held at Queenshoning township, near Somerset, Pa.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Worth Remembering.

A large proportion of the correspondence that has lately been coming to the state department of agriculture indicates that many persons have very erroneous ideas as to what it is in the power of the department to do. Secretary Coburn desires that the public may understand that the state board of agriculture has no garden nor field seeds, nor connection with any sort of seed distribution, large or small, but he suggests to applicants that there is a bare possibility of their obtaining some portion of the garden seeds needed from the United States agricultural department by applying to their member of congress at Washington. Also, that requests for free transportation of seed grains would more properly be sent direct to the state board of railroad commissioners, who naturally come in much closer contact with transportation matters than do any other of the state departments. Further, the secretary says, all the issues of biennial agricultural reports are entirely exhausted, and the same applies to the world's fair pamphlets and all quarterly reports, barring a limited number of those for the quarter ended December 31.

THE bankers of the state had their annual meeting at Topeka on the 21st.

J. A. Smith, a Kansas City (Kan.) attorney, was recently held by a justice to appear to answer the charge of criminal libel preferred by Chief of Police Quarles.

William Nutting and Paul Langlois became involved in a quarrel at Hinnellwell the other night when Langlois struck Nutting with a poker and the latter drew a revolver and shot his assailant. Langlois ran to the prairie and was found dead next morning. Nutting's skull was fractured and he may die.

John Swan, an old bachelor and resident of Harvey county for twenty-five years, was found frozen to death at his home a few miles from Newton the other morning. He had been dead two or three days when discovered. Want of care during a sudden attack of sickness caused his death. He was wealthy and leaves no known heirs.

Clyde Mattox, the Oklahoma murderer, has been removed from Wichita to the penitentiary at Lansing. Numerous stories had reached the sheriff since Mattox's conviction of proposed attempts to effect a rescue, and the jail authorities had been under a constant strain. Mattox will be taken back to Wichita for execution.

The Kansas bankers, recently in session at Topeka, appointed a committee to prepare a chattel mortgage law designed to protect the interests of the borrower and lender, and present the same to the legislature for adoption. By enacting a law of this kind, giving mutual protection, the bankers believe a much lower rate of interest can be secured for this class of loans.

Kansas sheriffs held a meeting at Topeka on the 18th to further consider the question of fees and commissions as affected by the recent decision of the supreme court in the Belknap savings bank case. The association elected the following officers: President, T. L. Reed, of Woodson; vice president, S. S. Peterson, of Wyandotte; secretary, D. N. Burdige, of Shawnee; treasurer, N. E. Need, of Clay.

At the late meeting of the grand lodge, A. F. & A. M., in Topeka, the report of the treasurer showed a balance on hand February 1, 1893, of \$14,393.50, which, with the cash receipts during the year, made the total general fund \$88,093.94. The total of expenditures was \$10,429.61, leaving a balance of \$77,664.83 in the grand treasury February 1, 1894. The report of the grand secretary showed the receipts for the past year to have been \$28,022.56. There are 852 lodges in the state.

The Kansas Society of the Sons of the Revolution celebrated Washington's birthday at Topeka with patriotic addresses and other appropriate addresses. All persons descended from the men of the revolution who participated in the army or navy, or in any way in the civil service in aid of the work of securing national independence, are eligible to membership. Copies of the constitution and circulars of information may be obtained by application to F. G. Adams, secretary of the state horticultural society, at Topeka.

The Kansas live stock sanitary commission has issued an order in conformity with that of Secretary of Agriculture Morton regarding the shipment of southern cattle through Kansas. The commission directs that each car of cattle from the infectious district in Texas where fever exists must bear a placard bearing the words: "Southern cattle." All trains carrying cattle into and through Kansas for grazing purposes or slaughter must stop at Kiowa, Caldwell, Arkansas City, Parsons and Coffeyville so that inspectors representing the Kansas board may ascertain whether the cattle are free from disease. All cattle coming from south of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude are prohibited from entering Kansas except when shipped directly to an established stockyard for market, or have a special permit from the commission or its agents. Cattle from Canada will enter the state at Kansas City, where they will be held in quarantine for ninety days at the risk and expense of the owner.

RETIRED UNDER FIRE.

Adj.-Gen. Artz States His Case and Tenders His Resignation to the Governor.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 26.—Adj.-Gen. Artz has resigned under fire, but whether the governor will accept the resignation and let the matter end there, or will formally remove the officer and leave further steps to the proper officers, cannot now be said.

The report of the expert draws attention to voucher No. 13, \$103.81, for express, freight, postage and telegraphing; voucher No. 9, \$199.44, for work on arsenal and repairing arms, tents and cannon; voucher No. 2, William Baker, \$80, for salary, and says that they are irregular. He also says that there are several vouchers given for drayage that seem to require explanation. He also found that it had been the practice to charge the G. A. R. 15 cents for the use of tents to cover drayage.

If all items from that source would amount to \$288.75. The expert found, he says, from the bills of lading, that drayage on tents for encampment purposes amounting to \$16.50, had been paid by vouchers drawn on the state treasurer.

On receipt of the expert's report Gov. Lewelling addressed the following letter to Adj.-Gen. Artz:

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 24.—H. H. Artz, Adj.-Gen.: Some days ago on your report from Iowa, you were informed that complaints had been made to this office charging you with irregularities in the financial management of the office of adjutant-general. You freely and frankly invited an investigation and Mr. W. J. Stagg, accountant, was thereupon appointed as special agent and together with Mr. J. B. French, chief clerk of this office, your books and accounts were carefully examined.

I herewith hand you a copy of the report of Mr. Stagg, and while I regret to say the result of his audit is not satisfactory to this office, it is my desire to suspend judgment in the hope that you may be able to make a satisfactory explanation. Yours respectfully,

L. D. LEWELLING, Governor.

ARTZ'S REPLY.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 24.—To Hon. L. D. Lewelling, Governor State of Kansas—Sir: Your communication just handed me has been carefully read and considered and I now have the honor to reply. As I have not been asked to make any explanation heretofore concerning the charges preferred against me, I herewith submit a statement of my account, which I beg to explain to your excellency everything satisfactorily.

In regard to vouchers 9 and 13 mentioned in report of Expert Accountant Stagg, the amounts respectively \$199.44 on voucher 9 and \$103.81 on voucher 13 were by me drawn out of the treasury for the use of the state on June 10, 1893, as shown by said vouchers, amounting in all to \$303.25, for the reason that there was then due on expense already incurred the sum of \$222.45, which was paid on leaving a balance of \$80.80 belonging to the state of \$141.93 which is now and has been in the hands of W. H. Biddle, the state treasurer, for safe keeping.

The repairs were made by me and were drawn from the treasury for the reason that part of it had already been expended by me in connection with the office, and there was no appropriation for the years 1893 and 1894 for such repairs and no fund out of which such expense could be drawn.

Voucher No. 2, drawn February 23, 1893, was drawn in favor of Mr. W. H. Baker for services rendered in connection with the adjutant-general's office. During the legislative session, I had employed four men, three days, February 15, 16 and 17, to do extra guard duty in and about the state house and arsenal for which I received \$8 per day each, making a total of \$48. I employed four men three nights at \$3 per night, making a total of \$36. I employed Mr. Baker four nights at \$2 per night, amounting to \$8. Not being accounted for by these men, except Mr. Baker, and they wanting their money at the close of the trouble, I paid them out of my private funds and put the whole amount in Mr. Baker's voucher which he signed and the amount drawn as shown by voucher of which Mr. Baker received \$8 and I received in return the \$72 I had paid out.

As to furnishing tents to the G. A. R. encampment, the amount of fifteen cents per tent was fixed for the reason that there is no appropriation to defray such expense. This amount is not only used for drayage for packing and checking in and out, but it is frequently necessary to make trips to encampments and see that tents are taken down, packed and shipped immediately after closing of the encampment, that they may reach the next encampment in due time, also to do carpenter work on the tents for which there is no appropriation. The total amount I have received for tents is \$254.40 out of this amount I expended \$176, leaving a balance of \$78.40. This amount is also in the hands of W. H. Biddle, state treasurer.

This is my defense and is correct and I desire to add that, having come into possession of my office amidst a cyclone of opposition and my official reports having been made daily and hourly tempestuous by enemies and heartily wishing to relieve the administration and myself of any further unjust criticism, I hereby tender your excellency my resignation, to take effect at the earliest possible date that will afford me full opportunity to make thorough inventory of all property belonging to the state now in my possession or under my control.

H. H. ARTZ, Adjutant-General.

DELEGATES TO THE G. A. R. List Selected by Kansas to Attend the National Encampment.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 26.—The completed list of delegates and alternates to the national encampment of the G. A. R. from the department of Kansas, is as follows:

First district—C. Leland, of Troy, and S. P. Yates, of Hiawatha, delegates; M. Marcus and Joseph Randolph, of Atchison, alternates.

Second district—James Robb, of Ottawa, and A. J. Johnson, of Garnett, delegates; J. B. Grace, of Fort Scott, and J. A. Brown, of Paola, alternates.

Third district—A. B. Arment, of Winfield, and Alva Clark, of Oage Mission, delegates; A. J. George, of Pittsburg, and B. P. McGregory, of Baxter Springs, alternates.

Fourth district—R. B. McClure, of Towanda, and George Webber, of Lyndon, delegates; W. H. Ward, of Topeka, and J. M. Young, of Marion, alternates.

Fifth district—J. K. Wright, of Junction City, and S. P. Bunnell, of Broughton, delegates; J. A. Robertson, of Manhattan, and J. C. Russell, of Chapman, alternates.

Sixth district—W. H. McBride, of Osborne, and Harrison Naylor, of Lucas, delegates; C. M. Cunningham, of Osborne, and O. H. Durand, of Mankato, alternates.

Seventh district—D. L. Sweeney, of Dodge City, and John A. Doran, of Wichita, delegates; Robert Dougherty, of Newton, and D. W. Dunsnett, of Hutchinson, alternates.

At large—A. W. Smith, of McPherson; D. R. Anthony, of Leavenworth; H. A. Allen, of Russell, and G. W. Weed, of Topeka, delegates; W. B. Shockey, of Fort Scott; E. B. Jones, of Hottel; J. Hoop, of Abilene, and Bert Fagan, of Ellisworth, alternates.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Proceedings of the Week Briefly Given

WHILE the senate was discussing the Hawaiian question on the 19th it was treated to a surprise by the president sending in the name of Senator Edward D. White, of Louisiana, as associate justice of the supreme court. The senate immediately went into executive session and confirmed the nomination by unanimous vote. When the doors were opened a conference was appointed on the Oklahoma railroad bill and without transacting any other business the senate adjourned. In the house filibustering over Mr. Bland's seigniorage bill continued. Mr. D'Armond (Mo.), presented a resolution to enforce a quorum which was rejected. The house transacted no business pending the deadlock on the silver bill except to pass a resolution to compel the attendance of absentees.

The session of the senate on the 20th was of little interest. Senator Daniel concluded his speech on the Hawaiian matter. A squabble ensued on the question as to who should read Washington's address on the anniversary of the birth of Washington, and the selection was left to the president of the senate. Pending consideration of the bill to provide more accommodation for the government printing office the senate adjourned. The debate on the Bland seigniorage bill was continued all day and an adjournment finally took place without breaking it.

For two hours on the 21st the senate was engaged in an acrimonious discussion, brought on incidentally by the tariff question. Senator Voorhes, on a question of privilege, denied certain newspaper reports, and Senator Chandler made an inquiry which proved to be the spark in a keg of powder. For the time being senatorial courtesy was ignored and Messrs. Vest, Voorhes and Chandler fired hot shot just as ordinary mortars would do or have done.

The fiasco was over a newspaper report that the committee having the tariff bill in charge was under the influence of the president. Senator White (Cal.) then addressed the senate on the Hawaiian matter, in which he severely criticized the conduct of Minister Stevens and Senator Teller replied and the senate adjourned....

The time of the house was occupied in futile attempts to consider the Bland seigniorage bill, but the filibusters defeated all the efforts to do so. A motion that the house adjourn until Friday (Thursday being Washington's birthday) brought out the remark by Mr. Bland that "if the democratic party cannot do business it had better not feign away its time on holidays." Adjourned until morning.

THERE was a slim attendance when the senate met on the 22d. Senator Martin (Kan.) offered a resolution instructing the finance committee to prepare a bill for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. He also offered a resolution for the election of United States senators by the people. Washington's farewell address was then read by Senator Martin. Adjourned until Monday....

The adjournment on the 23d of the Bland bill in the house and the arrest of several members, notably Messrs. Cummings and Sicles, of New York, precipitated a rumpus that lasted until adjournment, and the anniversary of Washington's birthday was passed in a bitter quarrel, and amid disorder the house adjourned....

The senate was not in session on the 23d.... The house met with the tangle of the past few days and as over a number of the members were still under arrest and the fight over the regularity of the warrants for arrest was resumed and the speeches were very bitter, especially that of Mr. Bland who declared the obstructionists to be no better than the lawless and revolutionists. Finally Mr. Bland offered a resolution (in order to straighten the tangle) that all members under arrest be released. The resolution carried and the doors of the senate were thrown open. Pending the effort to secure a quorum on the seigniorage bill the house took a recess. An evening session was held but no business transacted.

The senate was not in session on the 24th.... The house continued in the deadlock on the seigniorage bill and after a brief session and a failure to secure a quorum adjourned until Monday, having squandered the whole week in effort to secure the requisite quorum to transact business.

VISITING THE SICK.

Better Not Visit Them at All Than Be Thoughtless.

In the first place, the sick are not always to be visited. Very often the doctor's express orders are that they receive no company, and when this is the case it is the height of folly to admit visitors into their rooms. If they require freedom from excitement, and the doctor prefers that they shall see only the nurse and himself, and perhaps the family, the doctor knows best, and is an autoocrat with absolute power. It is his right to be obeyed without a murmur.

The best time to call upon your friend who is ill or convalescent is usually the middle of the morning. After a night's rest, a bit of breakfast and the morning toilet, the invalid is refreshed and ready for the whiff of the outside world which your coming will bring.

In visiting the sick, preserve, if you can, your natural, every-day expression of countenance. If you are shocked at pallor or emaciation, conceal it or stay away, for the moral effect of pity or surprise is often extremely perilous. Speak in cheerful but not exaggerated tones.

In carrying presents to the invalid there is room for the exercise of taste and thought. Flowers are always messengers of love, and in their silent way speak of comfort and hope and the big, bright, sunny earth as nothing else can. Never hesitate about taking or sending flowers to an invalid. Though they may not be kept in the room at night, they return to him with the new day, and always they are full of blessing.

Fruit is so beautiful and so picturesque that it pleases the eye, though prohibited to the palate. Very small books which may be held in the hand, photographs, a pretty cup and saucer, a dainty spoon, are pleasing gifts to the sick.

Do not take children into the sick-room, except for a few moments to give pleasure to the invalid—Harper's Bazar.

"If I had a flying machine," said Tommy, "and nobody else didn't have one, I know what I would do. I would go and get a nice, big island and declare myself an independent nation. And then I would go to Berlin and London and Paris and Wellington and the rest of 'em, and float over the city with my machine with a lot of dynamite and make 'em acknowledge my independence."

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

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

PATER AND THE BABY.

When trail the garments of the night, When baby's tucked in snug and light, When all is hushed and still within,

When in the garish light of day, When nurse-maids flirt along the way, When grass is green and skies are bright,

When cramps and colic rule the hour, When baby holds of tears a shower, When anxious parents wait forsooth,

When baby will not shut its eyes, When baby cries and cries and cries, When patience drops clean out of sight,

When baby will not shut its eyes, When baby cries and cries and cries, When patience drops clean out of sight,

A SINGULAR DUEL.



DURING the reign of Louis XVIII, a young English nobleman, George Lord Hardinge,

Lady Emily, his sister, was only eighteen, pretty, amiable and inexperienced,

Among other reprehensible things Lord Hardinge had become passionately fond of the gaming table,

Of course the young lord soon became an object of special regard to the habits of the place, who fancied they saw in him one of the means or chances

of increasing their fortune; and being bold, spirited, free and easy, particularly after his first bottle, he, of course,

soon became on familiar terms with some rather questionable characters—fellows who, in England, in his sober moments would never have been permitted to approach him.

At this moment the door of the apartment was dashed open and, white with rage, Lord Hardinge was seen advancing with long and rapid strides.

"Begone, you base-born villain!" he cried, stamping his foot in rage.

He heard a low, smothered cry and looked around just in time to catch his sister, who, overcome by the excitement and the shock, was sinking down in a swoon.

Vaudelemar slowly rose to his feet, his now blanched features expressing the most malignant hate; and for a few moments, as he gazed upon the young nobleman, who was now giving his whole attention to his unconscious sister,

he appeared to be debating with himself whether he should kill him on the spot or not.

"No," he muttered at length. "Why make a felon of myself for a revenge that will be equally sure a few hours later, and leave me untainted with crime?"

It was at least half an hour before Lady Emily was so far restored as to report and enjoy himself without restraint—and so what did he care?

out of the affair. The captain was in reality a married man; but this fact, of course, he concealed; and taking advantage of such opportunities as he could find, when the brother was away,

he assumed a melancholy and romantic air with the sister, and spoke of himself as a man of great wealth and high connections, but unhappy, because he had never yet found that congenial, sympathetic soul, which, by a perfect and divine unity with his, could so poetically and literally make the two natures and beings as one; and here the wily scoundrel looked down sadly and sighed deeply.

He did not go too far at once—for the gamster, as all professional gamblers are, was an adept in human nature. For the first, the sought only to excite a certain degree of interest, then sympathy, and then compassion—well knowing that if he could succeed to this extent, the inexperienced girl would soon be in his power.

Lady Emily did not admire him at first; there was an instinct of her innocent nature that made him almost repulsive; and only the fact that the brother she fondly loved had spoken of him as his very dear friend prevented her from receiving him with the most frigid dignity; but his secret repugnance, unfortunately, wore off by degrees, and at last the wily villain began to secure a place in her regard.

By calling for the brother at times when he knew he was absent, he secured many a private interview, which he took care to improve to his greatest advantage.

At last the critical moment came. By degrees he had won her regard, her sympathy, her affections; and one evening, when he believed the brother at the gaming-table, as usual, he took occasion, as if by an irresistible impulse, to pour into her too willing ear his false love.

Lady Emily listened as one bewildered, if not entranced. He saw his power over her, and his dark soul exulted in the fact. He took her hand with trembling eagerness, pressed it, kissed it, and, gliding his arm around her slender waist, drew her fondly to him and put his foul lips to hers.

At this moment the door of the apartment was dashed open and, white with rage, Lord Hardinge was seen advancing with long and rapid strides. The instant he reached the astonished gamster he seized him by the throat, hurled him back and struck him to the ground.

"Begone, you base-born villain!" he cried, stamping his foot in rage.

He heard a low, smothered cry and looked around just in time to catch his sister, who, overcome by the excitement and the shock, was sinking down in a swoon.

Vaudelemar slowly rose to his feet, his now blanched features expressing the most malignant hate; and for a few moments, as he gazed upon the young nobleman, who was now giving his whole attention to his unconscious sister,

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It was at least half an hour before Lady Emily was so far restored as to report and enjoy himself without restraint—and so what did he care?

Among others who would have needed an influential voucher to have brought them into first-class society in England was one Jean Vaudelemar, who claimed to have been a cavalry officer under Napoleon, and was generally known by the significant title of monsieur the captain.

Anyone at all versed in the study of human nature would have seen at a glance that at heart the man was a villain. He was, in truth, a gambler, a swindler, a rouse and a duelist—a fellow of base sensuality, with something of the air, manner and polish of a gentleman. Had his real nature been apparent to the most common observer, Lord Hardinge would have shrank from the contact; but as it was the gray and thoughtless Englishman permitted the cunning fellow to worm himself into his good graces, to play, drink and carouse with him, and occasionally go home and spend the night with him at his hotel.

In this way the captain first got a glimpse of Lady Emily; and shortly after, at his request, an introduction to her by the careless brother, who, being somewhat in liquor at the time, thought little of the danger to which he exposed her, and spoke of the villain as his very dear friend. This was exactly what the gamster wanted; and he at once set all his wits to work to win the unoccupied heart of the lady, and, if possible, make his fortune

of the affair. The captain was in reality a married man; but this fact, of course, he concealed; and taking advantage of such opportunities as he could find, when the brother was away,

"We must leave Paris at once!" said her proud, but not humiliated brother. "Yes, at once!" cried Lady Emily, in great excitement. "Before this villain, as I now believe him to be, can do you personal harm."

At this moment the valet of the nobleman appeared and whispered something in his ear.

"I will be down directly!" was the answer of the master, turning a shade paler.

"What is it, George?" eagerly demanded the sister.

"Only a gentleman to see me on some private business."

"Oh, you must not fight with that base man!" cried Lady Emily, at once divining the fearful secret. "For you will be killed, and I shall be left without a protector!"

"Have no fear!" was the evasive answer of Lord Hardinge, as he hurriedly quitted the apartment.

As he expected, he received a formal challenge from M. Vaudelemar, demanding satisfaction for the insult of a blow, the note explicitly stating that no apology would be received. The nobleman at once declared his readiness to meet his adversary, but not in the ordinary way. He immediately sent for an English officer of his acquaintance, Maj. Basset of the 11th Light Infantry, and their conference resulted in the decision to give the Frenchman a meeting, provided he should accede to the terms and conditions which the challenged party claimed the right to propose.

As monsieur the captain was known to be a dead-shot, who had already killed several antagonists, and as Lord Hardinge had never fired a pistol a half a dozen times in his life, these terms and conditions were that the parties should meet on the following morning at eight o'clock at a place designated in the Bois de Boulogne; that two dueling pistols should be then and there selected by the seconds, and one, and one only, of these be loaded; that these pistols should then be effectually concealed under a handkerchief and drawn by the principals according to lot, and that, when so drawn each should be placed to the breast of the other and both triggers be pulled at the word.

"We shall see," said Maj. Basset, with a grim smile, "if this redoubtable hero will have the courage to fight with an equal chance against him!"

Somewhat contrary to his expectations, however, monsieur the captain consented to the arrangement; and Lord Hardinge spent most of the night in making his will and giving his friend instructions to be carried out in case of his fall.

At the appointed time, all the different parties appeared upon the ground, the nobleman with the solemnity due to an occasion involving life and death, but Vaudelemar with the nonchalance, either real or assumed, of one who believed himself the favored son of fate.

The lot fell to monsieur the captain to draw the first pistol; and as he weighed them both with his hand before determining his choice, he remarked with a sardonic smile:

"If I can't tell by the weight which has the ball for the heart of this accursed Englishman, I deserve to die!" Immediately after he drew his pistol, and added: "I have it now—all right!"

"God shall judge between us!" said Lord Hardinge, solemnly, as he lifted the remaining weapon.

He was deadly pale, but his look was firm.

The principals were now placed face to face only three feet apart and the seconds took leave of them with tremulous agitation.

It was a terribly exciting moment—one or the other was about to be hurried into eternity—no one could say which.

WAYS OF MOONSHINERS.

Good Stories Related by a Secret-Service Officer.

The Government's "Fraud Fund" and How It Is Expended—How Illicit Whisky is Made—A Non-Pecked Husband's Plea.

[Special Washington Letter.] "There is an appropriation of \$50,000 this year called the 'fraud fund,'" said an agent of the treasury secret service to-day. "The money is a special contingent fund for the purpose of paying hired informers, and it is a very good investment, too."

A party of personal friends having lunch in the senate restaurant were greatly entertained by the secret service man, who gave us many glimpses behind the scenes. He says that the department detective force is kept pretty busy by the internal revenue bureau, but does not confine its labors to any one branch of the department. The principal duty of these Hawkshaws is to ferret out illicit distilling, which is reckoned to cost Uncle Sam \$500,000 a year in the mountain regions of the southern states alone. The officers are usually led to the stills secretly by persons acquainted with their location, \$50 being given the guide for each whisky factory thus made known. Such informers, who are mysteriously designated in the treasury accounts as "form 10 men," are very commonly murdered in revenge, as was the case with a whole family massacred by the notorious moonshiner fanatic Sims and his gang. These guides are known as "form 10 men," because the accounts originally turned in by secret service agents were made out upon official blanks known as "Form 10." It is a very risky business for them, but they are usually poor men to whom \$50 looks big enough to be a small fortune, while \$100 is regarded as a competence for life. Consequently they can be bribed into the service of the government, in spite of the fact that a bloody vendetta may follow.

It makes little difference whether the illicit distillers are caught or not, trouble follows as the night succeeds the day. If the distiller escapes the raiding party, he makes it his business to kill the informer. If he is captured, some member of his family or some intimate friend will take up the cause. Sometimes it has happened that informers have gone unscathed for a number of years, until the distiller is released from the penitentiary, when he makes it his first business to kill the man who betrayed him.

The business of detecting distillers of moonshine whisky is also dangerous to the secret service and revenue agents. It is a matter of fact that during three consecutive years twenty-five of them were killed and forty-nine wounded. They are obliged literally to take their lives in their own hands while traveling about among the rocky fastnesses where moonshine distilling finds its chosen retreats. In that section government officers are regarded with such hostility that to wear blue clothing is to seriously risk being shot at. They can never tell at what moment, while on the road, a fusillade of bullets may greet them from ambush. It is always in some inaccessible spot that the unlawful whisky mill is to be found, whether perched upon a cliff, easily defended by two or three persons against a score of assailants, secluded in a cavern under ground or hidden amid thick woods in a defile between hills so lofty that the curling smoke tells no tale to the keen-eyed hunters after forbidden alcoholic stimulants.

"They hate us as the people of the south hated Yankee soldiers during the war," said the detective, "and that reminds me of a story. A northern man was asking a southern man to tell him just exactly how the people down there regarded the Yankee soldiers and received this parable for his answer. The southerner said: 'After church on Sunday a little boy in Georgia asked his mother if the preacher was in earnest in saying that we

should pray for our enemies. His mother said that the Biblical doctrine had been properly expounded and that we must pray for our enemies. The little fellow then asked: 'Must I pray for the Yankees who shot Uncle Frank and who killed Brother Jim?'

"It was a hard question, but the mother replied: 'Yes; you must even pray for them.'"

"That night the little fellow concluded saying his prayers with: 'God bless mamma, papa, all my relatives, and even the miserable Yankees!'

"That is the way the little fellow had always heard them spoken of," said the southerner. And that is the way," continued the detective, "that revenue agents are regarded to-day."

The moonshiner usually sets up his little factory near a mountain streamlet or cool spring, which supplies him with the prime and indispensable essential for his business—namely, cold water. The process of distilling is so simple and requires so little capital for the purchase of a plant that anyone who has a few dollars can go into it. Such apparatus as the "wildcat-

ter," so-called, employs is of the simplest description. A copper kettle and a coil of metal tubing is about all he needs, together with a few wooden casks. He fills the latter with ordinary corn meal, ground at the nearest mill, and pours upon it some spent beer. The mixture ferments, and when this has gone far enough the "mash" is dumped by the pailful into the kettle. There it is heated with fire and the alcohol passes over in the form of vapor through the coil of tubing which is surrounded by cold water. The cold condenses it into a liquid and it comes out of the other end of the tube in the shape of what is termed "low wines." Then it is subjected again to the same process, thus becoming "high wines," or whisky. Nearly one thousand of such stills have been destroyed in a single year by the internal revenue agents. The moonshiners have their own views concerning the legality or morality of their business. They argue that every free citizen has a right to make a living for himself and his family in any way that he can, so long as he does not steal or trample upon the rights of others.

They believe that no man can justly be deprived of the privilege of making

from his own grain any product that he pleases, and selling it. Accordingly it is not surprising that these ignorant and half-civilized people should defend, even with violence, their property from destruction by the United States officers, who come armed into their mountain homes, cut to pieces their apparatus, ruin their business and carry them off to prison.

They are a poverty-stricken people depending mainly upon the cultivation of small patches of ground for their subsistence. To illustrate their wretchedness Capt. Davis, the famous moonshine raider, tells a story of one of these mountaineers whom he found in the act of driving a hog out of his potato patch. The man was accomplishing this purpose by wheeling a dog in a wheelbarrow after the hog. Upon explanation it appeared that the dog was too starved to be able to walk, but was still in condition to do the barking. Wares in that region are only about fifty cents a day. The tax on whisky being ninety cents a gallon, if the illicit distiller only produces one gallon a day he can hire a farm hand to do his work for half a dollar and yet have forty cents clear gain by devoting his own attention to making spirits from cornmeal. The only difficulty is to sell the product, which must be disposed of with extraordinary precautions. No purchaser is ever permitted to approach the still, and anybody who comes upon it by chance is requested to stir mash, light the fire or do some such task, being informed thereupon that "anyone who assists in unlawful distilling is liable to the same punishment as the proprietor."

Very curious pleas are sometimes entered in their own defense by accused moonshiners. In a Tennessee court one day, about ten years ago, a tall, lean and homely-looking old man, responding to such a charge, arose in a dignified manner and addressed the judge as follows:

"Judge, your question is plain, and I am going to answer it plain. You ask if I am guilty, but in point of fact I am not any more guilty than you are yourself. I was a widower and my present wife was a widow when we got married. She owns all the property, and I tell you she manages everything about the place. She had two grown-up boys, and about a year ago they bought a still and have been running it of eye since on our place. I s'pose that would make me guilty, as the head of the family, in the eyes of the law. But I tell you, judge, I never had no more to do with the stillin' than a stray dog on a plantation. When I'm at home I'm nothin' but a kind of a jim hand, and I tell you, judge, I haven't done nothin' myself that's wrong."

The hen-pecked prisoner was promptly discharged, with the sympathy of the court. SMITH D. FRY.

True Love on Guard. Among the callers at Auburn jail is a very elderly woman who brings dainties to a man.

"What is he?" asked the turnkey; "your husband?"

"O dear me, no!" said she, coyly. "I guess he isn't my husband."

"Your brother?"

"Brother! Why, the idea!" said she. "No, he is not."

"Your son?" suggested the turnkey. "Sir-r-r," said she.

"Your father?"

"No, sir, he ain't my father, though that wouldn't be so bad. He is just, well—ahem," said she, "he—well—he is my intended!"

"Your intended?"

"Yes," said she; "he intended to be mine before he went and did this job that pulled him in, and, young man, I myself intend that he shall marry me when he comes out, and I never spoil a good intention. You give him them passengers, and tell him that his true love waits for him at the portal."

The face at the inside of the portal five minutes later looked happy—happy that there was a door "betwixt 'em."—Lewiston Journal.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES



Miss Ortelca E. Allen, Salem, Mich.

Liver and Kidney

trouble caused me to suffer all but death. Eight weeks I lived on brandy and beef tea. The doctor said he had not a ray of hope for my recovery. I rallied and commenced taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla and from the first I felt better. I continued and am now able to assist my mother in her household work. I owe my life to Hood's Sarsaparilla. ORTELCA E. ALLEN. HOOD'S CURES.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. Sold by all druggists.



The following cut shows the outfit which caused such a bitter contest among the windmill exhibitors at the World's Fair.

Chief Buchanan of the Dept. of Agriculture wanted it put up to test and grade for the stock on exhibition and urged Chief Windmill Co. to put up outfit. They would not, but a regular organization and appointed committees and for weeks occupied a great deal of their own time and that of the World's Fair officials trying to prevent them from doing so, and our outfit was actually torn down and wrecked after dark by a party of men who were completing the outfit for the exhibitors who pulled it over with a rope.

Chief of Staff J. A. Green, with a committee of the Board of Exhibitors, in his presence, the Pres. of the Board, Mr. Green, paid to pay freight, or expressed that any other windmill exhibitors would put up and to furnish skilled men to erect them in order to have something with which to compare the outfit in practical work. This they would not do for the reason that the outfit was not as good as the outfit of the exhibitors who were exhibited and were well known that the 12 ft. Armator would do more work than any 16 ft. wooden wheel. As it was, the outfit was actually torn down and wrecked after dark by a party of men who were completing the outfit for the exhibitors who pulled it over with a rope.

Why buy a Horse Pump? It never goes out of order in the slightest particular, though operated by hand. If having tools or a horse, it is a very useful and convenient pump. It is a very useful and convenient pump. It is a very useful and convenient pump.

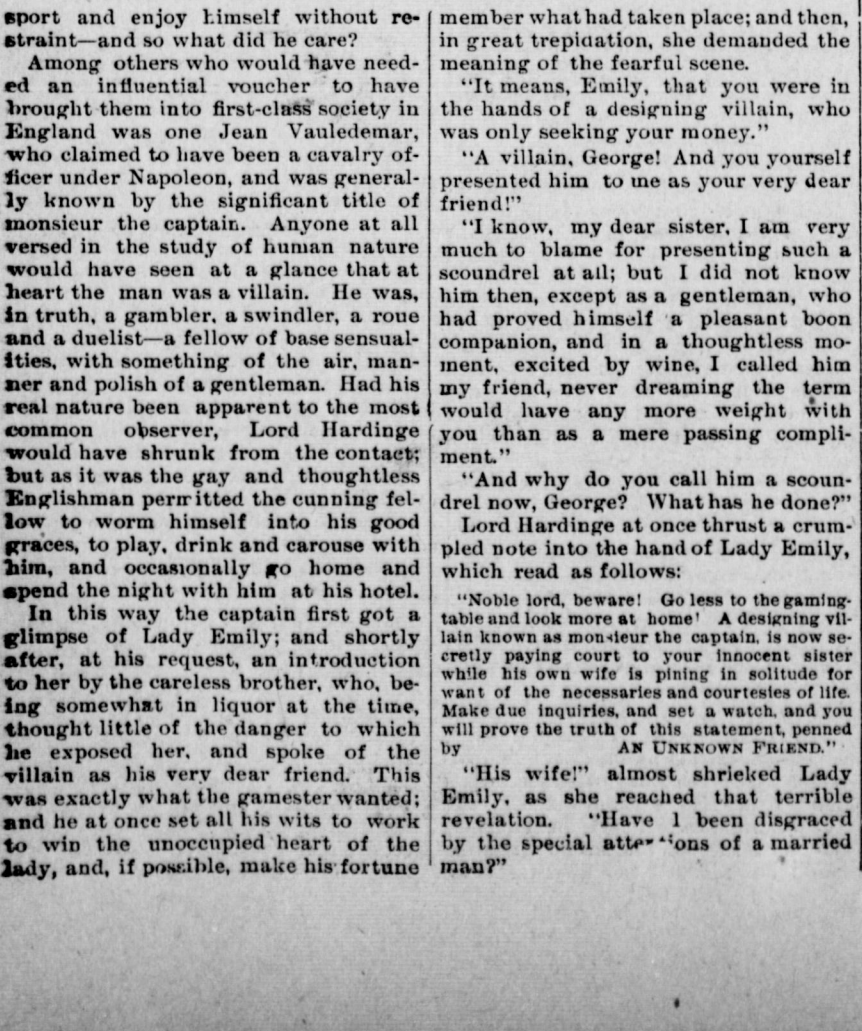
Where we can, we shall make liberal offers to accept copies of these advertisements in part payment for Windmill. If you have any thought of using a Windmill this year write us at once, stating what you will need, whether Pumping or Geared, and if possible we will make you a liberal offer. The Armator Co. proposes to distribute \$500. CASH, IN PRIZES for the best essays written by the wife, son or daughter of a farmer or user of a windmill, answering the question: "WHY SHOULD I USE AN AERATOR?" For conditions of competition and amounts and numbers of prizes send for particulars to the Armator Co., Chicago, or its branches, at St. Paul, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; New York, N.Y.; Cincinnati, Ohio; and 65 Park Place, New York City. Armator Co., Pumping and Geared same price. All Steel, all guaranteed. After Completion, delivered free on cars at Chicago and shipped to any one, anywhere, at the rate of \$12.00 per foot. 8-ft. \$25. 12-ft. \$50. 16-ft. \$125.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age. KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY. DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label. If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

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A COMPLETE CATALOGUE of all Standard Varieties and the new things of merit mailed free to all interested in flowers, gardening or farming. You will not be disappointed in the purity or vitality of our seeds. Our business has stood the test of 45 years. PLANT SEED COMPANY, 817 North 3rd Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. SEND NAME THIS PAPER every one you wish.

THE YOUNG NOBLEMAN WAS NOW GIVING HIS ATTENTION TO HIS SISTER.



TAX REFORM STUDIES.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

[These columns aim to give everybody's ideas on taxation (not tariff). It agitates a subject connected with nearly every social question, and seeks for the best system of taxation. Land owners especially should be interested, as the principal benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Write your opinions briefly, and they will be published or discussed in their turn. Address this office, or P. O. Box 25, Buffalo, N. Y.]

Discussing Taxation.

Hon. A. J. Hopkins—The tendency is where taxes are imposed to transfer that burden to somebody else. If John Jones is required to pay \$100 in taxes the tendency is for John Jones to transfer that \$100 to the people with whom he deals.

Hon. T. G. Shearman—That is so. It is a tendency. He will do it, if he can.

Mr. Hopkins—In the case of railroads, would not the tendency be to put the burden upon the patrons of the road in the way of increased freight and passenger rates?

Mr. Shearman—They might do so if they taxed gross receipts and they were allowed by law to add the tax, as in 1863 to 1870. But they could not do it if you taxed only net receipts. Railroads charge as high prices now as the traffic will bear and the law will allow. The only inducement to raise passenger or freight rates is to get more money; and often the raising of rates would not increase the receipts, but would lessen them. Railroads limited by statute to their present rates would not be allowed to increase them on account of an income tax. Other roads would not attempt to do so, because they would lose through competition much more than they could thus charge to their customers.

Mr. Hopkins—If I understand you, you would not tax such a firm as Marshall Field & Co., who are engaged in the dry goods business in Chicago.

Mr. Shearman—If they have any invested wealth from which they derive a regular income without labor it would be taxed; not otherwise.

Mr. Payne—Suppose it is a corporation in the same business?

Mr. Shearman—There you have me in a difficult position. Personally I would not tax such a corporation. It would have no monopoly and no special privilege. But many of my friends insist that all corporations should be taxed.

Mr. Hopkins—Suppose it is not a corporation. Mr. Cummings is a wealthy man, and has as much as \$900,000 invested in wealth, engaged in mercantile business, and that amount would not be taxed; but if I should happen to invest \$20,000 in the bonds of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway I would be taxed.

Mr. Shearman—Is Mr. Cummings doing no business whatever?

Mr. Hopkins—That \$900,000 represents his surplus capital. He can not personally use it. He has invested it in a store. It is managed by reliable agents and it yields him a return. You propose to relieve him of the tax on his \$900,000, and you would tax me on the \$20,000 which I have invested in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stock.

Mr. Shearman—Excuse me for drawing a line between the plan which I approve, but which I am afraid you will not adopt, and other plans which I have mentioned as equally practicable, though not equally just. Upon your statement I should say that the money of Mr. Cummings is not invested in any monopoly, and therefore ought not to be taxed. He is receiving no privilege from the government. He is not taxing his fellow-citizens, but is employing human skill. But your investment in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road is necessarily an investment in a monopoly. The road is using an immensely long strip of land which is of enormous value. Every railroad company, like every other land owner, is given a privilege of taxing the community for permission to use the land. I see no reason for taxing any incomes of a different nature. But I am bound to say that there is a strong sentiment in congress against exempting corporations from taxation, and that you can successfully tax them if you will. If you hold to that opinion you would tax every corporation, whether it has special privileges or not. In that event you could tax Mr. Cummings on his investment in or out of a corporation, because you can require every man to make return of what he pays to other people as interest on their investments. But I would not do it.

Taxing Thrift.

As the object of possession and control of land is to secure to producers their product, let us notice the effect of our present system of taxation. Nearly all our present taxes tend to discourage industry and thrift. If a man holds land idle on speculation, he is taxed lightly, but if he builds, we not only tax him on the value of the building, but increase the assessed valuation of his land also.

Is it an injury to a place to have houses built (or kept in good repair) or to have business carried on in it? If not, why should men be fined for doing these things? All such taxes take from the individual a part of what he produces, and are, therefore, wrong, since what a man produces is his. The person from whom it is first collected is not the real payer of any tax on a labor product, unless he is also the consumer.

It is transferred from hand to hand, in added price, until it reaches the consumer, who finally pays it, with all the profits which have been added to it. [The tax has increased the cost to each dealer, and he must, of course, make a profit on what the article cost him, tax included.] If consumers will not, or can not, pay the added price, production is checked, for an increase in the price of any article limits the consumption of that article. To put a tax on any labor product is, therefore, to make it more difficult to obtain.

But land is not produced by labor,

and taxing it according to its value tends to bring it into use by making it more difficult to hold. It makes land relatively plentier, and, therefore, cheaper. All taxes on the products of labor violate the "sacred right of property" and ought therefore to be abolished. The only possible excuse for them would be that the money was necessary to the existence of the government, and there was no other way to obtain it. But there is another and a better way.

How shall the equal right to the use of the earth be harmonized with the need for private possession of land.

Different portions of land are of different value, and all men have an equal right to the best, but all can not occupy the best. The advantage of occupying the best localities will be exactly expressed in the value of those portions, and the equal right of all can be harmonized with their possession by some, by requiring every one who holds a valuable tract of land, to pay into the common treasury the annual value of such tract, in the form of a tax.

Security of possession would thus be promoted. Under our present system titles are far from secure as many know to their cost. But under this system no musty title deeds could be raked from obscurity to oust the possessor. As long as he paid into the public purse the annual value of the land he occupied, he would be perfectly secure from dispossession. If the value rose his tax would rise; if the value fell his tax would fall.

From what has already been said, it is clear that it is just for the public to take land values, because the public produces them and to the producer belongs the value of his product. It is sometimes claimed that present landlords ought to be compensated if they are deprived of the power to continue to appropriate the value which the community gives to what they call their land. But it would be very unjust to attempt to do so. If they have a just claim to those values, the public should not take them; if they have not, then the claim for compensation is absurd; besides, compensation would be impossible. If the public has no right to any revenue but land values, it would have no right to any other fund from which to compensate landlords, but if landlords have a just claim to any part of the value of land, they must have a right to it all; and, therefore, when the government has compensated them, there would be nothing left with which to pay public expenses. But it is a question which never can come up, for even a landlord compensated for a tax he renders to pay.

The community renders necessary government expenses, the community creates land values. Take one to pay the other, and abolish all other taxes. This is the single tax. "Its moral reform with a fiscal name." Great moral is a tax, its object is justice. It will bring the fiscal policy of the country into accord with the eternal principles of right. It will call upon people to contribute to the public expenses, not in accordance with what they produce, but in proportion to the value of the public property which they control and enjoy, at the same time that it will bring in abundant public funds from their proper natural source—land values.

This would destroy speculation in land by making it unprofitable, and would thus open unlimited opportunities for labor.

Involuntary poverty would be a thing of the past when any one (would-be worker) could, without seeking an employer, apply his labor directly to natural opportunities. Employers would be compelled to pay them at least as much as they could make working for themselves. Wages would thus be raised to the full earnings of labor; involuntary poverty would disappear, and with it all its long train of attendant evils.—E. D. Burleigh.

On Sicilian Tax Riots.

To the poor the opportunities of obtaining wealth have been variously curtailed and the promising future of the wage earners in every country except the United States and a few of the newer colonies and settlements, is practically disappearing. The Sicilian riots are merely the embodiment of a sentiment which permeates the heart of Italy. They are the manifestation of a popular discontent which will before summer occasion great uneasiness, not only to the Italian government, but also, by example, to other governments.—N. Y. Sun.

The Search Light.

The New Bedford, Mass., tax reformers never miss an opportunity. Last winter they began an attack on the valuations of vacant land made by the assessors. Mrs. Hettie Green, who has much unimproved land, was exhibited as a type of the dog in the manger, with the result that this year "the land on the east corner of Rockland and Dartmouth street, owned by her, and the Sylvia Howland estate, is assessed on a valuation of \$4,800 against a valuation of \$1,000 last year. Last year the valuation was \$2.50 a rod, this year it is \$12 a rod.—New York Bulletin.

Something to Tax.

Pennsylvania has 200,000 farms, which produce over \$200,000,000 in crops. New York grows 5,000,000 tons of hay and raises 30,000,000 bushels of potatoes. New York has 23,000,000 acres of farm lands, valued at \$1,500,000,000 and annually producing \$178,000,000.

Where was the Tax Assessor?

Two counties in California have over 50,000 beehives, and export 6,000,000 pounds of honey, besides 300,000 pounds of comb and 30,000 pounds of wax.—Watertown (S. D.) Journal.

The Great Majority.

Most taxpayers have no hesitation about making false returns, and yet are stupid enough to imagine that their neighbors will not keep pace with them in lying. T. G. S.

MR. HARRISON'S APOLOGY.

The Ex-President's Weak Effort in His Own Defense.

Mr. Harrison is quite right in the position that an ex-president is not necessarily a political deaf-mute—if he has anything pertinent to say. But why does he describe himself as "a man who has been honored by his fellow-citizens with the highest civil place in the government?" Surely he knows that his fellow-citizens, that is to say, a majority of them, never honored him with any such place. On the contrary, a majority of them went to the polls in November, 1888, and expressed the opinion that it would be best for Mr. Harrison to continue the practice of law at Indianapolis. It would probably have been better for his fame if he had done this; it would certainly have been better for the country. But the eccentric operation of our electoral machinery made him president against the wishes of the people. For that he was not to blame, but why recall it by saying that his fellow citizens did a deed of which they are innocent?

So far from objecting to Mr. Harrison's being heard in his own defense, every thoughtful American must feel that the time has come when he is bound to speak, or allow the judgment of posterity to go against his administration by default. We say the judgment of posterity, because that of his contemporaries has repeatedly been rendered against him. It began in his own town shortly after his inauguration and from that time to the great overthrow in 1893 there was an almost unprecedented series of votes of want of confidence. His contemporaries have spoken. It is only the judgment of history that is not yet pronounced. If Mr. Harrison desires to be heard on a motion in arrest of judgment, it is time for him to speak.

Mr. Harrison's administration found the treasury full, and left it empty. It found the currency enjoying the confidence of everybody, and left it in so uncertain a condition that a general

universe have been changed and effects now precede their causes. Such a defense as this is something worse than silence. Mr. Harrison has unintentionally furnished an argument to prove that sometimes, at least, an ex-president had better be a political deaf-mute.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—The republicans of the senate desire to prolong the business uncertainty with tariff hearings. Have they not heard sufficiently from the whole country?—Philadelphia Record.

—After Mr. Harrison closes his California lecture course he might come east and deliver another course on the science of emptying a full treasury and scattering a gold reserve.—N. Y. World.

—Mr. Tom Reed has already reflected upon the fact that the old banners and signs reading "The Man from Maine" could be used in 1896 with a great conservation of time and campaign funds.—Chicago News.

—The protected industries have had all the "hearings" to which they have any right. The representatives of the sugar, whisky, glass, steel and other trusts could no doubt make eloquent pleas against a reduction of their subsidies, but they have all had their day in court. It is the peoples turn now.—Indianapolis News.

—Those republican papers that are calling the Hawaiian queen such ugly names, and accusing her of that which most debases a woman, should bear in mind that she sat at the table of Minister Stevens and was an honored guest whenever accepting his hospitality. Race prejudice seems to be carrying some of the g. o. p. organs clear off their feet.—Detroit Free Press.

—Senator Gray sums up the conduct of Stevens at Honolulu with precision and moderation. He maintains that Stevens should have adhered to our constitutional principle of non-interference. "Here were avowed revolutionists who disclosed to him their

A PROTECTION MOB.

Disgraceful Proceedings at Gloversville, N. Y., Instigated by Republican Manufacturers.

We freed the bodies of our black slaves thirty years ago. We have not, however, freed either their labor or the labor of our not have done so until we have changed the conditions which make them, both as producers and consumers, subjects and creators of monopoly. One of the chains that bind them is the "protective" tariff. This chain was forged and is held in place by protected manufacturers. The elections of 1890 and 1892 loosened their hold, but they are now becoming desperate and refuse to slacken their monopoly grip.

The reform club of New York, has been holding meetings in various eastern cities where so-called democratic representatives have refused to do the bidding of their constituents and have sold out to the manufacturers of their districts. In Paterson, N. J., in Providence, R. I., and in Amsterdam, Troy and Cohoes, N. Y., these meetings have been most successful in winning back to tariff reform those workmen who have wavered when their wages have been reduced because of the shadow of the Wilson bill, as they were told.

In only one case did the workmen fail to respond to true democratic principles. This was at Gloversville, N. Y., and here are the circumstances: An audience of over 3,000 had crowded into the opera house at Gloversville to hear Mr. Thomas G. Shearman. As in other meetings three-fourths attended to listen to tariff reform arguments. They might be skeptical, but they were open to conviction. In the gallery, however, there were about 500 men and boys, including a well organized gang of 200 men who had been primed with liquor. The republicans who primed them gave them to understand that they were to make it unpleasant for the speaker and, if possible, to break up the meeting. It has since been asserted in the local papers that a liberal supply of stale eggs was on hand for expected use. No police were there as the mayor was opposed to the meeting. Republican papers had for several days been slyly preparing the way for what followed.

Gloversville has 15,000 inhabitants and is the center of the glove industry in this country. Nine-tenths of the gloves made need no protection and, in fact, the manufacturers would thrive better without any; but that does not concern us. As often happens in protected industries, nearly all of the best paid workers are imported foreigners. Glove cutters are practically all foreigners. Many of the recent importations are Huns and Italians. It was these who were relied upon to disturb the meeting.

"Before I had talked for fifteen minutes," said Mr. Shearman, "the opposition to me developed. I announced that at the close of my talk I would answer any questions that any one present might want to ask. A man who was sitting in the body of the house arose and asked me a question. When I started to answer it he continued to talk. This was a signal for his friends in the gallery. They hooted, hissed and stamped. They shouted all sorts of questions that were wide of the subject. This man on the floor led them. The chairman of the meeting told me that he was a low kind of fellow, and he really was a low kind of fellow and very vulgar. Some of the remarks were obscene."

Mr. Shearman tried to quiet the audience and go on with his speech, but the mob in the gallery didn't want a free trade speech. They jeered every remark he made. They commented on his personal appearance—Mr. Shearman is a small man physically—and then they began a steady stamping of their feet that was very annoying to the speaker.

"I did not fear personal violence," said Mr. Shearman, "for the men in a mob are always cowards. I called their attention to the fact that Garrison, Lovejoy and Phillips had been hooted and jeered in the same way when they advocated abolition of the black slaves, and I was willing to stand it in the cause of advocating abolition of the white slaves. The respectable part of the audience wanted to listen to what I had to say. I kept on my feet for two hours. I wasn't able to say much that could be heard. Then I took a chair and sat down, telling these rowdies that they couldn't tire me out. They swarmed down from the gallery, and as there were no seats in the body of the house they stood in a gang around the front of the stage, threatening to do me injury. But when I had them right under my eyes, where I could talk to them, they subsided a little. One man told me I was a rebel and a traitor. I said to him: 'Two of my brothers went to the front during the fight for the union, and I wanted to go, but they wouldn't take me. I have spent \$25,000 supporting the families of men who were killed in that war. Now, sir, what have you done? Did you go to the front? Did you spend any money for the families of those who died?' That turned the laugh on him."

At the end of two hours and a half of effort to talk free trade, Mr. Shearman declared that the present hard times were not due to fear of tariff changes, and that under the influence of the new tariff bill times would again become prosperous. This so angered the mob that they broke out afresh. They called Mr. Shearman names, they hooted, and when their throats got tired they made all the noise they could with their feet. It was very distressing. Logic is a very good thing in its way. Mr. Shearman thinks that his free trade logic is irresistible, but it doesn't count against a mob of unemployed wage-earners such as attended the Gloversville meeting.

By this time the chief of police had reached the scene of the agitation with all the available night force of police. The curtain was rung down and the meeting was adjourned. Mr. Shearman and the officers of the meeting started for the hotel. There were enough police to station one on each

side of Mr. Shearman, who walked in front, followed by the officers of the meeting, who were protected in the same way. The local paper described it as a Gordon of police. This procession was followed by an angry mob, who would have been even more rude if they had not feared the police. At the hotel Mr. Shearman turned sarcastically and thanked every one for his kindness and courtesy.

BEWARE OF TRICKS.

Combinations Against the Income Tax Should Be Watched.

The direct attack on the income tax has been defeated. The vote in the house on annexing it to the tariff bill showed an unexpectedly large majority in its favor, and its strength in the senate is a surprise to those who have fondly imagined that a wise law could be beaten by heaping epithets upon it. It is now admitted that a number of western republican senators will vote for it, and Senator Hale, of Maine, an eastern man and a republican, has frankly declared that the tax is popular in his state.

While this is encouraging, friends of the measure must be vigilant. Failure in the direct attack is liable to be converted into victory by indirection. The sugar trust has joined hands with the opponents of the income tax. There is ground for the suspicion that the primary object of restoring sugar, coal and iron to the dutiable list is to make it easier to eliminate the income tax from the bill.

Ostensibly the motive of restoring these taxes is to provide revenue, but the internal revenue schedule of the Wilson bill more than compensates for any deficiency likely to be caused by the free list or the reduction of customs duties. When the needed revenue is thus provided for in the customs schedules the argument will then be sprung that the income tax is superfluous, as the revenue it would yield is not necessary.

This is one of the tricks to be guarded against. Another is the proposition to sever the income tax from the rest of the bill and offer it as a separate measure. The argument urged in favor of this is that the income tax would be stronger by itself, because of republican votes. But behind this argument is the hope, probably a vain one, that as a separate bill the income tax would be killed by an executive veto, which could not reach it when incorporated with the tariff bill.

If it were true that the income tax handicaps in any degree the more vitally important tariff bill the world would not hesitate to demand their separation. But those best qualified to judge are of the opinion that the tariff bill is stronger with the income tax feature than it would be without it. Let the Wilson bill stand. The senate cannot do more wisely than pass it, as it came from the house.—N. Y. World.

ECONOMIC POINTS.

Some Paragraphs by Henry George That Are Worth of Consideration.

Economically, what difference is there between restricting the importation of iron to benefit iron producers and restricting sanitary improvements to benefit undertakers.

To attempt to make a nation prosperous by preventing it from buying from other nations is as absurd as it would be to attempt to make a man prosperous by preventing him from buying from other men.

If not true already, it will not under present conditions be many years before the English aristocracy will draw far larger incomes from their American estates than from their home estates—incomes to supply which we must export without any return in imports.

Now, against what country is it that American protectionists must demand protection? If we could have a protective tariff against only one country in the whole world what country is it that American protectionists would select to be protected against? Unquestionably it is Great Britain, instead of being the country of lowest wages, is, next to the United States and the British colonies, the country of highest wages.

"It is a poor rule that will not work both ways." If we require a protective tariff because of our high wages, then countries of low wages require free trade—or, at the very least, have nothing to fear from free trade. How is it, then, that we find protectionists of Germany, France and other low wage countries protesting that their industries will be ruined by the free competition of the higher wage industries of Great Britain and the United States, just as vehemently as our protectionists protest that our industries would be ruined if exposed to free competition with the products of the "pauper labor" of Europe?

The Cost of Delay.

We hope that before the end of March the bill will have been passed through the senate, will have gone through the ordeal of a committee on conference whose report will be acceptable to both branches of congress and that the president will have signed it. In placing the date for this final act six weeks ahead we may be charged with entertaining an unduly sanguine opinion, but even this delay probably means the loss to the people of the United States of not less than \$200,000,000 of what would otherwise have been created wealth. We wish it were possible to impress upon the minds of senators a due appreciation of the value to the country of every minute of time, so that they would conscientiously avoid saying a needless word; but, judging by the experience in the silver debate, we fear that such an amount of self-restraint is something not to be expected.—Boston Herald.

A People's Fight.

The fight for income tax is emphatically a struggle of the masses against the privileged classes, and the people are as thoroughly in earnest in support of it as they are for tariff reform or for any other mode of release from industrial servitude. It would not be wise for the senate to attempt to deny their demand. The "rich men's club" is not in good odor now, and it will not take much more to make the demand for its abolition emphatic and universal.—Indianapolis Sentinel.



MAKING IT HOT FOR THE GRAND OLD PARTY. N. Y. World.

failure of confidence produced the almost unparalleled spectacle of a country's suffering from want in the midst of an excessive supply of the necessities of life. The folly and criminality of legislation, combined with the greed of the monopolists who had been allowed to dictate legislation for a pecuniary consideration, had for once in human history neutralized the extraordinary bounty of heaven and snatched from the mouth of toll the bread which its hands had earned. While production had outrun the wants of the people, the course of distribution had been so altered by iniquitous laws that distribution sat down by the side of abundance, and died of starvation under the shadow of storehouses full of unsalable food.

These changes were made, not by Mr. Harrison alone, but by laws which received his assent. Thus much was done; much more was attempted. An effort was made to take the control of elections from the people and hand it over to a clique of petty despots, holding office for life, who would have understood that they were appointed for the purpose of counting in republican candidates. The republican party had resolved that in future it would do its own registration, its own counting, its own certification. When it had secured that privilege, it calculated on an eternal lease of power. Along with this revolution in our domestic affairs it attempted a reversal of our foreign policy. It proposed incessant interference in the affairs of other nations, a reversal of well-settled principles of international law, and the forcible annexation of such foreign territory as contained American adventurers who desired to obtain bounties from our treasury. These revolutionary designs were defeated; but enough was accomplished to leave the country in a most deplorable condition.

Such are some of the leading counts, imperfectly pleaded, in the great indictment preferred by the American people against the administration of ex-President Harrison before the bar of impartial history. If he has anything to say that is pertinent to his defense he should say it. His speech at Indianapolis would seem to imply that what he has to say is wholly irrelevant. It is only a plagiarism from the wolf in Esop's fable that accused the lamb down stream of muddying the water. Mr. Harrison joins the republican press in the assertion that the present distress is not due to anything that has happened, but to something that is going to happen. In other words, the laws of the

objects. He did not rebuke them nor try to dissuade them, but he promised just what they asked." Mr. Stevens will need three more columns in the salmon region journal he conducts to meet that concise statement of his duty and his violation of it.—Chicago Herald.

—Some impressive truths were uttered by Gov. McKinley at the Lincoln day banquet in Columbus. He told the truth when he said "the people are tired of this tariff-tinkering, bond-issuing, debt-increasing, treasury-depleting, business-paralyzing and wage-reducing" work. They are weary of it. Maj. McKinley's swindling tariff law made tariff tinkering a necessity. His party made the issue of bonds and the increasing of debt necessary by its depletion of the treasury. It paralyzed business and reduced wages by trade restrictions and heavy burdens.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

—The chief solists in the republican chorus have now been heard. The keynote is sounded. Reed, Harrison and McKinley have lifted up their voices, and Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart know the concert pitch to which their cries must be attuned. When the hubbub of the chorus has subsided consideration should be given to a few facts that are relevant and important. The Wilson bill will be passed. Industry will revive and prosperity will return under it. Wider markets will demand enlarged production, and this in turn will increase the employment of labor.—N. Y. World.

Indisputably Decided.

The vote by which the McCreary resolution was adopted in the house—177 to 75—probably represents very fairly the sentiment of the country on the course of the present administration and of that which preceded it in relation to the Hawaiian business. It was a party vote, to be sure, and there is, no doubt, a disproportionate representation of the democratic party of the country in the house at present, but the division among the people on this occasion is not along the party line, and we have no doubt that if the single issue could be put to a popular vote, after a fair discussion, the course of the Cleveland administration would be sustained by fully the ratio of 177 to 75. There never was a question seriously disputed upon which the merits were so clearly on one side, and all the posing and pretending of the politicians in congress would fail to upset the plain common sense and sense of right of the people of the United States.—N. Y. Times.

We are pleased to note the fact that the Kansas newspaper men are getting some more of the pie. Tuesday morning, the President sent to the Senate a batch of nominations for postmasters, among which we noticed the name of Bernard J. Sheridan, editor of the Paola Spirit and President of the Democratic Editorial Association, than whom a more "noble Roman" does not exist in the State of Kansas; also that of J. W. Stewart, of the Smith Center Buzz, and that of Martin N. Sinnott, of the Arkansas City Democrat, and that of Matt, Thompson, of the Alma Signal, to be postmasters at their respective localities; and who says the newspaper men are not in it? Shake, brothers, shake.

DEMOCRATS NOT RESPONSIBLE. In his speech at Kansas City the other night Congressman Tarsney said that the United States was going through a great upheaval, that trade was in a terrible state, but that the Democratic party is not responsible for it, and unlike the Republicans he was honest to say that the Republican legislation had brought it about, though it might in some measure be responsible. He said that the world was going through her clearing house. There was never a good time without its antecedent punishment. The world has been gambling, and it had to liquidate. The United States are only taking their share. At the end of the year there will be a deficit of 78 millions, but that the Republican laws are still in effect and will be to the end of the fiscal year, a fact hardly reconcilable with the Republican's cry that the Wilson bill will cause the deficit.

Senator Martin of Kansas has introduced four closely related bills in the Senate which should receive serious attention from the judiciary committee. The first bill is a local bill and provides for the retirement on full pay of Judge Foster of the United States district court; the other three bills provide for cases similar to Judge Foster's. They place the matter of retirement on full pay of Federal judges who have not served twenty-five years at the discretion of the President and the wishes of the judges, and compel retirement at the end of twenty-five years service. The idea Senator Martin is trying to incorporate into law is a good idea. It has the advantage of appealing to the business sense and to the sense of justice in every man who considers the matter. The business of the Federal courts is often—in fact, generally—clogged. Men who are appointed as judges are generally of ripe years. After ten or fifteen years of service they are liable to show wear; they are unable to work as rapidly or as well as new men can; public business will be facilitated if only men are kept at work upon the bench who are able to be at their task every day; facility in the legal business is the great desideratum in these days of the law's delays. On the other hand, after a man has labored twenty-five years for the public or after he has put in the best years of life working for the people it is no more than a common fairness that he be allowed his last years in peace. The judiciary of the entire country needs overhauling in order to hurry up the public business. Putting new men on the bench and making it pleasant for those who feel their power waning, will do much to accomplish the desired end. Senator Martin's bills are pointed in the right direction.—Kansas City Star.

HOW MILLIONAIRES ENJOY LIFE. We can't all be millionaires, but all the same every one of us likes to know how life on this mundane sphere looks to those who possess a superabundance of this world's goods represented by six ciphers following a numeral, small or large. In "Life as Found by Millionaires," published in Demorest's Magazine for March, six well-known millionaires give their views, and as their portraits accompany their sentiments, a perusal of the article is almost equivalent to having a personal interview with each; so if you would like to know how it might seem to be a millionaire, be sure to read this article. Dogs will have their day this month at the smart dog show in New York, and the article on "Dogs of High Degree," profusely illustrated with specimens of the fashionable breeds and portraits of some noted prize-winners is quite apropos, and furnishes a fund of information to those not posted in dog lore. In "Poverty's Cry," the suffering from poverty in New York is most graphically depicted in the illustrations and text; "Inexpensive Homes" furnishes numerous hints for those desiring to build, many illustrations of picturesque houses and distinct plans being given with it; all the story matter is excellent; the departments are full to repletion with interesting and helpful information; every woman will want to read "Society Fads" and "Chat," and there are over 700 illustrations. This is a fair sample of the live matter that is furnished twelve times a year, for only \$2. by the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., New York.

THE FARMERS' PROBLEM. 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 farmer who expects to prosper in his business, avail himself of all the aid and information obtainable. And there is nothing more useful in this line than a subscription to a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the old reliable KANSAS FARMER, a 16 to 20 page farm journal which was established in Kansas in 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 offers, etc., and call at this office and subscribe for THE CHASE COUNTY COURANT and the KANSAS FARMER, both papers for one year for only \$2.50.

ALLEGORICAL HISTORY. BY J. S. DOOLITTLE.

As the generations pass, and one generation follows nearly the same line as its predecessor, advancing slowly, step by step, to higher planes of thought, and at times, as it were, the world will advance more in scientific knowledge within a century than has been acquired in a thousand years.

And then retrogression, sometimes slow, but more frequently rapid down, down to the high cheek bone, receding forehead, thick skull—a man-animal or animal man.

Let us go back and commence with our ancestors, the Norsmen-Saxon or the Anglos.

If you were talking to your sire, a Norsman, he would say: "Athelwold, here is your spear and battle ax, go south and never dare to show your face until your ax and spear are red with the blood of the inhabitants of the Green Island; and you are further commanded to bring wine and mead and the sustenance of that south-land, even if you have to go and beyond the Pillars of Hercules, and bring your prisoners to sacrifice on our sacred altars."

"Now, Athelwold, kiss the steel and swear by the sacred fires that burn upon our altars of sacrifice."

"Sire Nansen, I swear by the altars of the gods Thor and Zoraster, that I will never return until this steel shall be crimson red with blood of the inhabitants of the south-land. I will kill, I will rob and will spare neither age nor sex, and will bring all of the fruits of the land and prisoners for sacrifice; or I will never return to the home of my sires to drink wine from the skulls of our fallen foes."

What strange barbaric scenes would be presented to us if we could have sat on the shores of the North German ocean twenty centuries ago. We would see as bold, fierce, hardy race of Pirates as ever existed, launch their frail barks with high prow, and ornamented with skulls and the trophies of many a desperate fight.

We would see the gray haired sires standing on the shores of some inlet or bay, you would see the young men a bending to their oars a singing their Bacchanalian songs and the gray-bearded sires a shouting their farewells and watching their Buccaean pirate sons till out of sight; and then silently depart to their woodland homes to plunge the sacrificial knife into the first born and offer its body on their fiery altar for the safe return of the absent ones.

the instructions of the Druid Priesthood. We see the sacred fires kindled, we see the scarlet-robed priest, we hear the solemn death chant of the Druid, and as the hour of midnight approaches, they make ready for the human sacrifice.

With no light but the fires of sacrifice which burn on their altars, the victims are led forth. It may be an adult of their own tribe, a prisoner of war, or a fair haired child of their own race.

Notes for ye Pedagogues. The second teachers association of 1894 met at Clements, Saturday, February 24. Although far to the west of the center of the county, it was a grand success. There were an evening and afternoon session; each was well attended by the pupils and patrons of that district.

The paper: "How should the teacher use the text book?" by S. E. Bailey, was the first thing rendered that should interest the teacher. There were many good points mentioned, and a free discussion of them were given by him; then by the teachers in general.

The second was the "class recitation," by Prof. O. S. Wiley. He took for his subject the Civil War and conducted the recitation as a review, using the teachers as his pupils. There were many splendid points suggested on this, the hard part of the U. S. History, to teach. He thought that we are apt to require too much of our pupils in the line of history; thinking that such a study can be very readily learned at home, by the pupil, after he has had a start at school.

The evening session was opened by a song by Clements school. Then came the "roll call" and responses by quotations from Whittier. The teachers, except one, were prepared with a little saying, "Very Good."

Then came the debate upon the "County High School" question. This was both interesting and instructive, as the leaders had studied well their grounds. After the discussion by the members appointed, the question was opened to the discussion of the teachers, then the patrons. This part was very much enjoyed by all, except the one who was in the very climax of the only speech he ever made, when the three minute bell tapped.

After this the "question box" was conducted by Miss Alda Byram. There were more practical questions than at our last meeting, but we hope to have more at the next. There were a number of recitations, one short dialogue and two songs during the night meeting. The night session was very well attended, there not being room to seat the people in the school room, but, notwithstanding the great throng, we enjoyed the very best of order throughout the long program. This speaks well for those who were present.

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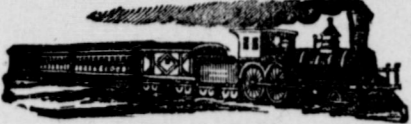
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We must insist on having the names of correspondents, not for publication, but as a guarantee of their good faith, as we will not publish any items, no matter how important they are, unless we know who our informant is; therefore, write your name at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



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for time, location, and schedule details for various routes.

Table with columns for time, location, and schedule details for local short stops.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

March came in very lamblike. Fine spring-like weather this week. J. C. Dwell, of Emporia, is in town to-day. Mrs. John Emslie, of Strong City, is quite sick. Job D. Allen, of Emporia, was in town, Tuesday. J. S. Stanley, of Emporia, was in town, yesterday. Wit Adare, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Monday. Frank Arnold, of Saffordville, was in town, yesterday. E. P. Hickman, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Monday. Mrs. Minnie Jennings left, yesterday, for Hutchinson. Wm. Hillert was down to Emporia, Monday, on business. E. Cooley was down to Guthrie, Oklahoma, last week. J. H. Mercer was at Kansas City, last Friday, with cattle. J. E. Duchanois returned, Monday, from a visit to the Strip. Al. Bradley, of Bazaar, went to Spring River, last Friday. B. F. Whittam has moved into the house south of J. S. Doolittle's. Richard Cuthbert, who was quite ill, last week, was in town, yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Wishard, of Elmdale, are visiting in Emporia. First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week. Read the advertisement of Lee & McNece, to be found in another column. W. A. Doyle, of Strong City, was at Emporia, last Thursday, on business. G. Will Heintz is at Cedar Point, assisting in the store of E. F. Holmes. Wit Adare and Wm. Walters, of Strong City, were at Emporia, Monday. County Commissioner J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Sunday. Mrs. McHenry returned, last Saturday, from an extended visit in the east. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, was at Emporia, the fore part of the week. Caleb Baldwin and family started, this week, for their new home in Arkansas. Dennis Madden was at Emporia, Monday, attending to the Brogan cattle trial. J. T. Foreacre, of Strong City, is confined to his bed with erysipelas in the face. Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going elsewhere. Geo. Dawson, of Clements, is about well from a severe attack of pleuropneumonia. Michael Quinn moved, Tuesday, from this city back to his farm on Middle creek. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Carson and son, Robert, were visiting at Emporia, Sunday. John Perrier & Co. of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs. ja12-17 Born, on Friday, February 23, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Allen, of Saffordville, a son. Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's, Matfield Green. B. Lantry, of Strong City, was down to Topeka, on business, the fore part of the week. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, was at Topeka, the fore part of the week, on business. "Rose Cottage." Saturday night, promises to be the best home talent play ever had here. Joe Crowley, of Minneapolis, Minn., is here on a visit to his uncle, Barney Lantry, of Strong City. Mrs. T. J. Smith, of Marion county, visited her sister, Mrs. J. K. Kalfus, of Buck creek, last week. J. L. Cochran, of Strong City, was down to Topeka, last week, attending the Masonic Grand lodge.

Read the advertisement of Lee & McNece, and see the bargains they offer in their lines of goods. Holmes & Gregory have doubled their shelving room preparatory to receiving their new goods. Wm. Rettiger, of Strong City, was at Topeka, Leavenworth and Kansas City, last week, on business. Boys, your best girls will expect you to take them to the play at the opera house Saturday night. Robert Belton, of Wellington, was in town, yesterday. He is on a visit at his old home, Strong City. Mrs. Jennie Hughes, of Texas, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Holmes, of Elmdale. Township Trustee David Biggam, of Strong City, was down to El Dorado, last Saturday, on business. The Rev. C. C. Hofmeister has moved from the Axel Anderson house into the Scott E. Winne house. H. E. Lantry, of Strong City, came home, Monday, from the Lantry railroad contract works in Arizona. Miss Lida Ryan, of Strong City, visited relatives and friends at Emporia, last Saturday and Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Friedly, of Iowa, who were visiting at H. P. Coe's, started back home, Tuesday. I will knock any one's prices in the county on Coffins. J. W. Brown, Strong City, Kans. Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost. I have a car load of pure Northern grown red seed oats for sale. If you want good seed now is the time to get it. F. I. Beach. Jas. B. McCabe and family, who have been on the Robert Belton farm for the past two years, have moved to Bazaar. Lee & McNece, the corner grocers, are offering goods at extremely low prices. Read their advertisement in another column. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. ja20f The attention of grocery buyers is called to our price list in another column. Remember, we lead all competition. LEE & McNEE. Thomas H. Tatum has moved from this city to the Doolittle farm, on Diamond creek, which he will oversee this year. J. C. Scroggin, who was here visiting relatives and friends, returned to his home at Kansas City, Kansas, last Thursday. David Cuthbert, who was visiting his uncles, Richard and Robert Cuthbert, started back to his home in Colorado, Monday. Mart C. Newton, A. B. Watson, W. A. Morgan and Wm. Forney attended the G. A. R. encampment, at Hutchinson, last week. The house of Robert Teat, east of Strong City, was broken into, Sunday, and robbed of a lot of wearing apparel and other things. While in town, yesterday, Dr. Rich, of Clements, a member of the Board of Medical Pension Examiners, gave us a pleasant call. Born, on Sunday, February 25, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. N. Bjurklund, east of Strong City, a 14 1/2-pound boy, Dr. G. Dary in attendance. Wm. Austin is teaching the Bazaar school during the illness of Miss Nettie Smith, of Strong City, who was teaching that school. Mrs. Lida Curtis has postponed her entertainment at Elmdale until Monday night. Everyone in that vicinity should not fail to hear her. B. F. Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and see. Mrs. John Engle, accompanied by Mrs. Ed. Burch, was down to Emporia, Sunday, seeing her husband, who is confined in the hospital in that city. The Jass Aek that supports the mule team, says: "we don't sell a Ton of Coal for \$3.10," but Kerr is selling the best Osage Shaft Coal at that price. R. Teat has moved from east of Strong City, into the Wm. Blosser house, in the northwest part of this city, and Mr. Blosser has moved to Strong City. E. Cooley has sold his residence property in this city to Mrs. Mary J. Palmer, for property in Guthrie, Oklahoma, and Mrs. Palmer has moved into said residence. Wm. Norton and W. F. Dunlap shipped a car load of cattle, each, to Kansas City, last Thursday, and C. F. Hays shipped a car load of cattle and hogs, all from Bazaar. Mrs. J. J. Davidson, who has been visiting in Strong City, will leave, today, for her home at St. Charles, Mo., accompanied by Miss Nettie Smith, who goes there for her health. The lecture, "Is Man an Angel?" by Matilda Fletcher, in Music Hall, last Friday night, was listened to by quite a large audience. She is a logical, eloquent and interesting talker. D. H. McGinley, formerly of Strong City, has returned from Arizona, where he was working for B. Lantry & Sons, to his home in Emporia. He was in this city, on business, Tuesday. The lecture of John Madden, in the M. E. church, last night, on "Joshua, the Hebrew Captain," was very interesting, and the supper very enticing, and the receipts were \$26.00. W. E. Bosler, agent of the Topeka Press, gave this office a pleasant call, Tuesday. The Press is now issued twice a day, morning and evening, and has been much improved in appearance. Mrs. Lida Curtis will give an elocutionary entertainment at Elmdale, Monday evening, for the benefit of the M. E. Church. Those who attend may depend upon a splendid entertainment.

LOOK AT W. A. DOYLE'S PRICES!

I pay Cash. I sell for Cash. I have ONE Price to ALL.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Flour, Straight Grade, Jelly, Syrup, Sugar, L. B. Sugar, Beans, Oat Meal, Rice, Soap, Grapes, Raisins, Prunes, California Peaches, Apricots, Peaches, Apricots, Plums, Grapes, Peas, Cherries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Succotash, Corn, Tomatoes, Peas, Beans.

DRIED FRUIT.

Table listing dried fruit items and their prices, including Grapes, Raisins, Prunes, California Peaches, Apricots.

CALIFORNIA CANNED GOODS.

Table listing California canned goods and their prices, including Peaches, Apricots, Plums, Grapes, Peas, Cherries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Raspberries.

VEGETABLES.

Table listing vegetables and their prices, including Succotash, Corn, Tomatoes, Peas, Beans.

I have also a general line of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES at prices that defy competition.

Yours respectfully, W. A. DOYLE, STRONG CITY, - - KANSAS.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lawler, of Prairie du Chien, Wis., accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Lantry, of Topeka, visited the families of Messrs. B. Lantry, H. E. Lantry and J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, last week. At the encampment of the S. of V., at Newton, last week, W. Y. Morgan, of the Emporia Gazette, was presented with an elegant gold watch and a silver cross of the S. of V., as a token of respect as retiring Commander. Married, in the parlors of the Europa House, on Wednesday, February 23, 1894, in the presence of a large number of witnesses, by Judge J. M. Rose, Mr. Frank Peterson and Miss Nellie Harris, both of Toledo township, Chase county, Kansas. In another column will be found the programme of exercises for the next entertainment of the Ladies' Guild of the Presbyterian Church, to be given at their church, in this city, to-morrow (Friday) evening, March 2. The program takes in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and will be very interesting. Prof. W. H. Carruth will lecture in the High School room, Monday evening, March 5, on "Wm. Tell and Switzerland." Prof. Carruth comes highly recommended and every one should hear him. The lectures so far on the course have been excellent and we are sorry to say that they have not been attended as well as they should be. Turn out everybody and help out the library fund. Last Sunday, while going from his home to that of his brother, a short distance off, the bit in the mouth of one of his horses broke, and the team ran away with Julius Piper, throwing him out of the buggy, breaking two of his ribs and the third finger of his left hand, and running into a barbed wire fence and cutting one of the horses up very badly, and also breaking up the buggy very badly. Arthur's Home Magazine for February is really a charming number, containing much to please and instruct every member of the household from the oldest to the youngest. "One and

Advertisement for Stark Brothers Nurseries & Orchards Co. featuring 'SUMMER SNOW' peaches. Includes an illustration of a peach and text describing the quality and availability of the fruit.

YES. If You Want YES. THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY Take the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

It is a large, handsome 8-page paper in its 29th year. 3,000 columns a year of the choicest and most interesting reading matter, nearly all original. Its circulation far exceeds other papers of its class. 14 distinct departments, something for every member of the household, old or young. Editors are practical farmers. Contains the only correct and reliable Farmers' market report sent out from St. Louis. It is the MOST PRACTICAL, the MOST DESIRABLE and the GREATEST MONEY-SAVER of any Farm Paper in the World. Send for specimen copies, mammoth Premium List for 1894, and full particulars of the Great \$200 Cash Prize Offers, ALL FREE, by dropping Postal Card to JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, St. Louis, Mo.

ORGANIZATION OF A GERMAN-AMERICAN LEAGUE IN CHASE COUNTY, KAN.

Pursuant to call in the COURANT and in the Leader, about 20 German-Americans gathered together, on Saturday, Feb. 24th, '94, in the parlors of Central Hotel, in this city, for the purpose of organizing a German-American League. Following is the program: Instrumental solo... My Jensen Song by... K. J. S. Quartette Paper, "Scotland"... Mrs. E. W. Tanner Scotch song... Louie Patten Recitation... Mary McViven Song... J. H. Mercer Paper, "Ireland"... Mrs. W. A. Morgan Song... Mrs. E. F. Holmes Violin solo... Luella Pugh Paper, "Wales"... Wm. H. Kysar Welsh song... Prof. Jones Recitation... Mamie White Chorus... Sunflower Club Paper, "England"... Miss Myser Song by... K. J. S. Quartette Violin Duett... Misses Pugh and Doolittle Song... Mrs. Dr. Hutchinson Recitation... Anna Rockwood Recitation, "Chariot Race"... Mrs. Ben Hur, by... Myra Tuttle Song... Myra Tuttle Admission, 10c.; refreshments, 15c.

LECTURE COURSE.

For the benefit of the high school library, we have arranged for the following course of lectures to be given at the high school room: Prof. Carruth, State University, "Wm. Tell and Switzerland," Monday evening, March 5th. Prof. W. C. Stevens, State University, "The Relation of Atmosphere and Soil to Vegetation." Pres. Geo. T. Fairchild, State Agricultural College. The lecture course is under the management of the Senior Class. Course tickets \$1.00, single admission 20c.; school children's course tickets 50c., single admission 10c. The above men are the leading educators of the State and no one can afford to miss hearing them. SENIOR CLASS.

TO RAISE EARLY POTATOES.

G. Russell in Farm and Home: My method of raising early potatoes is to spread good smooth tubers upon a platform even with the window sill in a warm store room, where the sun has full force, so that they may become green all over. They may be turned if handled carefully. This method has a wonderful hardening and forwarding process and the seed is sure to come up if rightly managed. In about two weeks the seed is fit to cut. The sprouts form first about one half inch long and the roots appear when the seed must be immediately cut, with one to the piece, or it will be injured through beginning to dry. As soon as cut the seed should be spread in shallow boxes or pans upon wood muck or swamp moss. Wet it down and keep moist, or plant immediately if possible, though it will not hurt any if kept wet for days. Be sure to let the seed set in the same cover with rugs under high temperature till it is needed for planting and the roots will then start up. To remove them to a cellar or cool place would chill and stop the growth. Plow drills eight or ten inches deep and four feet apart. Drop the seed one foot apart, cover two inches and spat lightly. In ten days they will be up. Don't wait a moment for the leaves to spread, but hoe on more earth as often as the top shows until the drill is above the level of the ground. Shallow planting will not produce perfect tubers, because it contracts them into a narrow space and they dwarf through the too great heat of the sun or grow outside. My method has the advantage that shallow covering gives the full force of the sun, which rapidly develops the plant, which is out again in a few days stronger and more stocky. By covering the crop has also been saved from frost and last year I saved mine five times, May 6 and June 6, and secured a large yield of Early Rose.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Feb. 28, 1894: Johnnie Boles. John Pierson. All the above remaining uncalled for, March 14, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

TRY A TEXAS TRIP.

To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer 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. Ever yours, MR. AND MRS. J. A. BIELMAN.

BEFORE RUNNING AWAY.

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

THE DEAD MOTHER.

How still the house! The light, peering between
The close knit vines that o'er the casement lean,
Falls faint and low—fearing to touch the bed
Where I lie cold and dead!

The bird whose song awoke me with the dawn,
That sang with melody the fragrant lawn,
This morning sang a faltering, plaintive lay,
And then flew swift away!

Four sleeping friends across my marble brow
Lay all my deeds of good, as they, somehow
Would fain take out in tender words and tears
The love of mortal years!

And kindred hands, for many a year estranged,
Have o'er my form the friendly clasp ex-
changed,
And I, in death, have healed the bitter strife
I sorely wept in life!

The conscious door opens noiselessly, and he
Who had few words of tenderness for me
Kneels at my side and cries: "Couldst thou but
live!"

"Forgive, sweet wife, forgive!"

Yet I am calm, with calmness of the dead
Who by the love of God, are comforted;
My peace doth like a mighty river roll,
And rest unto my soul!

But hark! a voice—a cry—so small so faint!
My child!—In Paradise, I hear thy plaint!
O God!—Grant but to me its steps to guide,
And I ask naught beside!

—Zitella Cooke, in Youth's Companion.



Waring's Peril. CAPT. CHARLES KING, U.S. ARMY.

How did you trace Philipps'?" asked Reynolds.

"Him? Oh, he was too darned musical. It was—what do you call it?—Flure de Tay that did for him. Why, he's the fellow that raised all the money and most of the bill for this old man Lascelles. He'd been sharpening him for years."

"Well, when can we bring this thing to a head?" asked the aide-de-camp.

"Poco tiempo; by Saturday, I reckon." But it came sooner.

Waring was seated one lovely evening in a low reclining chair on Mrs. Cram's broad gallery, sipping contentedly at the fragrant tea she had handed him. The band was playing, and a number of children were chasing about in noisy glee. The men were at supper, the officers, as a rule, at mess. For several minutes the semi-restored invalid had not spoken a word. In one of his customary day-dreams he had been calmly raising at the shapely white hand of his hostess, "all queenly with its weight of rings."

"Will you permit me to examine those rings a moment?" he asked.

"Why, certainly. No, you sit still, Mr. Waring," she replied, promptly rising, and, pulling them off her fingers, dropped them into his open palm. With the same dreamy expression on his clear-cut, pallid face, he turned them over and over, held them up to the light, finally selected one exquisite gem, and then, half rising, held forth the others. As she took them and still stood beside his chair as though patiently waiting, he glanced up.

"Oh, beg pardon. You want this, I suppose," and, handing her the dainty teacup, calmly slipped the ring into his waistcoat-pocket and languidly murmured: "Thanks."

"Well, I like that."

"Yes? So do I, rather better than the others."

"May I ask what you purpose doing with my ring?"

"I was just thinking. I've ordered a new Amidon for Larkin, a new ninety-dollar suit for Ferry, and I shall be decidedly poor this month, even if we recover Merton's watch."

"Oh, well, if it's only to pawn one, why not take a diamond?"

"But it isn't."

"What then, pray?"

"Well, again I was just thinking—whether I could find another to match this up in town, or send this one to her."

"Mr. Waring! Really?" And now Mrs. Cram's bright eyes are dancing with eagerness and delight.

For all answer, though his own eyes begin to moisten and swim, he draws from an inner pocket a dainty letter, postmarked from a far, far city to the northeast.

"You dear fellow! How can I tell you how glad I am! I haven't dared to ask you of her since we met at Washington, but—oh, my heart has been just full of her since—this trouble came."

"God bless the trouble! It was that that won her to me at last. I have loved her ever since I first saw her—long years ago."

"Oh! oh! oh! if Ned were only here! I'm wild to tell him. I may, mayn't I?"

"Yes, the moment he comes."

But Ned brought a crowd with him when he got back from town a little later. Reynolds was there, and Philippe Lascelles, and Mr. Pepper, and they had a tale to tell that must needs be condensed.

They had all been present by invitation of the civil authorities at a very dramatic affair during the late afternoon—the final lifting of the veil that hid from public view the "strange, eventful history" of the Lascelles tragedy. Cram was the spokesman by common consent. "With the exception of the Dawson," said he, "none of the parties implicated knew up to the hour of his or her examination that any one of the others was to appear." Mrs. Dawson, eager to save her own pretty neck, had told her story without reservation. Dawson knew nothing.

The story had been wrong from her piece-meal, but was finally told in full, and in the presence of the officers and civilians indicated. She had married in April, '65, to the scorn of her people, a young Yankee officer attached to the commissary department. She had starved all through the war. She longed for life, luxury, comforts. She had nothing but her beauty, he nothing but his pay. The extravagances

of a month swamped him; the drink and desperation for the next ruined him. He maintained her in luxury at the best hotel only a few weeks, then all of his own and much of Uncle Sam's money was gone. Inspection proved him a thief and embezzler. He fled, and she was abandoned to her own resources. She had none but her beauty and a gift of penmanship which covered the many sins of her orthography. She was given a clerkship, but wanted more money, and took it, blackmailing a quartermaster. She imposed on Waring, but he quickly found her out and absolutely refused afterwards to see her at all. She was piqued and angered, "a woman scorned," but not until he joined Battery "X" did opportunity present itself for revenge.

She had secured a room under Mrs. Doyle's reputable roof, to be near the barracks, where she could support herself by writing for Mrs. Doyle and blackmailing those whom she lured, and where she could watch him, and to her eager delight, she noted and prepared to make much of his attentions to Mme. Lascelles. Incidentally, too, she might inveigle the susceptible Lascelles himself, on the principle that there's no fool like an old fool. Mrs. Doyle lent herself eagerly to the scheme. The letters began to pass to and fro again. Lascelles was fool enough to answer, and when, all on a sudden, Mrs. Doyle's "long-missing relative," as she called him, turned up, a pensioner on her charity, it was through the united efforts of the two women he got a situation as cab-driver at the stable up at the eastern skirt of the town. Dawson had enlisted to keep from starving, and, though she had no use for him as a husband, he would do to fetch and carry, and he dare not disobey. Twice when Doyle was battery officer of the day did this strangely assorted pair of women entertain Lascelles at supper and fleece him out of what

money he had. Then came Philipps, with Lascelles in Mike's cab, as luck would have it, but they could not fleece Philipps. Old Lascelles was rapidly succumbing to Nita's fascinations when came the night of the terrible storm. Mike had got to drinking, and was laid low by the lieutenant. Mike and Bridget both vowed vengeance. And meantime Doyle herself had got wind of something that was going on, and he and his tyrant had a fearful row. He commanded her never to allow a man inside the premises when he was away, and, though brought home drunk that awful night, furiously ordered the Frenchman out, and might have assaulted them had not Bridget lassoed him with a chloroformed towel. That was the last he knew until another day. Lascelles, Philipps and she, Mrs. Dawson, had already drunk a bottle of champagne when interrupted by Doyle's coming. Lascelles was tipsy, had snatched his pistol and fired a shot to frighten Doyle, but had only engaged him, and then he had to run for his cab. He was bundled in and Doyle disposed of. It was only three blocks down to Bean Rivage, and thither Mike drove them in all the storm. She did not know at the time of Waring's being in the cab. In less than fifteen minutes Mike was back and called excitedly for Bridget; had a hurried consultation with her; she seized a water-proof and ran out with him, but darted back and took the bottle of chloroform she had used on her husband, now lying limp and senseless on a sofa below, and then she disappeared. When half an hour passed and Lascelles failed to return with them, bringing certain papers of which he'd been speaking to Philipps, the latter declared there must be something wrong, and went out to reconnoiter despite the storm. He could see nothing. It was after midnight when Mrs. Doyle came rushing in, gasping, all out of breath, "along of the storm," she said. She had been down the levee with Mike to find a cushion and lap-robe he dropped and couldn't afford to lose. They never could have found it at all—"but for old Lascelles lending them a lantern." He wanted Mike to bring down two bottles of champagne he'd left here, but it was storming so that he would not venture again, and Lieut. Waring, she said, was going to spend the night with Lascelles at Bean Rivage; Mike couldn't drive any further down towards the barracks. Lascelles sent word to Philipps that he'd bring up the papers first thing in the morning, if the storm lulled, and Philipps went out indignant at all the time lost, but Mike swore he'd not drive down again for a fortune. So the Frenchman got into the cab and went up with him to town. The moment he was gone Mrs. Doyle declared she was dead tired, used up, and drank huge goblets of the wine, until she reeled off to her room, leaving an apron behind. Then Mrs. Dawson went to her own room, after putting out the lights, and when, two days later, she heard the awful news of the murder,

knowing that investigation would follow and she and her sins brought to light, she fled, for she had enough of his money in her possession, and poor demented Dawson, finding her gone, followed.

Philipps' story corroborated this in every particular. The last he saw of the cab or of the cabman was near the house of the hook and ladder company east of the French market. The driver there said his horse was dead beat and could do no more, so Philipps went into the market, succeeded in getting another cab by paying a big price, slept at Cassidy's, waited all the morning about Lascelles' place, and finally, having to return to the northeast at once, he took the evening train on the Jackson road and never heard of the murder until ten days after. He was amazed at his arrest.

And then came before his examiners a mere physical wreck—the shadow of his former self—caught at the high tide of a career of crime and debauchery, a much less bulky party than the truculent Jehu of Mme. Lascelles' cab, yet no less important a witness than the same driver. He was accompanied by a priest. He had been brought hither in an ambulance from the Hotel Dieu, where he had been traced several days before and found almost at death's door. His confession was most important of all. He had struck Lieut. Waring as that officer turned away from Lascelles' gate, intending only to down and then kick and hammer him, but he had struck with a lead-loaded rubber club, and he was horrified to see him drop like one dead. Then he lost his nerve and drove furiously back for Bridget. Together they returned and found Waring lying there as he had left him on the dripping banquet. "You've killed him, Mike. There's only one thing to do," she said; "take his watch and everything valuable he has, and we'll throw him over on the levee."

She herself took the knife from his overcoat pocket, lest he should recover suddenly, and then, said the driver, "even as we were bending over him there came a sudden flash of lightning, and there was Lascelles bending over us, demanding to know what it meant. Then like another flash he seemed to realize what was up, sprang back and drew pistol. He had caught us in the act. There was nothing else to do; we both sprang upon him. He fired and hit me, but only in the arm, and before he could pull trigger again we both grappled him. I seized his gun, Bridget his throat, but he screamed and fought like a tiger, then wilted all of a sudden. I was scared and helpless, but she had her wits about her and told me what to do. The lieutenant began to gasp and revive just then, so she soaked the handkerchief in chloroform and placed it over his mouth, and together we lifted him into the cab. Then we raised Lascelles and carried him in and laid him on his sofa, for he had left the door open and the lamps on the table. Bridget had been there before and knew all about the house. We set the pistol back in his hand but couldn't make the fingers grasp it. We ransacked the desk and got what money there was, locked and bolted the doors and climbed out of the side window, under which she dropped the knife among the bushes. 'They'll never suspect us in the world, Mike,' she said. 'It's the lieutenant's knife that did it, and, as he was going to fight him anyhow, he'll get the credit of it all.' Then we drove up the levee, put Waring in Anatole's boat, sculls and all, and shoved him off. 'I'll muzzle Jim,' she said. 'I'll make him believe that 'twas he that did it when he was drunk.' She took most of the money and the watch and ring. She said she could hide them until they'd be needed. Then I drove Philipps up to town until I began to get so sick and faint I could do no more. I turned the cab loose and got away to a house where I knew they'd take care of me, and from there, when my money was gone, they sent me to the hospital, thinking I was dying. I swear to God I never meant more than to get square with the lieutenant. I never struck Lascelles at all; 'twas she who drove the knife into his heart."

Then, exhausted, he was led into an adjoining room, and Mrs. Doyle was marched in the picture of injured Irish innocence. For ten minutes, with wonderful effrontery and nerve, she denied all personal participation in the crime, and faced her inquisitors with brazen calm. Then the chief quietly turned and signaled. An officer led forward from one side the wreck of a cabman, supported by the priest; a door opened on the other, and, escorted by another policeman, Mrs. Dawson reentered, holding in her hands outstretched a gingham apron on which were two deep stains the shape and size of a long, straight-bladed, two-edged knife. It was the apron that Bridget Doyle had worn that fatal



SHE DROVE THE KNIFE INTO HIS HEART.

night. One quick, furtive look at that, one glance at her trembling, shaking, covering kinsman, and, with an Irish howl of despair, a loud wail of "Mike, Mike, you've sworn your sister's life away!" she threw herself upon the floor, tearing madly at her hair. And so ended the mystery of Bean Rivage.

There was silence a moment in Cram's pretty parlor when the captain had finished his story. Waring was the first to speak:

"There is one point I wish they'd clear up."

"What's that?" said Cram.

"Who's got Merton's watch?"

"Oh, by Jove! I quite forgot. It's all right, Waring. Anatole's place was 'pulled' last night, and he had her valuables all done up in a box. 'To pay for his boat,' he said."

A quarter of a century has passed away since the scarlet plumes of Light Battery "X" were last seen dancing along the levee below New Orleans. Bean Rivage, old and moss-grown at the close of the war, fell into rapid decline after the tragedy of that April night. Heavily mortgaged, the property passed into other hands, but for years never found a tenant. Far and near the negroes spoke of the homestead as haunted, and none of their race could be induced to set foot within its gates. One night the sentry at the guardhouse saw sudden light on the westward sky, and then a column of flame. Again the fire alarm resounded among the echoing walls of the barracks; but when the soldiers reached the scene, a seething ruin was all that was left of the old southern home. Somebody sent Cram a marked copy of a New Orleans paper, and in their cozy quarters at Fort Hamilton the captain read it aloud to his devoted Nell: "The old house has been vacant, an object of almost superstitious dread to the neighborhood," said the Times, "ever since the tragic death of Armand Lascelles in the spring of 1865. In police annals the affair was remarkable because of the extraordinary chain of circumstances which for a time seemed to fasten the murder upon an officer of the army then stationed at Jackson barracks, but whose innocence was triumphantly established. Mme. Lascelles, it is understood, is now educating her daughter in Paris, whither she removed immediately after her marriage, a few months ago, to Capt. Philippe Lascelles, formerly of the confederate army, a younger brother of her first husband."

"Well," said Cram, "I'll have to send that to Waring. They're in Vienna by this time, I suppose. Look here, Nell, how was it that when we fellows were frothing about Waring's attentions to madame, you should have been so serenely superior to it all, even when, as I know, the stories reached you?"

"Ah, Ned, I knew a story worth two of those. He was in love with Natalie Maitland all the time."

["THE END."]

MEN WHO NEVER MARRY.

Confirmed Bachelors Exposed for the Benefit of the Fair Sex.

The men who never marry are too often only sons who are made too comfortable at home by their adoring female relatives.

Here is a case in point, says the Boston Globe. He lived with an old widowed mother and three devoted sisters in various stages of spinsterhood, and if ever a man was regularly spoiled that man was he.

They would, when he was dining out, put on his gloves and socks for him, perfume his pocket handkerchief, and leave a buttonhole in a specimen vase on his dressing table. He was not allowed to pin it in for himself, though; they did that. Last thing of all, they would run downstairs and tie a silk muffler round his neck for fear he should take a chill.

When he came home one of them would be waiting for him, and run to the door to open it. Dinner was ordered with an eye to his special tastes and likings, and the whole house was ordered to please him.

Now, that man would never marry. That was a foregone conclusion. Nobody else could ever make him so comfortable; one wife couldn't vie with three maiden sisters and a mother in petting and spoiling; he knew that he was a great deal too well off ever to change his state.

Another kind of man never marries—the man who is overcautious. He thinks he will be quite sure before he asks a girl to marry him that he won't see another girl he likes better. Then he considers that he isn't, perhaps, quite in a position safely to marry just yet.

So he waits and waits till old age comes upon him, and then he thinks he will marry and provide himself with a nurse. But still he can't decide whom to have. A young wife wouldn't show him enough care and an old wife would soon wear taking care of herself.

Finally he drops out of the world, a lonely, unregretted old bachelor, and not a woman weeps for his loss.

You can generally pick out the men who will never marry by one or two pretty certain signs. Selfish men marry. Women haters marry.

Confirmed bachelors marry pretty often, and so do the men people call most unlikely. But the spoiled man's name never figures in the list of marriages in the daily paper, nor that of the man who is overcautious.

Always in Mischievous.

As every season has its boyish games, so it has also its boyish dangers. Says Mr. Grogan as reported by the Indianapolis Journal: "I see by the papers that the small boys that was getting themselves drowned last summer is now a-fallin' out of hickory trees an' breakin' their necks."

The great English Almanac appeared in 1847, brought out at Trinity college, Cambridge; and the first printed almanac was "Shepherd's Calendar," 1497.

The first dictionary was compiled by a Chinaman, Pa-ou-she, who lived about 1100 B. C.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

BRIDGES FOR FARMS.

They Add Not a Little to the Attractiveness of a Place.

Fortunate is the farm that has a stream of water running through it, for a brook, or even a small rill, not only brings many material advantages, but adds greatly to the attractiveness of a place. A much larger percentage of the farms of the country than one would at first thought suppose are crossed by running water, often necessitating bridges for the passage of farm teams, or a foot-bridge for the family.

It is unfortunate that so many neglect properly to construct such bridges as are required, for in the often carelessly built affairs that serve to span these streams, they miss both the element of safety and the element of good looks. Well-constructed farm bridges are capable of adding not a little to the attractiveness of a place. Throwing a couple of logs across a stream and covering these with a heterogeneous collection of uneven saplings, does not subserve safety, convenience or beauty. The illustrations given herewith show how farm bridges may be constructed simply but strongly and in a way to give an air of neatness to the work. The first shows an under construction, in which the center of the bridge is sup-

ported by two lateral braces, whose power of support, arranged in this way, is very great.

The next figure shows braces arranged above the span, whose power is also great, the support being of the same nature as that shown in the preceding figure, but differently applied.

Where still greater strength is desired for the passage of heavy loads, a combination of these two forms will be effective, as shown in Fig. 3, where the upper braces support the middle of the span, and the lower braces support that portion between the middle and either end. The ends of the stringers in such bridges should rest upon well laid rocks to give permanence and stability to the structure.

Foot bridges are often needed, and here it is possible to achieve some really artistic effects, for rustic work, so often inappropriately used, is here entirely appropriate to its surroundings. Fig. 4 shows a design for a foot bridge, which may be used as a suggestion for a design of one's own. Plant green withes form the sides above the flooring, and unpeeled trunks of small growth the portion below. Where slabs can be obtained with the bark still remaining upon them, they can be squared upon the edges, and used instead of boards for the flooring, thus adding to the rustic effect of the whole.

It is to be remembered that in all the figures given no attempt is made to show the entire bridge, but simply the elevation of one side. Such bridges will well repay their cost in the added security they give to men and animals, and in the air of business-like thrift which they give a place.—Webb Donnell, in Country Gentleman.

WORK FOR CONVICTS.

Why Not Employ Prisoners in the Construction of State Roads?

Mr. A. O. Jones, world's fair commissioner for Ohio, advocates the use of convict labor for making paving brick for use in paving the public highways. In urging the adoption of his plan in Ohio he says: "There is no reason why we should not erect workhouses in locations where suitable shale, clay and coal can be procured at reasonable prices, and near good railroad shipping points, and have the convicts employed at brick-making inside of inclosures, and even turn the present penitentiary into a huge brick plant, the clay and coal to be unloaded and the brick loaded back on cars, and all the railroad switching to be done at night when the prisoners are safe in their cells, stamping every brick with O. & L.—Ohio convict labor—and impose a heavy fine and imprisonment if they are used for any other purpose than road-making and state purposes." Mr. Jones' idea received very favorable consideration from members of the Ohio legislature.—Paving.

SMALL FRUIT FARMING.

When Wisely Conducted the Industry Pays Fair Profits.

The Philadelphia Record says: To make a specialty of small fruits is to use less land, give the best of cultivation and apply manure and fertilizers liberally. Instances have been known where as much as \$1,000 per acre have been secured from one acre of strawberries, but such results are an exception. In this section the experienced growers do not wait until the season opens, but begin work as soon as the condition of the ground permits. If manure is to be used, nothing that is coarse is placed on the ground, only the finest and most perfectly rotted material being used. If fertilizers are resorted to they are used before the young sprouts begin to shoot out, and, if possible, the rows are cultivated, the object being to have the plant food within reach of the young plants at a time when they need it most.

In order to give the young plants a start the land is made rich, and they are transplanted as early as possible, so as to give them the advantages of the spring rains. A dry spell not only interferes with their growth, but cuts the crop from the old bed shoot. The greatest enemy of the strawberry is the weeds. It is easy enough to keep them down between the rows, and if the bed is matted in a wide row hand-pulling must be resorted to, but if the young plants are well worked the first year, and the space between each plant kept clean, the weeds can be kept down so as to protect the matted rows the second year. The young plants may be put out in rows wide enough to permit of horse culture, and should be a foot apart in the rows. Later in the season they will throw out runners, which will cover every square inch of space in the rows. The plants that are set out this spring will bear a full crop next spring.

INFLUENCE OF BREED.

An Important Claim That Has Been Verified by Experience.

It is a settled fact that there are animals that possess the quality of a more perfect assimilation of food for the production of milk than others, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that certain breeds possess this quality to a greater degree than others.

Under what may be termed average conditions an animal is of little or no use to the owner unless he is able to derive a profit by keeping it. In the dairy a good animal is the one that will profitably convert feed into milk, butter or cheese. In this, quantity is not the only consideration, neither is quality. Both are important, but the cost is rather more important than all else. There must be a liberal quantity and the quality must be good. At the same time both must be secured at a cost that will leave a fair per cent. of profit if rightly managed. And there is more certainty of doing this with certain breeds than with others. There may be individual animals in all breeds that excel in some essentials, as there are others that fail almost as regularly. Yet, generally, there are breeds that as a class can be depended upon to convert their excess of food, the amount over and above what is necessary to sustain animal life, to milk and cream, and this characteristic is in the breed to an extent that it can be depended upon to transmit this quality from parent to offspring.—Prairie Farmer.

FEEDING FROM CRIB.

Practical Plan to Overcome Several Objectionable Features.

Stock feeders are often troubled in removing corn from the crib, because of the corn sliding out on the ground or the aperture through which the corn is taken being too small to be taken

out rapidly. The illustration shows a practical plan to overcome both the objectionable points. Place a box within the crib with the top and front side removed. Place it tight against the side from which the corn is to be removed. Remove the slats of the crib in front of the box and substitute from three to five posts. The side of the box need not be over a foot high. Corn by this means can be easily and rapidly removed, as the corn will drop into the box only as fast as removal.—Farm and Home.

Experiment with Cows.

At Purdue university experiments made from January to March, 1893, with three cows kept in the barn and three exposed all night, all being fed alike, showed that the cows exposed, to the weather during the day at morning feed, those given shelter in the barn; they lost in weight while the sheltered cows gained, as well as gave less milk, there being a difference of \$15 dollars in favor of giving the cows shelter. The university director had large posters, printed, containing the results, which were placed in prominent places for the observation of farmers. The exposed cows were sheltered at night, while the sheltered cows were allowed outside for an hour on pleasant days. Shelter is a cheap mode of saving food.

What the Farmers Want.

No farmer objects to having good roads, but he does object to being taxed so outrageously for them. If the expense is borne by the state and not by assessment or direct tax, there are few of the agricultural class but what would gladly support any measure that would gradually insure improved highways.—Farmers.

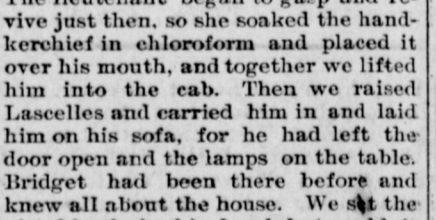


FIG. 1.

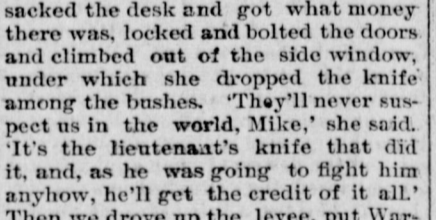


FIG. 2.

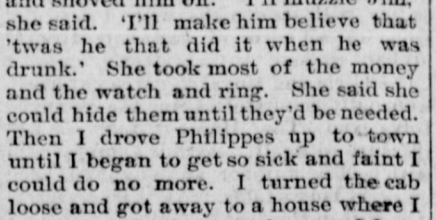


FIG. 3.

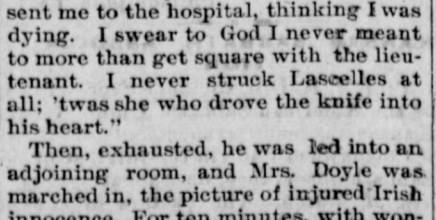


FIG. 4.

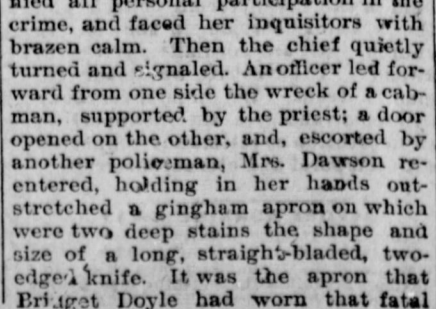


FIG. 5.

GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM.

New York Weather Has Been Very Hard on Plumbers.

Coal Dealers, Too, Are Inclined to Grumble—What the "Capitalistic Blood-suckers" Are Doing to Relieve the Wants of the Poor.

One of the most remarkable illustrations of the "wind being tempered to the shorn lamb" is to be discovered in the fact that, while there is more poverty in New York than ever before, we have thus far had no cold weather worthy of the name.

"It's spring to-day; the birds all sing. And there's scarcely a thought of sorrow; But go a little slow, for all you know, A cold wave is possible to-morrow."

It was much colder last winter, when the frigid season held an extra session in the latter part of May, and seemed to be a meteorological freak with two backbones in good working order.

The plumber no longer sings while he plumbs. In fact he don't plumb at all any more, neither does his good wife dream of sealskin saques and summers at Newport or Long Branch.

Another class of wealthy people that is hit hard by this abnormally warm winter includes the editorial fraternity. Owing to the balmy and spring-like atmosphere the robins have appeared already in Central park, and one of the sad consequences is that here in February spring peeps and peaches have already begun climbing seven flights of bone-spavined stairs to unload the offspring of their muse on the editorial sufferer.

There are other places where any person can get bread free of cost. There are numerous restaurants where anybody who has an appetite can quench it with soup, coffee, etc. Then, again, there are institutions where, for a nominal sum, a good meal and a night's lodgings can be obtained.

All this goes to dispel the pessimistic idea that this is a heartless world. In fact, people were never so warm-hearted and charitable as they are today, taking them as a whole. Of course, there are always some people who are dissatisfied with their lot in life, even if it should happen to be a corner lot worth \$5,000 a running foot.

"You must be a stockholder of the company!" I remarked. "Yaas, I hold a great deal of the company's stock," evidently alluding to the emaciated crow-baits.

"At the payin' me valley, an' me talkin' an' me florist, an' me club dues, I packs the rest of me salary away in barrels, and put 'em in the cellars. I've got nose for savings banks," and he hit the frames of horses he was driving a vicious whack with the ends of the reins.

Of rest. The great daily papers, the theaters, the clergy, besides the regular charity organizations, are making extraordinary efforts to relieve the sufferings of all in need of aid, and the good they do is simply incalculable.

than it has ever been before in the history of the city. It is not the kind of benevolence described by Sydney Smith, when he wrote that "It never sees B in distress without asking C to relieve him."

Entertainments for charitable purposes are the order of the day, or rather of the night. Under the head of charity bawls, singing for the poor properly belongs. The spirit of benevolence has caused some of the most orthodox clergymen to sanction charity balls, because they realize that they wouldn't have got a red cent if it hadn't been for the fiddling and dancing.

The man who does not sport a red nose, like a Chinese lantern, or some other outward and visible sign of his



THE CAR DRIVER AND HARD TIMES.

having had a life of frivolity and mirth, can get along very well in New York. Thanks to the Herald's Free Clothing Fund, which is the most practical charity ever started in New York, he can procure a good suit of clothes gratuitously.

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GEN. HOUSTON.

Humor of the Frontier Orator in the Texan Congress.

Gen. "Sana" Houston was the orator for a frontier audience. "It used to be said," writes his biographer, "that there were but two things that could draw out the people of Texas—a circus and Sam Houston."

"A Tennessee neighbor once stationed his negro Caesar, with a rifle, at a deer drive, and told him to shoot when the animal broke cover. The deer sprang out, but the rifle made no sound. When Caesar was cursed for not shooting, he replied: "Massa, dat buck jump so high I think he, break his own neck."

"So with my young friend Van Zandt; he jumps so high in his speech that he breaks his own neck, and it is not necessary to shoot at him."

He—You are a slave to fashion. She—Well, I believe I am, as my dressmaker is the fashion.—Detroit Free Press.

THE PREACHER'S WIFE.

A Newspaper Man's Visit to an Arcadian Home in Missouri.

The Interesting Story of a Lady Who Had Lived for Thirty Years in the Shadow of Sudden Death—Hale Old Age Recalls a Dark Memory.

(From the St. Louis Globe Democrat) "Yes, I ought to be happy in this little paradise, and now I am, but there were long years when I lived in the shadow, not of the forest trees that loom up so grandly on our hillside, but in the shadow of death. For years I saw the sun go down behind the western hills, and as I retired for the night I added to the prayer, which it has been the custom of my dear husband and myself to utter together, the old, the sweet, the trustful invocation of childhood, 'If I should die before I wake, I pray the Lord my soul to take.' I never gazed upon the orb as it sank behind the hills without the haunting fear that it was for the last time."

The speaker was Mrs. S. S. Ballaine, the wife of Rev. S. S. Ballaine, of Horine Station, Jefferson County, Mo. Mrs. Ballaine has for many years led the life of an invalid to whom the dread summons might come at any moment, until a kind providence intervened in her way the remedy that has restored her health, her vigor, one would almost say, her youth. Her recovery is unsurpassed in the history of medical science and should be repeated in every paper and publication in the land that others suffering with the same ailment may derive profit therefrom. The experience of Mrs. Ballaine is related. A correspondent of the Globe-Democrat determined to start the good work and called at the Ballaine home, believing that the story would be of far greater value and interest if told in the lady's own words.

"My story," said she, "is a simple one of suffering and relief. I have had a disease of the heart from which few ever recover, and from which I never expected to escape. It was in 1864 that I was first made aware that I had heart trouble. I had risen and lighted a fire, feeling in normal health, when I suddenly became unconscious. I knew no more until I recovered my senses in bed. They told me that I was black in the face, and that when first picked up no motion of the heart was perceptible. About six years ago I was attacked with a variety of afflictions, such as short breath, extreme weakness, fainting spells, and most annoying of all, a burning, irritating nettle rash, that at times rendered me almost frantic, and as you can readily understand, seriously aggravated my heart troubles. I had settled down to contemplate the end, and such was my suffering that, wretched as it was, I sometimes prayed for it, when one day glancing over a religious paper published in Montreal, I read the testimony of a lady whose case was much like mine, and who had been benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Having seen similar accounts in other reputable papers, I resolved to try them. It was a heaven-sent resolution. The first box had a most miraculous effect. The nettle rash disappeared as if by magic, and my trouble yielded to the medicine like the snow yields to the spring-time sun, and I feel better to-day than I have for twenty years. I can now do my usual amount of improved condition. My blood is full and rich, my appetite is good, my nerves are steady, I sleep soundly and wake up refreshed. I climb the hills of our farm without a sigh, and perform all the manifold duties of the farmer's wife, and surely my heart must be in a normal state when I answer to all these conditions."

Newspaper editors usually prevent the publication in the news columns of anything that might be construed as an advertisement and thus much valuable knowledge is lost. I might have mentioned the manifold benefit to thousands. The praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be sung throughout the land. They should be as familiar to the housewife as the salt and pepper, and the newspapers should unite in making them so.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an unfailing remedy for all the ailments of the heart, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of a grippé, palpitation of the heart, pale and saw complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of five cents per box, or three boxes for \$1.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., or Brockville, Ontario.

TIGER RETRIEVED THE BOMB.

But in the Accomplishment of the Feat He Secured Self-Obliteration.

"The hero of my story," he began, "and he was a hero of the first water, was an Arkansas farmer who sailed under the honorable name of Miller. Of course you all know that in Arkansas it is against the law of the commonwealth to use dynamite in the public waters. Well, to hurry through the statement of the case, a lot of us came to the conclusion that if we wanted to make a big haul of fish it would be necessary to use a little force. Accordingly dynamite bombs were secured, and we asked Miller to go up stream and throw the bombs in while we, his guests, would gather at a ford a few rods down and secure the floating fish. Miller, accompanied by a highly educated water spaniel, went up the bank and prepared for his attack upon the denizens of the water. He hurled one missile, fuse attached, into the stream. An instant later the dog was in the water, and in a moment he had the bomb in his mouth swimming for the shore.

"'Drat it, Tige!' shouted the farmer. 'Drat it, I say!' "But the dog would not obey. He swam wildly forward and in twenty seconds had landed. Miller started to run, the dog coming after him at a break-neck gait. Miller ran toward the fishermen below. They realized the situation in an instant, and leveling their guns warned the farmer to run in another direction. The situation, for all its seriousness, was the funniest that I ever saw. Miller ran wildly down the hill, yelling at the dog to go back.

"'Stop!' he yelled. 'Drat it, Tige! Go home!' But the dog only increased his efforts to reach his master's side. "But the end soon came. The fuse burned its length, and then—Miller never recovered even the collar of poor Tige!"—St. Louis Republic.

She Was Repentant.

Mrs. Bingo—I have one of the cheekiest cooks you ever saw. She actually wore my sealskin cloak yesterday out in the park.

Mrs. Kingley—O, my! Did you remonstrate with her? Mrs. Bingo—I should say I did, and she replied that she was sorry, and that she wouldn't have done it if she had known it was so warm.—N. Y. Herald.

Six Tons of Hay Per Acre.

That is seldom reached, but when Salzer's Extra Grass Mixtures are sown this is possible. Over fifty kinds of grass and clover sorts. Largest growers of farm seeds in the world. Alsike Clover is the hardest; Crimson Clover is the quickest growing; Alfalfa Clover is the best fertilizing clover, while Salzer's Extra Grass Mixtures make the best meadows in the world.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT WITH 14c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive eleven packages grass and clover sorts and his mammoth farm seed catalogue; full of good things for the farmer, the gardener and the citizen. [K]

OLD PHYSICIAN—"Now, in a case like this, where the patient is inclined to hysteria, would you look at her tongue or—" Young Student—"No; I would listen to it, I think."—Inter Ocean.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

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

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1888. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co, Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

"Here is a paragraph which says that the best way to cook onions is to roast them." "That is wrong. The best way is to roast the eater."—Toledo Blade.

Did You See It?

Of course we mean the World's Fair. Whether you did or not you want to preserve a souvenir of the most beautiful scene this earth has witnessed.

The Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," is issuing the finest and most complete World's Fair Portfolio, each containing reproductions of sixteen splendid photographs of large size. The series will consist of sixteen parts, followed by a special part devoted to Niagara Falls, Mackinac Island and other gems of American scenery, and will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents per part. Address FRANK J. BRAMHALL, Advertising Agent, Michigan Central, 402 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.

MABEL—"Do you not think Mr. De Little a mild little fellow?" Grace—"Perhaps so, but I'm sure of one thing; he's a big bore."—Brooklyn Life.

100 World's Fair Photos for \$1.

These beautiful pictures are now ready for delivery in ten complete parts—10 pictures comprising each part—and the whole set can be secured by the payment of One Dollar, sent to Geo. H. FAIRBANK, 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.

TEACHER (after reading the excuse)—"So you're three days' absence from school was on account of your vaccination—was it, Bessie? You must have had a pretty sore arm." Bessie—"No; but I—I had to walk on crutches."

What a Shaking

A poor fellow gets when chills and fever seize him in its tenacious clutch! Why doesn't he protect himself against it with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great anti-periodic? That specific uproots every trace of malaria from the system. It is equally efficacious, too, for rheumatism, kidney trouble, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and nervous trouble.

"Why was Bjonce fired?" "He got the idea into his head that he was one of the big guns."—Philadelphia Record.

Be sure to read advertisement of Plant Seed Co., an old reliable firm.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, etc. Columns include item names and prices.

ST. LOUIS.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, etc. Columns include item names and prices.

NEW YORK.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, etc. Columns include item names and prices.

THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others. ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

"GEORGE, what made you go over and play with the Smith children, when you have mumps and they have not had them?" "Well, didn't the Sunday school teacher say that it is more blessed to give than to receive?"

SALESMAN—"Stove polish! Certainly. What kind do you want, little girl?" Juvenile Customer (nonplussed for a moment)—"I've heard mamma say elbow grease was the only thing that would put a good shine on a stove. Got any?"

An Important Difference. To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a positive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

JOHNNY PLENTY—"Say, Jimmy, does pie hurt anybody? My aunt says it does." Jimmy Scant—"Couldn't tell you, Johnny. I never had no chance ter 'speriment."

HALE'S Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves whooping cough. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"WHERE do you float most of your stock, Jinks?" "Among the shallows," said Jinks.—Harper's Bazar.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES"—stop an attack of my asthma cough very promptly!—C. F. Fitch, Mansfield, Ohio. 25 cents a box.

MISFORTUNE is a faithful teacher, but it would never win a prize, or a trip abroad, or a popular voting contest.—Washington Post.

Don't wait for the wagon while the walking is good.

ST. JACOBS OIL CURES PERMANENTLY Rheumatism.

Advertisement for St. Jacobs Oil featuring a woman's face and text: "A DREAM OF FAIR WOMEN. We dreamed of bliss, but never knew the bliss of having Dreams come true, until, for very pity's sake, The Fairbank firm commenced to make The Soap, that in our dreams we planned: The celebrated, well-known brand—CLAIRETTE SOAP. SOLD EVERYWHERE. MADE ONLY BY THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, ST. LOUIS."

Advertisement for Dress Makers: "A Bosom Friend: The De Long Hook & Eye Richardson & DeLong Bros. Philadelphia. See that hump? Trade-Mark Reg., April 19-99. FIND THE Latest Styles L'Art De La Mode. COLORED PLATES. ALL THE LATEST FASHIONS AND NEW YORK FASHIONS. Order 1 of your Sewing Machine or send 25 cents for latest number of W. A. BROWN'S Pattern Book, 28 East 19th St., New York. SEND THIS PAPER every time you write."

Advertisement for Ely's Cream Balm: "Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH. Price 50 Cents. Apply Balm to each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y. W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOES equals custom work, costing from \$10 to \$15, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for illustrated Catalogue giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes."

Advertisement for Needles, Shuttles, Repairs: "NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. For all Sewing Machines. STANDARD GOODS ONLY. The Trade Supplied. Send for wholesale prices. Sole, H. B. BROWN & Co., 195 Louisiana St., New Orleans, La. SEND THIS PAPER every time you write. SALEMEN WANTED. We will pay handsomely for good active men in every town to take orders for our Sewing Machines. Their own machines are sold at night. Add American Ugar Co., 221 Broadway, N.Y. City. SEND THIS PAPER every time you write. 'PISO'S CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is the best cough syrup sold anywhere. CONSUMPTION. A. N. K.—D 1489 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper."

Advertisement for S.S.S. Blood Purifier: "GOOD IS ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH. BLOOD You cannot hope to be well if your BLOOD IS IMPURE. If you are troubled with BOILS, PIMPLES, ULCERS or SORES your blood is bad. A few bottles of S. S. S. will thoroughly cleanse the system, remove all impurities and build you up. All manner of blemishes are CLEARED AWAY by its use. It is the best blood remedy on earth. Thousands who have used it say so. S.S.S. was hadly poisoned last year, which got my whole system out of order—diseased, and a constant source of suffering—no appetite, no enjoyment of life. Two bottles brought me right out. There is no better remedy for blood diseases. JOHN GAVIN, Dayton, Ohio. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA."

TRIPLE REPORTS.

The Senate Committee on the Hawaiian Complications.

A REVIEW OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The Republican Members Take More Positive Ground Than Morgan—Mr. Blount Commended for His Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Senator Morgan, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, has presented to the senate the majority report on the investigation of that committee into the Hawaiian complications. It was prepared by Mr. Morgan and concurred in by Messrs. Sherman, Frye, Dolph, and Davis, the republican members of the committee, who also make a supplementary report, taking more positive grounds than the Morgan report, while Messrs. Butler, Turpie, Daniel and Gray (democrats) submit a minority report.

Mr. Morgan first gives a review of the investigation, declares that the president has a perfect right to act as he did and the change of policy must be held to be a change of mind of the responsible head of the government. He holds that this country exercises a moral suzerainty over Hawaii which must be entitled to demand of the United States indulgent consideration, if not active sympathy, in her efforts to secure full release from an odious monarchy.

Mr. Morgan holds that the investigation showed that when Minister Stevens ordered the landing of the Boston's marines there was a complete paralysis of the executive government in Hawaii and there was reason to fear that Americans and other foreigners might be put in peril at any moment. The queen, he believes, has by her act in deciding to absolve herself from the constitution of 1857, abdicated completely, if the people chose to so regard it, that constitution and the queen's oath to support it being the only foundation for her regal authority. She had been kept on her throne only by the forbearance of the whites, who own \$50,000,000 worth of the property of the islands.

The report holds in part that there is no legal power to protect United States citizens no law of nations and no rule of country can rightfully prevent the American flag from giving shelter under armed protection, and thus the landing of the Boston's troops was perfectly justifiable. It declares that the purposes of Minister Stevens and Capt. Wilsey were legitimate and in good faith, despite statements to the contrary.

The republican members, after agreeing to Mr. Morgan's report, submitted a minority report as supplemental and more fully expressive of their views. This holds that the appointment of Mr. Blount without reference to the senate was unconstitutional; that the placing of the United States naval forces at Honolulu under the control of Mr. Blount and later of Mr. Willis was without authority of law; that Mr. Blount had no right to order the lowering of the United States flag over the Hawaiian government building and the withdrawal of the troops, because they were there not for a protectorate, but to maintain order and protect Americans, and the withdrawal created distrust; that the president had no authority to reopen determined questions as to the status of the provisional government and monarchy; that the Hawaiian government, recognized by this and other nations, had not asked for or consented to the president's mediation nor had it been requested to consent; and that there was no question of the purpose of the president to endeavor to reinstate the ex-queen by constitutional methods.

The democratic minority dissents strongly from that portion of Mr. Morgan's report which holds that the only substantial irregularity in the conduct of Mr. Stevens was declaration of a protectorate. They hold that there was no justification for interference in Hawaii any more than in any other state or nation.

Messrs. Butler and Turpie present a brief report in favor of annexation of Hawaii under proper conditions, though not under those existing at present.

Mr. Stevens explained that his reasons for declaring a protectorate were that the Japanese and the British were both scheming and the latter making overtures for an alliance with the native population.

Mr. Blount in his evidence said he never had any communication with the deposed queen until Dr. Bowen and Mr. Lowell appeared there and were reported to be authorized by the president to negotiate for her abdication. He thought the queen as well as President Dole ought to be informed that this was not true. He had never dreamed of such a thing as the reinstatement of Liliuokalani and never heard it suggested until his return to the United States.

Confession of a Murderer.
WEST PLAINS, Mo., Feb. 27.—Word was received from Mountain Home, Ark., last night to the effect that Mrs. Anderson Carter had confessed that her husband, with Bart Carter and Jasper Newton, had killed Hunt Wilson, and afterward robbed the house of \$1,900. Her confession was followed by one from Bart Carter, who acknowledged that he, with the other two, committed the crime, and told where the money stolen from the house at the time of the killing could be found. Parties have gone in search of the money.

Walker Confirmed.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the following nominations: United States attorneys—John R. Walker, for the Western district of Missouri; William H. Clifton, for the Eastern district of Missouri; and Preston H. Leslie, for the District of Montana.

HIS SHORTAGE MADE GOOD.

Artz Draws on His Box in the Treasurer's Office and Settles Up.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 27.—Gov. Leavelle did not return from Wichita yesterday, and Adj.-Gen. Artz's resignation has not, therefore, been accepted, but the military career of the investigated official will probably be over today, as his excellency wires that he will leave for Topeka on the first train. Artz yesterday made an inventory of the munitions of war in his department, and will submit a report to the treasurer. Artz stated to a correspondent that he had accounted for everything in the military store houses, and was sure his reports would be satisfactory to the treasurer. Artz says he is anxious to get out of the office, and intimates that as soon as he is free he will make it very warm for someone. Asked what business he would engage in, Artz said he would probably open a law office in Topeka.

W. C. Baker, whose voucher was impounded by Artz, has not yet instituted criminal proceedings against the adjutant-general, although his friends urge him to do so. Lawyers, however, say it is doubtful that a charge of forgery could be sustained against Artz, especially if he could establish his claim that the amount of the voucher, less the sum paid to Baker, was expended for guarding the arsenal. Artz reiterated the statement made Saturday that he has an amount on deposit with the state treasurer sufficient to cover the discrepancy found by the experts, but the treasurer says Artz has no money on deposit, unless it is the little box mentioned in these dispatches Saturday night. Yesterday afternoon, however, Artz went to the state treasury and drew the box which he deposited some time ago, opened it in the presence of several persons and took out \$400 in cash, which he handed to Treasurer Biddle. This sum will more than cover the discrepancy found by the experts who made the examination of Artz's accounts.

AFTER WILLIS.

Mr. Boutell Introduces a Resolution in the House for His Recall.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The resolution introduced in the house by Mr. Boutell for the recall of Minister Willis from Hawaii recites the antipathy that we have always expressed to the interference of a foreign minister in our country's domestic affairs, and the propriety of not enforcing upon a weak power what we object to from a strong power. It cites the worthless forbearance of the Hawaiian government toward Mr. Willis and the specialties of commerce and kindred that bind the United States to these islands, and concludes that it shall be resolved "that it is the sense of this house that most sacred obligations of good faith, the highest mutual interests of the United States and the friendly government of Hawaii; the plainest dictates of international comity and the imperative duty of avoiding further risk of complicity in the incitement of disorder and possible bloodshed in Hawaii require that the present United States minister to the Hawaiian government be immediately recalled and superseded by another minister who will not be hampered by the lamentable incidents of the recent past, and who will be able and willing to represent the sincere desire of the people of the United States to cultivate the fullest extent the friendship which has so long existed between us, and to constantly endeavor to advance the interest and prosperity of both governments."

M'KANE'S LAST CHANCE.

Judge Cullen Refuses to Grant a Certificate of Reasonable Doubt.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The decision of Judge Cullen denying John Y. McKane a certificate of reasonable doubt removed apparently his last chance of remaining outside of Sing Sing prison. It is understood that he will be sent there promptly to begin his six years' sentence. His only recourse is an application to other judges of the supreme court for a stay, but it is not known that any of them will see fit to interfere. His proposed appeal to the court of appeals will not keep him out of jail. In the absence of a stay a decision in the case may be delayed for a long time.

Incendiary Fire.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Feb. 27.—Last night about 11 o'clock an incendiary fire originated in a negro crap shooting dive on Church street, opposite the court house and rapidly spread, consuming five adjoining buildings on Main street, taking in T. A. Chandler's grocery and the Chinese laundry and all buildings between. Several buildings on Main street were damaged by the fire. The losses are about \$20,000, slightly covered by insurance. About twenty-five families and firms shared in the loss. This makes five attempts to burn the town within the past four weeks.

Riot in Vienna.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—A riotous demonstration of the unemployed took place here yesterday. A meeting of the people out of work was held, at which about 1,000 were present. The unemployed, after listening to several fiery addresses upon the part of their leaders, became uproarious, and many of them afterward attempted to march through the streets singing revolutionary songs. Eventually the police, who were trying to quell the disturbance, were reinforced by a strong detachment of mounted police, and the latter charged upon the rioters and dispersed them.

His Body Found.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 27.—The dead body of Frank Emel, who mysteriously disappeared from the home of his cousin, Wensel Emel, near Rushville, on the morning of February 1, was found about three-quarters of a mile north-east of Rushville. The remains were in a decomposed state. The dead man had a revolver tightly grasped in his hand and a bullet hole in his forehead. It is believed he committed suicide over financial matters.

KANSAS G. A. R.

The State Encampment Meets at Newton—Points in the Department Commander's Address.

NEWTON, Kan., Feb. 21.—This city is all ablaze with flags and bunting. Streamers and flags overhang the streets at every crossing and from all the prominent buildings. The occasion of all this demonstration is the thirtieth annual meeting of the department encampment of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic.

Last night there were receptions in all the halls and lodge rooms of the city, each organization keeping open house and trying to entertain their delegates and friends. The Grand Army has its headquarters at the Arcade hotel, where also the W. R. C. state officers are quartered. The Sons of Veterans and other organizations have their headquarters at the Clark.

The sessions of the encampment were formally opened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon in the large opera house. After the formal opening of the encampment the reports of the department officers were presented. Department Com. Bernard Kelley read his report, and spoke as follows:

On assuming command, with zeal in hand, I promised to give the Grand Army in Kansas the very best possible service. How well and faithfully I have redeemed the pledge I shall leave with my comrades to decide. My effort has been to save the Grand Army from appalling losses and disintegration, at the opening of the strip, the world's fair, failure of crops, financial panic and the attitude of the government toward the soldiers; to unite and thoroughly blend all its kindred organizations and all soldiers into a close bond of affection and sympathy, knowing that if united we are invincible, but if divided, then certainly destroyed.

Had the Grand Army of the Republic and the soldiers of the entire country remained in unity our enemies, north as well as south, would not now be triumphing over us, filling the land with falsehood touching the character of the men who saved the nation from traitorous hands who sought its destruction and who now hold high positions in authority; but we can retrieve the past if we will.

I do not deem it necessary to discuss the pension question at length as every phase of it is thoroughly understood by most of the soldiers and the nation at large. There is no class of men so deeply interested in keeping the pension roll pure and free from any taint of fraud as the men who compose the Grand Army of the Republic; and it is a source of pride that, through the commander-in-chief and the department commanders, the Grand Army has been urged to promptly report any case of fraud coming within its knowledge.

The broad statement made by the chief executive of the nation that there are hundreds of thousands of well known cases of fraud upon the pension rolls has not been justified by the facts, based upon a thorough investigation of the rolls of the various agencies. Out of about 17,000 suspended at one agency not one of the suspensions was based upon fraud.

The notices now being sent out by the commissioners of pensions to many pensioners, saying that their names would be dropped from the pension roll in thirty days unless they could re-establish their claims and right to a pension by additional proof, are as cruel and unjust as they are unpatriotic. The attitude of the present administration toward the soldiers of the late war, and especially the pensioners, is, to say the least, strange and unpatriotic.

A grand campfire was held at the rink last evening, where nearly 3,000 people gathered to hear the exercises. The campfire was presided over by Division Commander Bernard Kelly, of Topeka. Speeches were made by Col. Hallowell, Gen. Gray, Maj. Morrill, Adj.-Gen. Campbell and others. Every speaker dwelt at length upon the pension question. The veterans declared that it was their right to receive pensions as payment of a debt owed by the government to its defenders. Ex-Commander-in-Chief Warner will be here to-day and make the principal address at the campfire. The grand parade will be held in the afternoon and will be participated in by all the school children of this city.

Stalwart Democrats.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 21.—About thirty of the forty members of the stalwart democratic state central committee met at noon to-day and promptly got down to business. The first thing done was the adoption of a resolution favoring a straight ticket and an early convention. Next the executive committee was directed to confer with the regular committee and make a proposition that if the regulars would call an early convention and put up a straight ticket stalwarts would disband and go in with the regulars, a united democracy, but should the regulars reject the proposition the stalwarts would call a convention and put up a straight ticket.

J. B. Crouch, who has been in Washington since the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, was removed from the committee and J. S. Emery, of Lawrence, elected in his place.

Masonic Grand Council.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 21.—The grand council of the Kansas masons held a session in Representative hall yesterday and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Most illustrious grand master, W. H. Mize, of Osborne; deputy master, Dr. C. May, of Hutchinson; principal conductor of work, A. A. Carnahan, of Concordia; grand treasurer, P. J. Freeling, of Leavenworth; grand recorder, D. Byington, of Leavenworth; grand captain of the guard, F. E. Davis, of Atchison; grand conductor of council, A. H. Connett, of Great Bend; grand steward, A. B. Wellington, and grand sentinel, Fritz Magers, of Leavenworth.

Hospital for the Insane Burned.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 21.—While Night Watchman Wandell Smith was making his rounds at the Rochester state hospital at 5:30 this morning he found flames issuing from the laundry in the basement of the insane building. The flames spread rapidly owing to the lack of water and the building was destroyed. All the inmates were rescued. The loss is \$120,000.

Wheat in the Northwest.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 21.—The Northwest Miller reports the stock of wheat in private elevators of Minneapolis at 1,011,000 bushels, an increase over Monday week of 10,000 bushels. This makes the total stock at Minneapolis and Duluth 34,425,485 bushels, or 163,240 bushels more than a week ago. The Market Record estimates the stock in country elevators of Minnesota and the two Dakotas at 5,815,000 bushels, a decrease of 192,000 bushels. The aggregate northwestern stock of wheat is thus 30,240,485 bushels, a decrease of 33,760 on the week.

THE GRAND ARMY.

Reports of the Officers to the State Encampment—A Very Satisfactory Showing.

NEWTON, Kan., Feb. 22.—At the encampment of the G. A. R. department of Kansas yesterday the reports of the various officers were of much interest to the order.

The report of A. B. Campbell, assistant adjutant-general, shows a total membership in good standing December 31, 1893, of 16,621, being a net loss of 889 for the year. The causes assigned for this are: First, the exodus to the Indian territory; second, the exceedingly distressing hard times; third, the unfriendly attitude of the present administration, both state and national, toward the ex-unions soldiers and the Grand Army of the Republic; fourth, the natural decay of the order.

Three posts have been reconstituted during the year, three others have been delinquent one year and five new posts have been organized and chartered during the year.

The adjutant-general says: "The time has come in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic when the old soldiers must touch elbows all along the line and present a solid front, in line of battle, to their enemies, if they would preserve their organization from destruction at the hands of those who would rejoice with exceeding great joy at its total dismemberment."

The department quartermaster, D. W. Eastman, reports the amount of cash on hand December 31, 1892, at \$1,387.15. During the year he received \$3,625.20, and disbursed \$5,644.90, leaving balance on hand December 31, 1893, of \$1,967.45—about \$90 less than a year ago—which, it is claimed, is a surprisingly good showing.

There was in hands of post quartermasters December 31, 1892, \$3,211.66; received during the year, \$31,510.95; expended by posts during the year, \$32,563.17, leaving a balance in hands of post quartermasters of \$7,159.39. The post expended in cash relief during the year, \$1,882.06. The value of post property December 31, 1893, was as follows: Cash on hand, \$7,973.08; relief fund, \$1,603.71; real estate, \$38,733.32; furniture, flags, etc., \$34,370.31. Total, \$82,579.42.

The reports of the Women's Relief corps show that the Women's Relief corps has experienced a very successful year. On December 31, 1892, the membership was 6,503; on December 31, 1893, it was 7,155. During the year there were ten corps added, making 257 at present. A year ago there was cash on hand amounting to \$51.48; received during the year, \$3,836.47; disbursements, \$3,460; amount on hand December 31, 1893, \$1,244.95. During the year the corps of the department paid out cash for the relief of 339 members and 841 soldiers and their families, \$2,916.92. There was also \$165 paid out for the department relief fund. The relief furnished by the corps in other than cash amounted to \$2,084.32, while the corps turned into the relief funds of posts during the year \$1,443.85.

The reports of Commander W. Y. Morgan and his staff show that there are 149 camps now in good standing with a total membership of 4,000, being a net gain in members during the year of 60. This is a very satisfactory showing for the year, as very hard times or unfavorable conditions always affect this before any other organization connected with this patriotic work. The finances are in a satisfactory condition. The address of Col. Morgan recommends that the division of Kansas make a radical departure in the direction of organizing a complete insurance department; also a recommendation that the present system of camp inspection be superseded by a system of district inspection, the inspectors to belong to the staff of the division commander and be under his direct supervision; the military feature will be urged upon all camps, with a view of having the entire membership properly armed and well drilled—about 200 are now under strict military discipline and well armed. The three degree ritual will be strongly advocated in this encampment, and it is believed will be indorsed. There are about 200 delegates in attendance, the largest at any former encampment being 170.

SECOND DAY.

NEWTON, Kan., Feb. 22.—Routine business consumed most of the day in the Grand Army and its auxiliary associations, and election of officers was only partially consummated when an adjournment was had until 9 o'clock to-day. In the Grand Army, Judge W. C. Campbell, of Wichita, was elected department commander, and Dr. Tim Storer, of Iola, senior vice department commander. The Woman's Relief Corps chose Mrs. Ida M. Wood, of Pittsburg, for department president.

Artz Suspended.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 22.—Adj.-Gen. Artz, it was announced to-day, has been suspended by the governor pending the investigation of his books and accounts. The office is in charge of J. R. French, the governor's executive clerk, who is conducting the investigation, assisted by an expert accountant employed for that purpose.

Gov. Leavelle admitted this morning that he ordered the investigation, but declined to state why he did so or how or from whom reports of irregularities in Artz's office reached his ears.

Convention Called.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 22.—The republicans of the Sixth district have called their convention to meet at Phillipsburg on May 23, when out of the multitude of candidates for the nomination one will be selected to make the race for Congressman Baker's place.

Valentine Keifer Returns.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 22.—Valentine Keifer, whose mysterious disappearance caused quite a sensation here recently, returned to his home at four o'clock. He brought back both of the children. Keifer refused to talk, but Mrs. Keifer said that he wanted to drop the matter; that her husband could give no reasons; that he really did not know what he was doing. Keifer went from here to the Pacific coast. The Keene woman who was Keifer's nurse, also returned last night. Keifer had the \$10,000 on his person when he arrived at the station, and says he will now put it in the bank.

KANSAS RAILROADS.

Report of the State Board of Commissioners.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 23.—The annual report of the state board of railroad commissioners is now in the hands of the state printer and will be issued in a few days. It will include some very interesting figures for the year prior to June 30, last. It will show that the mileage of the state has not been increased during the year, except by a few spurs, aggregating a dozen miles, making a total mileage of 8,900.

The board finds that the physical condition of the road on June 30, 1893, compared very favorably with that of every state of the central group, especially on the main line.

The total capital stock in Kansas roads, issued and outstanding, is \$589,318,150, being an increase of \$11,000 over the preceding year. The aggregate amount of the bonded indebtedness is \$899,973,229, which is an increase over the previous year of nearly \$10,000,000.

The gross earnings in the operating department for the year were \$150,793,310, which is an increase of \$8,376,752 over the previous year. Of this sum, \$105,888,883 was earned in freight traffic and \$40,579,994 in passenger traffic, the remainder being derived from miscellaneous sources. The increase in freight earnings was \$4,840,662 and in passenger earnings, \$3,139,474. The average rate per ton per mile was 1.01 cents for the previous year. The earnings in passenger traffic for the year was 2.17 cents per passenger per mile, as against 2.307 cents for the preceding year. The actual average cost of carrying a passenger one mile was 2.107 cents and in the preceding year it was 2.265 cents.

The board compares the rates in passenger traffic last year with those of preceding years since 1882, which shows that the decrease has been gradual, the rate having been reduced from 3.39 cents per passenger per mile in 1882 to 2.17 in 1893. The rate per ton per mile on freight has been reduced from 2.238 cents in 1882 to 1.01 cents in 1893. The report also shows that Kansas has 172 inhabitants to each mile of road; Utah has 173; Iowa, 213; Nebraska, 273; Illinois, 376; Missouri, 439; New York, 843; Rhode Island, 1,432.

ENCAMPMENT CLOSED.

The Boys in Blue Conclude Their Work at Newton—The New Officers.

NEWTON, Kan., Feb. 23.—The state encampment of the G. A. R. closed yesterday after a very successful session of three days. By unanimous consent Hutchinson was chosen as the place for holding the next state reunion and Lawrence for the next encampment. The new officers of the grand army, consisting of the following: Department commander, W. P. Campbell, of Wichita; senior vice commander, L. S. Stover, Iola; junior vice commander, Tom Shuler, Markato; chaplain, Rev. James Murray, Baldwin; surgeon, James McKee, Newton; inspector general, J. W. Edwards, chief mustering officer, Phineas Reid, of Parsons, and judge advocate, E. W. Cunningham, were installed yesterday afternoon with much ceremony. Strong resolutions were adopted, the one of especial note being:

Resolved, That the time has come when the integrity of the soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic is on trial by reason of the charges made by those high in authority that the pension roll of the Union is permeated with fraud, and while we denounce the charge as libelous and a slander upon the soldiers, whose loyalty and courage saved the government for the people, and knowing the high character of our comrades, we urge every member of our order to report, without fear or favor, any and all violations within their knowledge of the pension laws of the government to their post commander, and we request all citizens who may possess any knowledge of fraud as charged to report the same to the post nearest to their homes.

E. H. Madison, Dodge City, was chosen colonel of Kansas for the Sons of Veterans.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

Officers Elected and Other Business Transacted at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 23.—At the session of the Kansas grand lodge, A. F. and A. M., the following officers were elected for the coming year: Grand master, George W. Clark, of Lyons; deputy grand master, J. H. McCall, of Wichita; grand senior warden, C. C. Coleman, of Clay Center; grand junior warden, W. M. Shaver, of Newton; grand treasurer, Robert E. Torrington, of Emporia; grand secretary, A. K. Wilson, of Topeka.

The grand lodge voted to continue the per capita assessment for the Masonic home, which will probably be located and constructed this year. A resolution to discontinue the assessment for the present year was defeated by a vote of 101 yeas and 185 nays.

In an Awkward Position.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 23.—Gov. Leavelle's office was closed yesterday on account of Washington's birthday, but his excellency was at his desk just the same, busily engaged in wading through the report of the investigation into the affairs of Adj.-Gen. Artz, as submitted by the experts. The governor is still reticent on the subject, but some of the state officials say the report places Artz in a very awkward position. Others, however, say the report exonerates the adjutant-general from blame other than carelessness and negligence. The facts will probably not be known until the governor passes upon the report.

Winter Wheat Prospects.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The Farmers' Review says of winter wheat: Wheat in Missouri is in good condition, and will be improved by the recent heavy snows. In Kansas the ground has been rather dry, but is now covered with snow, and the attendant moisture will help the crop. Some of the correspondents report the crop damaged considerably by the dry weather. The reports from Nebraska indicate a condition somewhat less favorable than Kansas. The crop conditions in Iowa are various. The general condition is fair.

ASYLUM FIRE.

Destruction of the Home for Feeble-Minded Children at Vineland, N. J.—Two Deaths.

VINELAND, N. J., Feb. 23.—Two lives were lost and a score placed in imminent peril by a fire which consumed a portion of the state home for feeble minded children at this place yesterday. The victims were J. H. Sage, the engineer of the institution, and his wife, who acted as laundress. The fire was discovered in the basement of the handsome three story brick structure known as "the Robinson memorial cottage." Sixteen helpless and well known idiotic children slept on the lower floors and for a time it seemed as if nothing short of a miracle could possibly save them.

The little ones, all unaware of the terrible fate which threatened them, slept the sleep of the innocent, while the deadly flames and stifling smoke crept nearer and nearer to them. In the upper floors were about the same number of adults, all of whom were in like danger. Just at the critical moment help and a dozen brave men, headed by Augustus Speer, a stage driver, broke down the doors and rushed into the burning building, rescuing the children at the imminent risk of their own lives, and carrying them to a place of safety, through the bitter cold winds.

It was thought all had been saved, when the white and terror-stricken faces of Sage and his wife appeared at a window in the third floor, and their voices were heard crying piteously for help. Answering shouts from below bade them remain where they were until a ladder could be procured, but they were too much frightened to obey. Just as help was about to come and at a time when it seemed as if they would surely be saved, both disappeared from the window and were seen no more.

The flames swept on, completely gutting the building. Yesterday afternoon the bodies of the unfortunates were found at the foot of the stairway, burned to a crisp, indicating that they had tried that means of escape, only to rush to certain death. Loss on building and contents, \$20,000. The cause of the fire is a mystery.

PREDERGAST.

The Murderer of Mayor Harrison to Hang on March 23.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Judge Brentano has overruled the motion for a new trial for Predergast and sentenced the assassin to be hanged on March 23.

Predergast entered the court in charge of a bailiff. He had been shaved early in the morning and his hair was carefully combed. He was assigned to a chair in the place he occupied during the trial. He soon grew restless and moved about in his chair uneasily. His face was pale and his eyes rolled unceasingly.

As the court addressed Predergast and asked him if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him he arose to his feet, nervously drew a small sheet of paper, covered with notes, from his vest pocket and addressed the court.

During his speech Predergast mumbled his words so that he could scarcely be understood, and he was unsteady on his feet, and swerved from side to side like a drunken man. His voice was sometimes loud and clear, but often it sank to an inarticulate grumble.

When the condemned man was taken back to the jail he lost control of himself, and flying into a passion, broke out in a wild tirade against the court, attorneys, jurors, and the press. At last, completely exhausted, he relapsed into sulen silence, and throwing himself on his cot, refused to touch the dinner brought to him, and would speak to no one.

THE POPULISTS.

The National Executive Committee of the People's Party Issue an Address.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—The national executive committee of the people's party in convention here issued an address in which they arraign the two old parties for their financial policy; affirm their allegiance to the Omaha platform; are in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and the issuance of money by the government without the intervention of banks, and denounce the issue of bonds in time of peace as an act of treason. In the preamble to the resolutions they say the Wilson bill fails to provide sufficient revenue for the government; that it discriminates against the producers of raw materials and profits the monopolist, and the resolutions urge the populist senators and representatives in congress to vote against the passage of said bill.

HONDURAS CONQUERED.

The Nicaraguan Forces Capture the Capital—The War at an End.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Senator Guzman, the minister of Nicaragua to the United States, has received a cablegram to the following effect: "The minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua—the capital of Honduras, Tegucigalpa, capitulated last night. Publish this cablegram. Our victory puts an end to the war in Honduras." "So," said the minister smilingly, "Nicaragua came out victorious."

FIFTY PERSONS KILLED.

Crowded Railway Train Blown from the Track by a Cyclone.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A dispatch from Port Louis Mauritius reports that a cyclone had swept the island, doing almost incalculable damage to property and killing many persons. A crowded railway train was blown from the track and rolled down an embankment, killing fifty persons and injuring many others.

Postal Employees.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Two bills of great importance to the employes of the postal service have been approved by the committee on post offices and post roads and will be favorably reported to the house. One by Representative Dupuy, of New York, provides for classification of clerks in the first and second-class offices; the other by Representative Hopkins, of Illinois, divides clerks in the railway mail service into seven classes, salaried at from \$800 to \$1,600 and \$1,800. Clerks are to be classified according to the amount of work done, the number of hours of duty and the responsibility incurred.