

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

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

NO. 22.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The president has approved the act allowing the settlers along the Deep Fork, in the Iowa reservation, to fill out quarter sections from the Kickapoo reservation when that country is opened to settlement.

CONGRESSMAN W. M. SPRINGER has written a letter denying that he has declined to be a candidate for congress again.

JUDGE JENKINS, of the United States court, is to be investigated by a congressional committee for threatening Northern Pacific employees if they quit work.

It is said the president will not veto Bland's silver seigniorage bill if it passes congress.

The treasury recommends that the beacon light of the statue of liberty in New York harbor be extinguished. The cost of the light for seven years has been \$64,759.92. According to the light-house board, the beacon is not an aid to navigation.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY HERBERT is considering favorably the proposition of Capt. McDougall, inventor of the whaleback steamships, to construct a whaleback man-of-war for use on the lakes.

The president has nominated Albert Salm for postmaster at Indianapolis.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BISSSELL's plan to place certain post offices on an independent basis is meeting with favor from the postmasters.

SECRETARY GRESHAM has asked for additional funds for the foreign missions of the United States.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Woman's Suffrage association convened in Washington on the 15th.

According to the treasury report, exports of breadstuffs from the United States for January, 1894, show a falling off compared with the same month in 1893.

The senate committee on Indian affairs has ordered a favorable report on the bill providing for the sale of the unsold portion of the Umatilla land reservation in Oregon.

SECRETARY CARLISLE says the government will not guarantee the Cherokee strip bonds. The government will merely pay the instalments as congress votes the money. The Cherokees can do what they like on the strength of it.

The report of the corresponding secretary of the woman's suffrage convention at Washington stated advances along their line had been very great. Mrs. E. C. Stanton read a paper on George W. Childs. Fred Douglass delivered an oration on Mrs. Stone.

THE EAST.
The fund started by Mayor Gilroy, of New York, for the relief of the poor now amounts to \$60,000, and much more is expected to be contributed.

Nearly 3,000 river miners at Pittsburgh, Pa., in the second, third and fourth pools are on a strike against a reduction of one-half cent per bushel in the mining rate.

Fire destroyed the Bath iron works at Bath, Me. Loss, \$155,000; partially insured. The fire caught in the joiners' shop and spread so rapidly that the entire plant was destroyed.

THIRTEEN miners were entombed by a cave-in at the Gaylord shaft Plymouth, Pa. It was thought they all perished.

ANNE PINLEY's will has been probated in Philadelphia. It left everything to her husband, Robert Fulford, and in the event of his death before her to various charities and relatives.

FIRE at the oil warehouse of P. H. Preston & Co. in Newark, N. J., caused a loss of \$200,000 worth of linseed oil. The elevators and mills of the firm were destroyed. No insurance.

The crew of the Minnie Rowan was finally rescued at Scituate, Mass.

JOHN Y. MCKANE, the Gravesend, L. I., politician, was found guilty of intimidation at the last November election. The penalty is from two to ten years imprisonment.

The army ordnance bureau is making experiments at the Sandy Hook proving grounds with a new disappearing carriage for siege guns. It is of the Raskazoff type and was recently purchased in Europe.

The state normal and training school of Oneonta, N. Y., was burned recently. It is said there was \$75,000 insurance, but the loss is fully double that amount.

The silk ribbon weavers' strike for increased pay at New York, which has been pending for some time, went into effect on the 16th. The strike is conducted by branch No. 1 of the Silk Ribbon Weavers' union, and includes 850 men. It is estimated that the strike will throw out of employment over 2,000 women.

The New York board of health has taken steps to prevent the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis.

THE WEST.
CARLO THOMAS, the attendant in Daniel Boone's wild animal show, San Francisco, who was horribly mangled by three lions, had a change for the worse and was in a very critical condition.

JUDGE CALDWELL at St. Louis overruled Judge Dundy's order concerning the schedule of wages on the Union Pacific. Judge Caldwell says Dundy should have consulted the men when he listened to the receivers. The employees were quite jubilant over the turn of affairs.

ONE of the dormitories at the Rosebud Indian agency in South Dakota has burned. Loss, \$50,000. The building was erected in 1889, and accommodated 200 children, some of whom narrowly escaped with their lives.

In Greensburg, Ind., Adam Stigmann, a prominent business man, while coming down stairs from his residence to his store, fell and struck his head on a stone step. The fall caused instantaneous death.

The boiler in Lockwood's elevator at Kelly, Ia., exploded, killing John Tanner and fatally injuring William Sells.

JONES, WITTER & Co.'s dry goods and notions, Columbus, O., was destroyed by fire. Loss over \$300,000 on stock; well insured.

MRS. ANDREW FOY, of Chicago, who has been the principal witness against Daniel Coughlin, has sued her husband for divorce. She claims he has deserted her ever since she testified in the trial.

JAMES E. STONE, the murderer of the Wratten family of six persons, was hanged in the prison at Jeffersonville, Ind., on the morning of the 16th.

The people of Cross, Ok., are indignant at the villainous lies sent out by the Associated press of a father killing his family while insane from the blizzard and of children and other persons perishing from cold.

The Big Muddy Coal & Iron Co., at Murphysboro, Ill., gave notice of a 10 per cent reduction in the wages schedules. Over 700 men were affected. Other mines will follow suit.

A. C. DICKSON, once prominent in Illinois state affairs, is dead at Springfield.

ABOUT 190 farmers of Morgan county, Ill., have been swindled by map agents.

J. STERLING MORTON, the secretary of agriculture, and his son Carl were hanged in effigy at Nebraska City, Neb., on the 16th.

A BOLD train robbery occurred at Roscoe, near Los Angeles, Cal., on the 16th. The amount secured is supposed to be large.

THE SOUTH.
FIRE at Collierville, Tenn., destroyed the establishments of Waddy & Mitchell and Humphries & Co.; also the Bank of Collierville and McDonald & Co.'s general store, building and stock were badly damaged. Loss, \$80,000; insurance about one-half.

The law taxing Pullman cars, telegraph and express companies operating in the state passed by the last general assembly of Arkansas was declared unconstitutional by Judge Williams in the United States circuit court at Little Rock.

A PASSENGER train ran into a big washout near Georgetown, Ala. A train to which the passengers were transferred killed two negroes.

A SWITCH engine in the Santa Fe yards exploded at Temple, Tex. Engineer Coleman, Fireman Cheatham and Foreman of Switch Crew Vogley were probably fatally injured.

A GEORGIA Central train, while crossing the Chattahoochee bridge, near Eufaula, Ala., caught a party of men with the following results: John Davis, killed; William Green, both legs broken, will die. The others escaped by swinging into the cross-ties.

J. W. ALSPAUGH, a capitalist at Winston, N. C., has failed for \$75,000.

The steamer City of Paducah ran into the Tennessee river bridge at Paducah, Ky. She was considerably damaged and the bridge superstructure was shaken.

It is thought Gov. Northen's action in endeavoring to prevent prize fighting in Georgia will become an issue in politics.

The Fort Worth, Tex., Gazette-Advertiser will be sold under the direction of the court March 6.

L. W. ROLAND, living on a farm near Paragould, Ark., tried to kill himself by taking three grains of morphine, and would have succeeded if Dr. Merriweather had not arrived and administered the newly tested antidote, permanganate of potassium. He is now getting well.

P. J. SWASEY, a wealthy liquor merchant of Fort Worth, was arrested at Dallas, charged with wrecking the First national bank of Vernon, Tex.

It is reported that thousands of cattle are perishing in the Texas Panhandle as a result of the recent storm. The Mississippi is cutting its way into Horn lake, below Memphis, Tenn.

The coal mine at Blocton, Ala., is on fire. The pumper was suffocated to death. Five hundred men are thrown out of work.

The Mississippi river, near Memphis, Tenn., is changing its current and much good land will be ruined.

The cold in the Panhandle of Texas has been very severe and thousands of cattle will be lost in that country.

SAM SMALL has published a card at Fort Worth explaining how saloon advertisements found their way into his Oklahoma paper.

The executive committee of the State Farmers' Alliance at Dallas, Tex., has issued an address to the farmers of that state, calling upon them to unite with the alliance in order to secure redress from the evils which afflict the great mass of wealth-producers.

KNOXVILLE college, one of the best known of the institutions for the higher education of negroes, was recently damaged by fire. The boys' dormitory, chapel and main building were destroyed, with a loss of \$50,000. All of the 250 or 300 pupils escaped without injury. Nothing of the contents of the building was saved.

GENERAL.
HANS VON BULOW, the eminent German pianist, is dead.

The Paris police announces that it seems to be definitely established that the Hotel Terminus bomb thrower's name is Emile Henry and that he was born at Barcelona, Spain, on September 28, 1872, of French parents.

ROMANIA and Bulgaria are discussing the wisdom of forming a military alliance for the purpose of defense in case of attack and of localizing the expected civil war with Serbia, thus removing any pretext for foreign intervention.

In the German unterhaus Herr Arandt, discussing the best means of improving the silver situation, complained that German silver coins were 60 per cent. below the nominal value and urged the government to remedy this as soon as possible.

The Paris radical organs, discussing the contemplated action of the government for the protection of citizens against anarchistic outrages, express the fear that the chamber of deputies will be induced to vote laws which are opposed to the liberty of the people.

WRITING of the trouble between English and French troops on the Sierra Leone border the governor of French Guinea says the English were the aggressors.

Mr. F. G. SELOUS, the South African hunter, who obtained prominence during the Matabele campaign, has commenced action for libel against Mr. Henry Labouchere, M. P., charging misrepresentations in the columns of Truth.

PROF. HOLDEN, of Lick observatory, describes the new star, Norma, as having a nebulous spectrum.

SYDNEY, Australia, advises say that the iron steamer Alert, while on her voyage from Port Albert to Melbourne recently sank in a terrible gale, and of the fourteen men aboard but one managed to reach land to tell the story of the disaster.

DUN'S Weekly Review said there had not been any improvement in any line of trade during the week ended the 16th and the outlook was not encouraging. Failures for the week had been 323 in the United States and 55 in Canada, against 197 in the United States and 36 in Canada last year.

The annual report of President Blackstone of the Chicago & Alton shows that road has not added to its mileage in 15 years.

A DISPATCH from Cape Town, Africa, on the 16th said that the death of King Lobengula was confirmed. All the late King Lobengula's regiments except the Inyati regiment, which was guarding the king's grave, were surrendering.

PRINCE COLONNA has gone to Naples. Maitre Cortet, of the counsel for the prince, says that Prince Colonna was determined to regain possession of his children and that he will take the necessary steps to do so.

THERE is a serious outbreak of swine fever in several districts of Limerick. It is likely to injure seriously the bacon curing trade of the south of Ireland.

THE LATEST.
The president transmitted to congress on the 19th another chapter of the Hawaiian correspondence.

It was said that President Vasquez, of Honduras, who is besieged by the allied armies of Nicaragua and Honduras insurgents in his capital city, Tegucigalpa, was holding several of the families of prominent revolutionists as hostages, hoping thus to prevent an assault upon the city.

JOHN Y. MCKANE, the boss of Gravesend, N. Y., has been sentenced to six years in Sing Sing for violation of the election laws.

In a panic on a cable train at Chicago recently Henry Sheldon, a wealthy gas fixture manufacturer, was killed in the La Salle street tunnel. The car upon which Mr. Holden was riding slipped the cable and started down the incline at a terrific rate.

The president on the 19th nominated Senator White, of Louisiana, for associate justice of the supreme court and he was instantly confirmed by the senate in executive session.

A WARRANT has been forwarded to Austin, Tex., for the arrest of Gov. Hogg for killing a deer while he was recently on a hunting expedition near Nacogdoches, Tex.

The rumor that the steamer Millard, belonging to the Nicaragua Navigation Co., had been lost with sixty men has been confirmed.

In the house Mr. Bland made no progress on the silver seigniorage bill on the 19th, much filibustering taking place.

The sugar and metal schedules are giving much trouble to the senate subcommittee on the tariff bill.

The available cash balance in the treasury on the 19th was \$138,311,840; national bank notes received for redemption, \$398,601; government receipts, internal revenue, \$703,487; customs, \$460,083; miscellaneous, \$74,954.

The funeral of the victims of the Brandenburg (Germany) explosion was fixed for the 20th. Emperor William commanded that the dead sailors, firemen, engineers and artificers be accorded the same honors as though they had been killed in battle.

A TELEGRAM received at Paris, France, from the governor of the Sudan, announces that when the Joffre column, en route to Timbuctoo, arrived at the village of Nafouge, on January 23, it was menaced by the villagers. Before the soldiers could proceed they were obliged to storm the village, killing 100 of the inhabitants.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The state board of railway commissioners recently decided the Wichita lumber case by reducing the rate from Kansas City to 13 1/2 cents per 100 pounds in car lots. The rate was 17 cents.

Judge W. R. Wagstaff, well known in early Kansas history and for four years judge of the district composed of Wyandotte, Johnson and Miami counties, died at Paola on the 11th, aged 71 years.

The general merchandise store and residence of H. E. Buckles, of Havana, burned the other day. None of the furniture nor any of the stock of the store was saved. The house and store were insured for \$4,025 and the stock for \$2,500.

The late heavy snow storm was not without its good. The city council of Argentine ordered the street commissioner to give all able bodied men who applied for aid a shovel and put them to work removing the snow from sidewalks and street crossings.

The state board of railroad commissioners has decided that the Kansas, Nebraska & Dakota Railway Co. must place a passenger train on the line, making a daily trip each way between the cities of Topeka and Fort Scott. This was after a second hearing.

Among the recent decisions of the supreme court is one involving the right of cities to compel offenders against ordinances to work out their fines. The court held that ordinances of this kind were not unconstitutional and could be enforced. Justice Allen dissented.

Receiver Wilson, of the Santa Fe system, said recently that the company would pay all taxes assessed against it in Kansas regardless of the claim heretofore made that the board of railway assessors had discriminated unjustly against it. Payments will be made, however, under protest.

A young man who gave his name as Frank Fortt met Michael Wade, an old farmer, in a saloon at Atchison the other day, and prevailed upon him to take a walk. Getting the farmer to a side street Fortt knocked him down and robbed him of his watch and money. Fortt was arrested.

Quong Loy, a Chinaman, took out naturalization papers in the court of common pleas at Kansas City, Kan., but when Capt. Hogarty, an inspector of the treasury department, called Judge Anderson's attention to the fact that it was in violation of the federal law the papers were revoked.

The police at Atchison recently took a Mrs. Franklin out of a car of household goods billed to Omaha in which she had been beating her way from Decatur, Ill. She had \$25 and had been put in the car by her husband who did not want to pay her car fare. She had been in the car three days and was nearly frozen.

John Johnson, 35 years old, recently started to walk from the residence of his brother to his home at Alma. He attempted to cross a railroad bridge over a creek, and some time after was found dead on the ice under the bridge. It was supposed he slipped and fell through the bridge. He leaves a wife and several small children.

The treasurer of the state board of charities drew from the state treasurer a few days ago the sum of \$10,442.36 for the support of the Topeka insane asylum and \$2,666.57 for the state reform school for the month of January. Mrs. Lease also drew \$134.50 for her services and expenses as a member of the board, including back pay.

Henry Wall, a Leavenworth county farmer, had his residence destroyed on the Sunday night that the late terrible storm prevailed. Nothing was saved and the family barely had time to escape. Mrs. Wall carried two of the children barefooted, and with nothing but her night dress to cover her and their bodies to a farm-house, a distance of a quarter of a mile.

An Armourdale young fellow thought it was a fine joke to get a friend to personate a justice of the peace and have a mock marriage celebrated by which a young girl of 16 was made to believe that she had become his wife and lived as such with him for several days, but when the fraud was discovered and he was locked up it was not so funny. He got out of jail by having a regular ceremony legally performed.

The other afternoon one of the new Guffey & Galley oil wells near Neodesha was "shot" with thirty-two quarts of nitro-glycerine and within ten minutes an immense volume of petroleum was thrown with great force to a height of eighty feet. The well flowed great volumes of oil at intervals of twenty minutes and although the pumps were soon put to work many barrels escaped and for some distance around the derrick the oil covered the ground to the depth of four to ten inches. The well is 900 feet deep.

The supreme court has decided that section of the Douglass mortgage redemption law relating to the fees and commissions of sheriffs unconstitutional and of no effect. It provided that when land was bid in by or for the "prior creditor" the sheriff should receive no commission for the sale. In deciding the case the court held that the section is void for two reasons, because the subject of the section is not mentioned in the title of the act and because the question of costs is foreign to the general object of the act, and renders the words "prior creditor" under the section uncertain, and therefore void.

CLEVELAND DEFENDED.

The President's Hawaiian Policy Upheld in the Senate.

In speaking upon the Hawaiian matter in the senate on February 13, Senator Gray warmly approved of President Cleveland's course and arraigned ex-Minister Stevens for his conduct in the affair. After reading some testimony showing a statement by Mr. Soper that he had "assurances from the old man himself"—meaning Minister Stevens—Mr. Gray said that that testimony left no room for doubt that the revolution in Honolulu would never have occurred had it not been for the assurance that the military forces from the United States warship Boston would be on shore to support and countenance what was to be done toward dethroning the queen and establishing the provisional government. He also quoted the letter signed by Mr. Dole and the other members of the provisional government declaring a belief in their inability to protect life and property and to prevent civil disorder, and praying him to raise the flag of the United States for the protection of the Hawaiian islands. Mr. Gray continued:

"From first to last Mr. Stevens seemed not only in constant communication with the committee of safety and the provisional government, but had been swift on all occasions to do their bidding and respond to their call. There was a marked contrast between the attitude of Mr. Stevens toward the queen, to which he was the accredited minister. Mr. Dole stated to Mr. Blount that at first the provisional government could not have got along without the aid of the United States troops; and there is no possible escape from the conclusion that the provisional government could not have existed one moment without the moral and physical aid given to it by Mr. Stevens.

"I believe that the country will when it understands the case, be grateful for the wisdom and courage of the executive, who, regardless of the calumnies of his partisan opponents, dared to do the right thing—dared to do that thing which will stand the scrutiny of the years to come, and will commend to posterity the wisdom and the honor and the integrity of the government which it will have inherited. He will hand it down to them (so far as this matter is concerned) unimpaired, unstained and without dishonor. This executive has appealed to the conscience and judgment of his countrymen and I am willing to abide the result of that appeal.

"A good deal has been said about the hauling down of the American flag in Honolulu. When the American flags hauled up by the order of a democratic president, it will be hauled up under circumstances that will keep it where it is until the winds of Heaven have blown it into rags. It will never be hauled up in dishonor. It will never misrepresent the magnanimity, the greatness, the courage of the people of the United States, as it did when it was hauled up at the request of this revolutionary junta in the Hawaiian islands.

"Mr. Gray devoted much of the rest of his speech to a discussion of the question whether the appointment of Mr. Blount as commissioner to Hawaii was such an office as required confirmation by the senate. He argued that it was not. In conclusion he said:

"The islands are very small and insignificant. If an earthquake, or a convulsion in those southern seas were to swallow them up to-morrow there would not be (except from feelings of humanity for the loss of life) a ripple on the surface of the world's affairs. But the importance of this question is one of international morality; and you cannot, in our relations with the less powers in the world, wound or destroy or attack the integrity of those relations without affecting the whole people of the United States. We are concerned in maintaining (more than if a powerful kingdom or great republic were involved) the good name and fame of this great country. Its name and fame should be held so high that the breath of aspersion or detractor could not reach it. If we are ever to step from the shores of this continent out on a career of empire and colonization, let it be with head erect, without the breath of suspicion or dishonor, intrigue or low dealing. Let it be in the face of day. If it be conquest let it be by force of arms and with the blast of the trumpet. And if it is to be convention, let it be open and above board, so that we may know, when we acquire a title, that it is by the will of the people whose soil and country we absorb. That is the question presented in the papers submitted to the senate by the president of the United States, and on which we are called upon to pass. That the president should have attempted to withdraw this country from the dishonorable situation in which it was placed by the indiscreet action of the United States minister in January, 1893, is greatly to his credit, and will remain to the credit of that distinguished man as long as this record remains. You cannot blot out the record that has been made during the last year, and it will continue to be the vindication of the man who tried in his great office to do justice and work righteousness in the international affairs of this great country with the peoples of the earth."

He needed it.

Jack Harpur (despondently)—My aunt says she will leave her money to some deserving charity.

Tom Brightleigh—Cheer up, old man. You'll probably get it, for I don't know any one deserving charity more than you.—Truth.

HYPNOTISM is treated as a crime in Belgium. In this country opinion is divided as to whether it is a crime or form of lunacy.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Proceedings of the Week Briefly Given.

The senate on the 15th had the Hawaiian matter again under discussion. Senator Gray spoke at length on the subject, sustaining the administration. Senator Pettigrew presented a resolution directing the secretary of agriculture to report to the senate the amount of wheat in the country March 30 last, the total yield of the past year and the amount now in the country. It was adopted. Senator Gallinger presented a substitute for the Wilson tariff bill, and after receiving notice of the house of the death of Representative Hook the senate adjourned. The house considered District of Columbia business, and the remainder of the session was consumed in paying appropriate tribute to the memory of the late Senator Stanford, of California.

The senate on the 15th again had the Hawaiian question under discussion. Senator Gray resumed his speech in defense of the position of the administration. At the conclusion of his speech the bill compelling the Rock Island railroad to stop at certain towns in Oklahoma was taken up, but the senate soon went into executive session. Mr. Bland's seigniorage bill occupied the attention of the house during the entire day, the house being in committee of the whole.

The entire time of the senate on the 14th was taken up in discussing the house bill compelling the Rock Island railroad to stop its trains at the new towns of Enid and Round Pond in the Indian territory. Senator Martin (Kan.) opposed the bill. He said the legislature of Oklahoma had ample power to deal with the matter and congress should not interfere. Senator Peffer favored the bill, properly amended. The bill was pending at adjournment. In the house all efforts to limit debate on the Bland seigniorage bill failed and the debate proceeded without limit. The resignation of Mr. Brawley, of South Carolina, who has been appointed a United States district judge, was read and the two new members from New York city, Messrs. Quigg and Strauss, were sworn in. Mr. Bland's bill was under discussion at adjournment.

In the senate on the 15th the credentials of Mr. McLaurin, as senator from Mississippi to succeed Mr. Walthall, were presented and the oath of office administered to the new senator. The house bill to compel the Rock Island road to stop trains at Enid and Round Pond, Ok., was then further discussed, and upon a vote on its passage there was a tie—27 to 27. The vice president voted in the affirmative and the bill passed. The senate then went into executive session. In the house debate on the Bland seigniorage bill was continued and all efforts of Mr. Bland to secure a limit to debate failed. The debate was continued until the house adjourned pending a motion.

The senate proceedings were brief and of no general interest on the 16th. A resolution offered by Mr. Hear was adopted, naming the president for all records and dispatches. From Minister Willis not heretofore presented on Hawaiian matters. The senate then went into executive session for the consideration of the nomination of W. H. Peckham for associate justice of the supreme court. The nomination was finally rejected by 32 yeas to 41 nays. Mr. Bland's seigniorage bill again occupied the attention of the house, but all work was held by the filibustering of its opponents. At the evening session for the consideration of pensions there was no quorum and the house adjourned.

The senate transacted no business on the 17th.

The house refused to concur in the senate amendment to the bill requiring Rock Island trains to stop at certain towns in Oklahoma and after a futile attempt to consider Mr. Bland's seigniorage bill withdrew the delivery upon the death of Representative Lilly, of Pennsylvania, and the house adjourned.

ATHLETIC TRAINING.
Physical and Mental Conditions That Favor It.

There are some conditions of body which forbid athletic training. When the vital organs of the body are not in full action of a natural kind; when the beat of the heart is irregular or intermittent; when the breathing organs are embarrassed, or when the senses are not sound, it is improper that athletic training should be pushed to its full quantity. A difference should always be made between good physical training for mere exercise sake, and that educated training which leads to athletic excellence. Exercise may be good even for the feeble, but it must be adapted to circumstances. It cannot safely be after a fixed plan leading to special attainment.

I notice this because there are few things on which I, as a physician, am oftener consulted upon than real or apparent dangers arising, or supposed to have arisen, from physical efforts of a competitive character. Not infrequently the doubts felt respecting injuries inflicted are of no moment; but it does occur that mischief has been produced, although the exercises may not have been excessive. In such cases I never fail to discover that in the history of the individual there was an hereditary or acquired defect, which has influenced the training effort, and which ought to have prevented it altogether. Many trainers detect this almost as soon as they begin their lessons with a pupil, and although they have not the professional knowledge which tells them what is particularly wrong, or in what organ the mischief is concealed, they are sure of the fact, and occasionally refuse, most wisely, to proceed, much as their own interests may seem to be at stake.

I do not think I ever remember an instance in which a trainer of skill and experience has undertaken to instruct a pupil systematically rejected by another trainer of equal capacity. I remarked on this once in compliment to an accomplished trainer, and he was rather amused. "I think, sir, you credit us with being too conscientious; it's hard to give up anybody; but nothing does us so much injury as to make a mess of our business, and nothing is so sure to make a mess as to force a fellow as has got no gumption. We only knock him over and then all the blame falls on ourselves. We ought to have known what would be the effect, and refused or stopped before we had gone too far."—Sir B. W. Richardson, in Longman's Magazine.

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THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

CAROLINA CHEROKEES.

Habits and Customs of Indians on an Interesting Eastern Reservation. One of the most interesting places in this country to visit, and yet one of the least known even by the citizens of North Carolina, is the reservation of what is known as the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Nation, says a Raleigh correspondent. The history of this reservation is odd and interesting. When the Indians of this state were removed to the Indian territory by the government the greater part of the Cherokees left their old home, reluctantly, forever. A strong band of them, however, retained land in three of the western counties (Swain, Cherokee and Jackson). That country was then almost a wilderness. A large tract of land was set apart as a reservation for them by the state and special laws governing this reservation were enacted by the legislature. For over a half century what was known as the "Cherokee land laws" were incorporated in the codes of this state and other legal works. It has been but a few years since they were omitted from the new editions. They made interesting reading in the curious effort to mix the laws of the white men of America with Indian ideas and customs and rules as to land tenure.

The tract of land originally held by the Cherokees was much larger than it is at present. The reservation now consists of seventy-five thousand acres, in the counties mentioned, right among the mountains, and some of it is the best land in western North Carolina. No part of the country east of the Mississippi river contains a more picturesquely beautiful region than these Indian lands, and none better suited to Indian tastes and requirements, with its cold, clear streams, abounding in fish; its high mountains, well wooded and alive with nearly all kinds of game, and its comparative remoteness from the haunts of the white men. Bear are plentiful and the wolf yet roves there. Deer are abundant and partridges are very plentiful.

The Cherokee is a very interesting Indian. The chief town or "capital" of the reservation is (in English) Yellow Hill. Bryson City, distant ten miles from the reservation, is the nearest railroad station. Yellow Hill is a rambling place through which rushes a mountain stream called the Oconia Luffy. The Indian houses are nearly all uniform in appearance and are built of logs, compactly, so as to stand the cold weather, which is very severe there sometimes. There is never any extreme heat, because of the altitude. The principal occupation of these Indians is farming and fishing and hunting, and they always have plenty of food. The band now numbers nearly two thousand, and the records show that they are increasing. The healthfulness of that region is the main cause of this, and many of them reach a great age; several of them now claim to be centenarians, and the "oldest inhabitant," "Big Witch," claims to be over one hundred and forty years old.

The Cherokees vote just as other citizens of this state do. During the civil war they were intense confederates, and a large battalion of them served in the confederate army and fought well. Many of them are educated—all are civilized. Those who are educated speak English fluently, and are fond of the white people, who do them many kindnesses. Some of them have intermarried with native whites. They do not like Negroes, and there is no social intercourse between the races. Many of these Cherokees, however, know no English, and are as wild-looking as those on the western prairies. Among this class the bow and arrow is still used with masterly marksmanship.—N. Y. Post.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

Sparkling Repartee of a Bunch of Pickaninny Choir Boys on a Horse-Car. Eight little boys got on a Niagara street car at half past seven o'clock the other night. They had been out to St. Mary's to rehearse something or other (they were choir boys), and they were on their way to St. Paul's. The women in the car talked to them and asked them all sorts of questions. They all talked willingly except one little fellow, who was as black as coal, and who seemed to be the butt of the other seven.

"So you all sing?" asked one of the women.

"Yep," answered three of the boys at the same time.

"Then you are regular little black-birds."

"Oh, no, ma'am. Blackbirds don't do nothin' but chirp. I'm a canary."

"An' I'm a mockin'-bird," said another; and each boy told what kind of a bird he was until the eighth one, the butt before mentioned was the only one who had said nothing.

"And what kind of a bird are you, my little fellow?" asked the woman.

"Deed, ma'am," he answered, "I specs I mus' be a chicken. I gets it in the neck so offen."

—Buffalo Express.

The Bride's Friends.

Ethel—Didn't she look lovely?

Mildred—Yes; but I suppose he loves her alone.

Ethel—Naturally. When she's alone he isn't with her.—Brooklyn Life.

—The Height of Egotism.—Cora—

"How is it that when a man writes one famous story he very seldom writes another?"

Merritt—"Because he devotes the rest of his life to telling us how he came to write it."—Puck.

—Judge—You are fined ten dollars for contempt of court. Offender—I say, judge, seeing as the sentiment is mutual, why not call it a draw?—Boston Transcript.

—A McAllisterian Metaphor.—"Why do poets and others always speak of death as a rube?"

"Because it so often stares a fellow in the face, you know!"—Truth.

A FEW FLORAL TYPES.

It has been woman's blooming luck, in every age and hour. To be placed in comparison with some defenseless flower: The garden and the wilderness, the meadows and the trees Have been ransacked and overhauled for floral smiles— And never was there lover yet, as everybody knows, Who didn't think his sweetheart very like unto a rose.

In other days, the world beheld the gentle, timid maid, Who ever staid by mamma's side, of wicker menafraid; Who worked out funny "samplers" and made the spinsters proud; Who blushed whenever spoken to and fainted if you frowned; And yet the poets of that day her praises chose to pipe, And made the modest violet her floral prototype.

Given many generations, and a "peasantry" resigned, There develops the aristocrat, of quality refined. Lithe, long of limb, with broad, low brow and finely chiseled face That shows its owner is the daughter of a ruling race; Cold, calm, the cavied cynosure of poor plebeian eyes— How well her regal air the stately tilly typifies.

Now, next there comes the modern maid, who's "simply out of sight." The hostling girl of mannish style and rare-beef appetite, The girl of high and strident voice, and space-devouring stride, Who dons man's coat, his "four-in-hand," and other ware beside, Who sometimes smokes a cigarette, who—worst of all—chews gum; For her the florists manufactured the chrysanthemum.

—Indianapolis Journal.

THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER

BY BEATA LINSLEY.

Copyright, 1894, by Beata Linsley.

It was a lovely picture. The old mill, with its great wheel so quiet now, hanging over the streamlet whose musical murmurs echoed in the still evening air. The mill-house, with its windows framed with jasmine and honeysuckle; the casements thrown open, and the glory of the sunset gilding their lattice panes. Some distance off, by a slight bend in the stream, a rustic bridge spanned the water. The golden light of day gradually gave place to the faint approach of dusk. A young girl emerged from the mill house, and slowly wended her way to the single, rough-hewn plank over the tide. When she had reached the center she paused and leaned over its one hand rail. There for awhile she stood looking down on the gleaming current flowing beneath her feet. The last rays of sunset fell on her fair, burnished tresses; they intensified the deep blue of her eyes, and added a rosy glow to her soft, peach-like skin. It seemed a pity no artist was there to portray on canvas the picturesque scene and its central figure that gave the one touch of life needed to complete the whole.

Slowly over a purple hill the disc of the moon rose. As it climbed higher and yet higher it flooded the earth with a silver radiance. It was difficult to realize day had departed, that night with its mystic veil had assumed sway. Yet the girl did not move. She stood on the bridge with a rapt look on her face, as though listening intently. From the distance came the sweet chime of bells, now loud, now soft, with their cadences dying lingeringly on the stream; mingling with them at intervals came the faint strains of a band. Presently all was hushed. Save for the double note of a cuckoo from a tree and the purling of the waters nothing broke the stillness. But to the maiden the air was filled with voices. The stream was lifting a song with a tender refrain that rang out again and again through the air. Another tone

sweet! And they would soon meet. His somewhat sternly-cut lips parted into a smile as he recalled her willfulness and her coquettish airs. Married the quaint name suited her. A sudden turn in the road brought him within sight of a rustic bridge. A white-clad figure stood idly leaning over its one rail and gazing down into the flowing stream beneath. Even as she looked the frail support gave way and the form was precipitated into the water. It was the work of a moment to cast off his coat and plunge into the waves. The roaring of a waterfall sounded ominously in his ears, but he heeded it not. His one thought was bent on saving a life. Twice he had nearly grasped the white drenched garments, the third time he was successful. It seemed all impossible to reach the bank, burdened as he was, the current was so strong. Yet he struggled on. A sudden blow deprived him of his senses. The rushing and swirling of the tide in his ears drifted into inarticulate murmurs and faded into nothingness.

Still the moonlight flooded the earth and peace brooded like a dove over the landscape. By the mill a group of three or four men were collected. One of their number was eagerly endeavoring to discover a flicker of life in the form of a young soldier lying on the bank. "He lives," was the verdict, "but it must have been a severe blow to cause a wound like that," and the speaker pointed to a jagged cut on the young man's forehead from which the clustering hair had been swept back.

Not far off was the miller's lovely daughter. Some one had reverently placed a covering over her face.

Stub Ends of Thought. Talent controls genius. An ounce of action is better than a pound of sentiment. Work is an investment; rest the dividends. Hope drags the wagon uphill. Reformation begins at home. Most men would prefer to be remembered as knaves than as fools. Cupid claims all or nothing. The stars are the punctuation marks in the poetry of the heavens. Theology never gave a crust of bread to the hungry. Two souls with but a single thought want that thought doubled.—Detroit Free Press.

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This time her eyes were downcast. In her heart she acknowledged what anguished the shadow of the parting that loomed before them was to her.

"You did not mean what you said this morning?" he said, presently, when they paused in their walk. "Say you did not, Marie."

Still she would not unsay her words, until at last he, in turn, grew cold. Then she, fearing to lose him, had whispered it was all false, he must know it was. And he, loving her so madly, freely forgave her. Again, on the old sea-washed pier, they plighted their troth anew.

The three years had passed. He was on his way back to the dear homeland and to her when news came that the vessel he sailed in was lost. How bitterly she repented her coquetry none but herself knew. It was too late—altogether too late—he would never know of her remorse. The girl leaned her head on the hand-rail and sobbed bitterly. A crash, a sudden plunge, and the silvery moonlight fell on a white-robed form wildly struggling in the rushing stream that was bearing it swiftly onwards to the fall by the mill.

In the old market-place of Bray were drawn up an array of cannon. Only that day had a detachment of soldiers arrived. They had returned to England after a sojourn in the east, and after an almost miraculous escape of being wrecked in mid-ocean. Already the news of their arrival had spread, and the bells of the parish church rang merrily in their honor. The streets of the sleepy old town were crowded with people, eager to behold the red-coated forms of the brave defenders of their land. Presently their ranks broke up, and the soldiers dispersed. One of their number speedily made his way outside the town and on to a dusty high road which wound round the slope of a hill. After awhile he found himself walking by the side of a stream. The music of its waters recalled his wandering thoughts. As he strolled on the dusky shades of night began to steal over the landscape. A brilliant moon rose and floated above in a sea of clear azure. The calm, tranquil aspect of nature stole over his soul like a benediction. It filled his mind with old memories. He was a child again at his mother's knee, the mother that now—alas!—was taking her long last rest in the beautiful "Garden of Sleep," miles away, lulled by the requiem of the sea. As he wandered on and on, thoughts of his boyhood crowded into his mind. Then, in his youth, how proud he had been of the honor of being a soldier, able to fight for his queen and home! Another memory floated into his mind. A sea-washed shore, and two figures walking side by side. How lovely she was, his

sweetheart! And they would soon meet. His somewhat sternly-cut lips parted into a smile as he recalled her willfulness and her coquettish airs. Married the quaint name suited her. A sudden turn in the road brought him within sight of a rustic bridge. A white-clad figure stood idly leaning over its one rail and gazing down into the flowing stream beneath. Even as she looked the frail support gave way and the form was precipitated into the water. It was the work of a moment to cast off his coat and plunge into the waves. The roaring of a waterfall sounded ominously in his ears, but he heeded it not. His one thought was bent on saving a life. Twice he had nearly grasped the white drenched garments, the third time he was successful. It seemed all impossible to reach the bank, burdened as he was, the current was so strong. Yet he struggled on. A sudden blow deprived him of his senses. The rushing and swirling of the tide in his ears drifted into inarticulate murmurs and faded into nothingness.

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CEDARS OF LEBANON.

Hardly a Dozen Trees of the Old Growth Are Left.

An Account of a Journey from Damascus to the Famous Mountains of Lebanon—Ancient Roman Bridge in the Barada Valley.

[Special Damascus (Syria) Letter.]

With great anticipations we set our faces toward the glorious heights of the Lebanon. At ten o'clock we found our horses waiting for us at the hotel Dimitri. Jumping into the saddle and bidding good-by to Damascus we cantered off on the fine road to Baalbec and Beirut, built by the French. All of us were in excellent condition, the horses included, and were soon beyond the "Pearl of the Orient," with gardens, fountains, bazars and mosques. At the village of Dummar, about one hour's ride, we turned to our right from the French road. Leaving the valley of the limpid and rushing Barada to our left, for two hours we rode through a wild, rocky region among the mountains. At length we came again upon the valley of the Barada, whose presence was heralded from afar by the deep cleft in the precipitous rocks, where the welcome sight of foliage greeted us. Here we had a beautiful ride. The trees and the grass were rich in color, the river could be heard rushing among the rocks. Now and then beautiful meadows stretched before us.

In about thirty minutes, beyond the village of Bessima, we reached a spot called El Fidische, where the Barada takes its rise, bursting with a tremendous volume from the earth—a remarkable sight. It must be the result of the melting snows of Lebanon proceeding through the rocks and finding here a vent. Over this noble fountain are the ruins of an ancient temple, probably erected to the god of the fountain. Here Filippo, the guide, spread our lunch—a romantic spot indeed. Cliffs of reddish rock towered aloft 1,000 feet on each side. In an unguarded moment Abdur's horse proceeded to devour a loaf of bread which was too great a temptation for his hungry stomach. The Arab yelled, seized the unfortunate animal and beat him most unmercifully. After lunch we moved up the valley. In some places the road was so narrow that we were crowded right up against the flat and jagged sides of the cliff to allow a loaded camel to pass us. At a dangerous spot my horse slipped, lost his footing and

are about 80 feet high. The oldest stand upon an elevation by themselves; there are hardly a dozen of them, whose age is reckoned at several thousand years. Here we are, then, in the presence of these "Trees of the Lord," whose praise was sung by the Hebrew poets, to whom the righteous man is likened, and whose perennial green and fruitage in old age may well be a symbol of the immortality of the good man. In recent times this grove has been surrounded by a wall, in order to keep away the goats from the young growth and to protect the trees from the natives who would soon destroy them for firewood. Here we are in the midst of the great source of supply whence Hiram king of Tyre drew those magnificent cedar beams which entered into the construction of Solomon's temple at Jerusalem. These great logs were carried down the mountain to the sea, thence made up into floats and floated down to Joppa, where they were carried forty miles over plains and mountains to Jerusalem. The trees that remain are but a few lonely survivors of the splendid forests which anciently were the glory of Lebanon. We carry away with us a few twigs bearing on them the cones of these great "cedars."

The "French road" from Damascus to Beirut, by way of Baalbec and Seltora, is a finely macadamized highway, a great contrast to the mule paths over the rocks. Our ride from Baalbec to Zahleh, where we were entertained by Messrs. Hoskins and Jessup, missionaries of the American board, from Zahleh to Beirut was one long to be remembered. The missionaries accompanied us part of the way on their splendid horses. We passed frequently camels laden with telegraph poles, going to Damascus. These poles are strapped to each side of the animal, which straddles along in front of the driver, now moving to one side of the road, now to another to crop a bit of grass, and with the obstacle in the way of these sweeping poles, which are bound to clear the road. A wagon was swept over a precipice a few weeks before. Dr. K. and I could not avoid letting out our horses on a splendid bit of road. Just when we were going like the wind we heard a

shout behind us: "The camels!" Our friends behind us had seen them. We reined up and ducked down while our friends held their breaths. We barely escaped a braining by these fearful poles. I was congratulating myself on my escape, when some one said: "Your forehead is covered with blood!" I had just grazed a pole which plowed off a bit of skin. About the strange inhabitants of the Lebanon mountains we must write at another time.

AMOS W. PATTER.

Matrimonial Item. Chumley—How the mischief did you come to marry that old widow? Why didn't you marry the daughter? Benedict—I thought over the matter carefully. If I had married the daughter, I'd have had the mother on my hands, anyhow. Then I'd have had both on my hands, but as it is, now that her mother is provided for, very likely somebody else will marry the daughter, and then I'll only have one of them to provide for.—Texas Siftings.

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large called Nebi Schil we lunched, with the entire village as spectators. Here my camera was brought into requisition, and a fine snap-shot was taken of the motley group, who tumbled over each other scrambling for sardine cans, orange peel and scraps which we threw to them. Now we proceeded over another spur of the mountains, and at 4:30 we caught a glimpse of the columns of the wonderful ruins of Baalbec at the west foot of the fruitful Bekaa valley and at the west foot of the Anti-Lebanon range, seventeen hundred meters above the sea. In the midst of a luxuriant growth of gardens and with the crystal waters of the Litany (the ancient Leontes) flowing through it, this spot was well chosen as the site of a city and a location for a sanctuary.

Not stopping just now to consider the marvelous ruins of Baalbec let us push on a long journey northward, to visit the celebrated cedars of Lebanon. Here we arrive at a sort of bowl in the mountains, 6,000 feet above the sea level, among the snow, and find a noble grove of perhaps 350 trees which

are about 80 feet high. The oldest stand upon an elevation by themselves; there are hardly a dozen of them, whose age is reckoned at several thousand years. Here we are, then, in the presence of these "Trees of the Lord," whose praise was sung by the Hebrew poets, to whom the righteous man is likened, and whose perennial green and fruitage in old age may well be a symbol of the immortality of the good man. In recent times this grove has been surrounded by a wall, in order to keep away the goats from the young growth and to protect the trees from the natives who would soon destroy them for firewood. Here we are in the midst of the great source of supply whence Hiram king of Tyre drew those magnificent cedar beams which entered into the construction of Solomon's temple at Jerusalem. These great logs were carried down the mountain to the sea, thence made up into floats and floated down to Joppa, where they were carried forty miles over plains and mountains to Jerusalem. The trees that remain are but a few lonely survivors of the splendid forests which anciently were the glory of Lebanon. We carry away with us a few twigs bearing on them the cones of these great "cedars."

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An open mouth closes the ears.—Ram's Horn.

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NEARER TO GOD AND TO THEE.

Go make thy park far above me,
Near the top of the temple of fame;
Say that thou'lt endeavor to love me,
When there I have written my name.
Think not of the hearts that have fainter
While striving for what I would be,
For I shall be better for striving,
And nearer to God and to thee.

No burden could e'er be too heavy,
No task ever seem too great,
No journey too long or too lonely,
No hour too early or late.
For my matchless love would be thriving
On the hope of the bliss to be,
And I should be better for striving,
And nearer to God and to thee.

All the long way from noontime till midnight,
And back from the midnight to noon;
By the bright light of love I'd be toiling,
And hoping the end would be soon.
And when time of hope had bereft me,
Tossed wildly on life's troubled sea,
I should know the struggle had left me
Still nearer to God and to thee.

—Cy Warman, in N. Y. Sun.



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XL—CONTINUED.

"I was their guest; I had no money. What could I do? It was then after eleven, I should judge. M. Philippes, or whatever his name was, gave orders to the driver. We pulled up, and then, to my surprise, I found we were at Doyle's. That ended it. I told them they must excuse me. They protested, but of course I couldn't go in there. So they took a couple of bottles apiece and went in the gate and I settled myself for a nap and got it. I don't know how long I slept, but I was aroused by the devil's own tumult. A shot had been fired. Men and women both were screaming and swearing. Some one suddenly burst into the cab beside me, really pushed from behind, and then away we went through the mud and rain; and the lightning was flashing now, and presently I could recognize Lascelles, raging. 'Infame! Coquin! Assassins!' were the mildest terms he was volleys at somebody, and then, recognizing me, he burst into maudlin tears, swore I was his only friend. He had been insulted, abused, denied reparation. Was he hurt? I inquired, and instinctively felt for my knife. It was still there where I'd hid it in the inside pocket of my overcoat. No hurt; not a blow. Did I suppose that he, a Frenchman, would pardon that or leave the spot until satisfaction had been exacted? Then I begged him to be calm and listen to me for a moment. I told him my plight—that I had given my word to be at the barracks that evening; that I had no money left, but I could go no further. Instantly he forgot his woes and became absorbed in my affairs. 'Parole d'honneur!' he would see that mine was never unfulfilled. He himself would escort me to the maison de Capitaine Cram. He would rejoice to say to that brave enemy, Behold! here is thy lieutenant, of honor the most unshuffled, of courage the most admirable, of heart the most magnanimous. The Lord only knows what he wouldn't have done had he not pulled up at his gate. There I helped him out on the banquet. He was steadied by his row, whatever it had been. He would not let me expose myself—even under Pierce's umbrella. He would not permit me to suffer 'from times so of the dog.' You will 'drive monsieur to his home and return here for me at once,' he ordered, and grasped both my hands with fervent good night and the explanation that he had much to do, implored pardon for leaving me on the morrow he would call and explain everything—then darted into the gate. We never could have parted on more friendly terms. I stood for a moment to see that he safely reached his door, for a light was dimly burning in the hall, then turned to jump into the cab, but it wasn't there. Nothing was there. I jumped from the banquet into a berth aboard some steamer out at sea. They tell me the first thing I asked for was Pierce's umbrella and Larkin's hat."

And this was the story that Waring maintained from first to last. "Pills" ventured a query as to whether the amount of Krug and Cliequot consumed might not have overthrown his mental equipoise. No, Sam declared, he drank very little. "The only Bacchanalian thing I did was to join in a jovial chorus from a new French opera which Lascelles' friend piped up and I had heard in the north:

"Out, buvons, buvons encore!
S'il est un vin qu'on adore
De Paris a Maceon,
C'est le Cliequot, c'est le Cliequot."

Asked if he had formed any conjecture as to the identity of the stranger, Sam said no. The name sounded like "Philippes," but he couldn't be sure. But when told that there were rumors to the effect that Lascelles' younger brother had been seen with him twice or thrice of late, and that he had been in exile because, if anything, of a hopeless passion for madame his sister-in-law, and that his name was Philippe, Waring looked dazed. Then a sudden light, as of never, fresher memory, flashed up in his eyes. He seemed about to speak, but as suddenly controlled himself and turned his face to the wall. From that time on he was determinedly dumb about the stranger. What roused him to lively interest and conjecture, however, was Cram's query as to whether he had not recognized in the cabman called in by the stranger the very one whom he had "knocked endwise and who had tried to shoot him that morning." "No," said Waring, "the man did not speak at all, that I noticed, and I did not once see his face, he was so bundled up against the storm." But if it was the same party, suggested he, it seemed hardly necessary to look any further in explanation of his own disappearance. Cabby had simply squared matters by knocking him senseless, helping himself to his watch and ring and turning out his pockets, then hammering him until frightened off, and then, to cover his

tracks, setting him adrift in Anatole's boat.

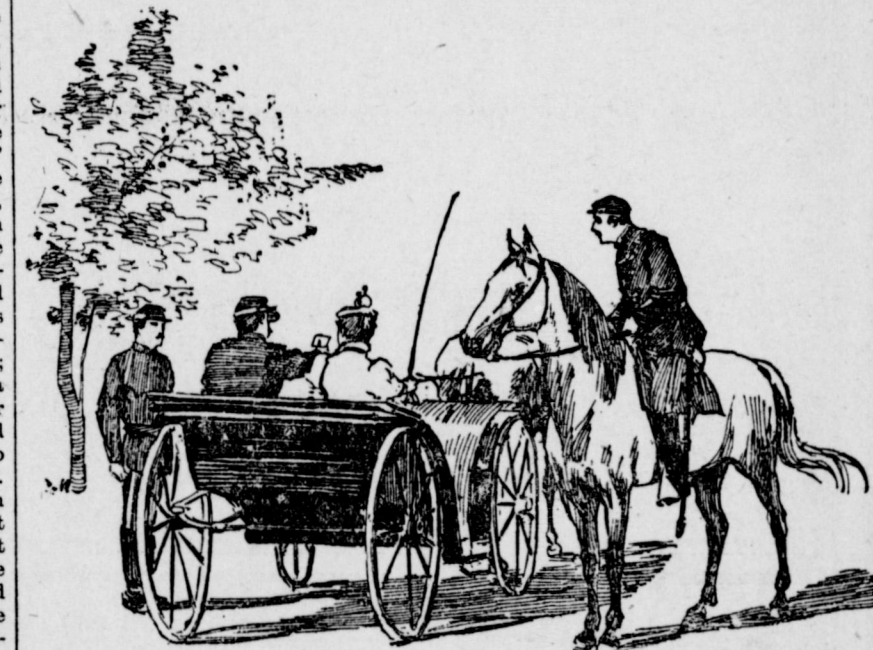
"Perhaps cabby took a hand in the murder, too," suggested Sam, with eager interest. "You say he had disappeared—gone with his plunder. Now, who else could have taken my knife?" Then Reynolds had something to tell him; that the "lady" who wrote the anonymous letters, the belle amie whom Lascelles proposed to visit, the occupant of the upper floor of "the dove-cot," was none other than the blighted floweret who had appealed to him for aid and sympathy, for fifty dollars at first and later for more, the first year of his army service in the south, "for the sake of the old home." Then Waring grew even more excited and interested. "Pills" put a stop to further developments for a few days. He feared a relapse. But, in spite of "Pills," the developments, like other maladies, thrived. The little detective came down again. He was oddly inquisitive about that chanson a boire from "Fleur de The." Would Mr. Waring hum it for him? And Sam, now sitting up in his parlor, turned to his piano, and with long, slender, fragile-looking fingers rattled a lively prelude and then faintly quavered the rollicking words.

"Odd," said Mr. Pepper, as they had grown to call him, "I heard that sung by a fellow up in Chartres street two nights hand-running before this thing happened—a merry cuss, too, with a rather loose hand on his shekels. Lots of people may know it, though, mayn't they?"

"No, indeed, not down here," said Sam. "It only came out in New York within the last four months, and hasn't been south or west at all, that I know of. What did he look like?"

"Well, what did the fellow that was with you look like?"

But here Sam's description grew vague. So Pepper went up to have a beer by himself at the cafe chantant



"WHY, WHAT IS IT, WARING?"

on Chartres street, and didn't return for nearly a week. Meantime came this exquisite April morning and Sam's appearance in the pony phaeton in front of Battery "X." Even the horses seemed to prickle up their ears and be glad to see him. Grim old war sergeants rode up to touch their caps and express the hope that they'd soon have the lieutenant in command of the right section again "not but what Loot'n't Ferry's doing first-rate, sir"—and for a few minutes, as his fair charioter drove him around the battery, in his weak, languid voice Waring indulged in a little of his own characteristic chaffing:

"I expect you to bring this section up to top notch, Mr. Ferry, as I am constitutionally opposed to any work on my own account. I beg to call your attention, sir, to the fact that it's very bad form to appear with full dress schabraque on your horse when the battery is in fatigue. The red blanket, sir, the red blanket only should be used. Be good enough to stretch your traces there, right caisson. Yes, I thought so, swing trace is twisted. Carelessness, Mr. Ferry, and indifference to duty are things I won't tolerate. Your cheek strap, too, sir, is an inch too long. Your bit will fall through that horse's mouth. This won't do, sir, not in my section, sir. I'll fine you a box of Partagas if it occurs again."

But the blare of the bugle sounding "attention" announced the presence of the battery commander, Nell whipped up in an instant and whisked her invalid out of the way.

"Good morning, Capt. Cram," said he, as he passed his smiling chief. "I regret to observe, sir, that things have been allowed to run down somewhat in my absence."

"Oh, out with you, you combination of cheek and incapacity, or I'll run you down with the whole battery. Oh! Waring, some gentlemen in a carriage have just stopped at your quarters, all in black, too. Ah, here's the orderly now."

And the card, black bordered, handed into the phaeton, bore a name which blanched Waring's face:

M. Philippe Lascelles,

N'le Orleans.

"Why, what is it, Waring?" asked Cram, anxiously, bending down from his saddle.

For a moment Waring was silent. Mrs. Cram felt her own hand trembling.

"Can you turn the battery over to Ferry and come with me?" asked the lieutenant.

"Certainly. Bugler, report to Lieut. Ferry and tell him I shall have to be absent for awhile. Drive on, Nell."

When, five minutes later, Waring was assisted up the stairway, Cram

lowering on his right, the little party came upon a group of strangers—three gentlemen, one of whom stepped courteously forward, raising his hat in a black-gloved hand. He was of medium height, slender, erect and soldierly in bearing; his face was dark and oval, his eyes large, deep and full of light. He spoke mainly in English, but with marked accent, and the voice was soft and melodious.

"I fear I have intrude. Have I the honor to address Lieut. Waring? I am Philippe Lascelles."

For a moment Waring was too amazed to speak. At last, with brightening face and holding forth his hand, he said:

"I am most glad to meet you—to know that it was not you who drove down with us that night."

"Alas, no! I left Armand but that very morning, returning to Havana, thence going to Santiago. It was not until five days ago the news reached me. It is of that stranger I come to ask."

It was an odd council gathered there in Waring's room in the old barracks that April morning while Ferry was drilling the battery to his heart's content and the infantry companies were wearily going over the manual or bayonet exercise. Old Brax had been sent for, and came. M. Lascelles' friends, both, like himself, soldiers of the south, were present, and for their information Waring's story was again told, with only most delicate allusion to certain incidents which might be considered as reflecting on the character and dignity of the elder brother. And then Philippe told his. True, there had been certain transactions between Armand and himself. He had fully trusted his brother, a man of affairs, with the management of the little inheritance which he, a soldier, had no idea how to handle, and Armand's business had suffered greatly by the war. It was touching to see how in every

word the younger strove to conceal the fact that the elder had misapprehended the securities and had been practically defrauded to his trust. Everything, he declared, had been finally settled as between them that very morning before his return to Havana. Armand had brought to him early all papers remaining in his possession and had paid him what was justly due. He knew, however, that Armand was now greatly embarrassed in his affairs. They had parted with fond embrace, the most affectionate of brothers. But Philippe had been seeing and hearing enough to make him gravely apprehensive as to Armand's future, to know that his business was rapidly going down-hill, that he had been raising money in various ways, speculating, and had fallen into the hands of sharpers, and yet Armand would not admit it, would not consent to accept help or to use his younger brother's property in any way. "The lawyer," said Philippe, "informed me that Beau Rivage was heavily mortgaged, and it is feared that there will be nothing left for madame and Nin Nin, though, for that matter, they shall never want." What he had also urged, and he spoke with reluctance here, and owned it only because the detectives told him it was now well known, was that Armand had of late been playing the role of galant homme, and that the woman in the case had fled. Of all this he felt, he said, bound to speak fully, because in coming here with his witnesses to meet Lieut. Waring and his friends he had two objects in view. The first was to admit that he had accepted as fact the published reports that Lieut. Waring was probably his brother's slayer; had hastened back to New Orleans to demand justice or obtain revenge; had here learned from the lawyers and police that there were other and much more probable theories, having heard only one of which he had cried: "Enough," and had come to pray the forgiveness of Mr. Waring for having believed an officer and a gentleman guilty of so foul a crime. Second, he had come to invoke his aid in running down the murderer. Philippe was affected almost to tears.

"There is one question I must beg to ask monsieur," said Waring, as the two clasped hands. "Is there not still a member of your family who entertains the idea that it was I who killed Armand Lascelles?"

And Philippe was deeply embarrassed.

"Ah, monsieur," he answered, "I could not venture to intrude myself upon a grief so sacred. I have not seen madame, and who is there who could—who would—tell her of Armand's—" And Philippe broke off abruptly, with despairing shrug, and outward wave of his slender hand.

"Let us try to see that she never does know," said Waring. "These are the men we need to find: the driver of the cab, the stranger whose name sounded so like yours, a tall, swarthy, black-haired, black-eyed fellow with pointed mustache—"

"C'est lui! c'est bien lui!" exclaimed Lascelles—"the very man who insisted

on entering the private office where, Armand and I, we close our affairs that morning. His whispered words make my brother all of pale, and yet he go off humming to himself."

"Oh, we'll nail him," said Cram. "Two of the best detectives in the south are on his trail now."

And then came Ananias with a silver tray, champagne and glasses (from Mrs. Cram), and the conference went on another hour before the guests went off.

"Bless my soul!" said Brax, whose diameter seemed in no wise increased by the quart of Roederer he had swallowed with such gusto—"bless my soul and to think I believed that we were going to have a duel with some of those fellows a fortnight or so ago!"

Then entered "Pills" and ordered Waring back to bed. He was sleeping placidly when, late that evening, Reynolds and Cram came tearing up the stairway, full of great news; but the doctor said not to wake him.

Meantime, how fared it with that bruised reed, the lone widow of the late Lieut. Doyle? Poor old Jim had been laid away with military honors under the flag at Chalmette, and his days in the public saloons, drunk and disorderly was the charge on which she had been arraigned, and though she declared herself abundantly able to pay her fine twice over, Mr. Pepper had warned the authorities to keep her under lock and key and out of liquor, as her testimony would be of vital importance, if for nothing better than to send her up for perjury. Now she was alternately wheedling, cursing, coaxing, bribing; all to no purpose. The agent of the Lemaitre property had swooped down on the dove cot and found a beggarly array of empty bottles and a good deal of discarded feminine gear scattered about on both floors. One room in which certain detectives were vastly interested contained the unsavory relics of a late supper. Three or four empty champagne bottles, some shattered glasses, and, what seemed most to attract them, various stubs of partially consumed cigarettes, lay about the tables and floor. Adjoining this was the chamber which had been known as Mrs. Dawson's, and this, too, had been thoroughly explored. "Louette, who had disappeared after Doyle's tragic death, was found not far away, and the police thought it but fair that Mrs. Doyle should not be deprived of the services of her maid. Then came other additions, though confined in other sections of the city. Mr. Pepper wired that the party known as M. Philippes had been run to earth and would reach town with him by train about the same time that another of the forces returned from Mobile by boat, bringing a young man known as Dawson and wanted as a deserter, and a very sprightly young lady who appeared to move in a higher sphere of life, but was unquestionably his wife, for the officer could prove their marriage in South Carolina in the spring of '65. As Mr. Pepper expressed it when he reported to Reynolds: "It's almost a full hand, but, for a fact, it's only a bobtail flush. We need that cabman to fill."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE FARMING WORLD.

AN EFFECTIVE BRAKE.

How an Ingenious Farmer Made One at a Trifling Expense.

I took a short piece of cable chain just long enough to go around an ordinary wagon shoe twice, as in Fig. 1, and put it around the shoe, once in front and once behind the front clip at the points 4 and 5, 2 2 representing the clips as shown in Fig. 5. The chain is crossed on the bottom. The wagon shoe is made from a piece of iron about 2 feet long, 1/2 inch thick and 2 1/2 inches wide when the wagon tire is 1 1/2 inches wide. One end is hammered down to a tapering point as in Fig. 2 so as to make it some 28 or 30 inches long. It is then bent in the shape of Fig. 1 and a hole made in the small end and a ring put in at 1. Two clips, 2 2, the shape of Fig. 5, are riveted on about 10 inches apart and the shoe is complete as shown in Fig. 1, the clips being made of 1/2 x 2 inches iron and about 4 inches high. At 3, Fig. 1, a hole is drilled and an ordinary spur is riveted in, projecting about 1 inch for icy roads. This fails to hold much and soon wears off.

A better plan is to take a piece of cable chain, put it behind the clip at 4, cross it on the bottom and put in front of clip 5 and return to the rear clip,

closing with a cold shut link. On the bottom it will appear as in Fig. 2. Last winter I used a short piece of chain simply put around the shoe between the clips as in Fig. 4. This worked nicely, but would not hold back as much as the chain closed. Fig. 3 shows the shoe in place under the wagon. It is put under by putting the shoe in front of the wheel and drawing the wagon into it. It is held in place by a chain running to the front axle. The space between the uprights on the clips should be one-fourth wider than the tire and the rim of the wheel on which it is to be used. At the foot of the hill back out of the shoe the same as in drawing into it. In the summer when hauling hay these shoes are used without a chain. Blacksmiths in this vicinity make these shoes and sell them at \$1 each, and everyone owning a wagon in a hilly country should have one for use in hauling wood, stone, hay, etc., especially when roads are slippery.—L. J. Clark, in Farm and Home.

PLANNING FARM WORK.

A Word About the Possibilities of Agricultural Endeavor.

The possibilities of farming are great, and I am sometimes almost out of patience to see men who till the soil have so little faith in the business. I know of some men possessed of a few acres of land, who have so little faith in farming or gardening that they will let the land lie almost common, work out some and purchase what they could and should grow on their own acres. Instead of being obliged to buy their potatoes, garden stuff and grain, they should have all they want to use, besides some to sell. When we consider that agriculture is the most ancient and honorable occupation under the sun, and in reality being the foundation upon which life itself is dependent, is it not a little strange how anyone can distrust the faithfulness of mother earth? Why, the man who owns in fee simple even a few acres should feel independent and put forth all his energies to improve it and make it rich, and grow all he can on it. One can hardly realize what a large amount of products he can grow from a small area, if it is rich, until he has tried it.

Now is the time well calculated for the perfecting of plans. Those who own a few acres or those who own many, will do well to look the situation carefully over and lay their plans for next year's operations in a systematic manner, with faith in the soil which they till.—F. H. Dow, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

AROUND THE APIARY.

AFTER CHOOSING a place for the bee stands do not change it.

ITALIANS produce a larger number of bees than blacks, and so, indirectly, more honey.

The moth miller is a much to be dreaded enemy of the bees, but if the stock is kept strong they will not allow it to deposit its eggs on the comb.

THERE seems to be no limit to the study of bees. By the use of an observatory hive everything that goes on inside can be seen and something new learned every day.

The honey of the Malta bees is noted for its purity and delicious flavor. This is due to the extensive crop of sulla (clover), from which the bees extract most of their honey.

Mrs. ATCHLEY has thought of an excellent way to haul bees. She has a wire cloth house on a wagon, and puts in it box hives of bees upside down without shutting the bees in the hives at all. After a drive of many miles but few were found dying about in the wire house.—American Farmer.

THE FEEDING OF YOUNG DUCKS.

Ducklings will eat twice as much as chickens, but they will also eat almost anything that is given them. Though apparently voracious, they also grow twice as fast as chickens, and do not cost any more per pound than chickens, as a duckling will weigh four pounds when nine weeks old if of the Pekin breed. Cooked turnips, beets, carrots or potatoes, thickened with bran, make an excellent mess for them. Feed them four times a day, giving all that they will eat, and you can almost see them grow.—Farm and Fireside.

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SHEEP ON THE FARM.

With Proper Management They Will Return a Fair Profit.

An all-purpose animal suits the farmer best. This is especially true of sheep. The sheep that is wanted is one that will grow a good fleece of medium wool. The quality and the quantity must be good, and, at the same time, a good carcass of mutton is demanded. Under present conditions it is the general purpose sheep of a good grade that will pay the best profit.

At the same time no one breed of sheep will be best on all soils or under all conditions. Some thrive best in one locality and some in another. In making a selection care must be taken to get the kind best adapted to the conditions they must be kept under. While a few sheep may be kept on almost every farm, yet anything like a large flock requires plenty of dry, nutritious pasture, with an abundant supply of good water. There are few sheep that will give anything like satisfactory results if kept in low, wet land, seeded to heavy, coarse grasses or supplied with impure water.

With wool as with other products there is no possible advantage in stinting the feed and care at the expense of the growth and quality. If the sheep are allowed to run down in winter there will be a weak place in the fiber of the wool, and, as quality is an important factor, it will pay to use care to have the best growth and quality.

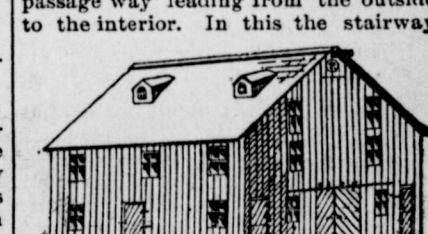
Farmers who are convenient to a good market can make early spring lambs very profitable. Another farmer inconvenient to market that is only keeping a few sheep will find that to make the most profit he must feed his sheep to full growth and make good muttons and good wool rather more a specialty.

At this season sheep are too often allowed to run down. They are on dry feed now, and if they are kept in thrifty condition a little extra care must be given them. It will pay to give this, otherwise it will require more or less of the best of the season for growth to make up what has been lost during the winter.—St. Louis Republic.

BARN FOR HORSES.

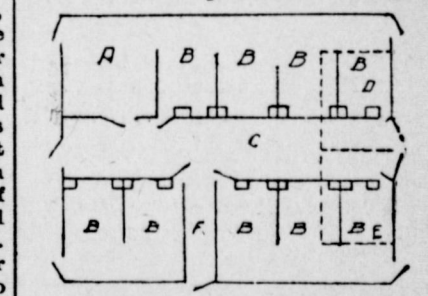
Plans of a Practical, Substantial and Well-Arranged Building.

Our illustration is a fair representation of the barn on the farm of and built by Mr. W. E. Peabody, of Stonington, Ill. It is made of good, substantial material throughout. It is 44 feet long by 36 wide. The corner posts are 20 feet high and the roof is well pitched. Hay is taken into the mow at the gable by means of a hay fork. A is a workshop and toolroom 12x14 feet. B, B are double horse stalls 14 feet from front to rear and 8 feet wide. C is a feed and driveway running through the middle of the barn and between the stalls, and is 8 feet wide. At one end are double doors and at the other a single door. F is a passage way leading from the outside to the interior. In this the stairway



A HORSE BARN.

to the mow starts. In the mow at the north end above the stalls are feed bins D and E. One is for corn, the other for oats. Each of these is connected by a chute with a scoop box on the first floor. The grain is thus easily gotten at. The stall partitions, mangers,



FLOOR PLAN OF A HORSE BARN.

feed boxes, etc., are made of hard wood. The stalls are floored with 2-inch lumber. The bins, siding, etc., are of ship-lumber. The whole is well lighted and properly ventilated by means of the windows on the roof. It holds 18 horses. Feed is near the stalls and everything is convenient. The total cost is between \$900 and \$1,000.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Cattle for Coming Years.

No live stock promises better average returns for the next five years than beef cattle. For seven years past the beef industry has been undergoing a readjustment, which has during the past two years placed it upon a more stable basis. The immense ranch is no longer so much in the way of smaller herds. Speculators no longer regard the bovine a bonanza, and the situation assures normal, steady and profitable returns on feeding and grazing enterprises. The reduced supply throughout the entire country encourages the belief that the breeder will secure large profits. Cattle of all ages are in demand. If the cows and heifers are bred carefully, being mated with pure-bred bulls of the best quality, the produce for 1895 and following years will be of advanced value and paying property.—Orange Judd Farmer.

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

The tax on sugar under the Wilson bill will probably be 1 cent a pound. That is to say, the people will pay that amount on every pound of sugar they use, simply for the fun of having a Democratic administration.—*Emporia Republican.*

Governor, are you not a little mistaken? Isn't it the foreign importer who pays this tax? Or have you Republicans been deceiving the people for lo, these many years?

From the Kansas City Journal is learned that the "Ministers' Alliance" and "Christian Endeavor" societies are to take an active part in the approaching city election. The A. P. A. being a silent partner in the combination, are of course not mentioned by name. Thus are the principles of Church and State separation made glorious—humbly. There is many a distinction in this old world of ours without any difference worth speaking of.—*Leavenworth Standard.*

The Leavenworth Standard, edited by Mrs. F. T. Lynch, says: "At a recent meeting of the St. Louis Social Science Club, Mrs. Cushman said: 'The time has come when a similar standard of morals would be applied to both sexes. Women are tired of being called angels and superior beings by men who deny them equality. Wings are inconvenient. The proper place for one sex is by the side of the other. She ended with a prophecy of the Utopia, where there would be neither injustice nor inequality and men would be more manly, and men more womanly.' Mrs. Blaisdell said that such was often the case. 'Sometimes the wife was stronger and the husband had to contend himself with being beautiful.' At this the ladies laughed and the gentlemen blushed. This shows that Ben. Oldfield spoke wiser than the audience knew when he announced that after Mrs. Lease had wailed her wail of calamity, 'another distinguished gentleman would tell his tale of woe.' Speed the day when there shall be no 'injustice,' and no 'inequality,' as we understand it, but from 'many women Utopias,' and all other delusions of a sin-stricken world, good Lord deliver us."

We publish this week the letter of Chas. S. Hill, read before the Old Settlers' reunion last week. The cabin, Mr. Hill refers to on the town-site was built by Isaac Alexander, and was occupied by him as a claim house at the time Hill moved in with him. Hill was occupying the Alexander house when the post office was established and after he rebuilt his burned cabin he moved the post office to his cabin.

The man who Mr. Hill refers to as having lived, or rather died on the south side of the Cottonwood four or five miles below the Falls, is supposed to refer to one Dempsey, who had a claim, or was hired to hold a claim by the Harpales; and adjoining, John McCorkle was living, near where Mr. Butler now lives. Mrs. McCorkle was sick and Dempsey was refused admittance to the cabin on account of its disturbing Mrs. McCorkle. Dempsey became furious on account of this refusal and finally Mrs. McCorkle's brother hit Dempsey over the head with a stick, that was supposed to have caused his death, though no proof of that fact could be shown and although Mrs. McCorkle's brother was arrested the prosecution was dropped.

FEBRUARY, "COSMOPOLITAN."
 The secret of the great success of the Cosmopolitan is not so hard to find, if one looks carefully over the number for February. A story by Valdes, the famous Spanish novelist, the first from his pen to appear in any American magazine, is begun in this number. Arthur Sherburne Hardy's story, "A Rejected Manuscript," is charmingly illustrated by L. Marold, who we believe makes his first appearance in the magazine on this side of the water. A profusely illustrated article on the designing and building of a war-ship appeals to the interest taken by all in the new navy, and a thrilling description of a naval combat under the significant title: "The Melobn and the Pentheroy" describes, after the manner of the Battle of Dorking, a possible sea-fight, the outcome of which is watched by the entire naval world.

"Gliding Flight" is an interesting contribution to the problem of aerial navigation by one who has studied the flight of soaring birds in the East for twenty years. Elaine Goedale, who married a member of the Sioux nation, has some interesting information of Indian Wars and Warriors. T. C. Crawford, the Washington correspondent, gives the Washington of a startling story, under the title "The Disappearance Syndicate." The poetry in this number by Sir Edwin Arnold, Graham R. Tomson and William Young, is unusually good. The Departments, "In the World of Art and Letters" and the "Progress of Science" continue to have as contributors men famous in both continents.

LECTURE.
 Mr. John Madden will deliver a lecture in the M. E. church, Cottonwood Falls, on Wednesday, February 23, at 7:30 p. m. Subject: "Joshua, the Hebrew Captain," the proceeds to be applied on the pastor's salary. Admission—Adults, 25c.; children, 15c.

Come one, come all.
 At the close of the lecture the ladies of the M. E. Church will provide a lunch with coffee, in the interest of the same cause.

In the spring of 1857 my brother and I left Lawrence, Kansas, to try our fortunes in the town of Emporia, which had just been surveyed. Here we staid until September when we took a tramp up the Cottonwood twenty miles, where we secured two very choice claims on the north side of the river in the bend between the Falls and the mouth of Fox creek. These were heavily timbered in the main, with enough of bottom land for all practical purposes. One of these claims we bought of a former occupant, he having squatted on it in the spring and built a cabin and raised ten acres of sod corn. My brother and I gathered the corn and cribbed it up against the cabin after which he returned to Emporia to secure some remunerative employment, while I staid to hold the two claims against jumpers.

I had been down to Emporia for supplies, walking the twenty miles and back, carrying on my return the flour, bacon, molasses, salt, coffee, sugar, etc., to last me possibly through the winter. I reached my home just after dark and neither cabin nor corn, but in their places a bed of embers, Jim Cummins, the meanest Kaw Indian in the country had camped there with his band, and burned me out before leaving. Next year the Kaw agent induced him to settle with me and I got a lot of buffalo robes and tallow. I cooked some of my newly bought bacon on a torched stick that night and ate it with the relish of a hungry frontiersman. In the morning after a night's sleep on a heap of prairie grass I took a survey of the situation and fully assured that I had a poor chance there with winter coming on, I decided to leave.

That night found me in Emporia and two weeks later in my old home in Western New York. The spring following I was back on my Cottonwood claim where, with a pony, a dog, a yoke of oxen, wagon and plow, I passed the year. I built a new cabin, put up some fence but spent most of my time shaking with the "ager." In the fall I put in ten acres of wheat, the first I know of in the county, but it may not have been the first. In November I was commissioned Postmaster of Cottonwood Falls which office included the privilege of carrying the mail. I have my commission yet, signed by Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster General, of the cabinet of President Buchanan. I suppose I am postmaster of that city still, as I was never suspended, removed or discharged.

This post office was established as an "Independent;" that is the postmaster was to carry the mails to and from Emporia and Council Grove alternate weeks for the gross privilege of franking all his own letters. The income of the first quarter year was fifty four cents and the letters I franked. As I write this I discover for the first time in all these years that the franking my own letters did not save me a single cent, as I should have had the whole proceeds of the stamps had I bought them for my own use. I think now that at that time it was this privilege of writing my name with a "P. M." behind it and the word "free" under it that induced me to ride four hundred and eighty miles every quarter across those wild prairies, swollen streams, mud, rain, sleet and snow and furnish my own horse and pay all expenses. The fifty four cents would hardly have done it. The post office part of my cabin was an empty mail keg, the days of lock boxes or any other boxes not having yet come.

In the year 1858 there was a settlement some fifteen miles up the river. Old man Fox and his daughter were on a claim at the mouth of Fox Creek. There was another claim and a cabin occupied by a man and his wife, name forgotten. (Fairchild Ed.) but I remember just how they looked and, the little they dressed they were poorer than I, if that were possible. Sid Breese had a claim and cabin on the south side of the river adjoining the town site on the east, if my memory is correct. Sid was a genial good fellow then and no doubt is yet. There was an "old bach" named Brown near Breese and another whose name I have forgotten.

Fairchild, a Methodist preacher, called occasionally on his rounds and one Sunday preached in my cabin to four or five of us. A family named Harbaugh, or something like it, (Wentworth Ed.) lived on a little creek north of the Cottonwood some five miles on the road to Emporia. Another man lived, or rather died, on the south side of the Cottonwood four or five miles below the Falls. He jumped a claim it was said, and there was one less of us.

Cottonwood Falls town site had been located the year before on the high ground across the river from me, by Sam Wood then and long after so well known as one of the shrewdest lawyers and politicians in the territory. He was often here during these years but I think did not call it his home until later. The town had about five thousand stakes and one cabin. I had a strong desire, after having been so long on the frontier, to live in town, so I moved across the river with my blankets and bake-oven and frying pan and post office and furnished and occupied the first and only cabin in Cottonwood Fall. This cabin stood on the high bluff near the head of the rapids some five hundred feet or so from the river.

Settlers had commenced coming up the river and were locating all about me. Quite a colony from Ohio took up prairie claims and bought what timber land they needed from earlier but poorer settlers. Chase county was organized and Cottonwood Falls was the county seat and Sid Breese and I were still all there was of the town excepting the land, the stakes and one cabin. Sid had a lot of officers and I was elected County Clerk, Clerk of Probate Court and something else that has slipped my memory—a couple of poobahs. During my term of office or rather offices, I never had a record book of any kind nor did I ever scratch a pen, on county business nor receive a cent in salary, fees or bribes.

THE PANSY
 announces many new and important features. A special department, "Our Christian Endeavor Bulletin," will be devoted to the work of the Christian Endeavor Society. The Editor, Mrs. G. E. Allen (Pansy), has long been one of the prime movers in Christian Endeavor work. Rev. Dennis S. Hamilton, D. D., contributes in November an article on "The Immediate Future of Christian Endeavor." To be followed by helpful and progressive papers from Christian Endeavor specialists.

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

VIRA'S MOTTO,
 will be illustrated by H. P. Barnes. Margaret Sidney's Golden Discovery Papers will have important subjects. The Pansy Reading Circle is to take up Greek History this year. Elizabeth Abbott will prepare interesting papers. An important feature will be "Daily Thoughts," comprising daily readings for Christian Endeavor Societies and Sunday-schools. The Missionary and Foreign fields of labor will have special departments.

BABY'S CORNER,
 will be continued. So will the stories about animals, pets, etc. The Pansy is \$1 a year. A Free Subscription will be presented to any one sending direct to the publishers two new subscriptions, with \$2 for the same.

OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN.
 The Best Magazine for Beginners in Reading. "A DOZEN GOOD THINGS," by the author of "Lucky Guy," will tell about some exceptionally bright, merry children. Margaret Johnson will make the charming pictures. Boston Scollard will contribute verses for home reading and to "speak" in a school. Grete Bryar will tell about Electricity. Fannie A. Deane will describe Natural History wonders.

OUR KINDERGARTEN.
 A new department (six to eight pages each month) under the care of Miss Sarah E. Wilke, the well-known kindergarten authority, will be introduced. This department of our magazine is for the children. No technical instruction will be undertaken; but the children will be given the best of Froebel's beautiful training. The best-known workers and writers in the kindergarten field will help. Well-known authors will write poems and stories to be profusely illustrated by favorite artists. Sample copies for two cents in stamps. Price \$1 a year; 10 cents a number.

BABYLAND.
 THE BABIES' OWN MAGAZINE. DAINTY, BRIGHT AND WINNING. Merry jingles, gay little stories, pictures in plenty. A charming little serial, in picture and story, will be contributed by Margaret Johnson, and entitled

THE MAGIC CHEST.
 During 1891 there will be given to all subscribers FOUR BEAUTIFUL COLORED FULL-PAGE PICTURES.

The Christ Child, Bluebird, Our Baby's Fourth of July, The Thanksgiving Story. The color work will be very fine—each picture done in eight colors. The picture will be handsome enough to frame and will be especially suitable for the children's room. Sample back number free. Price 50 cents a year; 5 cents a number.

THE WHOLE FAMILY,
 an illustrated monthly magazine with stories, anecdotes, fiction and all articles of interest by best authors and cash question contests monthly. Russell, Pub. Co., 125 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

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Confctioneries, Cigars and Tobacco, Lemons, Oranges, Apples, Bananas, Canned Good.

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OUR PRICES
 are convincing argument that it is to **YOUR INTEREST**
 to do business with us. Note our prices on our Canned and Dried Fruits.

Corn,	per can, Gilman Brand,	9 cents.
Peaches,	"	14 "
Apricots,	"	14 "
Green Gages,	"	15 "
Egg Plums,	"	14 "
1 1-2 lb. can Oysters, Martin Wagoner Brand,		18 "
2 cans Salmon,		25 "
Evaporated Apricots, per lb.,		14 "
" Pears,		14 "
" Peaches,		12 1-2c.
" Plums, pitted,		14 cents.
" Prunes, per lb.,		8 "
Dried Apples, per lb.		4 "
Oranges, per doz.,		15 "
Full weight pail of Amber Drip Syrup,		60 "
Best Sauer Kraut, per gal.,		20 "

All other Prices in Proportion.
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LEE & M'NEE'S,
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Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABLE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

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Chase county Land Agency,
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 —AND LOANS MONEY.—
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RHEUMATISM, Paralysis, Catarrh, General Debility, Lost Manhood, Kidney, Liver, Female Complaints, all Nervous and Chronic Diseases, by their faithful use. DEAFNESS.

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ROAD NOTICE.
 STATE OF KANSAS,
 County of Chase,
 OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK,
 February 12, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of January, 1894, a petition, signed by John Kelly and 17 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State stored, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road described as follows:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section ten (10), township twenty-one (21), range eight (8) east, and running thence east on subdivision line, to center of southwest quarter of said section ten (10); road to be all south of subdivision line; thence south, on subdivision line, to south line of section ten (10); road to be all on west side of subdivision line. Road to be fifty feet wide, and to vacate all that part of road No. 124, between beginning and ending of above described road.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: W. Guy McCordless, J. N. Sanford and Matt McKin as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Bezzar township, on Wednesday, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1894, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
 M. K. HARMAN,
 County Clerk.

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No fear shall we, no favor sway; How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

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



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST), station (Cedar Grove, Elmdale, Evans, Strong City, Saffordville), and time.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Washington's birthday. John Clay, of Strong City, is very ill. S. F. Jones, of Kansas City, is at Strong City. Mike Quinn has moved back to his farm on Middle creek.

The Rev. W. C. Miles, of Peabody, and the Rev. C. C. Hoffmeister, of this city, exchanged pulpits, last Sunday.

The A. O. U. W. lodge, of Elmdale, will give a ball on the 22nd day of February. Everybody invited to attend.

J. L. Cochran, of Strong City, who was at Topeka, as a juror in the United States Court, got excused and came home.

Misses Nellie and Myrtle Jennings, who were attending school in this city, have returned to their home in Wichita.

Lee & McNece, the corner grocers, are offering goods at extremely low prices. Read their advertisement in another column.

Frankie Hall, of Fox Creek, died, last week, from spinal affliction, which he had been suffering with from his infancy.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging.

The attention of grocery buyers is called to our price list in another column. Remember, we lead all competition. LEE & McNECE.

J. C. Surfub, a practical farmer, son-in-law of John Bardill, will operate the Bardill ranch, on Rock creek, this year.

The snow melted very rapidly, Saturday and Sunday, but it snowed again, Tuesday night, about an half inch deep.

Chas. H. Filson, of Strong City, has gone to Russell Shoals, Ala., to help with the Rettiger stone cutting machine there.

A report has reached this city that Chas. H. Carswell, formerly of this place, was married, recently, at El Reno, Oklahoma.

You can buy goods at actual cost until March 1st at E. F. HOLMES, Cedar Point.

E. P. Hickman and J. I. Hey, of Strong City, came over from Council Grove, Saturday, and spent Sunday with their families.

Miss Julia McCabe, while visiting her sister, Mrs. J. J. Vesterling, at Wichita, is attending the Southwestern Business College.

Jacob Miller, of Sumner county, who was here visiting his brothers-in-law, Robert and Albert Matti, started home, Friday night.

Mrs. S. N. Wood entertained the Sons of Veterans, on Tuesday evening of last week, at her home, on West Tenth Street, Topeka.

We lead in low prices and high grades. Others try to follow. E. F. HOLMES, Cedar Point.

Mrs. M. Greelish has bought the Plumber property on North Cottonwood avenue, Strong City, and will occupy the same immediately.

Little Royal Dunlap, son of Bert Dunlap, of Strong City, returned, on Wednesday of last week, from a visit of several months, at Quenemo.

J. C. Scroggin, of Kansas City, who came up to attend the Old Settlers' meeting, last Friday night, is still here visiting relatives and friends.

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

Elder D. S. Henninger, of Sedgewick City, will hold a series of meetings at the Patten school-house, beginning on the evening of February 24th, instant.

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.

After a few days' visit with C. W. White, of Strong City, John and Frank Wilcox returned to their home at Council Grove, accompanied by Mr. White.

You can buy the best Boots and Shoes, and get them 25 per cent cheaper at E. F. Holmes, Cedar Point, than at any other place in the county.

People who do not patronize home merchants and get into a habit of sending away for things they buy are always a drawback to a town.—Emporia Gazette.

How about the home merchants who do the same thing in regard to things they can buy or get at home? Are they not also drawbacks to a town?

E. P. Hickman, of Strong City, has bought a stock of goods at Council Grove, and is selling them at cost. J. I. Hey, of Strong City, is head clerk for him.

The Cosmopolitan for February introduces a famous European author to its readers, Valdes of Madrid, and the artist Marold, of Paris, well known as a French illustrator.

C. J. Lantry came up from Topeka, Monday, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lawler, of Topeka, who will visit at Messrs. B. and H. E. Lantry's for a short time.

J. R. Blackshere, of Elmdale, was at Emporia, Tuesday, on business and a visit to his sons, Ray and Harold, who are attending the Presbyterian College at that place.

Born, on Saturday, February 17, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. John Frew, of Strong City, a son, and John is a very happy man, while the mother and child are getting along nicely.

J. J. Comer has returned home from Cherryvale, where he was called to the deathbed of his father, last week. His father was taken back to Mooresville, Ohio, for interment.

The Township Trustees of this county will meet at the County Clerk's office, on Monday, March 5, as required by law, to fix a basis of valuation of property for taxation.

John B. Wilcox, of Council Grove, has purchased a half interest in the Strong City Derrick, and with Chas. W. White, will, this week, take charge of that paper.

M. R. Dinan, the postmaster at Strong City, who was at Emporia receiving medical treatment, came home, last week, to the delight of his many friends, much improved in health.

G. W. Hays, having purchased the property north of his residence, has moved the house from the same to the rear of his residence, and has otherwise improved his residence.

C. W. White and John Wilcox returned, to Strong City, on Wednesday of last week, from a trip to Council Grove. They came overland, and report having had a severe time of it on account of the great depth of the snow.

Mrs. Judge J. M. Rose came home, yesterday evening, from Decatur, Ill., much improved in health, and was given a surprise party by her friends, who gathered at the home of the Judge, and who presented her with a set of silver teaspoons.

James Bowler, of Matfield Green, who is a juror at this term of Court, called in, Tuesday, and paid up all arrears in subscription to the COURANT, and a year in advance, and also subscribed for the Cincinnati Enquirer, in connection with the COURANT, thus taking two of the leading Democratic papers of the country.

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.

Ross Thomas, who settled on the present site of Patty's mill, Lyon county, in 1857, and who was the father of Mrs. Jabin Johnson of this city, died at his home in Emporia, last Saturday night. He moved to California in 1860, going overland, but soon after reaching there, he was taken sick and returned to Kansas and had lived in Chase and Lyon counties ever since, never fully recovering from his California trip. He was a highly esteemed citizen. His funeral took place, Sunday, Mrs. Johnson was on her way to Emporia when he died.

Died, at her home, about three miles west of this city, at 4:30 o'clock, p. m., Monday, February 19th, Mrs. Lizzie Staples Comstock, consort of Mr. Samuel Comstock. While the deceased had been very sick for some time past, she died very suddenly from heart failure. She was born at Westborough, Mass., and moved to Kansas in 1877. She leaves a husband, three children (one a babe but a few weeks old), four sisters and her aged parents to mourn her death. She became a member of the M. E. Church twenty-two years ago, and was buried from that church, in this city, the services taking place at 11 a. m., yesterday, the Rev. Thos. Lidzy, Pastor, officiating, and her remains were laid to rest in the cemetery west of this city. She was well known and greatly respected by the community, who extended their sympathies to her bereaved husband, children, sisters and parents.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. At the last annual election of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Cottonwood Falls, the following ladies were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. M. J. Rockwood. Vice-President, Mrs. C. L. M. Tuttle. Secretary, Mrs. C. J. LaCoss. Treasurer, Mrs. L. W. Heck.

This society, which is now entering upon its third year, was originally organized by charitable ladies who wished, while spending a social afternoon each week, to do something to aid the needy and suffering. Believing that the many friends who have so generously given them their assistance and sympathy during the past two years, would be interested, the society has requested the secretary to make out a report for publication in our city papers of the work they have done.

We have received \$123.00 donation, for which we thank the citizens of this city, particularly Mr. C. M. Rose, who donated \$5.00. Supper on Old Settlers' day in 1893 cleared \$42.25. Members' collection, \$72; quilt and comfort sale, \$20.50; in all \$147.05 for charitable purposes. Have paid out \$128.73 for dry goods, groceries, etc.; have made twenty-nine comfortable and four quilts, sheets, gowns, dresses, underwear, aprons, knitted hoods, mittens, etc.

The weekly meetings are held at the houses of the members and on this account active membership is necessarily limited; but any one wishing to share in this good work contributions, particularly of clothing for women and children, would be thankfully received.

MRS. C. C. LACOSS, Secretary.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. The Chase County Teachers' Association will meet at Clements on Saturday, February 24th, at 3 p. m.

PROGRAMME. Music—How Should the Teacher Use the Text Book?—S. E. Bailey. General Discussion—S. E. Bailey. Recitation—Miss Laura Johnson. Music—How Can We Best Teach Morals and Manners in Our Schools?—Miss Ina Montgomery. General discussion, led by Miss Laura Johnson. Recitation—Miss Laura Johnson. Class recitation—O. S. Wiley. Song, by Association. Adjournment.

EVENING SESSION—AT 7:30 O'CLOCK. Music—How Should the Teacher Use the Text Book?—S. E. Bailey. Debate on the question—Resolved, That each county of Kansas with a population of 6000 and over, and with an assessed valuation of one and one-half million, should establish and maintain a county high school. Affirmative—S. E. Bailey. Negative, J. R. Horner, Mrs. M. E. Hunt. Question box, conducted by Miss Alda Byram. Teachers are requested to have questions prepared at beginning of afternoon session. Adjournment.

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. Tickets as may be just the place you are looking for, as a home or for investment.

Old Settler's Reunion.

Notwithstanding inclement weather the house was well filled and a decided success.

The introduction by the president in a short speech of ten minutes being well received, also those of Grisham and McCabe.

Interesting but quite lengthy addresses were read by Attorney Cochran and Mrs. W. A. Morgan. The singing by the quartette and J. H. Mercer, Misses Lou Patten and Mira Tuttle was pronounced by musical critics to be of the highest type of cultivated talent.

The Holme's band was simply immense. They were highly applauded on every appearance.

McWilliam's land office scenes with the Indian dances added largely to the entertainment of the audience. Matt McDonald portrayed early characteristics. Arch Miller brought down the house with the Sid Clark. Sam Wood lightning rod story. Frank Lalage with his thrilling and narrow escape from Santanta's murderous red skins added zest to the entertainment and many other short speeches were made by old Settlers. The letter of Charlie Hill was a very interesting document.

The poem of Alex McKenzie was both historic and amusing and portrayed a great deal of sentiment, and his song was highly edifying.

The eulogium by Mrs. Curtis added largely to the entertainment of the evening.

The volunteer speech of W. H. Shaft portrayed hardships of frontier life, as did the speeches of Frank Lalage and Sid Breese.

The Reunion was a financial success, but the grand round up where the very soul of the Old Settler seemed to beat as it were with one pulse, where everything was forgotten except the surrounding conditions where there was a meeting of and renewal of social ties was the grand finale of the reunion of the 16th of February.

After the program the floor was cleared and a goodly number indulged in dancing until about 4 o'clock when the musicians struck, but even then the merry makers refused to cry quits but continued to dance to the tune of their own whistling and singing.

District Court.

LUCIEN EARLE, JUDGE.

State of Kansas vs Frank Leonard and Wm Roaker. Trial by jury; guilty of petty larceny. Sentence 90 days in jail and further to be confined until the costs are paid.

Iowa Mortgage Company vs Frederick Ahnefeldt, et al. Sale confirmed and deed ordered to purchaser.

Jury trial as to some of the defendants. Verdict Brown vs Ahnefeldt for \$1. Brown vs C. S. Winslow and W. H. Curtis for \$373.

W. H. Springer vs Cottonwood Falls Creamery Company. Sheriff given leave to amend his return on general execution.

James Austin vs Cottonwood Falls Creamery Co. Defendant gave leave to file amended answer for E. B. Johnson within two days. Subject to trial at plaintiffs option.

John E. Gilligan vs C. E. Wilson Dis missed costs paid.

J. A. Taylor Banking Co vs Joe Baker, Jr Interpleader, H. B. Miller, given leave to amend interplea by making Francis Brogan a party to this action. The appearance of Francis Brogan entered by his attorney, L. B. Kellogg.

Sarah A. Frie vs J. W. Griffith and A. J. Griffith. Trial by court. Judgment for plaintiff against defendants for \$410. Foreclosure and sale without appraisal overruled. 60 days given to make case and 10 days to suggest amendments.

Margaret Weidman vs Geo. N. Cosper, et al. Trial by Court. Judgment for \$1,388.80. Foreclosure against the Cospers for \$1,388.80. Foreclosure against all and sale without appraisal after six months. Case continued as to Pierce.

J. B. Billard vs Frank Arnold, jury trial verdict for defendant.

Perry Morrell vs Mandy Morrell. Divorce granted to plaintiff on the ground of abandonment. Plaintiff given control of their infant child.

Jennie Bohannon vs Jennie Bohannon. Divorce granted plaintiff on ground of drunkenness and plaintiff given absolute control of children.

Lulu P. Mansou vs E. D. Eymann. De fault of plaintiff set aside and she given 30 days to plead to answer.

G. W. Shurtliff vs John W. Harvey, et al. Default of Geo. W. Shupe set aside and he permitted to file answer instantly, subject to trial at plaintiffs option. Default judgment for plaintiff against two Harveys for \$1320.00 foreclosure without appraisal.

Zachariah Metzger vs A. M. Comaway, et al. Motion to confirm sale sustained 60 days given to make and serve case 20 days to plaintiff to suggest amendments. Stay of execution for 90 days and thereafter on giving bond in sum of \$800.

Halcyon Skinner vs Gustave Ha hn, sale confirmed and deed ordered to purchaser.

William Wallertin vs Harmon Keilm sale confirmed and deed ordered.

United Security Co vs Horace Howell et al. Sale confirmed and deed ordered.

J. M. Steele vs Benjamin F. Buckman et al. Sale confirmed and deed ordered.

The jury in the case of Chase Co National Bank vs Lincoln failed to agree.

REPLY TO NEWTON AND HAIT'S ARTICLE IN LEADER AND REVEILLE. Come out from behind your mask of cowardice, insinuation, and name your man from Strong City. I resent your assertion as false, cowardly and malicious. KERR.

SUMMER SNOW for 50 years.

The one-lary peach; comes true from seed—seedling peaches are hardiest. Starts to 10 days more cold than others; 30-yr-old trees still bear—BEAR WHEN OTHERS FAIL. If interested in Trees, Fruits, Roses, Ornamentals, write for Orchard Book, Guide, prices—will save you money, and MORE mistakes. A Pointer—Wheat, 50c, bu., apples \$2.25, 30c, apples, 20c, wheat. OLD OAK PROCESS Whole Root trees are carefully propagated regardless of cost by the one known method that gives fruitful, long-lived trees. They "live longer and bear better."—See Morton. They GROW one customer—planted 16,300 without losing a tree. You can't get better at any price, nor equally good for less money; ours are the LOWEST PRICED Nurseries in U. S. for good stock—sent worldwide during 69 years.

Read the thousands of letters from customers who order year after year. Men do not as a rule send the second, third, and even the 20th order, if not fairly dealt with.

YOUR ORDER—we want it, whether for one tree or one million. Because we have the stock to fill it—100,000 Nurseries. Tested, and have 1st choice sorts—30,000 acres Orchards in 21 States. We ship everywhere, ship all winter—13 Cool Storage cellars. Free Packing. Free EXTRA COUNT (11 for 10). FREE FREIGHT. STARK BROS' NURSERIES & ORCHARDS CO., P. O. Box 14, Louisiana, Mo., or Rockport, Ill.



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THE OLD PINE BOX.

BY ALEX. MCKENZIE.

We didn't care in the long ago, For easy chairs were made for show, With ivory cushions in red and black, And springs that tilted a fellow's back, Afore he knewed, like those in town, Till his heels flew up and his head went down. Was the old pine box at Loy's store?

There it sat, in the rain and shine, Four feet long by the measuring line, Underneath the cottonwood tree, Just as cozy as she could be. The first headquarters for information; The best old box in the whole creation; Hacked and whittled and wrote with rhyme, And so blamed sociable all the time.

There we plotted, and there we planned; Read the news in the papers, and Talked o' politics far and wide; Got mixed up as we argued; And the old time diller, Doolittle, sawed away At Old Dan Tucker and Nellie Gray.

It ain't there now as it was in those days—Burned, I reckon, or thrown away—And some of the folks the old box knowed Are far along on the dusty road; And some crossed over the river wide And found a home on the other side. Have they all forgotten, don't they sigh no more For the old pine box at Loy's store?

CREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Ladies' Guild of the Presbyterian Church will give one of their pleasant entertainments on Friday evening, March 2, at the Presbyterian church, and will offer a most excellent program. It will be made up in character, and include England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The following is the program:

Entrance song, by Mrs. W. A. Morgan. Song, by Mrs. W. A. Morgan. Recitation, by Mrs. W. A. Morgan. Violin solo, by Mrs. W. A. Morgan. Welsh song, by Mrs. W. A. Morgan. Recitation, by Mrs. W. A. Morgan. Chorus, by Mrs. W. A. Morgan. Song, by Mrs. W. A. Morgan. Violin Duet, by Mrs. W. A. Morgan. Song, by Mrs. W. A. Morgan. Recitation, by Mrs. W. A. Morgan. Song, by Mrs. W. A. Morgan. Admission, 10c; refreshments, 15c.

LECTURE.

By Matilda Fletcher, entitled "Is Man an angel" in Music Hall Friday evening, Feb. 23. Admission twenty five cents. Mrs. Fletcher is a lady of national reputation and no one can afford to miss hearing her.

Her fine appearance and modest manner, as well as her thrilling and matchless eloquence, rivet the attention and fairly carry the hearts of her hearers by storm.—Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

Matilda Fletcher is not only a handsome woman but possesses oratorical ability that is rapidly winning for her a reputation second to no other person on the lecture platform.—Philadelphia (Penn.) Press.

Also gather, her lecture was a happy hit, and received the merited approbation of her hearers, as attested by frequent rounds of applause.—Tribune, Denver, Col.

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 money are the leading educators of the State and no one can afford to miss hearing them.

GERMAN AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Will be organized in this city, on Saturday afternoon, February 24. All German Americans, irrespective of political convictions, are invited to attend. The meeting will be held at the Central Hotel, at 1 o'clock.

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 a coal stove. It don't cost much to try.

HOMELESS CHILDREN.

The American Educational Aid Association has provided 1600 children with homes, in families.

All children received under the care of this association are of special promise in intelligence and health, and are in age from one month to seventeen years, and are sent free to those receiving them, on ninety days' trial, unless a special contract is otherwise made.

Homes are wanted for the following children: A lovely boy, 15 months old, dark blue eyes and fair skin. A 6 months old boy, high blue eyes and clear skin. A 2 months old girl. A blonde.

Rev. M. B. VAN ARSDALE, General Superintendent, Room 41, 230 So. La Salle St., Chicago.

A TORTURE.

To one who loves the soil and has a garden 40x60 and more than half shaded by adjoining buildings the receipt of such a sumptuous work as Vick's Floral Guide for 1894 is a torture. Think of it, 32 pages of novelties and specialties printed in 8 different colors, elegant lithographs of chrysanthemums, branching aster, double anemone, variegated hop, poppies and vegetables; 112 pages crammed full of honest descriptions and illustrations of the grand old vegetables and flowers. Well, you who have a place to plant such things had by all means better send 10 cents to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., for the Floral Guide, and you may deduct this amount from first order.

TO THE RELATIVES OF MRS. LIZZIE COMSTOCK.

There is a light, in the dark cloud Lift up your hearts, dear friends, The gloomy bit, the winding shroud, Is not where this life ends.

The pioneer has gone before, To beat the path, to break the way; She's crossed the sea, another shore, Is where she is to-day.

Make ready now to follow her, Who bravely led the van; Dear friends, now make your footing sure While yet you may or can.

Follow, follow in her wake, Lift up your hearts, your eyes; The Christian soldier wide awake Is stationed in the skies.

Glory, glory be to God, Angels sound the praise, How at His will, approving and The soldier-spirit stays. D. M.

A MESSAGE FROM HOLTON, KAN.

For only \$2.45 a week, if paid in advance, students can obtain good board and room, fuel and light, while a life membership in our superior school of shorthand can be had on very reasonable terms. No school in the west has aided more young men and women in securing situations as stenographers and teachers of stenography. We are ready to aid you and will prepare you for a position in from fourteen to eighteen weeks if you come and enroll with us.

For particulars, address W. D. KUHN, Holton, Kan.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss County of Chase, } ss OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, } ss February 12, 1894. } ss

Notice is hereby given, that on the 9th day of January, 1894, a petition signed by Eleazar Martin and fifteen others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State atoresaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northwest corner of section nineteen (19), township twenty-one (21), range eight (8) east, and running thence southerly, easterly and northerly over the best ground for a road and as near to the line between sections eighteen (18) and nineteen (19) as practicable, to the northwest corner of lot two (2) of said section nineteen (19), and to vacate all that part of the preces road on the line between sections eighteen (18) and nineteen (19), between the beginning and ending of the above described road.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners, appointed the following named persons, viz: Wm. Norton, J. C. Nichols and J. L. McDowell as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Bazarr townships, on Monday, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1894, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners, M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk. [L. S.]

TAX REFORM STUDIES.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

[These columns aim to give everybody's ideas about 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 88, Buffalo, N. Y.]

THE CRIME OF POVERTY.

The Winfield Chautauque Assembly.

Consider! the poverty of which I speak is not the poverty of those who will not work. It is the poverty of those who are known as "the working class"—of those who are anxious to work. Now all wealth is the product of labor. It is the natural law that man's wants and desires are satisfied by the exertion of his labor. Every advance in the productive power of labor ought therefore to increase the comfort of the laborer. The advance in civilization ought therefore to increase the independence and comfort of "the working class." Is this so? On the contrary, we find as our civilization advances the "working classes" becoming more helpless and more hopeless. In our most highly civilized countries we find great bodies of men reduced to a condition with which the fiercest savage in anything like normal conditions could not afford to exchange!

I talked some time ago with a distinguished journalist of New York, Oswald Ottendorfer, a man of wealth and position, whom the world has dealt with, who is not a "reformer," and certainly not what is sometimes called in Kansas a "calamity shrieker." He told me how he came to this country, blown over by the revolutionary storm of 1848, and landed penniless. What most impressed him, he said, were the crowds on the streets, the hopeful, confident air shown in look and manner and movement—the air of men who felt that they had a foothold and a place, who entertained no doubt of their being able to make an easy and independent living without the fear of favor of anyone. And then he went on to tell me sadly how with all the marvelous growth he had witnessed in the years that had elapsed, he missed that air now. In those days the young farm hand looked forward with confidence to the time when he should have a farm of his own; the clerk to the time when he should be a merchant; the mechanic to the time when he should be a master. But now, in the eastern parts of the country at least, we are steadily differentiating into classes—employ looking forward to nothing but to be always an employe, while in a smaller class young men are growing up who, as in the aristocracies of Europe, look forward to a life of luxury and ostentation, to the making of pleasure the business of their lives, without thought of work.

But that the struggle for existence is in spite of all our marvelous advances becoming more and more intense among the American masses rests on more than individual observation. It is shown by all our statistics. Marriage is becoming more and more delayed. The birth rate is decreasing. The proportion of our people who can get a home of their own is diminishing. Tenancy is increasing. Prisons are growing, insane asylums are filling up, charitable organizations are arising, even in our newest cities. And this during a time of unprecedented growth. During this century we have had what no succeeding century can give—a vast continent to overrun. Now, nothing but the remnants of our vast public domain remain. Already the tramp has reached the Pacific, and men looking for work more from the setting toward the rising sun.

The fatal mistake that we Americans have made is, that coming over here from countries where the ownership of land by a few had reduced the masses to poverty we adopted the same system of treating land as private property that existed there. We did not feel the full effects at first; for the continent was wide and there was room to spread. Nor do we feel them fully yet. But we are beginning to feel them, and with our growth and progress the very same conditions that exist in Europe are arising here. In giving away enormous tracts to railroad companies, and individuals to grasp and hold great bodies of land, we have been selling the birthright of our children, have been hastening the day when labor should be as poor and degraded as in the older countries. But merely hastening it. To enable landlordism to ensue labor, it is not necessary that land should be at first put up into great tracts and made the property of a few. Even if land be at first equally divided, the inevitable effect of treating it as private property—as something to which the same full and exclusive right of ownership attaches as justly belongs to the products of labor—is ultimately to lead to concentration.

It is a mistake to think, as many of our people seem to think, that the concentration of land ownership in England arises from an original inequality of division or the mere grasping of a selfish aristocracy. It came about in greater part from the same process that is going on here in Kansas.

What is the cure? Citizens, there is no cure save in removing the cause. Nothing will avail that does not do away with the primary injustice that condemns men to poverty by denying them their equal right in the bounty of their Creator, and therefore their natural right in the product of their own labor.

Under the conditions of modern civilization there is but one way to do that. We can not do it, as it was substantially done under the provisions of the Mosaic code, by securing to each family its piece of land and making that inalienable. We can not do it, as it was substantially done and to some extent is yet done among our red Indians, by

making the holding of land dependent on its individual use. Our civilization is too complex, the division of labor is too minute, the difference in the value of land has become too great. There is land in Chicago and New York that is worth more by the foot than land is worth here by the acre and even by hundreds of acres. But we can do it by taking the value of land for the common use. We can do it by the single tax!

What we who advocate it mean by the single tax, is the abolition of all taxes on the products of labor, and the taking by taxation, on the value of land, irrespective of the value of any improvements in or on the land, of that value which arises from the general growth and improvement. This, as you will see, if you think a minute, is the only value that land itself has. All other real estate value is a value of improvement. This we would carefully exempt, taking no account of it at all, and where two pieces of land have an equal value taxing them both the same, even if one have the most costly improvements upon it, and the other lie unimproved and used.

Is not this just? If I take more berths in a steamer, more seats in a theater, more rooms in a hotel, than I use or care to use, must I not pay for them just as if I used them? And if a man chooses to hold more land than he can or cares to use, should he not pay as much as the man who uses his land? For is he not depriving some one else of its use?

Is not wise? Is it the using of land, not the holding of land, that adds to the wealth of the community? Is it good public policy to tax a man because he is industrious and thrifty? To put a heavy tax on the man who builds and improves and cultivates, and a light tax on the man who keeps land idle or half used which others would gladly put to use if he, dog-in-the-manger-like, did not stand in the way?

Would it not make easier every true reform? See how it would simplify government, how it would dispense with the horde of direct and indirect tax gatherers, and the corrupting and demoralizing methods of raising public revenues that are now employed; and how it would take out of our politics the enormous monied interests that our methods of taxation, our giving away of public franchises and our fostering of land speculation now brings into them.—Henry George's address, from the Topeka Advocate.

TAX RIOT IN SICILY.

A Mob Carries Heads Through the Town. A dispatch from Giardinelli gives details of the tax riot at Partinico, northwest Sicily.

The mob of peasants who had protested against the milk tax wrecked the communal building and dragged on the ground two carabinieri who tried to summon military reinforcements. When the troops arrived they found at the head of the mob several women who carried aloft pictures of the king and queen, and screamed, "Down with the taxes!" The officers in command of the troops appealed to the women to be quiet and called upon the mob to disperse, but no heed was given to their words. Several shots were fired by the rioters before the troops received orders to shoot. After the first volley the mob retreated carrying away several killed and wounded.

As soon as the troops were withdrawn the rioters gathered again, entered the rooms of the sheriff, and killed him and his wife. The leaders cut the heads from both bodies, stuck them on poles, and carried them thus at the head of the mob through the town. *

In the absence of more detailed information, I can not see that it is wise or kind to cut the head off the sheriff's wife. It is not unlikely that some officers (of whom the sheriff was *particeps criminis*) may have farmed the taxes or got a commission and therefore practiced extortion. There may be logic in cutting off the heads of those who live on taxes; there is certainly reciprocity in torturing them, since they have for ages tortured alike those who paid and those who would not pay; but it does really seem as if cutting off the heads of the wives of the collectors and their accessories had too much of oriental breadth and color.

BOLTON HALL.

Light on Taxation.

In Maryland the agriculturists rule absolutely. In the state legislature, Baltimore city, with about one-half the wealth and population and paying about 70 per cent. of the state taxes, has only 21 representatives out of a total of 117 members. The following is an exact copy of one reply to a circular, the contents of which appear by the answers:

No. 1.—We hold that all kinds of property ought to be taxed.

No. 2, 3 and 4.—None of any kind should be exempted other than public buildings, and perhaps churches not above say, \$500, and we are doubtful whether this exemption should be allowed. Every man who owns property should contribute to the support of the government he enjoys. If he owns much, he contributes much. If he owns little, he contributes little, and it will not burden him to pay that little. It is the only fair way to treat all people. It is not fair to tax one man who has his wealth in land, and exempt another, who has his all in intangible property. Let all bear their shares. Mechanic's tools, manufacturer's plants and everything else ought to be taxed and then no hardship is worked upon anybody, and nobody is made a privileged or exempted class, but everybody contributes in proportion to his wealth.

No. 5.—Exempt nothing.

Very Respectfully,
PRICE & BRYAN, Observers,
Centerville, Md.

The Economic Reading circle is starting an economic circulating library, and books on economic subjects will be mailed anywhere to members on payment of a small fee and postage. All correspondence relating to the library should be addressed to Miss H. Y. Paul, 1317 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

REFORM CLUB MEETINGS.

Workmen in Many Protected Industries, When Not Coerced by the Manufacturers, Pass Resolutions Favoring the Wilson Bill.

The Reform club deserves great credit for the work it is now doing in localities represented or misrepresented by democrats who are trying to defeat the Wilson bill. Several big mass meetings have been held to test the sentiment of the workmen who are reported to have changed their minds since they voted for tariff reform in 1892. In each case resolutions have been passed in favor of the Wilson bill or a more radical tariff reform measure.

The first meeting was held in Paterson, N. J., on January 11. This is the center of the silk industry and the tide against the Wilson bill was supposed to be running so high that the majority of the leading democrats were afraid to make an attempt to stem it. Over 2,000, the most of whom were mill hands, remained in a theater for nearly three hours listening to Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, and lustily cheering many of his best points and sharp answers to questions. At the end of the meeting, and after very strong tariff reform resolutions had been passed, several of the local democrats, who had remained "behind the scenes," plucked up courage and, stepping to the front of the stage, congratulated the speaker and expressed great satisfaction at the success of the meeting.

At Amsterdam, N. Y., the big carpet and other manufacturers had terrorized the citizens by closing mills and reducing wages. The manufacturers had petitions circulated through the factories condemning the Wilson bill. As might be expected under the circumstances the petitions were quite generally signed by employes. A mass meeting was held and in the presence of the wealthy manufacturers the mill workers allowed resolutions against the Wilson bill to be passed. But one democrat had the audacity to ask a few questions from the audience. He was regarded as an intruder and treated accordingly. Apparently tariff reform was in the dumps at Amsterdam. The Reform club desired to know if the workmen had deserted tariff reform. It arranged for a mass meeting in the largest hall in the city and paid for this hall 66 per cent. more than was required of the great manufacturer who footed the rent bill for the previous meeting. No local financial assistance whatever was received. The hall was packed. It was clear, when Mr. Shearman began to speak, that some in the audience were attempting to disturb the meeting; but soon he had interested all, and convinced most of his hearers that they should remain steadfast to tariff reform. After nearly three hours of discussion resolutions in favor of the Wilson bill were passed almost unanimously.

The next great meeting was held at Troy, N. Y., the center of the collar, cuff and shirt industry in this country. Over 50,000 signatures were alleged to have been obtained, in this city of 70,000, to a petition in favor of McKinley duties on collars, cuffs and shirts. This petition was presented to congress by Troy's democratic representative, Mr. Haines, who made a long speech against the Wilson bill. Senator Murphy, of New York, is a citizen of Troy. He also has declared against the proposed reductions of duties on collars, cuffs and shirts. Every paper in Troy is working with Murphy, Haines and the manufacturers. When Mr. W. B. Estell went to Troy to arrange for a meeting he found a strong undercurrent in favor of the Wilson bill, but almost no one who was willing to risk his business interests or his job by helping to get up a meeting. Even when an immense audience had gathered in Harmony hall, on January 22, no citizen of Troy could be found who was willing to preside at the meeting, and the speaker—again Mr. Shearman—had to nominate himself as chairman. He, however, had control of his audience and as usual soon had it laughing and cheering. He called attention to the fact that the manufacturers of shirts, collars and cuffs had reduced wages under McKinley duties as well as under those of 1892. He showed that the duties of the Wilson bill left about as much protection as the manufacturers had from 1883 to 1890 and that there was no necessity whatever for reducing wages on account of tariff reductions. If the workers wanted to make higher wages possible, he said, they should petition for lower duties on linen and cotton. This would not only give manufacturers cheaper raw materials but it would enable them to reduce prices of collars, cuffs and shirts; reduced prices would increase consumption and make more work at higher wages. Mr. Shearman then turned his searchlight upon the claims and statements of the manufacturers as presented to the ways and means committee. The manufacturers had made affidavits that the average wages of working girls in Troy were fully \$3 a week. At the same time they had produced a statement which showed that the average wages were only \$3.23. From another statement it was shown that the manufacturers were making over 50 per cent profit on their capital. By a majority of three to one the audience favored resolutions indorsing the Wilson bill.

It is gratifying to know that the mill operatives even in the most highly protected industries are in favor of tariff reform, and it is fortunate for the country that there is an organization ready and willing to give the workmen an opportunity to express themselves when the eyes of the boss are not upon them.

WILSON ON IRON.

With the Cheapest Iron Ore in the World We Can Soon Supply All Nations with Iron and Steel Goods.

Chairman Wilson, in his opening speech, thus outlined our present status and our future possibilities as regards iron and steel:

"If there is any one great industry to which we could throw down to-day the tariff laws and defy the world and march forth to acquire new fields, it is the great iron and steel industry of this country. The consumption of

iron and steel is a test of civilization. The consumption of iron and steel is a test of the material progress of any country, and all the other countries of the world put together have not kept up to the progress of the United States in the development of these great industries in the last few years.

"The whole world's production of pig iron in 1878 was but little over 14,000,000 tons. The United States alone produced in 1892 over 9,000,000 tons. In 1878 our entire product was a little over 2,000,000 tons; our entire product in recent years has reached, if it has not gone beyond, 10,000,000 tons. That has been due to the fact that here in this great undeveloped country of ours, where, with the little population that to-day inhabits it, we are but running to and fro to find out what resources it possesses, we have found all along the Appalachian range of the south, all around the great lakes of the north, deposits of iron ore so rich, so easily worked, so accessible to other material, that we have reached the point where we can produce iron ore, in Minnesota, in Michigan, in Wisconsin, in Alabama, and perhaps at other points in this country, cheaper than it can be produced anywhere else in all the world.

"With the rich deposits upon the surface, close to the seaboard in many places, within a few miles of coal in other places, with the improved methods of mining, with electricity, with the steam shovel, with all the inventions that always accompany the march of a great developing American industry, iron ore could be loaded upon the boats on the lakes or upon the cars in other parts of the country at less than one-half the cost of getting it to the pit's mouth in most of the countries where heretofore we have looked for competition.

"So true is it, then, that the tax upon iron ore is no longer needed to protect us who have the largest product of all the world, so true is it that a little stream of foreign ore that might come into this country from Cuba or elsewhere would only increase the use of our domestic ores in combination with it; so true is it all that, but for the timidity and selfishness that come from thirty years of leaning or supposed leaning upon a tariff for protection, the great ironmasters of this country might to-day boldly say: 'Throw down the wall. We will not only supply this country, but we will go out and build up other great countries in this respect.'

"It is true to-day that 300,000,000 of the people of this earth use nearly all its iron. The people of the United States, France, Belgium, Germany and England use 90 per cent. of all the iron and steel that are used in the world, and the other 1,200,000,000 people use only the remaining 10 per cent.

"We have reached what has been called the steel age. We are using steel not only in building our great railway system, not only in building our great ships for transportation on the lakes and on the sea, but as the common structural material on our dwelling houses, the bridge material on our country roads, and almost every American village of 5,000 inhabitants to-day has its street railway and has become a consumer of iron and of steel.

"And down in South America, off in Asia, off in Russia, off in Africa, among all the other 1,200,000,000 of the world, the coming of the iron age is at hand. Out of our boundless supply, out of the Appalachian range, out of the range at Birmingham, and in Virginia, and in West Virginia we can get the material by which we can go out into all the countries of the world and build their railroads, build their cities, build their ships, and contribute to their elevation and their prosperity and their power to consume, which shall make an indefinite market for all the fabrics of iron and steel and other things that we make in this country.

"Five years ago a great ironmaster—perhaps the best known, certainly the most widely published ironmaster in the United States, Andrew Carnegie—used this language, speaking of his trip through California:

"With such grapes and climate it must surely be a question of only a few years before the true American wine makes its appearance, and then what shall we have to import? Silks and linens are going, watches and jewelry have already gone, and in this connection I think I may venture to say good-bye to foreign iron and steel."

"There has been no more unrighteous and no more striking exhibition of monopoly in this country than that of the makers of steel rails. Under the tariff system which gave them first \$28 a ton, then \$17 a ton, and now \$13.44 a ton, the great rolling mills combine to keep up the prices to the American people far beyond the cost of production, at a point just a little lower than that at which foreign rails could be imported with the tariff added.

"And now, when we have reached the point where it seems possible that we can make steel rails as cheaply as they can be made anywhere else in the world, they are raising their outcry of denunciation against a tariff that proposes to give them still 25 per cent. of protection."

Mr. Johnson, of Ohio—Will you tell us why you still give them 25 per cent. of protection?

Mr. Wilson replied that the only answer he could give is that it could not very well be reduced lower according to the general scheme of taxation on iron and steel industries of the country.

Ruinous Dividends. The earnings of the Fall River mills for 1893 show an average return of 7.9 per cent. upon the share capital. This is not only a good showing absolutely, but is better than the return for two of the three previous years. In 1890 these mills paid an average of 7.55 per cent., in 1891 an average of 4.9 per cent., and in 1892 an average of 11.4 per cent., and in 1893 an average of 7.9 per cent. This is a remarkable showing, after all that we have heard for months past about the ruin of the manufacturing industries.—N. Y. Post.

AS TO THE CUCKOO.

A Bird That Apply Typifies Protectionist Peculiarities.

As the cuckoo has probably come into politics to stay, it is well, perhaps, that the real characteristics of the bird should be well understood. When the matter is thoroughly investigated no one can fail to be struck with the resemblance between the republican party and the cuckoo party.

The term cuckoo is applied to several different genera of birds. There is the *Coceyzus canorus*, or English cuckoo, which has the habit of depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds. As soon as the young cuckoos have been hatched, and have developed a little strength, they proceed to kick the other birds out of the nest and usurp the total control of it. The notes of this species are said to be loud and joyful, as is the habit of all jingoes when they have succeeded in any game of spoliation. In the autumn they are usually fat, thus reminding us of the sons of the missionaries in Hawaii, after they had obtained possession of the wealth of the members of their fathers' flocks.

In the United States we have the yellow-billed cuckoo, scientifically known as the *Coceyzus americanus*, which builds its own nest, but devotes much of its time and attention to sucking the eggs of other birds.

The impartial observer will not fail to note that both these kinds of cuckoos exhibit characteristic qualities of the republican party. As a jingo party it is best represented by the English cuckoo, because it has adapted and is seeking to apply the English policy of spoliation toward feeble nations. When the English cuckoo invades the nest of another bird it lays a very small egg, too small to excite apprehension, but when the egg is hatched, the young cuckoo, after receiving nourishment for a time from the original proprietor, ends by taking full possession of the nest.

Such was the conduct of the Yankee cuckoo in Hawaii. It obtained admission into that snug little nest and laid an egg that bore the counterfeit trademark: "Missionary altruism." Other eggs of a similar kind were deposited from time to time, and from them were hatched Dole, Thurston and all that brood who call themselves "sons of missionaries," but who are really cuckoos and have got full possession of the Hawaiian nest, and are likely to keep it until they quarrel among themselves. Having had their harvest, they are now fat and sleek as the British cuckoo is wont to be after the harvest season.

The *Coceyzus americanus* is a splendid representative of the American protectionist, who advocates what he calls the "American system." He builds his own nest, and builds it snug and tight, but he provisions it by robbing the nests of other birds. The protectionist also builds a nest, and then he goes into the homes of other people for the purpose of getting as large a part of their earnings as possible, and the more he gets the more he wants. At this very moment the owners of most of the other nests are observing that there is a remarkable scarcity prevailing in their homes, and though they all know that the cuckoo has paid them a visit, there are still some who profess to doubt what it is that is making times hard. As for the cuckoo himself, he is causing it to be given out that he has been in the habit of sharing his stealings with some of the other birds, and that the distress is caused by the apprehension that his facilities for invading other nests are about to be cut off.

The robber barons have at last hit upon a suitable emblem. Let them stop putting eagles on their tickets and substitute cuckoos. The eagle is a robber, too, but he robs boldly and without pretending to be anything else than what he is. The cuckoo is a robber by stealth and under false pretenses. The *Coceyzus canorus* is a jingo after the British pattern, with a tenor voice to praise his own lawless thrift; the *Coceyzus americanus* is an advocate of the "American system" of spoliation practiced upon his neighbors in the name of patriotism.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A DISCREDITED HUMBUG.

The Dishonest Reciprocity Clause of the McKinley Act.

In proposing the repeal of the reciprocity clause of the McKinley act the ways and means committee and their democratic associates have taken the first step towards the abolition of a preposterous humbug. The reciprocity clause is practically repealed by the placing of tea, sugar, hides and coffee on the free list, but it is the duty of democrats to set the seal of their disapproval on the wretched pretense of fair trade and of increased commerce embodied in the dishonest and un-American reciprocity policy of the Harrison administration.

No word should remain on the statute book to remind the country of the day when congress turned over to the president any part of its power to legislate. This is what the reciprocity clause does. It transfers a power to the executive which the constitution conferred upon congress, and therefore it is contrary to the fundamental law of the land.

Moreover, it gave to foreign governments the right to declare when and on what articles the people of this country should be taxed. The right to levy taxes appertains to our own free citizenship. It is the right for which our forefathers fought, and it has never been surrendered except in the reciprocity clause of the McKinley act.

Finally, the reciprocity clause was never intended to increase commerce or to promote trade relations between this country and foreign countries. It was a humbugging device of Mr. Blaine to save his party from the rising tide of popular indignation against high protective tariffs.

The discredited humbug should go.—N. Y. World.

—The word "cuckoo" has been given a conspicuous place in the congressional vocabulary. It comes very handsily to a member with an intellectual gap to fill.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PROTECTION FOR FARMERS.

Unfulfilled Promises of the McKinley Magnates.

It is about time for western farmers to ask the McKinleyites, who have been promising them a home market at high prices for all their products, what they have done for wheat. They will find it difficult to recall a time when wheat was so low, and they cannot be sure that it has touched bottom yet.

Why is this? The high-tariff philosophers and home-market makers have had things all their own way for thirty-three years. They have made the tariff to suit themselves all these years, and they have not ceased to tell the farmers of the good time coming when, under the policy of protection, they would have home customers paying them the highest prices for all the products of the soil. Not very long ago President Harrison swung around the circle, telling the rural population about the "ideal condition" in which they would take their produce in their own wagons to the factory doors and swap it for whatever manufactured articles they might want.

That home market—that ideal condition—has not been realized. It is as ideal and remote as ever. The farmer is selling a larger percentage of his wheat abroad than he did before the protectionists began to make a home market for him away back in the sixties. And still the price he can get abroad governs the price he gets at home. How does he like the price? Sixty cents or under per bushel at tide-water, and less in proportion to the length of the haul from his farm. How does that strike the farmer as a fulfillment of protectionist promises? How much longer does he think he can stand it to wait for that home market and pay the fine of some fifty per cent. on the goods that he has to buy with the proceeds of his wheat?

One would think he might be growing tired of the home market theory in its practical application by this time. Let him look at it for a moment. The first step in making that home market is to shut out foreign goods as much as possible by taxing them enormously. The first step is to prevent the farmer from buying goods of the foreigner. That done, the foreigner has less inclination and less ability to buy the farmer's produce. He buys less, or tries to find some other country where he can buy cheaper.

This is precisely what the foreigner has been doing with great diligence and no little success. Repelled by our protectionist policy as a customer of the American farmer, he has built railroads in India and furnished the means to build others in Argentina. The result is that he is getting large quantities of wheat produced by the exceedingly cheap labor of those countries, and down goes the price. That is the way the home market theory works when reduced to practice by the high tariff economists. The price of wheat has fallen one-half or more under the practical working of that theory.

Under the McKinley tariff the farmer may take \$100 worth of wheat to Liverpool and exchange it for \$100 worth of goods. But if he brings the goods back he is stopped at the custom-house and taxed \$50 on them. He must part with another \$50 worth of wheat before he can get his \$100 worth of goods. That is, he must give \$150 worth of wheat for \$100 worth of goods. Under free trade he would get his \$100 worth of goods for \$100 worth of wheat, and have \$50 worth of wheat left to exchange for other goods or to invest. Now doesn't the farmer think that with wheat at its present price it would stand him in hard to try the free trade plan for awhile? Doesn't he think he could survive a little longer if he could keep the whole of that wretchedly low price instead of having one-third of it taxed away from him? He ought at least to be willing to try the experiment and find out whether there is any truth in the two fundamental rules of arithmetic.—Chicago Herald.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

—The most painful strain in all the hard times politics is the effort to make a Moses of Tom Reed.—St. Louis Republic.

—Smash the McKinley law! It raised taxes, emptied the treasury, and stultified monopolies only to add by the reaction to the depression caused by the republican silver panic.—N. Y. World.

—Day by day the tariff agitation approaches the definite result of tariff reform, and day by day more of the unemployed go back to work as more factories start up. It is bad for republican prophecies, but pleasant for the people.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—As the deficit since July 1 amounts to nearly forty-five million dollars, Mr. Harrison, of Indianapolis, feels that he is a Napoleon of finance when it comes to dealing with a surplus so as to leave his successor an empty bag to hold.—N. Y. World.

—The republican cry of "cuckoo" is not going to disorganize the democratic party. When Mr. Cleveland meets the party view of what is right he can always reply upon its support. When he does this it will be more dangerous than it is now for republicans who ruffle the feathers in the cuckoo's nest.—St. Louis Republic.

—The democratic party has always believed that the minimum burden of taxation is the best, and every citizen can attend to his business better than the federal government can attend to it for him. Elected on that issue the democratic party has proposed a bill which has for its object the lessening of the burden of taxation. Such a bill is the Wilson tariff bill.—Albany Argus.

—The correct list of failures in the United States for 1893, as published by Bradstreet's, yields no surprises. It does not tend in any way to minify the number or gravity of the business disasters of the year, which were the result of republican extravagance and misrule, and almost foreshadowed by Secretary Foster's last reports. Not is the general understanding that 1893 was a "bad year" removed by a study of the figures. Still the report is interesting and well worth study.—Kansas City Times.

A SENATOR'S BLUNDER.

Made an Object Lesson by a Bright Journalist.

Postmaster General Bissell Perpetrates a Ghastly Joke—How David Lewsley Got Even with Ingalls—Other Good Stories.

[Special Washington Letter]

When the senate special committee was engaged in an endeavor to ascertain who gave information to the newspaper men concerning executive sessions, the gentlemen of the press had considerable quiet fun with the statesmen.

On one occasion Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, and Senator Bate, of Tennessee, were seated together in a committee room when Mr. George Harries, a newspaper man, entered. "Harries," said Senator Faulkner, "I wish you would tell me how you newspaper men get information of the transactions of our secret sessions?"

"Why," said Mr. Harries, "there is a committee upstairs trying to find that out. You ought to go up and listen to the testimony."

"Never mind the committee," said the senator. "Won't you tell me, just for the gratification of my own curiosity?"

Mr. Harries reflected a moment and said: "I would have no objection to telling you, senator, if you were authorized by the senate to receive the information."

"Then why don't you tell it to the committee?" asked the senator.

"Is the committee properly constituted and duly authorized to receive such information, senator?"

"Of course it is."

"How do you make that out?"

"Why," said the senator, "it was constituted by the senate in the regular way under Senator Dolph's resolution."

Then Senator Faulkner went ahead and gave every detail of the manner in which the senate, in executive session, discussed and adopted the resolution: how the committee was constituted and what it was empowered to do. When the senator had concluded, Mr. Harries said: "Well, senator, that is the way we newspaper men get information of the proceedings of the secret sessions. Good day."

Sensor Faulkner did not get the full meaning of the newspaper man's remark until Senator Bate quietly and good humoredly said:

"Faulkner, if every senator were as easy to pump as you are, we might as well hold our secret sessions out on the portico."

The White House Water Supply.

No matter how turbid the drinking water may be in other residences throughout the District of Columbia it is always clear and sparkling at the white house. This is due to the fact that the famous spring in Franklin square, half a dozen squares away, has been diverted into terra cotta pipes and conveyed to the executive mansion, so that running water is always to be obtained. At the southeastern angle of the white house a cistern, with a capacity for a hundred barrels of water, has been constructed, and this is always full. During the past week the workmen have been engaged in the work of cleaning out the cistern, and there was a remarkable absence of debris and mud when the bottom was reached. In the old days, when Franklin square was a playground for the First ward youths, the spring at the base of the big poplar tree on I street was a favorite resort for the tired and thirsty youngsters, and in these days the pure waters are very essential to the comfort of the president of the United States and his family.

Bissell Cracks a Joke.

A very energetic and hopeful candidate for a post office came to Washington last week, and brought a trunkful of papers. He had the indorsements of two-thirds of the business men, seventy per cent of the voters, and letters from every clergyman in the place. He laid these before Mr. Bissell, who looked them over carefully. "Hadin't you better keep these?" asked the postmaster general. "You may want to get into Heaven some time."



Thousands of tourists, and among them art connoisseurs, have thoroughly examined the bronze doors on the east front of the senate wing of the capitol, but it was reserved for a horn-dipped son of toil to discover a defect in these works of American artisans. These doors were cast at Chicopee, Mass., and are intended to depict scenes in the early history of the United States. Prominent in one of the central panels, on the right-hand side of the entrance, is a figure on horseback, supposed to represent the Father of His Country returning at the head of his victorious troops. "He must have just come out of the pasture with his horse," remarked a stalwart granger, after surveying the door intently, "for he has no stirrups, and just look, his legs dangle in consequence." The criticism was found to be true, and is the only drawback to the enjoyment of the spirited scene portrayed in bronze, for all the other panels have generals properly equipped if they happen to be on horseback.

Smith D. Fry.

A Shark's Stomachache.

"Mamma," said the baby shark, "I've got a tummiackache."
"What have you been eating?" asked the mother shark, severely.
"Boo-hoo!" wept the little shark. "I eat a wax doll a little girl dropped overboard. I thought it was a real person."—Harper's Bazar.

visible on the transoms of their former residences.

A Newspaper Man's Revenge.

David Lewsley was one of the brightest, keenest and best men in the Washington field of newspaper work. I received a letter from him once, saying: "I am off for California on an assignment to recover a lost lung." He died of consumption.

Upon one occasion, Mr. Lewsley, who was at that time a reporter for a Washington journal, was sent to hold an interview with Senator Ingalls upon an important matter of state. The senator, who had no intention whatever of being drawn into a conversation on that subject, met Mr. Lewsley with his accustomed grace and courteously veered the conversation into other channels. Somehow, for want of another handy subject, the senator said something about beards, which led to barbers, and, of course, to the general subject of shaving.

"By all means," said Senator Ingalls, "you should learn to shave yourself," and then he went on with a learned, thoughtful and highly entertaining disquisition on the advantages, economic and metaphysical, of shaving oneself rather than hiring a barber to do it. Mr. Lewsley paid careful attention to all the senator said, fixed facts and



SENATOR INGALLS ON SOAP.

dates in his mind, and said nothing. When the senator had related circumstantially his own varied experiences with razors and brushes and soaps, recommending this make of blade and that brand of lather to Mr. Lewsley's use, the reporter, convinced that he could not learn what he had come to learn, arose to go. There was, or the reporter imagined there was, a sort of merry triumphant twinkle in Senator Ingalls' eye as he politely bowed his caller from the room—a twinkle which seemed to say: "I have made the young man really forget what he came for."

The next morning Senator Ingalls was more or less horrified at finding in the local newspaper a true report of all he had said, including the earnest recommendation of a certain shaving soap which he unqualifiedly pronounced to be the very best that could be had. But the reporter's vengeance was not yet satisfied. He marked the article and sent it to the manufacturer of the recommended soap. In a fortnight the newspapers, the periodicals and all the many means employed by advertisers were brought into use, and Senator Ingalls' eloquent eulogy of that soap was printed in every form that could be devised to attract popular attention. And the worst of it was, the senator could not deny that the very expressions, earnest and glowing as they were, were all his own.

Smoke in the Pension Office.

In the big court of the pension office building a scene is enacted every week day at noon which is strongly suggestive of the picture of the "Smokers' Rebellion" in the Corcoran art gallery. The commissioner recently issued an order forbidding smoking in any of the rooms of the bureau during office hours, but made an exception of the dinner hour, so far as the court is concerned. Many of the clerks hailed the new rule with joy, and especially as some of the smokers were not at all chary about using plug tobacco in clay pipes, and with deadly effect upon delicate organizations. Now, however, there are a number of smokers at noon, and the atmosphere is so dense with the fumes and smoke from tobacco that it could almost be cut with an ax. It does not require a very vivid imagination to picture a second William the Testy, of New Amsterdam, surrounded by irate tobacco users, any day at the pension building.

Farmer and Art Critic.

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"Boo-hoo!" wept the little shark. "I eat a wax doll a little girl dropped overboard. I thought it was a real person."—Harper's Bazar.

CERTAIN ANALOGIES.

Some of the Things Man-Holds in Common with Lower Animals.

Molting has its analogy throughout the animal kingdom. We, indeed, molt invisibly, are continuously shedding our scales, but there are some animals that get through this process even more quickly than do birds, as, for instance, the shedding of the skin as a whole by the newt, eel and snake.

Sir James Paget has noted that some people have a few extra long hairs growing out from the general mass of the eyebrows. These few long hairs are representatives of a permanent condition in the chimpanzee and some baboons. They grow out separately from the general hairy mass over the supercilious ridges.

Darwin notes as a significant fact that the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet of man are quite naked of hairs, like the inferior surfaces of all four extremities in most of the lower animals.

Something about the ear. The lobule of the ear is peculiar to man; there is, however, a rudiment of it in the gorilla. Happy gorilla—and man!

About the brain of man and ape. The whole comparison is one of degree, and in the case of the Bushman's brain with that of a well-developed ape, the comparison becomes nearly equal. Richard Owen once claimed that the hippocampus minor, a trifling portion of the interior of the brain, was the only exclusively characteristic human part, but it has since been demonstrated in the orang and chimpanzee. In truth, there are no specific distinctions between the brain of the ape and that of man! I possess in pickle the brain of a monkey. I am sure that my own brain is of much greater proportional weight and complexity. It is a pleasing reflection!—Gentleman's Magazine.

Glad He Made His Escape.

Miss Pert—it is useless of you to urge me to marry you. When I say no, I mean no.

Mr. Cinnie—Always?

Miss Pert—Invariably.

Mr. Cinnie—And can nothing ever change your determination when you once make up your mind.

Miss Pert—Absolutely nothing.

Mr. Cinnie—Well, I wouldn't care to marry a woman like that.—Brooklyn Life.

Had Investigated Them.

Mrs. Flyabout—What is your husband's politics?

Mrs. Gouffrey—I really don't know. He never carries anything of a political nature in his pockets.—Chicago Tribune.

1,410 Bushels Potatoes Per Acre.

This astonishing yield was reported by Abr. Hahn, of Wisconsin, but Salzer's potatoes always get there. The editor of the Rural New Yorker reports a yield of 736 bushels and 8 pounds per acre from one of Salzer's early potatoes. Above 1,410 bushels are from Salzer's new seedling Hundredfold. His new early potato, Lightning Express, has a record of 803 bushels per acre. He offers potatoes as low as \$2.50 a barrel, and the best potato plant in the world for \$2.

If you will cut this out and send it with 6c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive free his mammoth potato catalogue and a package of sixteen-day "Get There, Eli," radish.

"Now," said the storekeeper, as he gazed proudly at the lettering on his new brass sign, "that's what I call polished English."—Washington Star.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 19.

CATTLE—Best Beeves..... \$ 3 75 @ 4 50

HOGS—Good to choice heavy..... 4 25 @ 4 95

WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 52 @ 52 1/2

CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 48 @ 48 1/2

OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 27 1/2 @ 28

RYE—No. 2..... 48 1/2 @ 49

FLOUR—Patent per sack..... 1 1/4 @ 1 50

Fancy..... 1 30 @ 1 75

HAY—Choice timothy..... 5 10 @ 6 00

Fancy prairie..... 5 00 @ 5 50

BRAN..... 57 @ 59

BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 19 @ 22

CHEESE—Full cream..... 10 @ 10 1/2

EGGS—Choice..... 14 1/2 @ 15

POTATOES..... 4 1/2 @ 5

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native and shipping..... 3 60 @ 4 25

HOGS—Good to choice..... 4 00 @ 5 15

SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 3 00 @ 4 10

FLOUR—Choice..... 2 50 @ 2 95

WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 52 @ 52 1/2

CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 48 @ 48 1/2

OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 27 1/2 @ 28

RYE—No. 2..... 48 1/2 @ 49

BUTTER—Creamery..... 19 @ 22

LARD—Western steam..... 7 25 @ 7 30

PORK..... 12 00 @ 12 75

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to prime..... 4 00 @ 4 20

HOGS—Packing and shipping..... 4 00 @ 5 15

SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 50 @ 3 75

FLOUR—Choice..... 2 50 @ 2 95

WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 51 1/2 @ 55

CORN—No. 2..... 33 1/2 @ 34

OATS—No. 2..... 27 1/2 @ 28

RYE..... 51 @ 51 1/2

BUTTER—Creamery..... 21 @ 25

LARD..... 7 20 @ 7 30

PORK..... 12 20 @ 12 25

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native steers..... 4 00 @ 4 70

HOGS—Good to choice..... 5 00 @ 5 15

FLOUR—Good to choice..... 2 50 @ 3 00

WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 61 1/2 @ 62 1/2

CORN—No. 2..... 42 1/2 @ 43 1/2

OATS—Western mixed..... 27 1/2 @ 28 1/2

PORK—Mess..... 13 00 @ 13 25

A BAD TEMPER

—generally accompanies a torpid liver and indigestion. An in-door life often brings on this condition; there follows anemia, or lack of blood, frequently another worse effect—that of Dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the restorative tonic and liver invigorator which will positively cure just such cases.

Mrs. F. A. Orr, of Corbett, Baltimore, Md., writes: "Physicians pronounced my case acute indigestion. If it had not been for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets I firmly believe I would have been in my grave, for nothing did me any good until I began taking them. The 'Discovery' also cured my child of night-sweats and a weak stomach, which followed an attack of Pneumonia. We cannot praise your medicines too highly." Sold by all medicine dealers.

PIERCE'S CURE OR HONEY RETURNED.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Russell, four years of age, was sailing down the Columbia river with a party of friends. He was much interested in everything he saw, and at length ventured this remark: "Papa, I think this boat must have awtull long feet to walk in this water."

"It's mighty had ter set a good example," remarked Uncle Eben, who was in rather a gloomy mood; "an' when yoh gits through yoh ain't got no 'surance of hatchin' any'ing."—Washington Star.

"They say Brown has taken the lecture platform." "Shout'n't wonder, take any-thing he can lay his hands on."—Atlanta Constitution.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

Be careful of your language when talking with the elevator boy; he is apt to take you up very quickly.—Boston Bulletin.

150 World's Fair Photos for \$1.

These beautiful pictures are now ready for delivery in ten complete parts—16 pictures comprising part one—and the whole set can be secured by the payment of One Dollar, sent to GEO. H. HEAFORD, 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.

A SOUTH ARIZONA woman carries off the banner for cold feet; they recently froze in bed.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

ACTORS, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A Chicago man who had just surrendeed his watch to a foundry was moved to remark that he didn't know when he had been so pressed for time.—Washington Star.

No SAFER REMEDY can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price, 25 cts.

"What do you think of the drinking water here?" Mr. Bluegrass—"Oh, it makes a very refreshing bath."—Inter Ocean.

BE SURE to read advertisement of Plant Seed Co., an old reliable firm.

The girl who can skate has a good time, but the girl who is learning has her hand squeezed the tightest.—Atchison Globe.

ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES PROMPTLY

LAMENESS, * * BACK-ACHE, SORENESS.

SWELLINGS, SOOTHES, SUBDUES, CURES.

Young Wives

WHO ARE FOR THE FIRST TIME TO UNDERGO WOMAN'S SEVEREST TRIAL, WE OFFER

"Mothers' Friend"

A remedy which, if used as directed a few weeks before confinement, robs it of its Pain, Horror and Risk to Life of both mother and child, as thousands who have used it testify.

"I used two bottles of 'MOTHERS' FRIEND' with MARVELOUS RESULTS, and wish every woman who has to pass through the ordeal of child-birth to know if they use 'MOTHERS' FRIEND' for a few weeks it will rob confinement of pain and suffering and insure safety to life of mother and child.—MRS. SAM HAMILTON, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Book to Mothers mailed free containing voluntary testimonials. Sent by express, charges prepaid on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. BRADFORD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

WISE ADVICE USE



CLAIRETTE SOAP

AND SAVE TIME, MONEY AND LABOR.

MADE BY THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY St. LOUIS.

GET THERE ELI'S RADISH SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS—POTATOES

CLIP, SAVE AND SEND TO US

A complete set of 13 advertisements, of which this is No. 1. The set will cost you \$1.00, and we will allow you \$1.00 for the set. If you are a regular subscriber to this paper, we will allow you \$1.00 for the set. If you are not a regular subscriber, we will allow you \$1.00 for the set. If you are a regular subscriber, we will allow you \$1.00 for the set. If you are not a regular subscriber, we will allow you \$1.00 for the set.

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The twenty-third advertisement in this series is a complete set of

WILLIS REPLIES.

He Writes in Reply to President Dole.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ANNIVERSARY.

None of the Foreign Representatives Participated in the Observance—Willis' Conduct Was Prompted by Friendliness.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The president yesterday transmitted to congress another chapter of Hawaiian correspondence, including the dispatches which arrived from Hawaii at San Francisco, February 10, and reached the state department Saturday morning.

The following is the correspondence in part, save those portions already printed:

Mr. Willis to Mr. Gresham: Sir: The first anniversary of the provisional government was celebrated last Wednesday, January 17, in accordance with the program set forth in dispatch No. 28, of January 16, by public reception, military parade, illumination of executive building and a mass meeting at night.

The representatives of foreign governments acted upon the instructions of their own governments and upon their own responsibility, with the distinct disclaimer upon the part of the representative of the United States that its action as either intended or desired to control their frequent editorials, similar in character to those inclosed, many of them severely rejecting upon the president of the United States and his secretary of state, and also upon Mr. Blount, have appeared in the daily press.

As the Hawaiian question is now pending before congress and as the feeling here has been very intense, I have not thought proper thus far to take any official notice of them, but I am glad to have instructions from you upon the subject.

Very respectfully, ALBERT S. WILLIS, E. E. and M. P.

The inclosures relative to the celebration have been fairly anticipated in the Associated Press dispatches from San Francisco, but from the additional details furnished it appears there are ample grounds for the minister's complaint that Hawaiians have been indulging in severe criticisms upon the minister and his government.

The reports of the speeches made show that everywhere they abounded in talk of annexation, which they confidently expect to be the outcome of the present conditions.

For instance, J. D. Castle in his speech, said: "We wish no permanent government, nor anything else that does not lead to annexation; no change which does not make for that republic but the great republic."

And President Hosmer said: "Annexation is manifest destiny and we are bound to have it."

Even the Portuguese contingent has banners with the motto "America is Our Goal."

The second letter in the correspondence is dated January 19, and is merely a letter from Mr. Willis to Secretary Gresham, transmitting President Dole's letter and his reply, without further comment than that "it will, on my part, end correspondence on the subject."

Mr. Willis' letter to Mr. Dole closes as follows: Your paragraph 28 states: "During your nearly two months' residence in this city you and your family have declined the customary social courtesies usually extended to those occupying your official position."

On the specified grounds that it was not consistent with existing circumstances to accept such civilities."

In reply permit me to say the course of conduct referred to was prompted by the friendliest motive, but of official significance, was adopted not toward the provisional government alone, and was intended to leave all persons, after the disclosure of the views of my government and friends, free to discuss the subject as they saw fit.

Mr. Willis, without unnecessary comment, has considered and endeavored to explain those portions of my correspondence which bore upon the question of the "purpose to use force," and the responsibilities arising therefrom. Yours most respectfully,

A. S. WILLIS.

EVANS SURRENDERS.

He and Outlaw Morrell are Both Captured.

VISALIA, Cal., Feb. 20.—Chris Evans, train robber and outlaw who escaped from Fresno jail a month ago, is again in custody. It was discovered last night that he had come into Visalia from the mountains with his partner, Edward Morrell, who assisted him to escape from Fresno jail, and that the two men were hidden in Evans' house here.

Officers surrounded the house early this morning, and a few hours later practically all the inhabitants of the town were present. Evans recognized the fact that escape was impossible, and after brief negotiation with Sheriff Kay, of this county, he and Morrell surrendered.

Through Grain Rates Canceled.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 20.—General Freight Agent Adsit yesterday issued a general order cancelling all through grain rates on his line, and added fuel to the temper of the grain shippers by raising the rates from 1 to 2 cents, and demanding local rates for all grain handled for connecting lines.

The grain men are much excited over the matter and will take action to counteract it.

Limbird Removed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Secretary Carlisle called for the resignation of James Limbird, surveyor of customs at St. Joseph. F. L. McDeen and J. M. Hall, of St. Joseph, both democratic applicants for the place, are now in Washington and the appointment is expected in a few days.

The surveyorship at St. Joseph is one of the best federal positions in the state, and pays equally as well as the same position in Kansas City.

Princess Colonna Still in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—At the office of J. W. Mackay, Jr., it was denied that Princess Colonna intended going to South Dakota to apply for a divorce against her husband. She continues to occupy her brother's apartments in the Belgravia flats, and it is said she is constantly advised of her husband's movements. Young Mr. Mackay is occupying apartments at the Hotel Waldorf.

Chaska Tired of His White Wife.

YANKTON, S. D., Feb. 20.—Mrs. Chaska, nee Cora Flower, who was married at Cheyenne City three years ago to a Santee Sioux named Chaska, or Samuel Campbell, is now living apart from him in a small town in southern Nebraska. Chaska eloped with a young and buxom S. W.

McKANE SENTENCED.

He Gets Six Years' Imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 20.—John Y. McKane, the boss of Gravesend, whose power in the past was as absolute in that section as that of the czar in Russia, will, unless the supreme court in general session, the court of appeals or the governor shall intervene, serve the state for six years in the capacity of a convict for flagrant violations of the election laws.

Whether he will or will not really don the stripes for that period of time his power is now broken forever and the boss-ridden people of Gravesend will henceforth be able to have comparatively pure elections if they so desire.

Crowds of anxious men and twenty-six policemen found a herculean task in keeping them from breaking down the doors in their anxiety to get in to secure a good position at which they could hear and see everything which took place. Finally, one by one the spectators were let in and just at 9:55 o'clock the door opened wide and McKane, accompanied by Sheriff Butting, entered.

McKane was apparently the most unconcerned man in the court room and walked about talking to his friends, who one and all shook him warmly by the hand.

Everyone who saw him remarked his wonderful nerve and self-possession. He held a short conversation with one of his counsel, Foster L. Backus, and the two sat down beside each other a few minutes later and laughed heartily at something that was said by a man sitting near by.

Prosecuting Lawyers E. M. Sheppard, Col. Lamb and Joe Werberg were also in court and held a consultation.

When Judge Bartlett took his seat on the bench E. C. James said: "Your honor, I appear for the defendant, Mr. John Y. McKane. I move for a new trial under section 465, code of criminal procedure, sub-divisions 5 and 6."

Judge Bartlett denied the motion. McKane, when asked what he had to say, said: "I do not know that I can say anything but what I said on the stand during the trial. I have never done anything wrong to any one as far as I know. I never did anything directly or indirectly wrong with regard to the election, nor did I ever counsel any one else to do anything wrong."

I again say that I am not guilty of any offense against the law."

Judge Bartlett then proceeded to pass the sentence, saying: "I do not feel inclined to disregard the recommendation of mercy made by the jury. The crime which the defendant committed was a serious one. That great crime seems to be one which demands emphatic sentence. The penalty should be so severe as to express due condemnation, while not so severe as to excite sympathy. The sentence of the court is that the defendant be imprisoned in Sing Sing state prison for six years."

There was dead silence in court for a moment and then amidst a murmur of voices throughout the chamber Judge Bartlett ordered the court to be cleared.

Lawyer Roderick said that an application would be made some time today to a justice of the supreme court for a stay of twenty days pending an appeal.

McKane was taken back to Raymond street jail in a coach by Sheriff Butting about 11 o'clock and if the stay is not procured to-day he will be taken to Sing Sing to-morrow in company with some of the convicts.

THE NEW JUSTICE.

Some Points About His Previous Life—One of the Youngest Justices.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Senator White, of Louisiana, has been nominated for associate justice of the supreme court.

The nomination was a complete surprise to every one.

As soon as the nomination was received the senate went into executive session and confirmed Mr. White without opposition.

Senator Edward Douglas White comes of a family of judges. His grandfather, James, was a judge of Western Louisiana in the early part of this century.

Edward Douglas, his father, also a lawyer, served three consecutive terms in congress, ending in 1834, and again served in the same body as a whig from December, 1839, to March 3, 1843. He was also governor of Louisiana from 1834 to 1838.

Edward Douglas, the appointee, was born in the parish of Lafourche, La., in November, 1845. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's college at Emmitsburg, Md., and the Jesuits' college at New Orleans. He served with the confederate army during the civil war. He then studied law and in December, 1868, was licensed to practice by the supreme court of Louisiana. He was a member of the Louisiana senate from 1874 to 1878, which latter year saw his election as judge of the state supreme court. He served on the bench two years and in May, 1888, was elected a United States senator for the term beginning March 4, 1889.

Lost With Sixty Men.—The rumor prevailing here that the steamer Millard, belonging to the Nicaragua Navigation Co., having on board sixty men, had been lost off the Nicaragua coast a week ago has been confirmed by Capt. Anderson, who has received word from Greytown that all on the vessel had perished.

Division of the School Fund.—TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 20.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction Gaines to-day made the semi-annual distribution of the state school fund, dividing about \$251,000 among a school population of 593,000. The school population has increased 5,000 in the last year.

State Officers Removed.—LANSING, Mich., Feb. 20.—Gov. Rich this afternoon found Secretary of State Joachim, Treasurer Hambitzer and Land Commissioner Berry guilty of making false records of the votes on the salary amendment of 1893 and ordered their removal at once.

DUNDY'S DECISION.

Judge Caldwell Does Not Approve of It in the Union Pacific Case—Employees Must Have Notice.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—Attorneys Thurston and Corwin, of the Union Pacific receivers, who came here yesterday to endeavor to secure an order harmonizing the contradictory opinions of Judge Dundy at Omaha and Judges Hallett and Riner at Denver in regard to the receivers' wages schedule, have met with a surprise at the hands of United States Circuit Judge Caldwell.

After some desultory talk, Judge Caldwell said to Mr. Thurston that the receivers had taken advantage of the men behind their backs. "Go back to Omaha and revoke that order," he continued. "Then I will take your case. Prepare and advertise your schedule and give the men notice—I think that sixty days might not be unreasonable. I will then go to Omaha and hold a conference with your receivers and the representatives of the labor societies, and we will see if we cannot agree upon a schedule that will be just to the employees and will be such as the receivers can afford to pay."

JUDGE DUNDY TALKS.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 16.—Judge Dundy was found last evening. He said: "Yes, I have just been reading the dispatches from St. Louis detailing the little conversation between Judge Caldwell and General Solicitor Thurston in which the latter was told to revoke the order recently made by the Union Pacific receiver, touching the matter of employees' wages. The impression that Judge Caldwell has overruled the orders of this court is wrong, as you may see by a perusal of dispatches. The wage question has not been brought up before Judge Caldwell and his somewhat peremptory order to Gen. Thurston does not in the least affect the status quo of the wages question. My order still stands and will stand until it is reversed. The whole situation can be expressed in a few brief sentences. The receivers made an order reducing wages on certain schedules. They brought the order to me and I approved it. There was nothing in my approval of the order to prevent the receivers from restoring the old wages if they saw fit to do so. They can do so now if they choose. Judge Caldwell's action is unusual in this, that in a private conversation with the general solicitor of the Union Pacific he orders the receivers to restore the old rates. He does not make the order in the shape of a decision announced from the bench. As it is all that Judge Caldwell has done is to order the receivers to temporarily restore the old wages pending a settlement. His order places no new aspect upon the situation as far as the court is concerned. Of course I cannot tell what the receivers will do in the matter."

"Suppose the receivers do not consider Judge Caldwell's decision mandatory and leave the wages where they are under the schedules approved by yourself, will the employees have the right to strike?" asked the Associated Press representative.

"Why certainly," responded Judge Dundy, with a significant twinkle in his eye. "Of course they have the right to strike in the sense that they have the right to quit work and go home. But if they attempt to—well, if they attempt to raise a row—they will find that the orders of the court are very much in force, yesterday's order of Judge Caldwell to the contrary notwithstanding."

BOSS MCKANE CONVICTED.

A Long Term in the Penitentiary His Probable Fate.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 16.—After a long trial in which the defense has made every possible endeavor to thwart justice, Boss John Y. McKane, of Gravesend, was found guilty this morning of violations of the election laws during the election last November and next Monday he will be sentenced. The penalty is imprisonment in the state's prison for not less than two nor more than ten years at the discretion of the court.

McKane is now in the Raymond street jail awaiting the sentence which is to be pronounced upon him on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Only the attorney to whom the jury earnestly recommended him, stands between the ex-czar of Gravesend and a long term in prison. In view of this he may receive something less than the full limit of the law.

An appeal to the general term and to the court of appeals stand in the way of the carrying out of the sentence whatever it may be. But the lawyers who have heard the trial feel confident that these appeals mean merely delay and not reversal.

RED-HANDED REDS.

The French People Believe They Should Be Summarily Guillotined.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The impression is general that a special system is necessary to punish bomb throwers and that when caught red-handed they should be tried by drum head court martial and guillotined immediately, without the chance to pose as heroes.

The identity of the bomb-thrower is now well established. His name is Emile Henry and he is a brother of Fortune Henry, who is now undergoing a term of imprisonment at Clairvaux for inciting to murder.

Henry has confessed to the police that he had been in communication with Paul Reclus, the young civil engineer, nephew of the distinguished French geographical writer.

KIT CARSON.

In Company With Two Other Toughs He Terrorizes a Town.

TRINIDAD, Col., Feb. 16.—Kit Carson, Jr., son of the famous scout, who recently killed his mother-in-law, but escaped conviction for murder, A. R. Brannan and H. W. Kent undertook last night to terrorize the little town of Starville, a mining camp two miles and a half from here, in the style of early days by flourishing their guns and making desperate threats against the inhabitants. They were arrested and sentenced to ten days each in jail for carrying concealed weapons.

MORTGAGES OF TWO STATES.

Facts About Kansas and Missouri Gleaned from the Census Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Kansas had in 1890, according to census returns, a per capita mortgage debt of \$170, while that of Missouri is \$80. The ratio between the debt and the true value of all taxed real estate is 15.82 per cent. in Missouri as against 20.83 in Kansas. Out of the thirty-three enumerated states and territories only two carry a higher percentage in this relation—New York and the District of Columbia.

In Kansas there were in force January 1, 1890, 298,890 mortgages, amounting to \$234,146,826, of which 203,312 were on acre property and called for \$174,720,071 and the other 95,568 on lots and stood for \$59,426,755 in value. Missouri had over 106,000 fewer mortgages, but they called for nearly as much money—\$214,909,772. Acre property supported 103,161 of them amounting to \$101,718,625, and 88,867 on lots drew interest on \$113,891,147. The average unpaid amount of each mortgage in force in Kansas was \$859 on acres and \$716 on lots, as against \$998 and \$1,270 on similar property in Missouri. In the first named state the average population to each mortgage in force was 5; in Missouri, 14. In Kansas the percentage of increase of debt incurred in the decade was \$201.11, as against \$238.15 in Missouri.

Assuming that all taxed real estate can be incumbered for two-thirds of its true value, Kansas and Missouri had respectively reached 40.34 and 33.79 per cent. of the greatest possible mortgage incumbrance reached by the existing percentage of New York and the District of Columbia exceeded that of Kansas. The percentage of the mortgage debt to the true value of taxed real estate is found in each state to be comparatively higher in the more populous counties. In Sedgwick, Shawnee and Wyandotte counties, Kansas, including the cities of Wichita, Topeka and Kansas City, the percentage is 37.80 as against 25.32 for the rest of the state. In Jackson county and St. Louis, Mo., the percentage is 24.34 as against 11.41 for the other counties.

Kansas paid in interest charges every year on its mortgage debt \$21,018,648, almost as much as Indiana and Iowa together paid and more than the aggregate paid by Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Vermont. Of the total farms paid \$14,956,088, or nearly \$4,000,000 more than Illinois farms paid and three times what the Indiana and Illinois farms paid up to the interest collector. The average rate of interest was 8.64 and the average amount of annual interest charge on each mortgage, \$70.

Missouri's annual mortgage interest charge was in 1890 \$16,474,676, acre property paying \$8,290,098 of it and lots \$8,184,608. The average annual rate is less than in Kansas, 7.68, and amounted to \$86 on the average mortgage.

DUN'S REPORT.

The General Outlook Not Encouraging but Some Hope of an Improvement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—R. G. Dun's Weekly Review says: "This has been a week of record breaking in wheat, in silver, in some forms of iron and steel, in Connellsville coke, and in well known stocks, the lowest prices ever known have been made and it is gratifying that failures of importance have not resulted. While no action affecting business prospects was taken at Washington, the continued discussion of revenue and monetary measures and the uncertainty regarding them have a constantly unfavorable influence, and indifferent markets have caused sudden fluctuations in prices."

Wheat at 89 1/2 is only lower by 1/2 than it was for a single day last year, but lower by 1 1/2 than it had ever been in the previous twenty-seven years.

A reliable supply of over 79,000,000 bushels of February 15, with sales and receipts from arms continuing large, has completely destroyed faith in the official reports of the yield last year and has caused an enormous jump in receipts last week were 1,810,314 bushels against 2,010,108 for the same week last year, but Atlantic exports were only 690,962 bushels, against 1,010,015 last year, and the recent decrease in foreign demand has been an important factor. Some trust companies have arranged to advance money against wheat as collateral security, but with results not as yet encouraging.

Corn and other products fluctuated but little, though receipts of corn were large. Cotton declined 1/4 with increasing distrust of short crop estimate. The receipts from plantations this week have been larger than a year ago and at no time during the season has the crop of '91 been about 6,000,000 bales, which would mean that less than 2,000,000 bales is yet to come into sight in over six months.

The slightest recovery in prices of iron products has not been maintained. Bessemer pig has declined at Pittsburgh to \$10.00 and grey forge to \$9.35 and steel billets are sold below \$10 there while at Philadelphia most rolling mill products are lower than ever. The decline is the most noteworthy because an increase in the demand is reported, both in eastern and western markets, especially in structural as well as in heavy, where several large buildings are projected.

Textile industries do not seem to have gained within the past week, for as many works have closed as have resumed work, and in woolen and cotton manufacturers rather more. There has been a sharp break in print cloths to 2 1/2 cents. Some of the best known cottons have been put at the lowest price ever made, and there is a general feeling of gloom in the industry. The demand for woolen goods does not improve and sales of wool decreased sharply after the brisk activity two weeks ago, being only 4,114,391 pounds for the week. Though some grades are scarce and prices relatively higher west than here, the markets do not advance.

Exports of merchandise were about \$300,000 smaller for the week than last year, and for six weeks the increase has been only \$3,000,000, or 7 1/2 per cent., but imports last week were little more than half as large as last year, and for the year thus far the decrease is about 42 per cent.

Failures for the week have been 323 in the United States against 197 last year, and 55 in Canada against 30 last year. Though several were of some magnitude the aggregate of liquidated was apparently below the weekly average for January.

The First Union Volunteer.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Gen. Edward W. Hinks died about 9 o'clock last evening at his home, corner of Fayerweather and Huron streets, Cambridge, after a long and painful illness, resulting from injuries received while fighting for his country.

Gen. Hinks ranked among the highest generals of the country during the war. He was commended by congress for his bravery.

That Gen. Hinks was the first volunteer of the war is verified by known correspondence which passed between Maj.-Gen. Robert Anderson and him self.

WORK OF BANDITS.

A Southern Pacific Express Train Wrecked and Robbed—Dynamite Used.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 17.—Three train robbers, two of them believed to have been Evans and Morrell, the notorious desperadoes, partly wrecked a Southern Pacific express train at Roscoe station at 1 o'clock this morning, injuring the engineer and fireman, blew open the express car and wounded the messenger and then carried off a large amount of money.

As the train, which carried many passengers and an unusually heavy Wells-Fargo express shipment, neared the Roscoe switch, Engineer Thomas saw too late that the switch was misplaced and vainly tried to stop the train, but he could not do it and the engine and two fruit cars of oranges went into the ditch, the engine turning over and burying the engineer and fireman. The two fruit cars were a total wreck.

Three masked men sprung up out of the bushes and began a fusillade. A few moments later a couple of dynamite bombs were placed under the express car, the messenger refusing to open the door, and the whole side was blown off. Brakeman Foster, as soon as he heard the shots, ran to a neighboring ranch house, where he saw a light, got a team and drove back to Burbank and gave the alarm. He cannot tell how much the robbers got, but it is probable that they cleared out the express car as they had the train.

Engineer Thomas was badly hurt, as well as the fireman and Drainsworth, the company's surgeon here, left on a light engine for the scene. Foster could not tell whether any passengers were hurt, but thought they were only badly shaken up.

Two posse of deputy sheriffs have just left for the scene.

The wrecked engine went down the bank ten feet. Engineer Thomas jumped but Fireman Masters was pinned between the cab and tender and died as he was taken out.

DESERVED FATE.

A London Anarchist Meets Death While Seeking Destruction of Others.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Paul Bourdin, a French anarchist, who is thought by the police to have been on his way to blow up Greenwich observatory, was blown to death by his own bomb in Greenwich park last night.

The park keeper heard the report of the explosion, which came from the direction of the observatory, and found a man kneeling on the ground covered with blood. His hand and wrist had been blown away, his face and body were covered with wounds and there was a gaping wound in his stomach. He was only able to say "Take me home." Where his home was it could not be learned from the papers in his pockets, and he was therefore conveyed to the Seaman's hospital, where he died half an hour later. It is believed that he stumbled and fell on the bomb he was carrying, for there is no reason to think it was a premature explosion.

The police have found that the man came from Paris to London in 1888 and worked here with his brother, a small master tailor. He visited all the anarchist clubs of this city and became imbued with their opinions and methods. In 1891 he is said to have gone to the United States and to have been employed by a ladies' tailor establishment in Detroit directed by a Hebrew named Weigand. According to the police, after leaving Detroit, he returned to Paris and from there came to this city. He is said to have been a trusted organizer of the anarchists.

Bourdin had been watched by the police for some time past as it was believed that he was contemplating some desperate deed. His sister-in-law says he called upon her yesterday and when she playfully pushed him he exclaimed "For God's sake, don't push me." From this it is believed he must have had the explosive in his pocket when he called upon her.

PECKHAM DEFEATED.

The Senate by a Vote of 41 to 31 Rejects His Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—By a vote of 40 to 31 the senate yesterday afternoon rejected the nomination of Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, as a member of the United States supreme court. This was an increase of three votes over the majority against Mr. Hornblower, the first of President Cleveland's nominees for the position.

The rejection was due in large part to adverse republican votes added to the following of Senator David B. Hill, who had fought this nomination even more bitterly than he did that of Mr. Hornblower. Just what he will gain by it is difficult to determine, for the president will certainly never bow to his will or consult his wishes.

The following is the vote subject to some alterations in pairs which may make one or two changes: Yeas—Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Brice, Butler, Caffery, Carl, Daniel, Dixon, Faulkner, George, Hale, Harris, Hutton, Lindsay, McPherson, Martin, Mills, Mitchell of Oregon, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Palmer, Passo, Platt, Proctor, Ransom, Squire, Stockbridge, Turpie, Vilas, Voorhees, White of Louisiana. Total—51.

Nays—Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Cameron, Carey, Chandler, Cochrane, Coke, Culom, Davis, Dolph, Frue, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Hansbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Kyle, Lodge, McLaughlin, Manderson, Morrill, Murphy, Peffer, Perkins, Powers, Pugs, Rea, Hoar, Shoup, Stewart, Taylor, Vest, Washburn, White of California, Wilson. Total, 40.

Paired against Peckham: Camden, Gordon, Gray, McMillan, Morgan, Smith. Paired against Peckham: Dubois, Jones (Nevada), Pettigrew, Quay, Vance, Wolcott, Sherman and Colquitt did not vote, but rejoined their pairs.

The Michigan Frauds.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 17.—Postmaster Healy, of Ironwood, who was chairman of the board of canvassers of Gogebie county in 1891, when the returns were manipulated, is said to have admitted that he made the changes at the suggestion of Attorney-General Ellis. Negotiations are said to be under way to secure immunity from prosecution for him on condition that he tells all he knows. He claims that he made the alterations honestly, believing that he was correcting a mistake of the board and that he had a right to do so.

BUSSEY UNDER ARREST.

The Michigan State Salaries Scandal—ing to a Focus.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 16.—George H. Bussey, chairman of the footing committee of the Detroit canvassing board of 1893, was arrested yesterday evening by order of Prosecutor Frazer. His arrest follows that of James G. Clark, another member, who is supposed to have confessed. It has been suspected that Bussey was the instigator of the job swelling the yea vote on the state salaries amendment. To-day the secretary of state, state treasurer and land commissioner must appear before Gov. Rich to show cause why they should not be removed for negligence as members of the state canvassing board in allowing the returns on the salaries vote to be falsified.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 15.—Secretary of State Joachim, Treasurer Hambitza and Commissioner Berry appeared before Gov. Rich in the executive office to show cause why they should not be removed for neglect of duty as members of the state canvassing board.

Attorney J. F. Lee opened the proceedings by moving to vacate the order to show cause for the reason that the governor had no power to remove the officials as members of the state board of canvassers and that he was not clothed with power to remove, it resting wholly with the legislature; that there had been no such willful neglect on their part, as the constitution contemplated in such cases.

CROPS OF TWO STATES.

Comparative Figures of the Production of Kansas and Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—According to the figures of the statistician of the department of agriculture last year Missouri raised 158,197,713 bushels of corn valued at \$47,459,213 on 5,670,169 acres, and Kansas produced 139,454,703 bushels worth \$43,231,578 on 4,547,283 acres, so that though Kansas had nearly 1 million acres more in corn, it yet raised nearly 20 million bushels less.

With 1,609,216 acres sown to wheat, Missouri last year produced 15,287,552 bushels valued at \$7,338,025. Kansas raised 23,251,973 bushels worth \$9,765,829 on 2,768,093 acres.

The influence of local conditions on prices is curiously illustrated in the figures relating to oats. Missouri raised 29,034,229 bushels on 1,240,779 acres, and the crop is valued at \$7,258,557. Kansas, on 1,578,119 acres, raised 29,193,262 bushels, valued at \$7,883,705; so that, though Kansas had 347,340 more acres in crop, it produced but 160,973 bushels more, and yet the crop was valued at \$24,148 more than that of Missouri.

A great comparative discrepancy is shown in the tabulated yield of potatoes. Kansas took 4,688,004 bushels from 106,091 acres, while Missouri took nearly twice as much, or 7,654,443, from its lesser acreage of 90,443.

NOT A PLEASANT THING.

The Situation at Rio and Yellow Fever Make It Bad for the Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The news received here of the extension of the operations of the insurgents in Brazil, and the further extension of the state of siege at Rio, was not welcomed in official circles here. While formal corroboration has not yet been received, there appears no disposition to doubt the fact that the insurgent cause has been gaining ground. Minister Mendonca stated he has received no such news from his government, and as he has made it a rule not to discuss the effect of changes in the situation in Brazil in the absence of the official notice of the same, he declined to talk upon the basis of the press dispatches.