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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HOW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The federal supreme court decided a case on the 24th, holding that the interstate commerce commission has no power to prescribe rates on railroads which may control in the future. The decision was construed to mean that the interstate commerce commission cannot pass upon rates before they are put into effect.

The expected decision of the United States supreme court in what is known as the Nebraska-maximum freight case was not rendered on the 24th, and as the court adjourned for the term, a decision cannot be announced before next autumn.

The trial of H. O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Co., for refusing to answer the questions of the senate sugar investigating committee, began at Washington on the 25th.

The most significant development in weather forecasting for years, making it possible to forecast for a period at least 16 hours longer than at present and more accurately, has been attained by the weather bureau by sending up kites. Chief Moore said that this step probably will mark a new epoch in the weather forecasting problem.

SECRETARY WILSON has sent to the senate committee on agriculture a communication in which he declares his opposition to the senate bill regulating vivisections. He says the passage of such a law would have a most injurious effect upon the scientific investigations of the department and that this legislation is unanimously opposed by the great scientific bodies of the United States.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S Cuban policy was said to be rapidly coming to a head and that in view of the tremendous importance of the Spanish mission in the near future he had decided to raise it to an embassy and to offer the place to ex-President Benjamin Harrison. Very soon the president will submit a proposition to Spain, and suggest absolute freedom for Cuba, with an indemnity of \$150,000,000 for Spain.

The Washington jury which tried the case of H. A. Havemeyer, the sugar king, returned a verdict of not guilty, in accordance with the instructions of the court. Havemeyer was on trial for refusing to answer questions propounded by the senate investigating committee.

GENERAL NEWS.

SEVEN hundred convicts, comprising the jute mill force, in the prison at San Quentin, Cal., recently rebelled at the prison fare and refused to work unless an improvement in the menu was promised. The prisoners were ordered placed in solitary confinement on bread and water until they agreed to conform to prison rules.

JOHN F. JOHNSON, late president and cashier of the State national bank of Logansport, Ind., who pleaded guilty to embezzling over \$200,000 of the bank's funds, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Ohio state penitentiary on the 28th by Judge Baker, of the United States court for the district of Indiana.

A TELEGRAM on the 25th stated that the king of Greece was practically barricaded in his palace at Athens and that he was making preparations to leave that city in order to evade the fury of the populace.

DESIRO BRUNO, the well-known bicyclist, was killed at Chicago on the 28th by a fall from his wheel.

THERE were 257 business failures in the United States for the week ended the 28th, according to Bradstreet's report, against 237 for the corresponding week last year.

THE Canadian government is preparing a bill to submit to parliament, which provides for the taking of a plebiscite on the prohibition question.

THE National Republican league has served notice upon the league in the western silver states that delegates to the National Republican league convention in Detroit, Mich., in July must be in accord with the party platform.

DURING a display of fireworks at Nantes, France, the other night four persons were killed and a score injured by the explosion of a bomb.

JAMES T. QUICK, an inmate of the soldiers' home at Lafayette, Ind., made a murderous assault upon Commandant McGrew with a knife. Capt. Havens came to McGrew's rescue and beat Quick into insensibility, but not until McGrew had his right ear cut off.

MAY CAMPBELL, a variety actress of St. Louis, overheard her husband and a woman planning to elope together. She then emerged from the clothes closet in which she had hidden, and shot both her husband and the woman. The man was fatally wounded, but the woman was only slightly hurt.

FIRE recently destroyed the William H. Bunge vinegar factory at Chicago, one of the largest in the west. Loss, \$175,000.

WILLIAM T. POWERS and John Lattimore, both colored, were hanged in the jail at Chicago on the 28th.

THE Atlantic express, eastbound, on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, collided with a freight train near Grand Junction, Col., on the 28th and the engineer and fireman were killed and several passengers injured.

ALL the journeymen bakers of Fort Wayne, Ind., struck recently for an increase of wages and the use of the label.

THE secretary of the treasury spoke at the dinner given to the commercial clubs of St. Louis, Chicago and Boston by the commercial club of Cincinnati on the 28th. The subject of the discourse was the tariff and the public finances and the secretary said upon the settlement of these two questions enterprise waited and industry languished, but the future was bright.

AN engine and five cars on the Pennsylvania railroad were derailed at Philadelphia the other night, causing the death of the engineer and fireman.

NEAR Tecumseh, Ok., John Stibbins accidentally shot and killed his two-year-old niece. Stibbins had started out of his dug-out with his gun and the hammer hit against a bed post. The gun was discharged and six shots took effect.

THERE was a desperate shooting affray at the little town of Oakman, Ala., on the 27th. Charles Williams, a machinist, while intoxicated, became boisterous in Appling Bros.' store and was ordered out. He then drew his revolver and began shooting, in which the other side joined in. Isaac Appling and Williams were killed and Andrew Richards, Montgomery Appling and William Duncan were probably fatally wounded.

PRIVATE advices stated that the faraway province of Kweisai, China, was the scene of an attack upon the Christian missions recently, and that Rev. Father Mazel, who was in charge of the chapel at Loli, was murdered. It was feared that other whites were massacred.

On the 27th at Webster City, Ia., was closed the most successful district convention of Christian churches ever held. The committee on resolutions severely censured Gov. Drake and the state legislature for the part they had taken in compromising with the saloon element in passing the manufacturing bill and making it a law.

A HEAD-END collision between a freight and a passenger train at American Falls, 25 miles west of Pocatello, Ida., caused the death so far as known of nine men and the serious injury of eight others. Two of the latter will die.

Mrs. ELISE NEUMILLER, of Milwaukee, crazed by domestic troubles, gave her eight-year-old son carbolic acid and then took a dose herself. She is dead, but the boy may recover, as he rejected a portion of the dose when it was given to him.

REPRESENTATIVES of independent telephone companies throughout the central and western states met in Chicago recently for the purpose of effecting a national organization of all the independent telephone companies in the United States to combat the Bell Telephone Co. and to protect the smaller exchanges against any action that might be taken in the courts by the Bell company in reference to the recent Berliner decision by the United States supreme court.

THERE was a meeting of prominent grain growers recently at Versailles, Ky., with a view to organizing a farmer's trust, comprising Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana and other states, to regulate the price of the winter wheat crop. A convention was to be held at Louisville, and farmers believed they could force the millers and get their own price.

SNELL & BACON'S elevator at Assumption, Ill., was burned the other day.

FREDERICK DE LA TOUR BOOTH-TUCKER, commander of the Salvation army in the United States, was convicted of maintaining a disorderly house at the big army barracks in West Fourteenth street at New York on the 26th. Sentence was postponed. Complaint was made by residents of the neighborhood of the barracks, who alleged that they were greatly disturbed by the singing and band playing at the army meetings.

A LEVEE broke at El Paso, Tex., on the 25th and the water rushed through the streets, flooding the houses of hundreds of families. Not less than 120 houses were swept away entirely. The ringing of the fire bell saved the lives of many people who were asleep and ignorant of their danger.

WILLIAM F. PITSTICK, a prominent citizen of Mendota, Ill., committed suicide in his store the other day. He had been considered an upright man, but it was found that he had been a forger and gambler for ten years.

WONDERFUL stories were told of a rich gold find made recently by a sand contractor on the banks of Pony creek, a small stream that flows into the Nemaha river, about a mile from Falls City, Neb.

WILLIAM BARRY, of Grant county, Ok., fell under the wheels of a traction engine and was crushed to death.

A RAILWAY train on route from Chattanooga to Knoxville, Tenn., ran over and horribly mutilated the bodies of two men near Mouse Creek. It is believed that the men had been murdered and their bodies placed on the track to ward off suspicion.

WHILE Frank Hall, a boy of 11 years, was in a wagon which was being loaded at Dallas, Tex., the mules took fright and ran away. The wagon struck a post and parted in two, the boy being dragged on the front wheels and soon after dashed against a telephone pole and killed.

AN earthquake shock occurred at Whitehall and other places in New York about 10:15 on the night of the 27th. Dispatches from Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties stated that the inhabitants were greatly frightened and rushed out of their houses in their night clothes. Windows were shaken, sashes broken and lamps overturned.

FRED BEESON, on the ranch of Harry Morse, at Sunol, Cal., was on an emergency made cook. In looking around for soda to bake biscuits he picked up a baking can and used some of the white powder it contained. The dinner was served. Beeson soon afterward died, and another man was reported dying and several others were dangerously ill. The white powder was arsenic.

GEORGE A. DUEY, who has been connected with the Associated press at Cincinnati and other places for many years, was killed the other night by Policeman Booth at Cincinnati.

AN alarm of burglars was given, calling Booth to the place. Duey was en route home at the time and refused to halt, when the officer shot him dead, mistaking him for one of the burglars, who made their escape.

THE tollgate warfare has spread into Robertson county, Ky. A band of raiders the other night swept over the county and cut down every tollgate except those on Falmouth and Walford roads. The raiders sent a note to the county judge stating they would have their rights or die.

THREE employes were injured as the result of a panic which followed the breaking out of a fire at the Jefferson Chair Co.'s place in Chicago. The fire caused a loss of \$40,000.

A FIREMAN and another man were killed and the proprietor and two others injured by the explosion of a boiler in Haney's sawmill at Glen Hazel, Pa., the other day.

CHICAGO'S annual census taken by the directory company is nearly completed and will show a population of 1,800,000, an increase of 600,000 since 1890.

SICK and discouraged over his inability to meet payments on his home, Alexander T. Beckett, formerly a clerk in the National Bank of Illinois, which collapsed a few months ago, shot and killed himself at Chicago on the 26th, making the third suicide resulting from the failure of the bank.

CASSIUS M. BARNES was sworn in as governor of Oklahoma at Guthrie on the 26th.

A WHOLESALE poisoning occurred at a social gathering at Cave-in-Rock, Ill. Shortly after supper 16 persons who had eaten chickens exhibited symptoms of poisoning. Miss Lou S. Barger has died and several others were not expected to live. Dr. Gregory investigated the poisoning and decided that tyrotoxin in milk caused the poisoning.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

At the unveiling of the monument erected at West Point, N. Y., to the soldiers of the regular army who lost their lives in the civil war, Justice Brewer, of the United States supreme court, delivered the address of the day.

A MONUMENT was unveiled on Boston common on the 31st to the memory of Col. John R. G. Shaw and his brave black men who fell in the assault on Fort Wagner, S. C.

DECORATION day was observed in Kansas City, Mo., and surrounding cities in an appropriate manner, the graves of the dead veterans in the different cemeteries being decorated with flowers and the day given up to parades by the G. A. R. posts.

AN earthquake was felt at Zanesville, O., about one o'clock in the afternoon of the 31st. Employes in the Courier building rushed downstairs, the vibrations being so decided. Shocks were also felt in towns in the Virginias, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Georgia and other places.

MEMORIAL day was generally observed at Washington. There was a parade of the G. A. R. and imposing ceremonies were held at the national cemetery at Arlington. President McKinley was present.

A FIRE broke out in King's warehouse at Charlottesville, Va., on the 31st and a dozen people rushed in to save what property they could, when a keg of powder exploded, demolishing the building and catching several persons under the falling timbers. One man was killed and several others badly injured.

THE Cheyenne Indians at the Lame Deer agency in Montana were said to be making threatening demonstrations against the white settlers, and the ranchmen were anxious to avenge the murder of a sheep herder by the Indians. Trouble was expected.

AN irade has been communicated to the representatives of the powers by which the sultan agrees to an armistice of a fortnight beginning May 30.

NEWS from a Russian source stated that Premier Ralli and his colleagues in the Grecian cabinet were implicated in a plot to overthrow the dynasty in Greece.

FIVE young people were killed and a number of others injured at Valley Springs, L. I., by the tally-ho in which they were out for an excursion being struck by a train at a crossing.

"DIVINE HEALER" SCHAEFER was stoned out of Clayton, a suburb of St. Louis, by a crowd of men and boys.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Lise, of Fort Scott, have been twice divorced and thrice married.

Iola will soon have the largest ice plant in the state, which will be built by Lawrence capitalists.

Clara Taylor, a grown woman, was convicted at Empire City of willfully burning a baby's fingers.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Reform Press association will be held at Emporia July 19 and 20.

Two thousand delegates were expected to attend the annual convention of the Kansas Christian Endeavor union, which assembled at Topeka June 2.

John Coleman, of Ottawa, tried to keep his daughter away from the Salvation army meetings by unmercifully beating her. He was arrested on a charge of cruelty.

State Bank Commissioner Breidenbach warns Kansas bankers that where one bank bids for the county funds and then divides the deposits with the other banks they are violating the anti-trust law.

A Topeka telegram said the O. M. B. lodges, anti-prohibition, would boycott the Santa Fe and Union Pacific railroads because the attorneys for these roads were agitating the enforcement of the prohibitory law.

Pittsburg has been made the division point of the Pittsburg & Gulf railroad, creating a monthly pay roll of \$15,000. Pittsburg now has five railway systems—Fort Scott & Memphis, Pittsburg & Gulf, Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Frisco.

Prof. D. E. Sanders, who has been president of the Kansas normal college at Fort Scott 19 years, has resigned to accept the presidency of a college at Dillon, Mont. He will be succeeded at Fort Scott by Prof. G. W. Martin, of Baker university.

The state railroad board has addressed a letter to the different Kansas railroads suggesting a reduction of rates as follows: Twenty per cent. on the distance tariff now in force; 30 per cent. on coal rates; 15 per cent. on grain rates and five per cent. on live stock rates.

Rev. C. H. Fenn, of the First Congregational church in Leavenworth, has established a kindergarten in connection with his church, where mothers can leave their children during the services. The kindergarten will be conducted in the church parlors, the exercises to be of a semi-religious nature.

There is great excitement and considerable acrimony in Montgomery over the attempt to secure a grand jury to aid in enforcing the liquor law. At Liberty Rev. D. M. Campbell, the Methodist preacher who had been active for a grand jury, was waited upon one night and threatened with mob violence.

The annual session of the Kansas State Sunday School association at Newton last week was the most successful ever held. Martin Mohler was elected president; E. R. Moses, S. B. Wood and Mrs. Eva Nall vice presidents; Mrs. Anna Foster secretary and R. M. White treasurer. Abilene was chosen for the 1898 meeting.

Emporia was afflicted with a mysterious night prowler who had completely terrorized all the women in town. He would boldly force his way into the apartments of young women and try to carry them away. In one night he visited 50 residences where men folks were away and left only when the screams of women aroused the neighbors.

Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture Coburn has issued an interesting book on the Kansas poultry industry. The egg product alone for 1896 amounted to \$3,608,815. No field crops, with the exception of corn, wheat and hay, equaled in value the poultry industry, which came within 14 per cent. of paying the entire cost of the public schools.

In a speech at Mankato the other day Gov. Leedy said the only solution of the freight rate problem was to build a north and south road to deep water. He said a party of railroad men were anxious to construct such a road, if backed by the states of Nebraska, Kansas and Texas, and would not ask a cent until the road is completed. He said the road would be 1,000 miles long and could be built for \$12,000 per mile.

The state text-book commission has selected books for use in the public schools. They were all taken from different companies at the rate fixed by law, which is about 50 per cent. under old prices. Spellers cost 10 cents, arithmetics 25 to 35, algebras 50, histories 50, geographies 30 and 75, grammars 35, readers, 10, 17, 25, 30 and 40, physiologies 50, philosophies 50, bookkeeping 40, constitutions 40 and physical geographies 80.

In a decision at Fort Scott recently Judge Simons sustained the contention of Judge West that the Kansas banking law of 1897 precludes the deposit of a suspended state bank from being stockholders for double liability. Judge Simons held that it was the exclusive province of the bank receiver to become the plaintiff in such action. Attorney West also raised the point that prior to 1891 there was no Kansas law authorizing the incorporation of a company to engage in the general banking business. All state banks are so chartered and if this point is sustained all banks chartered prior to 1891 are illegally formed.

MEMORIAL DAY.

A Monument to Dead Regulars Dedicated at West Point.

MCKINLEY PRESENT AT ARLINGTON.

The Day at Kansas City—Monument to Black Men—Federal and Confederate Decorate at Richmond—Chattanooga Cemetery.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 1.—In the presence of 5,000 people, the secretary of war and many high officials of the army, the battle monument erected by their comrades in honor of the officers and soldiers of the regular army who fell in battle in the civil war was dedicated yesterday. Everything combined to make the dedication of the monument an impressive and dignified ceremony. Gen. Wilson gave a history of the monument project and alluded to the many distinguished soldiers who had contributed to the fund. Gen. Schofield responded, and, in the name of the donors, presented the monument to the army of the United States. It was accepted in a brief speech by Secretary Alger. After the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," Justice Brewer, of the United States supreme court, delivered an oration.

MCKINLEY PRESENT AT ARLINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Memorial day was generally observed in Washington. The senate adjourned over for the day and the house held only a 15-minute session. All the departments and the business houses were closed and the day was given up to patriotic observance and tributes to the heroic dead. The bronze statues of the nation's heroes on land and sea in the government reservations and parks were shrouded in the flags under which they fought. At ten o'clock there was an impressive parade of the G. A. R. and other patriotic organizations which, at 11 o'clock, broke up, the several posts holding memorial exercises in the various cemeteries. The most imposing ceremonies were held at the National cemetery at Arlington, the exercises being made memorable by the presence of President McKinley.

THE DAY AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 1.—Memorial day was celebrated yesterday, the programme for the day being varied and interesting. The ceremonies began with the decoration of the graves in Elmwood and Union cemeteries by the G. A. R. posts of the city. The afternoon was devoted to several interesting and impressive features. The annual memorial parade took place at 2:30 o'clock. At about the same time the ex-confederates were conducting the final burial of the late Gen. Jo O. Shelby at Forest Hill cemetery. Dispatches from many surrounding cities showed that the day was generally observed.

A MONUMENT TO BRAVE BLACK MEN.

BOSTON, June 1.—Decoration day of this year was of particular significance on account of the unveiling and dedication of the elaborate memorial structure on Boston common, erected in honor of Col. John Robert Gould Shaw, of the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts regiment, and the brave black men who comprised his followers, and who fell with their colonel in the assault upon Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863.

FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE DECORATE

RICHMOND, Va., June 1.—Confederate Memorial day exercises were held at Holly cemetery yesterday afternoon as usual, all the military of the city, the confederate veteran camps and the Sons of Confederate Veterans participating with the ladies of the Holly Memorial association. The usual federal decoration exercises took place at the federal cemetery.

CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL CEMETERY.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 1.—The graves of the 14,000 union soldiers buried in the National cemetery at this place were decorated yesterday with elaborate ceremonies. Capt. J. K. MacGowan, of Washington, delivered the annual oration. An immense throng of people was present.

EX-CONFEDERATE STREW FLOWERS.

VICKSBURG, Miss., June 1.—An immense assembly joined in the ceremonies of Decoration day at the National cemetery yesterday. In accordance with a custom of years a delegation of confederate veterans took flowers to the cemetery and scattered them over the graves.

OUR MINERAL PRODUCT.

Aggregate Value for 1896 Was \$751,732,782, an Increase Over 1895.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The statistics collected for the mineral industry, the annual supplement of the Engineering and Mining Journal, show that the total value of the mineral and metal production of the United States in 1896 was \$751,732,782, an increase over 1895 of \$18,791,264. In gold, the total production was \$38,669,657, or \$11,850,457 more than 1895. The production of silver was \$5,222,322 fine ounces, or 9,591,078 ounces more than the previous year. Coal production amounted to 187,373,477 tons, being 1,922,167 tons less than 1895. The production of copper was the largest ever reported, being 467,829,973 pounds, or 81,350,000 pounds in excess. The production of gold, silver, copper and pig iron is greater than that of any other country in the world, and that of coal is exceeded only by Great Britain.

HUNDREDS MADE HOMELESS.

The Rio Grande Flood Carries Houses and Everything Movable Before It.

EL PASO, Tex., May 28.—Yesterday morning the river showed a rise of six inches over Wednesday night and the water was sweeping down the river at a terrific rate. Early in the morning the head gate of the canal, which is above the levee, began to give way and 500 men with logs, sacks of sand and willow bales, were put to work to prevent a break at the head gate, while about 1,000 men were stretched along the improvised levee at the other side of the city, where the water continued to creep up. At three o'clock this afternoon the head gate gave way with a rush and a roar, the river pouring into the canal.

The people living along the banks of the canal are the poor laboring classes and their homes were soon under water. Fathers and mothers had to wade through the water from their homes, taking their children in their arms. The houses, being in most cases built of adobe, melted away at the touch of the dashing torrents and household furniture, clothing, etc., were floating around in all directions.

The levee at the foot of El Paso street broke and in a short time 20 little residences in that locality were flooded. By this time the people for three blocks north of the flood were moving out, and the streets were thronged with wagons, carts and wheelbarrows loaded with the belongings of those fleeing from the rising waters. For three miles across the town and the river front everybody is moving up into the business portion of the city and to the more elevated residence sections.

At ten o'clock last night the flood had broken through the second levee on Fourth street, and the waters had advanced to Second street, causing several hundred more poor families to flee from their homes. There are over 400 homeless families on the streets of El Paso, and a large number of them are without food, as they are laboring people who have been fighting the flood instead of earning bread for the past 15 days. The water is running into the county jail and around the Texas & Pacific depot.

THEIR ASHES MINGLED.

Eminent Kentuckian Kills Himself and Leaves Peculiar Instructions in His Will.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 28.—Judge Henry Marshall Buford, city solicitor of Lexington, Ky., has committed suicide by drowning in a pond near the home of his friend, Matt Simpson. He was 52 years old and unmarried. He was one of the leading lawyers of Kentucky, had been judge of the common pleas court, master commissioner of Fayette county, and held many other positions of trust. His mother, to whom he was greatly devoted, died about a year ago. She asked him to cremate her body and to not allow any other person to touch it. He carried out her wishes to the letter. His remains will be cremated at Cincinnati to-day, and he requested in his will that his mother's ashes, mingled with his own, should be scattered on the blue grass pasture of his friend, Matt Simpson.

A SPECIAL AMBASSADOR.

Whitlaw Reid, of New York, Will Represent Uncle Sam at the Queen's Jubilee.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Hon. Whitlaw Reid paid a hurried visit to the capital yesterday, arriving here in the morning and taking his departure in the afternoon. During the day he called at the white house and had lunch with the president. Mr. Reid's visit was for the purpose of talking over with Mr. McKinley the proffer made to him of accepting the honor of special ambassador of the United States at the queen's jubilee. Before leaving for New York he accepted the mission and will represent the United States on that occasion.

FINED FOR BLASPHEMY.

A Free Thinker Preacher Before an Atlanta Court for Reviling Christ.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 28.—Rev. James Hoskins, a preacher of the free thinker faith, who has been holding forth on the streets of the city for 30 nights, was tried in police court yesterday and fined. His arrest was caused by the vicious terms with which he characterized Christ, denouncing Him as a hypocrite, liar and pretender. The preaching created general indignation, and many complaints were made. Hoskins was warned to desist, but, refusing to do so, he was arrested. Only a nominal fine was assessed, as Hoskins promised to discontinue his sermons.

Electric Headlights a Success.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 28.—The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railway has been using electric headlights on all its passenger trains for more than a year and considers them to be a complete success. This company has never felt the need of a device for shifting the light when rounding curves. The electric headlights are stationary. The rays from the electric lights reach further when turning curves and throw more light on the rails than the old light.

Crocery Dealers Also Protest.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Representatives of grocery interests were at the finance committee's rooms at the Arlington hotel last night to protest against the provisions of the senate tariff bill imposing compound and specific duties on importations of this class of merchandise.

SPRING: A PROMISE.

You feel, sad heart, in moments dark and drear. That winter endless in your life is left, That spring has fled to never reappear.

A BOY'S ADVENTURE.

BY W. S. BATES.

"Well, Charles, my boy, I'm afraid there's nothing for it but to sell old Blaize."

So spoke, with a doleful shake of his gray beard, Pierre Giraud, as he sat at his cottage door—his usual post, just then, thanks to the rheumatism, which racked his poor old joints so cruelly—

"What! Part with our old horse, father? Oh, don't do that! The field would look quite strange without him, and I'm sure I shouldn't have any appetite for breakfast if I didn't see him come up to the door for his bit of bread."

"Well, I shall miss him sorely myself; but what's to be done? The rent's due on Saturday, and I can't possibly make it up without selling old Blaize."

Everything seems to have gone ill with us, somehow, since your poor mother died; but we must just take what fortune sends. There's a fair at the town to-morrow, so you'd better take Blaize there and see what you can get for him."

Next morning, accordingly, away went Charles, with a very rueful face—riding for the last time upon his old friend, who seemed to know that there was something wrong, and, instead of going along at his usual brisk amble, hung his head and moved as slowly and sulkily as if he were drawing a hearse.

Charles himself was not much happier. The thought of losing his favorite, who used to eat out of his hand and follow him about like a dog, quite took away the pleasure of the bright sunshine and the green fields and the fresh flowers, which he would have enjoyed very much at any other time.

And, by the time he got to the town, he felt so low that he hardly cared to eat the bread and cheese which his careful father had put in his pocket.

However, the stir and bustle of the fair, with its long lines of tents and waving flags, and jingling bells, and painted booths, heaped with toys and cakes, and gayly-dressed acrobats and jugglers, brightened him up a little; and he was glad to find that old Blaize fetched a good price, and to see that the man who bought him seemed to be a good-natured fellow.

"My name's Blaize, too," said he, as he took the bride from Charles' hand; "so I'm bound to take good care of my namesake. I live on the Croix-Rouge farm, not far from here, and if you ever want him back again you'll know where to find him."

And now came the paying of the money, which Charles stowed away in the breast of his jacket with no small satisfaction.

And now the innkeeper's warning began to come back to him unpleasantly enough, as well it might, for in those days the roads of France were not by any means as safe as they are now, and the great war which had just ended had flooded all the highways with armed ruffians, who had followed the trade of plundering too long while fighting was going on to think of giving it up now, and who, provided they could get hold of a heavy purse, cared little whether it was taken from a countryman or from a foreigner.

Just at this point the road dipped down into a dark, narrow gully, overhanging on one side by thick, high bushes, while on the other, a broad, rapid stream went dashing and foaming among the huge, black boulders.

A better place for robbers—or a worse one for any man who wished to avoid them—could hardly be imagined; and, in fact, the spot was so famous for mischances of this kind that the country people had nicknamed it "La Souriciere" ("The Mouse Trap").

Charles, feeling more and more uncomfortable as he descended into it, was fain to try and keep up his flagging spirits with a song:

"This pleasant to roam in the fresh, green fields, When spring is bright in the sky, When the hawthorn blossom its fragrance yields, And the buttercup opens its eye.

I gather the flowers that around me grow, And whistle away my grief, As gayly along through the fields I go, And fear not storm nor thief!"

"Don't you?" said a harsh voice beside him. "We'll see that directly. Hand over that bag, you young rascal, or it'll be the worse for you!"

Charles looked around with a start. The word "thief" seemed to have acted like a spell; for, right in front of him loomed through the twilight a tall man on a gaunt, sinewy brown horse. His slouched hat half concealed his face, but what little could be seen of it hardly needed the thick beard and the huge black patch over one eye to make him as ugly a ruffian as our hero ever saw.

Poor Charles hardly knew what to do. His first thought was to hit the horse on the nose with his stick, and either upset the robber or give him work enough to keep him busy, while he himself got out of reach; but the highwayman's hand was upon one of the pistols in his holsters, and he saw that that would not do. There was nothing for it but to try and gain time.

"If you don't leave me alone," cried he, quite defiantly—though, in reality, he felt frightened enough—"I'll call out for help, and there are plenty of folks coming back from the fair who'll hear me!"

"Are there?" retorted the thief, with a grin. "As if the road would ever be dead quiet like this, if there were so many people about! No more fooling; hand over your money, or I'll send a bullet through you!"

But just as he snatched at the bag, a brilliant idea suddenly occurred to the boy.

"If I can't keep it," shouted he, "you shan't get it, anyhow!"

And in an instant he had flung the bag with all his strength right across the stream into the long grass on the other side.

The highwayman, fearing that he might roll back into the water, or slip into some hole, and so escape him in the darkness, jumped down and leaped over the stream after it, doubtless meaning

to take vengeance on the boy later on. But he was reckoning without his host.

The moment Charles saw his buck turned he sprang into the saddle, and, banging the horse's flanks with his cap, went flying down the road at full gallop, while the astonished robber, left alone in the darkness, with only a handful of coppers to comfort him, howled and shook his fists in vain.

When old Giraud, as he sat by the fire nursing his rheumatism, heard the horse hoofs come clattering up to the door, he thought it must be a fire, or a mounted policeman sent to arrest him, and hobbled out in a great flurry. But the next moment he recognized the voice of his son.

Charles' story was soon told, and over their little supper of black bread and onion soup they laughed at the adventure till the smoky old rafters echoed again.

Master Charles had, in fact, done a better night's work than he imagined. Not only did the highwayman's nag fetch a price—which paid the rent and left them a good balance, without touching poor Blaize's purchase money at all—but old Seigneur De Mallet, the greatest man of the whole district, was so delighted at hearing how the robber had been outwitted, that he sent for Charles and took him into his own service.

The lad saved enough money from his wages to buy back old Blaize before very long; and for years after, whenever any unpromising affair turned out well, the people of the district used to call it "throwing coppers over the stream."

Golden Days.

—Busy people soon get disgusted with a loafer.—Washington Democrat.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

The other day a lady of the diplomatic circle alluded to the resemblance between President McKinley and Napoleon. "I suppose he does look like Napoleon," said Mrs. McKinley, "but I am sure he is a very much better man."

Miss Adie Ramage, the young English woman whose marriage to a Spaniard, Don Francisco de Paulo Ossohio, was recently celebrated, posed as a child for Millais and was the original of his famous "Cherry Ripe," which met with such universal admiration.

Lady Henry Somerset is about to place in the center of her "temperance village," Duxhurst, in Surrey, a heroic figure of Christ. The statue, modeled by Percy Wood, represents the Saviour with hands outstretched, and is not unlike the beautiful statue by Thorvaldsen.

Sir Julian Pauncefote was originally a London barrister. His public career began 30 years ago, when he went to Hong Kong as attorney-general. His introduction to foreign affairs was through the legal door, when he was made assistant legal under-secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The Lancet announces that the health of the czar is excellent. He has nothing the matter with his brain, but is keeping himself in training by getting up at daylight and running five furlongs—a veritable daily, timing himself. He amuses himself by shooting crows while riding a bicycle at high speed.

Mr. Ruskin spends several hours a day gardening in a little green cultivated place in the middle of a nutwood, which in spring is full of daffodils and cherry blossoms. Here the professor admits no other toil but his own, and is as proud of his garden as of the great books which bear his name on the title page.

TOBACCO A MEDICINE.

Physicians Again Returning to the Weed as a Remedial Agent.

Doctors have wavered from the two extremes in regard to smoking. They long have been ready to forbid patients the use of tobacco on the slightest pretexts, and they nearly all smoke themselves. Many of them have tried to force some especially health-giving property into the casual use of "the weed."

The average medical student could never initiate himself into the art of dissecting dead bodies if he did not smoke. It saves him from an amount of poisoning from which all students suffer.

The first week in a dissecting-room invariably causes intestinal disturbances, which is a sign that the internal anatomy of the young man is trying to rid itself of some poison. If the medical student smokes it seems to keep up for him a system of disinfection or fumigation which saves him from further trouble.

When the medical student is graduated and becomes a physician his first work is, as a rule, tending children. The reason that young doctors look after babies and young children is that a young doctor's fund is also small, and the two naturally become associated. He finds that the chief diseases of children are infectious or contagious. Now, the young doctor probably has been through only a few of these diseases himself, and his only systematic method of disinfection is by smoking strong cigars between visits.

This frequently prevents catching diphtheria or scarlet fever or measles, and saves the ranks of the profession from being reduced.

Tobacco many years ago was used as a medicine. It is now sometimes used as a poultice with soothing effect. In the old books on drugs the official preparations of "infusum tabaci," "oil of tobacco," "tobacco ointment" and "tobacco wine" are all described as medicinal preparations in common use.

Tobacco was used generally for itching skin diseases. On account of its supposed power of lowering the action of the spinal cord, tobacco was taken in large doses for lockjaw and for strychnine poisoning. Tobacco wine was used as a gentle laxative medicine and also to cure asthma.

Medicine always returns to old ideas after awhile. After years of oblivion doctors are returning to tobacco or nicotine once more. A German medical magazine advises the use of a soap impregnated with nicotine for all skin diseases caused by parasites, especially scabies.

This soap should contain about seven per cent. of nicotine or extract of tobacco. It is an effective and cheap preparation, easily used and deadly to the objects it is intended to frighten off. It kills the microbe or drives him away. The parasite acquires a distaste for his victim.—Boston Post.

Old John Brown's Narrow Escape. It seems that John Brown, of Ossawatimie, had a narrow escape of not being born: for Winslow tells how his Mayflower ancestor, Peter Browne, the carpenter, with John Goodman, wandered off in the Plymouth woods one day in January, 1621, and lost their way chasing a deer, and were out all night, hearing lions roar and almost freezing their feet; finally, "it pleased God from high hill they discovered" Squahish and Clark's island in the bay, and so got back to the fort on Burial hill, "faint with travel and want of victuals, and almost famished with cold." Had they never come in Kansas might now be a slave state; but it was otherwise ordered.—Boston Letter to Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The Appropriate Place. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself," said the judge to the gentleman who had been caught picking pockets at a funeral. "Have you no sense of decency?"

"Yes, judge, but then, you know, people in a place like that are so easily touched."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Liberal Youth. "Gussie is very generous," said Lanthan.

"Indeed?" said Ida.

"Yes; he is always giving himself away."—Tit-Bits.

An amusing incident happened at a farm, where the people were noted for making very hard and unpalatable crusts to their pastry.

One day a tramp came to the door and begged for something to eat. He was given a custard, with a crust so hard that it lifted out of the dish whole.

He was seen to go down the yard, and, having devoured the contents, returned shortly afterward with the crust, and said: "Please, mum, I've brought your pie dish back, and thank you!"—Golden Days.

TAKING A REST.



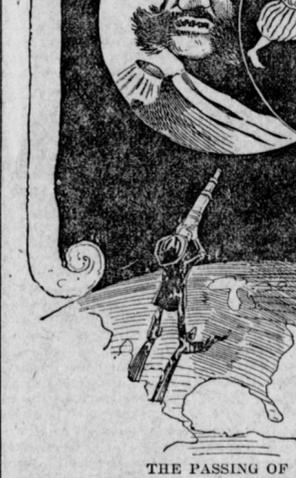
The man's business is that of dog-catcher, but he doesn't always work at it.—N. Y. Truth.

General Indignation. "It seems to me that you can be depended on to say the wrong thing more than any other man that I know."

"What have I done?" "Insulted the Bliggins family."

"Why, I tried to compliment them." "You said that their baby, who is still too young to have any hair, looked exactly like its father."

"Yes." "Well, Bliggins is insulted on his own account and his wife is insulted on behalf of the baby."—Washington Star.



A Gloomy Day. Blinks—Why do all the lawyers about the courtroom look so glum to-day? Jinks—Why, haven't you heard? Mr. Richman is dead.

"He must have been very popular among them." "No; but he died without leaving a will."—N. Y. Weekly.

Domestic Economy. Elsie—Boo-hoo-hoo! Nurse slapped me. Mamma—She must not do it again. As likemly as not she'll want to be paid extra for doing it, when I can slap you just as well myself and save the expense.—N. Y. Journal.

After the Honeymoon. He—You'll be accusing me next of leading a double life! She—You do lead a double life—you're twice as mean a man as I thought you were when I married you!—Chicago Tribune.

Second-Hand. Mrs. Bricabrac—Oh, mercy, Bridget, how could you have broken that precious vase! It was 400 years old.

Bridget (calmly)—Oh, if it was an old thing like that, yez can take it out av me next week's wages.—N. Y. Truth.

A Good Way to Learn. Dingley—There are just 8,000 publications in the United States. Hastings—Been studying statistics, eh? Dingley—No; sending a poem around.—N. Y. World.

Got Him Interested. She—Did you have any trouble in getting papa to listen to you? He—Not a bit. I began by telling him I knew of a plan whereby he could save money.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Wrong Diagnosis. Wife—The grip has settled in my jaws, I believe. Husband—That's impossible; it only attacks one in weak places.—Up-to-Date.

A Liberal Youth. "Gussie is very generous," said Lanthan.

"Indeed?" said Ida.

A Familiar Problem. Young Mrs. Torkins had been carefully studying a picture which showed the costumes of the Greek and Turkish soldiers. Laying the paper aside she exclaimed with a sigh:

"There's nothing new under the sun, is there, Charley, dear?" "To what do you refer?" "The European situation. It seems to be the same old question of which it's to be, skirts or bloomers."—Washington-Star.

What Caused It. "Did you hear about Grawler?" said the man with the long mustache. "He bet Smithers \$100 that he could live on bread and water for 15 days."

"What did he do with the money?" asked the man in the corner. "They bought his coffin with it. His wife insisted on making the bread."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

The End of a Romance. Miss Plutus—But Capt. Hawleigh, would you love me when I grow old and ugly? The Captain (gallantly)—You may grow older, my dear Miss Plutus, but you can never grow uglier.

And he wondered why she rejected him.—Tit-Bits.

A Lasting Impression. "I think there are other ways of correcting children than by whipping them," observed Bobby's mother, sweetly, to her guest.

"Yes! You kin pinch their legs till they holler, can't you?" put in Bobby, from his supposedly silent corner.—Chicago Record.

In Training. Della—Why are you standing before the mirror and screwing up your face into such funny shapes? Bella—I'm practicing a look of amazement. The girls are going to give me a surprise party to-night.—N. Y. Journal.

The Ruling Passion. Visitor—How do you maintain order among so many convicts? Warden of Women's Prison—Oh, that's easy—good behavior is rewarded with permission to wear such ribbons and trinkets as the poor creatures possess.—Chicago Journal.

Heard Enough. Judge—Do you think you could give a verdict in accordance with the evidence? Would-Be Juror—I do.

Lawyer (for the defense, hastily)—Challenged for cause!—N. Y. Weekly.

A World at Stake. "Columbus took big chances when he illustrated the fact that the world was round."

"How so?" "Suppose the egg had been a bad one?"—Philadelphia Press.

A CONUNDRUM. "See, Jessie, Miss Houghton and Capt. Ferrars are teaching Sister Alice to ride a wheel!"

After a pause: "Yes, but ma—why does Sister Alice always fall off on Capt. Ferrars' side?"—N. Y. Times.

A Strategist. She—Buy me a dozen pairs of kid gloves. He—Never—the idea of covering up those beautiful little hands with their taper fingers.—Tammany Times.

Far from It. "I suppose your brother is a good deal stuck on his new bicycle, isn't he, Tommy?"

"Not very well, sir. He's just learning."—Chicago Tribune.

Sweet Sarcasm. Esther—What do you think of my engagement ring, dear? Eunice (sweetly)—It is a beauty—and it fits just as though it were made for you, love.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Made No Stops. "So Giddibols fell into a fortune?" "Yes, but he went right through it."—Detroit News.

His Sad Fix. "Yes, sir, I repeat that in my opinion Jonathan Doxey is a ruined man, and that he is merely keeping up appearances in order to try to find some way of getting out of his present difficulties."

"You surprise me! What has led you to this conclusion?" "I asked him for his daughter's hand in marriage yesterday, and he gave his consent without a murmur. What would you do if you were in my place—run away or stay here and try to live it down?"—Cleveland Leader.

Impressing Him. "Well, you had quite a siege with that real estate agent. I never saw a man gesticulate so violently. What ailed him?"

"Oh, the fellow has just heard of that German professor's theory that the Garden of Eden was located in the United States, and now he claims that he has seen the impression of Adam's fall on a rock in the neighborhood of the land he had to sell."—Jester.

The Expert's Quandary. Paulpry—I hear that you have made a careful examination of the blood stains found at Radlett's barn. What do you make of them? Serum (an expert)—It is impossible for me to say just at present whether the stains are human blood or the blood of a horse. You see, I may be engaged by the government, and I may be engaged by the defense.—Boston Transcript.

He Knew. "The usual seats?" asked the gentlemanly box office attendant. "Er—no; give me something cheaper in the pit."

"Here you are. Thanks. Glad your wife got safely home from her trip."—Detroit Free Press.

A Sad Prospect. Mr. Rooney—So yer poor bye, Mike, was sent up for life, Missis McCafferty. Sure, that do be a long sentence by the gov'ment, but he do be that delicate in hilt I don't think he'll live ter complete it.—Twinkles.

Just as sure as a woman forgets to take her handkerchief with her, some one tells her a tale of woe, and she is compelled to weep under such embarrassing circumstances that she doesn't enjoy it.—Atchison Globe.

As long as a girl lets you see the address on her letters there is nothing serious going on.—Washington Democrat.

A little girl gets mad quickest when a boy she meets doesn't tip his hat.—Washington Democrat.

"You can't do that again," said the pig, when the boy cut off his tail.

Dyspepsia

Is weakness of the stomach. It is the source of untold misery. It may be cured by toning and strengthening the stomach and enriching and purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many thousands have been cured by this medicine and write that now they "can eat anything they wish without distress." Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

How to Do more Business

It is our business to help business men to do more business Drop a Postal to

Fowler Correspondence College of Advertising Tribune Building, New York City

Advertisement for Hires Rootbeer, featuring a man's face and the text 'Laugh at the Sun Drink HIRES Rootbeer Keep Cool-Drink HIRES Rootbeer'.

Advertisement for a watch, featuring an image of a pocket watch and the text 'For One Day's Work THIS WATCH FREE! No Money Required.'.

Advertisement for roof repair, featuring the text 'ROOF IT with FAY'S MANILA ROOFING'.

LABOR'S SHARE.

Protection Can Give Nothing with Labor on Free List.

The laborer now competes with lowest responsible bidder of the world—low prices stimulate both consumption and production—Example of Steel Rail Pool.

One of the best speeches made in the house while the Dingley bill was being discussed was made by John C. Bell, of Colorado. With facts which are indisputable, and logic which is unanswerable, he exposed many of the fallacies of protection. His exposure of the absurd claim that protection helps the workingman is especially good. Here is a part of it:

"But our friends upon the other side say that they levy a tariff for the benefit of the wage-workers. I say to you that any tariff bill, I care not from whom it comes, that does not contain a provision for prohibiting the free importation of labor from foreign countries is oblivious of the rights of labor and is opposed to the interest of all wage-workers. (Applause.)

"Protection is always asked in the interest of others. Now, observe how it is asked in behalf of the poor laboring man—just enough to cover the difference between the European scale of wages and our own. What hypocrisy! Who ever heard of the laboring man getting rich manufacturing? The statisticians clearly figured from the census of 1880 that about six per cent. of our dutiable list would cover the difference between the European wage schedule and ours, or that about 18 per cent. ad valorem covered the entire labor cost of our list of 1880. While the manufacturer then asked for the poor laborer his six per cent. he got for himself at the hand of congress six times six per cent.

"Is there any reason why a high tariff affects wages injuriously? Yes; by enabling employers to build up a vicious trust system for the manufacturer and against the laborer. The high tariff makes the manufacturer complete master of the wage-worker.

"In the review of R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade, dated February 12, it is stated:

"No other event of the week approaches in importance the disruption of the steel rail pool. In two days," says the report, "after it a greater tonnage of rails was probably purchased than the entire production of the last year, reported at \$80,000 tons, and instead of \$28 in December and \$25 in January, \$17 is now the price at which works east and west are seeking orders. And further," says the report, "the Carnegie company has been selling at \$17, Chicago delivery. These sales will employ many thousand hands, with an important decrease in the cost of track laying on renewal of railroads."

"Now, my friends, let me ask you, was it the rising or lowering price that employed these thousands of men? Our friend, Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, tells of the benefits of a higher duty on iron and steel. Did the steel rail pool need more tariff? What is the difference in giving the manufacturer a double profit through a high tariff or through a pool? Do they ever share the profits of the pool with labor? No. Will they ever share the profits of a tariff? Never.

"It takes no political economist to answer these questions. If the United States manufacturers can reap twice the profit under a high tariff by limiting themselves to the home market and running half time, why should they run full time and invade foreign markets? They never will. They will sit down comfortably and sell their limited supply of goods for increased profits, making them more than whole, while the laborer tramps the country in search of work just as he does under the trust system.

"It is unfortunate that the humdrum of the tariff has been sounded in the ears of the people until many of them really believe that foreign trade is unimportant, if not a curse. Why did the breaking of the steel rail pool put so many men to work? It was because the consequent lower price for iron and steel brought most liberal orders from abroad as well as at home. Suppose the tariff had been prohibitive and we would have been confined to the home market. Would the manufacturers have made so many goods? No, but they would have doubled their profits on what they did make. The people could not have bought so many because of the increased price. Who would have suffered? First, the workmen, because they would have had fewer goods to make; secondly, the consumer, because he could not have bought so many at a higher price. Who would have benefited? The manufacturer, because he might have made and handled less goods, made a double profit, and really have gained, as he would have had fewer to handle for the same profit.

"This bill will increase the manufacturer's profits on the individual articles, but will lessen the power of the people to buy or use his wares.

"It is the poverty of the buyer, not the producer, that must be relieved before things will thrive.

"The manufacturer has every facility to produce, but no facility to sell.

"It is the consumption that must first be stimulated, and that will stimulate production.

"There are but a few crumbs in this bill to aid the oppressed farmer of the interior or the laborer, but thousands of things to further oppress him. Higher sugar, higher salt, higher lumber, higher clothing, higher manufactured products and absolutely nothing to raise the price of labor—a high tariff on labor's products, limiting the demand for his labor by narrowing the market, but throwing the ports wide open for the free importation of other laborers from foreign countries to freely compete with his work.

"Consistency, thou art a jewel!"

HEAVY DUTIES ON LINENS.

Will Deprive the People of a Useful Fabric.

The following are some of the comments of a man well acquainted with linens and the linen industry upon the senate doctored Dingley bill:

The proposed duties on linen goods under the amended Dingley bill are heavier than ever, although it has been claimed that the senate had reduced rates. These goods paid for many years 35 per cent. and yielded a steady revenue to the government. The rates now proposed vary from 50 to 100 per cent., and the burden falls heaviest on low and medium goods, which are chiefly used in the homes of the poorer people.

A cheap tablecloth now selling at retail at 25 cents per yard will have to be sold at 37½ cents to 40 cents if the quality be kept up.

Medium linens for children's summer blouses will be assessed 99½ per cent., and the retail price will have to go up accordingly.

Linen forms the raw material for many American industries, as linings for clothing and other purposes where strength and durability are required. Such goods will be advanced 20 to 30 per cent.

It is claimed that this advance is not necessary for revenue, but the effect will be that the people will in many cases substitute something cheaper, and thus be deprived of this useful fabric, and the revenue will be correspondingly diminished. It is said that linen goods can be made here, but this has been tried again and again, and except in the case of a few low crasses has been a failure, owing to the climate and other difficulties, but even if they could be made here the rates are unnecessarily oppressive. The entire cost of weaving linen goods in Europe is about 7½ to 10 per cent. the selling price of the article here, and in America the cost should not be at the very outside more than double this percentage, so that, even if republican theories be true, a protection of 35 per cent. should be ample to allow for higher wages and extra profits for our manufacturers.

It is possible speculators may start mills on the strength of these excessive rates, sell the stock and then step out, leaving the unfortunate laborer and manufacturer to face the difficulties of the situation as best they can. The laborer probably, having been brought here from Europe (for labor is on the free list), with unreasonable expectations, will be left to join the army of disappointment and discontent. Why should these exorbitantly high rates be assessed on an article more or less in use in every household in the land, and the cost of living so much increased in these days of keen competition and small profits? Why should the plain people be taxed to put more money in the pockets of the rich? If the wealthy manufacturers want to make experiments, let them do so at their own cost, not tax the poor for that purpose.

Sugar Trust Profits Clinched.

The trusts have a cinch on Dingley bill profits. Of course they will make many times more if the bill becomes law in anything like its present shape, but they are already engaged in taking part of their profits.

Sugar has risen considerably in anticipation of greatly increased duties, and merchants all over the country are laying in stores because still higher prices are expected. The sugar trust is consequently busy and rolling up profits. In April it imported 737,799,527 pounds of raw sugar, valued at \$14,747,139. An extra profit of one-half cent per pound on this amount—which is already realized or guaranteed—means nearly \$4,000,000 to the trust.

If the bill is two months longer in its passage, the trust will surely pocket \$10,000,000 extra profits before the bill becomes law. Who says protection is not a good thing? And why shouldn't Senator Aldrich push it along and in turn get his street railway syndicates pushed along by the sugar trust? Isn't this reciprocity? Wouldn't Aldrich be an ingrate if he should desert his friends and backers when he has an opportunity to help them.

Overgrown Infant.



I believe in protecting infant industries, but when the infants get to be six feet high and grow whiskers, and when they threaten to kick the end out of the cradle if they don't get more pay, I think it's about time to take the bottle away from them.—Col. R. G. Ingersoll (Rep.).

Prices Going Up.

Prices of sugar, lumber, tea and other articles have already risen since duties have been increased or new ones imposed. The foreigner appears to be somewhat backward in coming forward to pay these tariff duties, but perhaps he was taken by surprise by the senate's action, and will yet pay all duties assessed against him by republicans.

Senatorial Consistency.

The three senators who are responsible for the present senate bill—Aldrich, Platt and Allison—strongly denounced ad valorem duties in 1894. They now go out of their way to give the sugar trust a gratuitous ad valorem duty. Such is consistency.

SUGAR IN THE SENATE.

The Fine Hand of the Trusts in the Dingley Bill.

The man who does not recognize the fine Italian hand of the trusts in the senate amendments to the Dingley bill must be the blind man of the proverb, who does not want to see.

We are told that on a "rough estimate" the senate schedule will yield from sugar a revenue of \$90,000,000 a year. The figure is so full one looks for confirmation of so great expectations. The full text of the sugar schedule is not given, but from the synopsis telegraphed it appears that reduced to an ad valorem rate the senate proposes to tax sugar 75 per cent. as compared with 72 per cent. in the Dingley bill, and 40 to 44 per cent. in the Wilson bill. The McKinley act let sugar in free. It is also stated that the senate bill is so drawn as to place the regular duty on Hawaiian sugar.

The senate hardly has put an ad valorem duty on sugar. The report is merely an estimate of an ad valorem rate. The original Dingley bill taxes sugar not above 16 D. S. in any shape one cent per pound testing not above 75 degrees by the polariscope, and for every additional degree three-hundredths of one cent per pound. On sugar above 16 D. S., and on all refined sugars, the rates made were to be 1.375 cents per pound. The highest rate possible on sugar below 16 D. S. under the Dingley bill would be 1½ cents per pound. It was estimated that the revenue derived would be about \$50,000,000. But there was no intention to collect duty on Hawaiian sugar.

If the senate bill is to produce \$90,000,000 a year, there must be contemplated a stiff advance over the rates provided for under the home schedule.

The sugar trust is, of course, at the bottom, and deep down under the foundation of this policy. It seems to have taken the senate a willing captive. The projected abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty seems to be a part of the same monopoly-inspired raid on the rights of the people. Sir Claus was the original instigator of that treaty, and he has prospered under it in the twenty odd years of its operation to the tune of many millions. His contracts with the island sugar planters are about to expire. Some are already at an end, we believe. Hence this pronounced interest in American industries demanding that the treaty cease. If behind this little game the heavy trump up Mr. Spreckles' sleeve is the limiting of California beet sugar reduction, why, it would be better for the country to go on losing the revenue on Hawaiian sugar.

But sugar is not the only sweet morsel in the senate bill. The hand of the trust and of the monopoly did not grow weary when that piece of work was done. Its skill and cunning are shown broadcast in all the schedules, any report of which has reached here. Taking the reported ad valorem estimates, it appears that lead ore was raised to 94.74 per cent. from 62½ in the house bill, 49.37 in the Wilson act and 83.73 in the McKinley act. When we get to wool, a product of the farmer, and where the interest of the eastern high tariff monopolist lies in getting it as cheap as possible, this trust-ridden senate committee has lowered the rate from 59.85 per cent. in the house bill, the same as in the McKinley act, to 43.37 per cent. But spun yarn, in which the monopolist has put some of his money, is raised from 40 per cent. in the Wilson bill to 50.87 per cent. in the senate bill. It was only 50.61 in the McKinley act. The Dingley schedule made the duty on yarns run from 15 to 18 cents per pound. On machinery generally the house schedule of 35 per cent. is made 45 per cent. in the senate bill. Both the Wilson and McKinley acts made the rate 45 per cent.

On hops, a direct product of the farm, the house rate of 67.20 per cent. is lowered to 53.76. Still wines are dropped from 92.29 to 46.35 per cent. Hemp comes down from 70.52 to 16.41 per cent.

This is as far as the republican members of the ways and means committee of the senate, who alone are responsible for all changes made in the bill sent up from the house, consented to let the people know what they have done. The rest of the bill is kept locked up in the star chamber secrets, under which the work of revision was carried on. They are probably letting us down manifest the same subservient regard for monopoly interests as these, and the same blind indifference to the interests of the farmers and consumers of the country, they had better let us down very easy. A little of this sort of thing makes a heavy burden of bad news.—Los Angeles Herald.

PARAGRAPH POINTERS.

—In this Cuban affair McKinley was expected to checkmate the king, and all he has done is to capture a pawn.—Chicago Tribune (Rep.).

—In the bright lexicon of the republican party civil service reform means turning out competent and faithful democratic officials to put in republican campaign heels.—Atlanta Journal.

—It was the law-defying trusts, the political corruptionists, the unfaithful public officers and the tax-dodging millionaires who fed the fires of Bryanism last year—and who are adding fresh fuel to the fire now.—N. Y. World.

—President McKinley is said to be ambitious to restore peace and prosperity to Cuba. The country will wish him success in the undertaking, even though he did make a failure of that job of prosperity restoring at home.—N. Y. Journal.

—The republican papers are bitterly lamenting the heavy imports for March and April, which, they argue, will not only diminish the revenue after the new tariff goes into effect, but will retard the return of prosperity. The republicans in congress ought to have thought of all this before they framed their outrageous bill.—Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.

THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.

McKinleyism is Too Slow for the People.

The protective system is subject to one peculiar disadvantage. Its beneficial effects are cut off at both ends, while by a malign perversity of nature the damning results of free trade extend themselves fore and aft, miraculously antedating their cause and persisting long after that cause has disappeared.

The McKinley law was passed in October, 1890. The next month the people rose up and smote it under a misapprehension, as its friends explained, caused by the fact that it had not yet had time to produce its intended effects. In 1891 these effects had still failed to arrive to a sufficient extent to mollify the popular resentment, and in 1892 the country was so far from recognizing their presence that it elected the celebrated Grover Cleveland, then a statesman of much eminence as a tariff smasher, to clear the protective incumbent out of the way.

It was about this time, according to the theories of the high tariff school, that the McKinley law should have been getting fairly to work, but the mere threat of its repeal in the future involved in the election of a hostile president and congress, paralyzed its delicate mechanism. For more than 21 months after the presidential election the McKinley law remained in full force, but its usefulness was gone. The people continued to pay the mountainous duties, but their magical power to compel prosperity had disappeared. The vague shadow of a possible but unknown low tariff in the distant future was more potent than the actual workings of a high tariff in the present. Thus it resulted that, although the McKinley law was in force for nearly four years, it never once got a chance, according to its friends, to show what it could really do. It went to its grave, a mute, inglorious Milton, with all its brilliant possibilities buried under the clouds of adverse circumstances.

The Wilson tariff experienced no such delay in getting under way. It began its deadly work, as the McKinley professors of economics have frequently explained, more than a year before it was born, and it has continued its baleful activity ever since.

And now there is to be a new and more stringently protective tariff, but it has none of the preliminary effects that protectionists credited to the Wilson bill when it was still without form and void. Mr. Dingley explains that his tariff cannot be expected to bring good times before it is passed, or even immediately after. He thinks that it will take about a year after its passage to get into good running order. And if by that time we have a series of democratic victories, the melancholy history of the McKinley law may be repeated. The advance agent of prosperity works only by sample, and there is no assurance that he can deliver his goods in cloudy weather.

It really seems hardly worth while to try to build up a protective system in this country. The vicissitudes of politics are so frequent here that a policy whose usefulness is killed by an adverse verdict at the polls, and which can never begin to produce its promised effects until after the people have had time to blast it at the next election, is a fabric too delicate to be of any practical use. We might as well try to raise palm trees out of doors in a Canadian winter.—N. Y. Journal.

WILL GET THEIR SWAG.

Goldbug Democrats Will Not Be Forgotten.

Let the "gold democrats" hold their peace. Their pound of flesh will be paid them in due time by the McKinley administration. Their clamor for currency reform based upon the Indianapolis plan is to have weighty consideration by the powers that be. The Times-Herald, of Chicago, which is generally considered one of the inspired mouthpieces of the "Advance Agent of Prosperity," tells its allies not to be downcast, "where two have to ride one horse, one must ride behind." After those who tried the fat so liberally last fall, in the interests of McKinley and his henchmen, get their share of plunder and of tariff concessions to them, then will come the day for the auxiliaries, who are to reap the reward for their perfidy to democratic principles, in the shape of a retirement of greenbacks, substituting therefor bank bills based upon the single gold standard, a standard which is the shuttlecock for other nations to play with.

The Times-Herald says "that McKinley has expressed his concurrence with the Indianapolis plan, and when the proper time will do his whole duty towards its adoption." This is certainly very candid and very fair. The republican party believes in living up to its agreements with those whom it wishes to make use of on a future occasion, and so will its democratic allies receive savory recompense to their hearts' content, if they will but exercise a little patience.—Buffalo Times.

—The Dingley bill went to the senate with raw wool taxed and outrageous duties on wooleens, and with hides on the free list. The cattle trust did not propose to stand that, and through two or three western senators threatened to kill the bill if a duty was not put upon hides. The republicans in the senate responded to this hold-up by giving the cattle trust what it asked. So it turns out that shoes and all other manufactures of leather must be taxed because wool is to be taxed and the duty on wooleens increased.—Atlanta Journal.

—The manufacturing interests of the country are rapidly discovering that the way to build up a great trade is to be freed from customs restrictions. The United States cannot do business with a commercial enemy, and protection makes enemies faster than any scheme of reciprocity can make friends.—Kansas City Times.

"TURKISH MIXTURE."

The Variety of Races Over Which the Sultan Rules.

The sultan of Turkey may be a very inefficient ruler; but when we blame him for not carrying out the promised reforms without hitch or delay we do not treat him with that fair play of which we are so proud as a nation. Owing to the extraordinary variety of races and creeds over which he rules his difficulties are almost insurmountable; and it is doubtful whether he or anyone else will ever succeed in making Turkey a land of peace and harmony.

There are no fewer than seven main divisions of races in the European and Asian provinces. In Europe both the Greeks and Albanians are as numerous as the Ottoman Turks, each contingent numbering about 1,300,000, according to the best authorities. Constantinople itself has just as diversified a mixture as the kingdom generally; and only 385,000 of its 875,000 inhabitants are Muslims, the Greeks numbering 153,000 and the Armenians 150,000. But in Asia there are twice as many Ottomans as all other races put together. The Turks proper consist of Ottomans, Yurouks and Turkomans. The names have something terrible in their very sound to us; but travelers unite in describing the Ottomans as honorable and humane men, although they can fight when it comes to blows. The Turkomans live a pastoral life, while the Yurouks are nomadic and therefore not easily subjected to law.

Although the Greeks and the Albanians are regarded as belonging to the same Greco-Latin race, the latter are of the most part Mussulmans. Some of the Albanians are Roman Catholics and others are of the Greek church, and the two slightly divergent sects hate each other as cordially as Parnellites and anti-Parnellites. But, whatever the form of faith, they prefer robbery as a means of livelihood to any other industry. At the same time they are of a fine physical type and make splendid soldiers; but they treat their women like oxen, and, although they dress in rich clothes of the fashion of the Scottish Highlands, they have a horror of soap. In fact, it is said that they put on their clothes once for all and never take them off. In the event of war the Albanians would probably fight for the sultan. The Greeks have not penetrated very far inland, but have scattered themselves along the coast of both European and Asiatic Turkey, where they are always on the lookout to put money in their purse. Together with the Jews and the Armenians, they do nearly all the trading and banking of the country, and make a very good thing out of it. In spite of the sultan's misrule, the Greeks immigrate in increasing numbers every year, which makes one think that they must be a singularly imprudent people, or that Abdul is not so very much damned after all.

Armenians and their exterminators, the Kurds, are both sprung from a Persian stock. The Kurds live in the mountains and are not precisely the kind of people one would care to set about reforming. Some say there are an even million of them; others say there are over 2,000,000. They keep the sultan in perpetual hot water, being very bad Moslems. But they are very enterprising, chiefly in slaying Armenians and stealing their neighbors' goods. When not thus engaged they rear cattle, sheep and goats; and they differ in no way from their ancestors as described by Xenophon. Armenia was a portion of western Asia, between the Caspian sea and Asia Minor, but it has suffered the fate of Poland, and the Armenians are now almost as scattered as the Jews. They number about 2,500,000, and are intelligent people with a particular talent for trade and banking. The Kurds would probably fight on the side of the Turks, and we all know what side the Armenians would take.

The Semitic race has many families in Turkey. There are the Jews who, persecuted everywhere, took refuge in Turkey; the Greek church Maronites, who are the deadly foes of their neighbors, the Druses; the Druses, of the Mahometan faith, brave and temperate men, who take neither wine nor tobacco and who detest the Maronites; the Chaldeans, who are Christians of a sort; the Arabs, of whom there are 4,000,000 or 5,000,000, and who, though holding the same religious views as the sultan, are his inveterate enemies, and the Syrians.

Then there is the fine race of Circassians, who are differentiated from most of the other inhabitants by the fact that they work for a living; the Lazas and the Gypsies. It is supposed that, in the event of war, the Lazas and Circassians, as well as the Tartars, Yurouks and Turkomans, would support the sultan and his Ottoman subjects, while the Albanians and the Kurds might, but probably would not, oppose him.—St. James Gazette.

Parisian Ingenuity.

French army pensioners living in the Hotel des Invalides, who have all received medals for bravery on the field, occasionally drink more than is good for them. To prevent such veterans making exhibitions of themselves in public, a reward of 15 cents is paid to anyone who returns an inebriated invalid to the barracks. Recently, intoxication among the pensioners having increased greatly, it was discovered that a trade in rescuing had arisen, a knock-out drink costing five cents and warranted to act at once having been devised, which left a clean profit of ten cents per drunk.—Chicago Tribune.

No Exception.

Wife—It does seem hard when a woman marries she has to take her husband's name. Husband—Well, she takes everything else he's got; why leave that out?—Judy.

—Unpardonable Offense.—Watts—"It is something surprising the way the Greeks have lost their popularity." Potts—"I knew it would happen as soon as I read about their seizing the war correspondents' horses."—Indianapolis Journal.

PARROTS ASLEEP.

Gorgeous Creatures That Sleep Hanging by Their Bills.

These queer birds that sleep by hanging themselves up inside of hollow trees, which open at the top, are Carolina parakeets. They are pretty little parrots, with green bodies and yellow necks and heads. They are the only parrots that we have in North America; and, what makes it still more interesting, we shall not have them much longer. They have been so ruthlessly hunted during the last 50 or 60 years as to be well-nigh exterminated to-day.

This parakeet is the only bird in this country that we know of that hangs itself up to sleep by hooking its strong bill to the rough inner wall of a big tree cavity, open at the top. This suspension during sleep is also aided by its feet. Sometimes these large, open cavity, in a giant sycamore or red-oak tree trunk, will shelter a hundred sleeping Carolina parakeets.

These birds used to range from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Nebraska down to Florida and the gulf in flocks of hundreds and thousands. To-day they are virtually restricted to the least accessible portions of southern Florida and some limited areas in the sparsely-settled section of the Indian territory, and their numbers are scarce and rare.

They were and are too fond of Indian corn when in the milk, and of oranges and bananas, for our farmers and fruit-growers to tolerate them; so they have been mercilessly shot and trapped as fast as the country settled up.

In spite of that queer fashion of sleeping or roosting possessed by this parakeet, yet it builds its breeding nests in flimsy structures of twigs and moss, which are placed on the outer forks of cypress limbs and branches. Utterly misled by this peculiarity of nest selection, as contrasted with the habit of roosting in the open hollows of the trunks, naturalists hunted long in vain to find the eggs of the parakeet. It became fairly mysterious to them until the location was accidentally divulged.

When feeding, these birds make an incessant noise; but when they retire into the green depths of the forest tree-tops they become silent and invisible. Therefore, as they invariably went out to forage in large flocks, the great noise and showy plumage of these feathered pillars in a farmer's corn, or in his orchard, never failed to arouse the owner. Naturally, aroused at the sight and effect, the farmer seldom missed the chance to use his gun on the flock, with great effect. He generally got them all, because, if one was slightly wounded and disabled so as to be unable to fly, its cries would keep the entire flock around it until the last one was shot down.—National Tribune.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

Spouters in the Dakotas Rapidly Increasing in Number.

The irrigation problem in the Dakotas has been solved by artesian wells. There are now about 1,100 wells in South Dakota. These are all the result of experiments covering three or four years in the one state and half as long in the other. They are divided into what are called shallow wells, varying in depth from 50 to 300 feet, and taking moisture from an upper stratum of water, and deep wells, varying in depth from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, and taking water from the Great Dakota sandstone basin. Brule county alone has 30 of the latter class, with a flow on an average of 2,000 gallons a minute. Had it not been for the difficulty of placing bonds under the new artesian well act during the last season there would now be nearly 2,000 wells in South Dakota, insuring magnificent crops over a wide area.

These great wells stand unrivaled in the height of their pressure and the copiousness of their flow. Their vast flow has already given rise to fears that they might not last long, and that by the time the farmer had dug his well and constructed his farm for the use of irrigation they might fail him. There is power in these underground waters to grind at the harvest fields every bushel of wheat that is raised in the fertile prairies of the Dakotas.

The immediate sources of the waters are the sandstone layers in the so-called Dakota geological formation, which average 300 feet in thickness. The water comes up often with immense pressure, from 175 to 200 pounds to the inch, and at some wells is lifted in a solid eight or ten-inch stream scores of feet above the ground. Why should it not ere this have burst forth and spent itself? It is often asked. From 400 to 1,000 feet of thick and heavy clay resting above the sandstone has been sufficient to hold it down till tapped.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Looking for a Desperate Man.

"Here's a story of a California girl who saved her life by a kiss," he said, looking up from a paper.

"How was that?" she asked, with interest.

"She was confronted by a desperate man," he began.

"That's just the trouble," she broke in, scornfully. "You never seem to get desperate."

Immediately thereafter he gave her an imitation of a desperate man, and, while it was not very good, it served the purpose.—Chicago Post.

Looking Before Leaping.

"Governor," said the young profligate, "do you think I would be warranted in getting married on a salary of \$15 a week?"

"What do you mean?" growled the old man. "You've never earned a dollar in your life."

"I know," he drawled; "but I know a girl who has a good job as a typewriter."—Chicago Times-Herald.

—It is an extraordinary fact that only two presidents were born between April and October. The record by months is as follows: January, two; February, three; March, four; April, four; July, one; August, one; October, three; November, four; December, two.

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

Washington dispatches state the President is much worried over the constantly increasing exportations of gold, and fears that the bankers are preparing to raid the treasury as they did under the Cleveland administration. If these fears prove well founded we hope McKinley may find some effectual means of circumventing the gold grabbers. Cleveland made little headway.

The Republicans are in supreme control of the national Government. They have had ample opportunity to try their hand, but prosperity has not come, nor do we see any signs of it coming, and we can not even see a shadow of it under the far horizon. Meanwhile the silver sentiment is steadily growing and strengthening and the figure of Bryan as the Man of 1900 looms larger and larger.—*New York World.*

With regard to Chairman Dingley's admission that the duty on wool will increase the price of wool the *Kansas City Times* says: "The consumer and not the foreigner, therefore pays the tariff tax. It concedes also that the home producer puts up his price arbitrarily. Mr. Dingley's own words are a confession that the Dingley bill is a fraud and a robbery of the people for the benefit of the few individuals and corporations."

The *London Times* in speaking of the Bimetallic Commission's labors in Europe, says: "The commission will have a good time, and will be received everywhere with courtesy. Mr. McKinley will be able to point to his labors as redeeming his election promises, and to their failure as showing that if America wants free silver she must procure it for herself at her own risks." Well, every person in this country will agree with the *Times* that there will be no international action in favor of bimetallic so long as England can prevent its consummation.

NOTED MEN ON KANSAS.

General Grant in 1830—I like Kansas; I like the Kansas people; they implant in our soil the principle of universal liberty.

President Hays in 1879—Kansas is the best advertised State in the Union, and you come up to your advertisement.

General Sherman in 1879—I do not know what mystery has brought about the rapid development of Kansas, except the mystery of education and industry.

Henry Ward Beecher in 1879—There is no monument under the heavens on which I would rather have my name inscribed than on this goodly State of Kansas.

James G. Blaine in 1832—From the beginning of the settlement of the United States there is none, since the colonial adventure, that has about it the romance of history as does the State of Kansas.

Professor Agassiz in 1868—All Brazil was nothing to what I have seen of natural beauty and scientific revelation in Kansas.

Abraham Lincoln in 1859—Nothing but bold despotism has ruled or reigned there since it was organized as a territory.

Senator Seward in 1859—Kansas is the Cinderella of the American family. She is buffeted; she is insulted and disgraced.

Horace Greeley in 1856—I like Kansas—that is natural Kansas—better than I expected. The soil is richer and deeper; the timber is more gently diffused, the country more rolling, than I had supposed them.

John J. Engalls in 1872—No one ever felt any enthusiasm about Wisconsin, or Indiana or Michigan. The idea is preposterous. I is impossible. They are great great prosperous communities, but their inhabitants can remove and never desire to return. But no genuine Kansan can emigrate. He may go else where, but no other State can claim him for a citizen. Once naturalized, the allegiance never will be toresworn.

Charles Sumner in the United

States Senate in 1856—Take down your map, sir, and you will find that the territory of Kansas, more than any other region, occupies the middle spot of North America, equally distant from the Atlantic on the east, and the Pacific on the west; from the frozen waters of Hudson's bay on the north to the tepid gulf stream on the south; constituting the precise territorial center of the whole vast continent. To such advantage or situation on the very highway between two oceans, are added a soil of unsurpassed richness, and a fascinating, undulating beauty of surface, with a health giving climate, calculated to nurture a powerful and a generous people worthy to be a central pivot of American institutions.

The above was published in the *Courant* several years ago, but will bear another insertion—many of them for that matter. The conditions now point to a long period of prosperity for our magnificent commonwealth, but there will be no boom. The day of staple values is at hand, and inflations based upon prospects will be known no more forever in Kansas.

HILL'S PLEA FOR UNITY.

David B. Hill has come out strongly in favor of Democratic unity. He says: "The discord in the Democratic party is like a row between man and wife. Argument only intensifies and widens the breach. How idle it is for men to plan regarding the future. Who knows what will be the national issue three years hence? It may be taxation. It may not be gold or silver. Who could have seen the silver agitation three years ago? I will not assume to counsel or advise anybody at this time on national politics. The sound money Democrats must be brought back into the party by all means. They should be welcomed back, whether they are regarded in the light of returning prodigals or as new converts."

"When treason becomes so popular in the party as it did in the Democratic party last year conciliation and amity are necessary. Do you believe that the 42,000 votes cast for Palmer in this State represented the gold Democracy? No, indeed. At least 100,000 other Democrats staid away from the polls or voted for McKinley. The Democratic party in New York is strong, but it can not stand the loss of 142,000 voters. They must be got back. Some common ground must be found, and I am hopeful that the needed issue will appear at the right time."

"Judging from what ex-President Cleveland said at the reform club dinner, he is still for war and disension. I do not agree with Mr. Cleveland on this point. This is not a country that tolerates feuds. Nothing is so disastrous to the health of a great party as for one man to become imbued with the idea that his party must punish his personal enemies. It was tried by Mr. Blaine in this State in Judge Folgar's case and the effort upon Mr. Blaine's future was momentous. Conservatism is what we need, and we need it now."

"Why hunt for a national issue at this time? Let us keep our energy and enthusiasm alive on the local contests that are in the near future, and await the gravities of the national contest with the complacency of veterans. American politics is a different game from a Greek war, in which the Pyrrhic dance supplies the discipline and drill."

WINFIELD CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

Dr. Lily of Lake Side Assembly, says of Miss Varnum: "As an entertainer she ranks with Robt. Burdett and Samuel Clements," "Peer of any lecturer," "Equal of Mrs. Livermore," are comments wholly deserved. Her first lecture will be, "Who Pay the Freight." It will pay you to come and find out.

Henry W. Schyke was thought by many to be the finest attraction on the home Chautauqua platform last year. His scripture of Russian life is a marvel of wit, eloquence and information.

Mrs. Birdie Sprague Waggoner will be at the Assembly four days. She has already made a fame in Kansas, and will be listened to

with pleasure as she has been wherever she has appeared.

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The *June Herald* is now nearly ready. Send your address at once and get full information. Address, THE ASSEMBLY, Winfield Kans.

ROSE INSECTS.

As for insects, that is a difficulty that all rose growers are obliged to contend with, but so, also, with nearly all other plants. The aphids can be destroyed with a solution of whale oil soap in water, one pound to eight gallons of water; and this should be applied with a garden syringe, so as to throw it on with force. By so doing the liquid will reach all parts of the foliage, drenching the insects and driving them to the ground, where they will perish. By following up the use of the soapy water, the aphides can be kept down.

The "slugs or maggots that bore into buds" are more difficult to manage. It will be found that they have webs on the leaves, drawing the leaves together or folding it, and conceal themselves inside. The plants should be carefully looked over and every folded leaf squeezed between the forefinger and thumb. A little watchfulness, some patience, and considerable perseverance, will enable one to keep this insect in check in the manner now mentioned. With kerosene emulsion and whale-oil soap, and tobacco-water, and when necessary the two last named mixed together, one ought to be able to conquer the insect enemies of the rose.—*Vick's Magazine for June.*

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The tobacco grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health and happiness. To quit suddenly is to sever a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Baco-Cure" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Cure." It will not irritate when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent interest. "Baco-Cure" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and without inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke.

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Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

Ripans Tabules; at druggists.
 Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
 Ripans Tabules cure headache.
 Ripans Tabules; gentle cathartic.
 Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

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 may be lost the place you are looking for a home or for investment.

CALIFORNIA: OUT AND BACK.
 Some interesting facts concerning the trip to California and back via Santa Fe Route may be had by applying to agent A. T. & S. F. Ry.

THEY ARE MERE SERFS.

The Life of a Government Clerk Is Not a Happy One.

Young Men Should Seek Any Other Avenue of Bread-Winning Rather Than Work in the Departments.

(Special Washington Letter.) Many pens, wielded by descriptive artists of superior ability have been devoted to meritorious etchings of the great postal machinery of the United States. They have painted with winged words the gilded pages and depicted the exterior portions of the white sepulchers. Yet they have never seen the inner life, and hence have never presented to popular gaze the serf of the republic. And the voice of the serf has never been raised concerning himself, or the labors imposed upon him, by a government which has for him less consideration than was shown to the slaves of an effete regime.

The serf knows that he can little grace his cause by speaking of it. He can only crouch and cover beneath the master's lash, thankful and prayerful and willing to let well enough alone. He is unwilling to exhibit the proud flesh that comes of his bruises. He can benefit neither the public nor himself by exhibiting the lacerations of his feelings or the maceration of his manhood. Day by day he is muled of the robustness of independence which is characteristic of his fellow men; yet he is silent. There is around him an espionage that makes him shudder lest the modern Vidocq discern his feelings, wrest from him his self-consciousness, and lay bare his secret thoughts of the surroundings which make life a sheol. Yes; he has "within his heart's hot cells shut up, wrongs, bitter, burning wrongs, withered hopes, crushed ambitions, annihilated manhood." Over the arched doorways of the departments at Washington it might well be written in letters of rugged iron: "Manhood quickly killed for all who enter here."

This only to the serfs. No matter whether the legalized disregard for the constitution, except "the civil service commission," or the executive mandate of the wielder of the spoils system, shall send him thither, he who enters a government department at Washington dies the death.

This is no more true of the post office department than of the others. That branch of the executive division of the government is selected for description because the writer is an ex-serf emancipated from that prison. These are to you strange sayings. You have never considered anything connected with the civil service of the government in any but its most roseate colors. Yet, to the actual public servant, a life spent in the government employ has not a spiritual attractiveness. It is a whitened sepulcher. There is espionage upon every individual, and it is so inquisitorial and shrewd that its depth, breadth and thickness are abyssal, boundless. Hope and ambition are choked, and their roots extracted and killed.

An elderly gentleman recently dared to tell his experience to one whom he knew to be a trusty friend. He said: "I am wondering now whether it is better to be a pauper or a puppy. I came into this place 17 years ago, with high aspirations. I knew that I was active and energetic, and believed that I could attain almost any eminence in government life. I believed that I could reach the position of postmaster-general. But in less than a year I concluded that if I could only become chief of my division I would be happy. I did more

work than any other man here. Hugh Nesbit was alive and working then, and he was a splendid clerk. We were rivals. We both worked night and day to make good records.

"We were not thanked for our efforts. Our ambition, energy, intelligence and faithfulness only enused us to be men marked for the slaughter. Our fellow clerks were envious of us. We outstripped them. Our superiors were our bitter enemies, for we challenged their superiority. They hated us because they feared us. The postmaster-general was not permitted to see us or know us, and we dared not approach him. We worked so hard that we were in danger. Finally our aged principal clerk died. We were receiving \$1,600 per annum, and a promotion was then available, for one of us, to \$1,800. Which of us should get it? Mark the result.

"A man who was drunken, disreputable, every way unworthy, received the promotion. Since then he has been envious of us, and domineering. He makes life a burden. If I resign, as he wishes me to do, I know no other business than this and I shall be a pauper. If I remain where I am I am treated like a puppy. I have no incentive to be efficient, diligent, faithfully ambitious to do well. The fates are against me; I must be a puppy."

His experience is not exceptional. The true story has never been told. The intelligent reporters have seen but the epidermis, and have never diagnosed the case.

An old clerk in the appointment di-

vision says: "When the democratic administration came in we were overwhelmed with letters, petitions, recommendations and all sorts of correspondence concerning 65,000 post offices. The work had to be done. After working all day we were ordered to come back at night and work until ten o'clock. We were driven like lambs to the slaughter. None of us dared to go to the first assistant, or to the postmaster-general. Our superiors would not speak for us. We had to bear the brunt of it all, and get no credit for it. Two hundred other clerks in the second and third assistants' offices would put on their hats and saunter gaily forth into the sunshine at four o'clock every afternoon. It never occurred to the powers above us that those 200 men might have stayed one hour longer and assisted us, thereby dividing the work equally and saving our eyes, brains and general health. No, we received neither sympathy nor thanks.

Hitherto we had been accustomed to a vacation when the heated term came upon us in this southern town. But we were scoffed at when we spoke of rest. For twelve days the thermometer registered 100 degrees in the shade constantly, and we had to work under the heat of the chandelier and drought until we almost sank in our places. Talk about soldiering, I've been there. I'd rather make a forced

match race for \$300 the California racing man, Floyd A. McFarland, nicknamed "Zimny" McFarland, because in his riding and speed he so much resembles the A. A. Zimmerman of renown. Michael's manager, Dave Shafer, says he is ready to accept in behalf of the midge any challenges that may be made. J. F. Starbuck has proclaimed himself very anxious to meet Jimmy in a match race, and Fred J. Titus, recently reinstated by the L. A. W., is going into training with a similar object in view. Eddie McCall also says he wants to race him. Walter Sanger, the big Milwaukee favorite, has been matched to meet O. B. Hackenberger, of Denver, in a five-mile unpaced race to be run on the Denver Wheel club's track June 19. Hackenberger's most brilliant performances last season were the defeat of A. F. Senn and Monte Scott in events of the same kind. The "Buttermilk Boy," as Hackenberger is called from the fact that he used to drive a milk wagon, feels the importance of this match with Sanger and until it has been run will not entertain any of the propositions made to him by W. W. Hamilton, Arthur Gardner and others for match races. Hamilton and A. B. Hughes, of Denver, have arranged a match of three one-mile heats, single paced, for a purse of \$500, to be run June 18.

Greatest interest centers, very naturally, in the proposed meeting of Tom Cooper and Eddie Bald, whose friends have been trying to bring them together ever since the wrangle last fall over the season's championship. Each has apparently been zealous in his desire to meet the other, but when it came to the point of arranging the details of the race and the division of the purse and gate receipts one or the other has promptly called the affair off. Money has now been posted on both sides, however, for a meeting to take place after May 31, and they may come together some time in June.

Although Bald's friends in this country know him to be, in the vernacular of the path, "a dead game sport," not afraid to meet any racing man for any sum of money and an easy loser if defeated, he is very much discredited in France and the rest of Europe, owing to circumstances characteristically American. It will be remembered that the champion talked a good deal last winter of going to Paris, and that he issued an open challenge to the world to ride any man a match race for any sum from \$1,000 to \$5,000. These reports, of course, reaching the other side, were taken seriously, and Jaap Eden cabled an acceptance of the challenge. Bald thereupon promptly replied that he

would ride the Dutch champion in America, as he would not go to Europe until next fall. The Europeans took this as an excuse for backing out of the match, and called the American's intentions into question, poking a good deal of fun at our Eddie through the cycling papers, whereas, as a matter of fact, it was Bald's friends who had prevailed upon him to relinquish his intended foreign trip in order to remain in this country and dispute with Cooper the championship honors for '97.

It ought to be plainly evident that in order to sustain his reputation it is essential that a racing man should take every means of proving his sincerity in issuing or accepting a challenge, and that, even at the risk of losing a little free advertising of doubtful value, he should be chary of expressing an intention that he may not fulfill.

An astonishing amount of nonsense is printed in the newspapers and periodicals regarding the bicycle and cycling matters. One would suppose that some of the subjects most dwelt upon would become so hackneyed and thread-

bare that even the veriest tyro would no longer find anything of interest in them. Some that have been discussed pro and con for several years and have this spring been dragged into the press again are: "The Hygiene of Cycling on the Roads," "Sunday Bicycling Riding and the Church," etc. Others which might be said to be new this year are: "The Chainless Bicycle," "What Gear Shall I Ride?" "How to Care for a Bicycle," etc.—only, it will be noticed, the bicycle is almost invariably called a "bike," and he who rides one a "biker"—both of these atrocious words which the writer of headlines in the newspaper offices uses with prodigality.

BICYCLE MATCH RACES.

Many of Them Will Occur Early This Season.

The Bald-Cooper Affair Causes Adverse Criticism—Threadbare Subjects Revived—Proper Gear to Ride.

(Special Chicago Letter.) From present indications the bicycle racing season of 1897 promises to be enlivened by the running off of many series of match races. James Michael, the little Welsh wonder who has, however, taken out his first naturalization papers in this country with the intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, has just defeated in a ten-mile



TOM COOPER. (Winner of National Championship in 1896.)

match race for \$300 the California racing man, Floyd A. McFarland, nicknamed "Zimny" McFarland, because in his riding and speed he so much resembles the A. A. Zimmerman of renown. Michael's manager, Dave Shafer, says he is ready to accept in behalf of the midge any challenges that may be made. J. F. Starbuck has proclaimed himself very anxious to meet Jimmy in a match race, and Fred J. Titus, recently reinstated by the L. A. W., is going into training with a similar object in view. Eddie McCall also says he wants to race him. Walter Sanger, the big Milwaukee favorite, has been matched to meet O. B. Hackenberger, of Denver, in a five-mile unpaced race to be run on the Denver Wheel club's track June 19. Hackenberger's most brilliant performances last season were the defeat of A. F. Senn and Monte Scott in events of the same kind. The "Buttermilk Boy," as Hackenberger is called from the fact that he used to drive a milk wagon, feels the importance of this match with Sanger and until it has been run will not entertain any of the propositions made to him by W. W. Hamilton, Arthur Gardner and others for match races. Hamilton and A. B. Hughes, of Denver, have arranged a match of three one-mile heats, single paced, for a purse of \$500, to be run June 18.

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EDDIE C. BALD. (Holds Highest Rank in Racing Percentage for 1896.)

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Doctors are almost unanimous in declaring that bicycle saddles are injurious, and that the ideal type has yet to be invented. Nevertheless, a close investigation of the subject by a physician, who is himself a bicycle rider of several years' experience and who understands thoroughly the importance of perfect adjustments, would undoubtedly show that in many cases the injury arises more from the improper tilt and adjustment of the saddle and handle-bars than from the bad construction of the seat. Inexperienced riders, as a rule, have their saddles altogether too high, and usually with the pommel depressed, whereas the front end should be slightly higher than the cantle. The saddle should be placed so

low that the leg is still somewhat bent at the knee when the pedal is at its lowest point, and so that the heel, when the leg is straightened out, will just comfortably rest on the pedal. Wheelmen are beginning to realize generally the greater comfort and safety of a low saddle, and this season the low bicycle frames measuring between 22 and 24 inches in height are more in demand than ever before.

The question of gear is not a hard one to dispose of. The novice and the untrained rider, who has not ridden enough to develop his muscles, should most assuredly ride a low gear; that is in a level country where the roads are fair, say 60 to 68 for a woman, and 68 to 72 for a man. A gear of 80 is none too high for an experienced male rider of average strength, and a woman used to doing considerable riding should be able to push a 72 to 74 without fatigue. Everything depends on the nature of the roads and the ability of the rider. It is obvious that discretion must be used in this as in other matters, for we cannot all use the same gear any more than we can all take steps of identical length without inconvenience. A lower gear is required for country-road riding than for "butterflying" on the boulevards, and it is much easier to climb hills, plow through mud and sand, and to push against the wind with a low than a high gear. The gear of a machine is figured upon the relative sizes of the front and rear sprockets. When a bicycle is said to be geared to 72 inches it means that it will travel as far with one revolution of the pedals as a wheel six feet in diameter having the cranks and pedals attached directly to the axle. Therefore, a safety geared to 96 travels as fast and pushes as hard, theoretically, as a wheel of the old ordinary type eight feet in diameter. A simple formula for determining the gear of a machine is to multiply the diameter of the rear wheel in inches (usually 28) by the number of teeth in the front sprocket and divide by the number of teeth in the rear sprocket.



O. B. HACKENBERGER. (Known as the "Buttermilk Boy.")

Dropped crank-hangers are being much used upon the road this year, but a season's use will demonstrate that excessive drops are dangerous. For ordinary road riding a drop of 1 1/2 to 2 inches is enough. With a three-inch drop and a crank 6 1/2 inches long, the pedal is brought within four or 4 1/2 inches of the ground, which is insufficient on very rough or stony roads.

E. W. PERRY.

FARM AND GARDEN.

REPAIRING ROADS.

A Lesson That Has Yet to Be Learned by Many Farmers.

Plans for improving the roads should be made early in the season. Too often every thought of doing work on the roads is delayed till after harvest, and worse still till the fall months. Without a doubt the sooner the work is done the better. Why should it be necessary to drive over holes, ruts and washes made by one winter until another winter is nearly at hand before they are repaired?

Were it not that some of us are too afraid of doing a little generous work it would not be so hard to take our shovel and stop washes, open ditches or fill holes on the road a few yards from our door. It is apparent that a few minutes or a few hours of this work done at the right time will save days of work later, and the right time is during the wet and thawing period of spring, when our services are not especially occupied. If it is not maintained that the era of good roads is to be brought about in this way, but when one sees that days of work can be saved by a little timely attention, and especially when the work should be done in sight of his fireside, he is not a little selfish who refuses to do the same because the benefit may extend to others as well as himself.

It need not surprise the reader if the one who cries the loudest for good roads and who complains the longest about high taxes is the last one to do a little unpaid work on that part of the public road which he travels every day. I am not harsh, but it does not seem out of place to agitate the need of a little self-help along this line.

One lesson yet to be learned by many is the importance of taking care of a road. In nearly every neighborhood there are some farmers who manage to do a good deal of hauling every spring at the time when the roads are in the most viscid state of the year. As is to be expected, a big load is hard to pull, and since there is no thought of loading lighter the most natural thing to do is to hitch on for horses and take the wagon right along. As would be expected, such a team has about the same effect upon a soft road as the same number of horses hitched to a plow and throwing up a furrow at each side of the track. Such a farmer will explain to you that there is no law to prevent him from doing so, and that the roads are for public use, and that it is the best way he ever tried for toughening his horses for spring plowing. There ought to be a law specifying such destruction a misdemeanor, but shame on the farmer who must be thus restrained from tearing up the highways by legal enactment.

Let it be remembered that success in road improvement lies most in making the very best use of the means at one's command. Not every section has gravel and stone in abundance, and without these there can be no pikes. But even where these materials are scarce it must be admitted that such is often wasted by lack of thought and neglect. Because gravel and macadamizing material can be secured in but limited quantities it is not thought necessary to properly prepare the grade before laying the road material. Nine times out of ten farmers who haul out only a dozen loads of gravel per year will use them to fill mud holes. They are convinced that this is the best material for the purpose that they can find. But what a waste! Before a year these isolated loads will have gone into the soil, with only a little gravel mixed in the mud left as a remembrance of this the best material to fill "chuck holes." I do not wish to be misunderstood here. I would especially urge the filling of holes with gravel or macadam on a road that has been thoroughly graded and graveled before. Such repairing will repay many fold. But the person who dumps a load of gravel in a hole in a flat or hollow dirt road may get a receipt for the time expended, but the traveling public will not gain greatly. Let the holes be first filled with earth and the grade well raised, then after it is well compacted apply the gravel, and your wisdom will be manifest.—National Stockman.

Friendly Birds and Insects.

Through ignorance or blindness the nice balance which nature has provided has been destroyed and great waves of insect pests sweep over the country, eating everything green in their path. The destruction of birds has interfered with the delicate operations of the laws of nature. Audubon states that a woodcock will eat its own weight of insects in a day, and many other birds are equally ravenous in their appetite. Although the English sparrows, because of their quarrelsome habits, have aroused so much dislike, they were introduced at a time when other birds were rapidly decreasing in number. Their wonderful multiplication in the past 20 years has probably been the means of saving millions of dollars' worth of crops. It is unwise policy to kill toads, lizards and friendly insects. It is considered that the latter destroy many more noxious insects than the birds.

The Dairy Farm Pasture.

The pasture is the sheet anchor on the dairy farm. Too much care cannot be given it. No satisfactory substitute has been discovered, nor is it in the least degree probable that any will be. Stall feeding is very well for beef cattle to be butchered, but is slow death to the breeding cow. Soiling is an invaluable ally to the pasture, but soiling can never be made a satisfactory substitute. A given number of acres divided into two or more pastures will give better results than if left in one inclosure. The grass will be more evenly cropped, therefore more uniform in quantity and quality, and fewer weeds will grow. By changing the cows regularly from pasture to pasture, a constant supply of fresh grass may be secured throughout the whole season.—Rural World.

GOOD INSECTICIDE.

Gasoline, It Is Claimed, Will Accomplish Wonders.

A most excellent insecticide is gasoline. The housewife can easily rid her carpets of moths and fleas by its use. For such purpose take a common watering pot with a fine rose, and having raised the windows and opened the doors of the room so the fumes may readily pass out, for they are explosive, sprinkle copiously around the margin of the carpets and then more lightly over the whole. Every insect and every egg of an insect that is touched will be destroyed as if by fire.

In the garden it is no less useful. Perhaps the best way to apply to plants standing in the ground is with a brush, an old paint brush answers the purpose well. Take any convenient dish or pot and fill two-thirds with water and the balance with gasoline. The water will retard evaporation and assist in spreading the gasoline to every infected portion when the brush is applied. Most kinds of scale are killed effectually with one application.

For ridding plants in pots of insects, fill a tub or other deep vessel nearly full of water and pour a little gasoline on surface, then dip the plant top downwards, and at once withdraw. Every portion will be touched with the gasoline, and it will do its perfect work. I have not tried it on tender plants, and should hesitate to do so till a trial should be first made on a leaf or two, as a test.

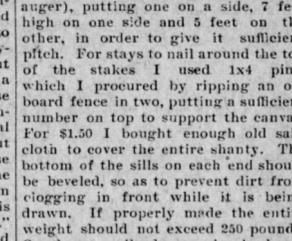
I save my seed peas from the weevil by first letting them get dry, when they are put into a convenient dish, covered with water into which has been poured a little gasoline, say a cupful to half a peck. They are then thoroughly stirred for some minutes, when they are drained off and put away. A second application is rarely necessary. In this case the gasoline has to penetrate the peas and kill the eggs of the weevil, and it does it most effectually.—American Gardening.

MOVABLE BERRY SHANTY.

It Saves Lots of Time and Labor and Is Easily Made.

I send you a sketch of my movable berry shanty, which is much liked by those who have seen it. My berry patch is 80 rods long and 40 rods wide, with a road running lengthwise through the center 9 feet wide, hence my object in making a movable shanty. My first step was to go in the woods and cut two straight poles 12 feet long and 6 inches through, and a number of small poles 2 inches in diameter. Then I went at it as though I was about to make a large wood rack, using a 1 1/2-inch auger. I first bored the holes for the cross pieces and fitted them in, using the 2-inch poles. I then bored

the holes for the stakes (using the same auger), putting one on a side, 7 feet high on one side and 5 feet on the other, in order to give it sufficient pitch. For stays to nail around the top of the stakes I used 1x4 pine, which I procured by ripping an old board fence in two, putting a sufficient number on top to support the canvas. For \$1.50 I bought enough old sail-cloth to cover the entire shanty. The bottom of the sills on each end should be beveled, so as to prevent dirt from clogging in front while it is being drawn. If properly made the entire weight should not exceed 250 pounds. One horse easily draws mine back and forth through my patch. I hitch to either end, using a log chain attached to the corners. If the cheap canvas is not easily procurable, half-inch siding could be used for the roof and old blankets for sides. The entire cost is small, and it is much more convenient than one made of old boards and stationary. Much time is saved in carrying berries. I often move mine twice a day, keeping it directly opposite the pickers.—Rural New Yorker.



MOVABLE BERRY SHANTY.

Not only hundreds, but thousands of tons of mineral poisons have been employed during the past decade by farmers throughout the country, whether to protect the potato crop, or cotton crop, or other products of the soil, from the ruinous attacks of insects. The general experience during this long period, and over the whole country, is so emphatically in favor of their use and their perfect safety and harmlessness, with ordinary precautions, as to render almost laughable the objections of the few persons who object to them. No advancement, no improvement, no general benefit to the human race, is ever accomplished without some attendant danger, and those who inveigh against such improvement as increasing the risks of life stand on the same footing as the opponents to arsenical poisons and insecticides.—Western Plowman.

Disgraceful Country Roads.

While the entire state is taking a great deal of interest in "good roads," the immediate vicinity of Oil City can furnish some examples of bad roads that are fearful to contemplate. . . Good roads can be constructed if the proper materials are used and proper attention paid to the grading and drainage. The people are paying for this sort of improvement and should insist on getting their money's worth. . . It is easy enough to make a road that is good in summer, but what is demanded is something that can be relied upon at all seasons of the year.—Oil City (Pa.) Derrick.

Cheap in the Long Run.

A well-graded and macadam road would cost a good deal at the start, but it would be there for future generations and the benefit to the community would be everlasting.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

HEAVIEST OF TAXES.

An Eloquent and Convincing Talk on Mud, Money and Dust.

It was Gen. Phil Sheridan, in one of his great battles in the Shenandoah valley, who rode along the line and gave orders to this effect: "Do not shoot over their heads. This is not going to be a play battle. Shoot to hit, and have it tell." That was good advice in war. It is equally good in civil life. This contest for good roads, a contest that means much for the millions and hundreds of millions of profit to the millions, is not a play contest, a battle for amusement. It is a contest in which the best minds and the best hearts of the nation are becoming interested; in which men engaged in all branches of trade are becoming interested; in which every farmer, every laborer, every man and every woman in the country will yet become deeply interested. As this is true, every orator who talks on good roads at farmers' institutes, county and state fairs, and on other occasions, should not talk over the heads of the people; every editor and correspondent who writes on the subject should write with a distinct purpose in view. They should not write over the heads of the



MUD, MONEY AND DUST.

people; they should speak and write for the minds and the hearts of the people, yea, and for their pockets as well; they should write and speak distinctly, bravely, honestly, practically, in such a way as to turn the attention of the millions to the great question; in such a way as to set hundreds of thousands to talking about good roads where thousands now are talking about them; in such a way as to arouse enthusiasm, bring about organization, lead to practical work, to the actual building of good roads. That is what I am going to try to do in this article, not to shoot over the heads of the people, but right into their hearts, their minds, their pockets.

A gentleman who has had much experience in traveling over dusty as well as muddy roads has figured on the cost of both dust and mud. Let him deal with dust now. He estimates that the damage to harness from dust is \$5 per team, or \$15,000,000 annually, and to vehicles double that, or \$30,000,000. His estimate of damage to clothing is an average of \$10 to every man and woman obliged to encounter dust clouds and storms, which means that the 7,000,000 of people lose \$70,000,000 each year from flying dust. He expresses the belief that thousands of people every year receive injury to their eyes from the same cause, requiring a large outlay of cash, not to mention suffering, inconvenience and loss of time.

These figures are well calculated to cause thoughtful men and women to stop and count the cost of bad roads in other respects. A loss of \$115,000,000 from one result of poor roads is worth looking into. For a century the people have been suffering from dusty roads certain portions of the year. Probably not one in 50,000 people from the birth of the republic until now has ever stopped to consider the question of damage from dust, while all have groaned over its inconvenience and annoyance.

It is easy to figure up the billions of dollars that have been lost from that one cause the past century. The average good road affords but little dust. Some one asks how shall we get good roads? Begin by agitating. Agitate in the home circle, in the everyday walks of life, in public meetings, through the press, in farm institutes, at county and state fairs, in the debating societies, anywhere, everywhere, and when public sentiment has reached the right stage it will do the rest—get good roads. Agitate it practically; antagonize no element; interest all elements; make it plain that good roads are in the interest of all from a money standpoint; from the standpoint of comfort, convenience and economy.

Such agitation, on such a question, in such an age ought to be easy. Go it at it. —J. A. WATROUS.

Value of Cottonseed.

Those who have made a study of the proper methods for the perfect cultivation of cottonseed claim that if proper apparatus were introduced in the south the value of the produce could easily be doubled, and reach not less than \$100,000,000 annually, an amount equal to one-third of the cotton crop itself. As it is, the processes in the manufacture of cottonseed oil are very crude, and much that is useful is wasted. The charge of carelessness in manufacture seems strange in view of the fact that most of the \$30,000,000 invested in cottonseed oil manufacture is northern capital, and the managers are northern men.

A Good Man to Know.

The man who appreciates the difference between good and bad roads may be said to have "horse sense."

Too Soft for Any Use.

This is a great country but some parts of it are too soft.

FEEDING MILK COWS.

Liberal Rations Are Necessary to Secure Satisfactory Results.

The character of the feed determines to a very considerable extent the quantity and quality of the milk and butter from a good cow. An extra yield of butter will naturally follow the use of a richer ration, but this is not always the case with a common cow. So there is something in the breed as well as in the feed.

The dairyman who is seeking the best results at the lowest cost should satisfy himself as to what are the best kinds of feed, considering the cost, that will produce the most and the best milks. Generally a combination of feeding materials will give the best results, as certain elements wanting in some food will be supplied by others. Succulent food increases the flow of milk, but does not materially increase the proportion of water in it. Still, feed often does make a change in the dry substance of the milk.

A ration rich in albuminoids will make a richer milk, and the relative proportions of fat and casein are changed to a very considerable extent by a change in the ration. Another point that is well settled is that certain kinds of food will produce changes in the composition of milk not indicated by chemical analysis. Succulent food is productive of the largest quantity of fat in the milk, and also has the effect of causing the cream to separate more readily from the milk and the butter globules from the cream, leaving less fat in the buttermilk.

For a dry feed a combination of four parts of wheat bran, two of cornmeal and one of linseed oil makes one of the best, especially during the winter. If any change is made in summer it would be from corn to ground oats. This, with good pasture, makes a complete ration for a milk cow during the summer. When the pasturage cannot be supplied, some good soiling crop that can be cut off and fed green may take its place.

Liberal feeding is always necessary with the dairy cow, as it is only the surplus over and above what is necessary to sustain life and thrift that is used for milk. If the cow is kept up to her full capacity she must have all the appetizing, milk-producing food she will consume. It is only this kind of feeding that makes a good profit in dairying.—St. Louis Republic.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

A low, spreading tree is least affected by the winds.

The kind of soil has much to do with the quality of fruit.

Always remove dead or decaying wood from growing trees.

It is not too late yet to fill vacant places in the orchard.

A fast-growing tree is not apt to produce very much fruit.

All superfluous branches are a needless drain upon the resources of the tree.

In pruning the grapes it is a good plan to allow five canes to each post, cutting back yearly.

Red clover is one of the best plants for orchards, it keeps the ground loose and enriches the soil.

Pruning is done for two reasons: To make symmetrical, long-lived trees and to cause fruitfulness.

Got ice? Got ensilage? Why not? Ice is good all summer and ensilage supplements early spring pasture.

The most important thing in pear culture is good, well-drained soil. Train the trees carefully while young.

If grape vines are expected to bear well to a good old age they must be intelligently pruned from the first.

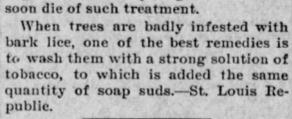
A well-grown, thrifty tree, well established, may survive a few years of neglect, while a younger tree would soon die of such treatment.

When trees are badly infested with bark lice, one of the best remedies is to wash them with a strong solution of tobacco, to which is added the same quantity of soap suds.—St. Louis Republic.

HUMANE MANAGEMENT.

A Most Excellent Device for Breeching Cows and Horses.

There is needless cruelty in the usual devices for keeping cows and horses from jumping fences. This cut shows a humane and very effective method. A



HARNESS FOR FRISKY COWS.

head halter has its strap, or rope, pass down between the forelegs, where it is attached to a surcingle. It is held close to the throat by a strap about the neck midway. The animal thus cannot get his foot over the rope when feeding. A bit of rope about the neck will answer. Make this harness fit so the animal can raise his head to a level with his body—a natural position—but no higher. He must throw his head back in order to jump.—N. Y. Tribune.

Suggestions on Creaming.

Gravity creaming in the private dairy loses more fat than most farmers dream of. If ice is used at once after milking to reduce the water round the cans to about 40 degrees Fahrenheit, the fat will rise, leaving not more than one-fifth of one per cent; and if the water is at 60 degrees or above, one per cent, or more will be left in the skim-milk. This one or more per cent is a third or a half of all the fat in the milk. This suggests the putting up of ice by the private dairyman. The climate of Kansas provides for this, and it is a greater boon than many imagine.—Prof. James Wilson.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Don't be too sure when you see a man all absorbed in conversation with somebody else that he doesn't see you. He may be trying to avoid you.—Washington Democrat.

—Frayed Francis—"I send a feller yestiddy with a millyun dollars." Listless Lemuel—"Wot d' he look like?" Frayed Francis—"Pshaw! Not a bit fatter 'n you er me."—Judge.

—Bobbie—"A boy called me a liar to-day, but you told me never to fight, and so I ran away." Bingo—"That's right, Bobbie, but are you sure that was the reason?" "Yes sir. That and the size of the boy."—Life.

—Mrs. Beacon—"So you think your youngest will make a great financier?" Mrs. Lakeaide—"Yes. Why, the other day I bought him a toy bank, and would you believe it, he cried for an hour for his papa to get him a typewriter!"—N. Y. Press.

—"There's one thing in Harold's favor that even father must admit," exclaimed Mabel, warmly. "He hasn't any expensive habits." "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne, gently. "But perhaps that is due to the fact that he is getting only eight dollars a week."—Washington Star.

—Less money should be spent on the stomach and more on good shoes. The feet are so ugly that care should be taken to make them look as well as one can afford. When the Lord made man He took the scraps of odds and ends that were left and fastened them on for feet.—Athenian Globe.

—"I was surprised to hear that Penelope had broken her engagement. I thought she was determined to stick to him in spite of the opposition of her father." "She was, but the idiot wrote her some poetry, as he called it. And he rhymed her name with 'let us then elope.' That settled him."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

CLOUDS DISPELLED.

Happy Influence of a Gentle Protest and a Good Square Meal.

"If there is anything that I despise and detest," said Mrs. Billtops, "it's melancholy."

Mrs. Billtops is not often so vigorous in speech as this, and when she is, Mr. Billtops knows that it is time to brace up. As a matter of fact, he takes usually a cheerful view; but when he is depressed, as he is occasionally, he is glum and silent and solemn enough; and he makes everybody around him wretched. The children, sitting at the table, stop talking, the dinner gets cold, and everybody is chilly and miserable except, perhaps, at the last, Mr. Billtops himself, who finds, finally a sort of melancholy pleasure in the general depression that he has caused.

But Mrs. Billtops has no use for anybody that casts a gloom. She has her own trials, but she never bothers anybody else about them; outwardly, at least, she is cheerful and spirited always, and she can't abide anybody that lets his troubles so far overcome him that he inflicts them on other people, too; and so she says: "If there's anything I despise it's melancholy."

At that Mr. Billtops takes a brace. He looks up and smiles. It is wonderful with what alacrity the children respond, and Mr. Billtops responds to that; and gloom is dispelled once more by the grateful light of cheerfulness. And when Mr. Billtops, as the phrase goes, gets something to eat, he feels himself better still. He remembers what he has often said to himself that no feeling of depression should ever be accepted as genuine until it has been subjected to the test of a good square meal, and he finds that the present one will not stand that test. In fact, under the combined influences of Mrs. Billtops' energetic protest and the good dinner, it is rapidly disappearing; and as the dinner progresses Mr. Billtops takes a still broader and more cheerful view of things, and by the time the meal is finished he is beaming with good nature, perfectly satisfied with the present, and absolutely confident of the future.—N. Y. Sun.

The Oyster's Chief Foe.

The star fish is the chief foe of the living oyster. The star fish is an apparently feeble creature, but it is able to do the bivalval denizen of the waters great damage and more than once has destroyed a whole year's crop of oysters along certain stretches of the Atlantic coast. Of course the oyster planters and fishermen fight the star fish constantly, but it was not until a few years ago that anything better than a modified oyster dredge was devised for this purpose—and this was an entirely unsatisfactory weapon to use against the star fish, inasmuch as it would destroy only a portion of the creatures, while at the same time it disturbed the oysters and retarded their growth. Now a dredge is used that produces much better results. It is much like a big mop, made of cotton threads fastened to a frame of iron. This mop is hauled slowly over the bed of oysters and without disturbing them, but it entangles the star fish which cling to it till they are brought to the surface. Once on board the dredging steamer, the mop is plunged into boiling water and the dead star fish drop off. This device is ten times more effective than any other that has been used.—Chicago News.

No Attraction.

Dramatic Agent—Yes, sir, I'm advance agent of "Held for Trial," the great sensational drama, with a safe burglary in it. Guess you've heard of it. Got a regular crackman in the company, too, you know; just out of the penitentiary, and he opens a safe on the stage. Great success. Crowded houses everywhere. You'll be around to see the performance, won't you? Country Editor (saddy)—I'm not interested in safes.—N. Y. Weekly.

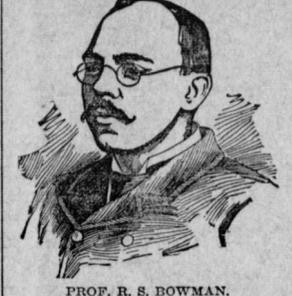
Not So Slow.

"I believe you women spend half your lives before the glass." "And the men half of theirs behind it."—Pick-Me-Up.

PHYSICIANS BAFFLED.

Prof. R. S. Bowman, Instructor of Natural Science in Hartsville College, Cared of a Severe Illness by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People After Physicians Failed.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind. Prof. R. S. Bowman, the able instructor of natural science in the famous Hartsville (Ind.) College, is well and favorably known, not only as an educator, but also as a minister of the gospel, as for a number of years he was pastor of the United Brethren church at Charlotte, Mich., before coming to Hartsville.



PROF. R. S. BOWMAN.

Some time ago he had a severe illness which was cured almost miraculously. A reporter, hearing of this, interviewed him regarding his experience. Prof. Bowman was in the midst of his work when the reporter called, but he cheerfully gave him a hearing. "A year ago last fall," said the professor, "I broke down with nervous exhaustion, and was unable to properly attend to my duties. I tried different physicians, but with no relief, and also used many different proprietary medicines, spending almost fifty dollars for these medicines alone. I then succumbed to a siege of the grip in the middle of winter, and was left in a much worse condition. My kidneys were fearfully disordered, and my digestion became very poor. I was indeed in a bad condition.

"A minister in our church, learning of my condition advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had heard much about the wonderful curative powers of this medicine, but it was with reluctance that I was finally persuaded to try it, as it seemed that nothing could do me any good. However, I procured three boxes of pills and took them strictly according to directions. By the time the last dose was taken I was almost cured, and in better health than I had been for years. I continued using the pills awhile longer and was entirely cured. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Such was Professor Bowman's wonderful story, which was further endorsed by the following affidavit: "I affirm that the above accords with the facts in my case."

R. S. BOWMAN. Subscribed and sworn before me this 16th day of March, 1907. LYMAN J. SCUDDER, Notary Public. STATE OF INDIANA, ss.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Good Shot.

"Do you think I'd better challenge him?" asked the man who thought he had a grievance, referring to the doctor. "No," returned the man of the world. "You might aim at him and miss him, but when he gets a pen in hand and aims at you he never misses. I wouldn't stir him up any more."—Chicago Post.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. Cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. Trial price FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

Splendid Economy.

Mrs. Sweet—Do you find it economical to do your own cooking? "Yes, my husband doesn't eat half as much as he did when we had a cook."—Judy.

The Ruling Passion.

"I bet that girl's always borrowing trouble. She has such a sad face!" "Yes, she's probably looking for a sorrow to match."—Detroit Journal.

One reason why all of us down in our hearts have unbounded respect for an old woman's cures is that she never charges three dollars a visit, and her sympathy never sounds like the clinking of coin.—Athenian Globe.

Nouvelle Richesse.—Hostess—"I want to give a large party. What would you advise, gentlemen, a la dansant or a cafe chantant?"—Fliegende Blaetter.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, WHEAT, CORN, etc. across different locations like KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, and NEW YORK.

He Disliked Egotism.

"What is the matter with you?" asked the wife of the peculiar man. "I'm feeling lonely," was the reply. "Don't you like this city?" "I don't like this earth." "What's the objection to it?" "People are too egotistical." If there's anything I hate it's egotism. And when I see kings going ahead confidently and doing things wrong, and diplomatists trying all sorts of insincere tricks with complete effrontery, and lawyers seeking applause for arguing on the wrong side of a case, and everybody displaying utter selfishness without a blush, I am forced to the conviction that I am the only consistent, high-toned and moral gentleman on this globe. And it makes me feel lonely.—Washington Star.

In the Department Store.

Customer (who has purchased a pair of kid gloves) "They will do very well, though they are a trifle large. Saleswoman—But then, your hands are so small! Is there anything else? "Yes; there are a few things I wanted. Let me see—oh, yes; a gallon of molasses, a pound of tennipenny nails and a hindquarter of lamb." "Will you take them with you or have them sent?" "Perhaps you may as well send them, as I am not going directly home."—Boston Transcript.

It Meant Something.

"Now," said the fussy old gentleman, putting one of the biggest berries in his mouth and picking up another, "what is the sense of having that sign read 'fresh strawberries for sale?' Don't you know that 'fresh strawberries' would be enough? Don't you suppose everybody knows they are for sale?" "I dunno," answered the grocer. "Some folks seem to think I am givin' them away," and then the old gentleman put the berry back in the box.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

A woman wearing a sealskin sacque and chewing gum looks just as bad as if she had on an old faded shawl.—Washington Democrat.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made. Probably no man in the world ever had among his women relatives two who agreed upon what was his duty.—Athenian Globe.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

Some folks think it is a sign of culture not to know any but the given name of their hired girls.—Washington Democrat.

You can always safely ask a man where he got his hat, but never his umbrella.—Up-to-Date.

Advertisement for Ayer's Pills featuring a muscular man holding a large pill bottle and the text 'WEIGHTY WORDS FOR AYER'S PILLS.'

Advertisement for Waverley Bicycle featuring a bicycle and the text 'The Waverley Bicycle \$100 \$60'.

Advertisement for Cascarets Cathartic Cure Constipation featuring the text 'Landy Cathartic Cascarets Cure Constipation'.

Advertisement for Crescent Bicycle featuring a bicycle and the text 'RIDE A CRESCENT BICYCLE'.

Advertisement for Earn a Bicycle featuring a bicycle and the text 'EARN A BICYCLE'.

Advertisement for Pison's Cure for Consumption featuring the text 'PISON'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION'.

INDIAN OUTBREAK.

Ranchmen Determined to Avenge the Murder of a Herder.

CHEYENNES ANXIOUS FOR A BRUSH.

The Convicts in the San Quentin Prison Still Defiant—Precautions Taken by the Warden—Gatling Guns Trained on the Cells.

HELENA, Mont., June 1.—Reports of the killing of several men by the Cheyenne Indians at Lame Deer agency are not verified. It is not believed that anyone was killed except a sheep herder named Hoover, whose murder a week ago caused the excitement. The settlers and cowboys determined to avenge his death and give the Cheyennes an object lesson to deter them from similar acts in the future. They sent all the women and children to places of safety, armed themselves and congregated near the agency and demanded the surrender of the Indians accused of murdering Hoover. The Indians armed themselves and made threats of demonstrations against the whites, but no battle has been fought nor massacre begun, so far as is known. Six companies of United States troops are at the agency. The Indians declare that they do not want to fight the soldiers, but are anxious to have a brush with the white settlers and cowboys.

Another dispatch says that excitement continues on the Cheyenne reservation and in the settlements in the vicinity. Ranchmen on upper Rosebud have all deserted their homes. Six companies of soldiers from Fort Keogh and Fort Custer are on the way to the agency, as is also the sheriff of Custer county with a large number of deputies. The sheriff has a warrant for the arrest of Indian Agent Stouch, charged with interfering with officers in the discharge of their duties, also for three Indian murderers. The sheriff will probably arrive at the reservation with his deputies to-day and endeavor to arrest the murderers, while the soldiers and civil officers will be prepared to quell any actual outbreak. Considerable anxiety is manifested.

CONVICTS STILL DEFIANT.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The situation regarding the recalcitrant convicts at San Quentin prison remains unchanged, the officials having taken no steps to test the temper of their charges, who still maintain their defiant attitude, and make as much noise as possible whenever one of the guards shows himself in the vicinity of the cells where the strikers are confined. Despite the fact that he has expressed the opinion that the insubordinations are weakening, Warden Hale has doubled his guards and armed every available man within the precincts of the prison with shotguns, while Gatling guns are trained on the cells occupied by the mutineers, ready to be utilized the moment any signs of an outbreak is made by those within. Two men who were released yesterday, their terms having expired, told what the desperate convicts are planning. According to this story, it has been agreed among the ringleaders that when they are permitted to return to work in the jute mill they will make a sudden rush, kill Engineer Young if necessary, overpower the guards and completely wreck the magnificent plant on which the enormous amount of money, said to be nearly \$1,000,000, has been spent. The machinery is of such a nature that it could very soon be damaged and practically destroyed, and the convicts are worked up to such a pitch that they would stop at nothing. There are 1,364 prisoners within the walls of San Quentin. Over half of them are in open revolt. Many of the others sympathize with the violent ones. Prison Surgeon Lawler says that opium fiends who have been deprived of the drug are at the bottom of the trouble.

END TO DISPENSARY LAW.

Federal Judge Says South Carolina Cannot Prevent Sale of "Original Packages." CHARLESTON, S. C., June 1.—Judge Simonton, of the United States circuit court, filed a decision restraining the state from preventing the sale of liquors brought into the state. This decision, if sustained on appeal, it is claimed, will have the effect of rendering nugatory the state dispensary law. Under the decision of Judge Simonton, any person may import and sell liquor in original packages. The decision is based on the interstate commerce law, the court holding that the right of importation comprehends the right of sale.

WANTS TO PATENT AIRSHIP.

DULUTH, Minn., June 1.—Ferris D. Toucey, engineer of the first national building and a brother of General Manager Toucey, of the New York Central road, will make application for patents on an airship in a few weeks. He has been working secretly for five years on his plans. The machine will use both steam and compressed air. There will be no wings, screw or gas employed.

Crops Damaged by Frost.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 1.—This section of Iowa was visited by a heavy frost Sunday night. At some points corn and potatoes were badly damaged, while more tender crops were destroyed. Much fear is entertained for fruits.

Eighteen-Mile Road Race.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—There were 53 entries from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky in the bicycle road race from Lindenwald, near Hamilton, to Chester park, near this city, a distance of 18 miles. C. B. Farnsworth, of Avondale, O., won in 55:21.

Fell Under a Train.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 1.—In trying to board a moving freight train at Independence last evening, Rufus Cowlin, of Slater, Mo., fell beneath the wheels and had the bones of his right ankle so badly crushed that amputation may be necessary.

KANSAS GYPSUM.

A Few Facts Regarding the Industry and Why It Should Be Protected.

People in many parts of the west are greatly agitated over the failure of the senate bill to place a duty on unmanufactured gypsum. The bill as it passed the house placed a duty of \$1.50 a ton on the raw material, but the senate bill left it of entirely. Few people not in touch with some phase of the hard plaster industry realize how great the importance of this matter. Ask any contractor in the country what kind of plaster is now most used in plastering walls of the different kinds of buildings and he will tell you hard plaster is now used very largely, and that its use is on the increase rapidly. He will likely go further and say that in his judgment it will be but a few years until it will have entirely replaced the old style lime mortar for all kinds of wall plastering. Probably he will add that it is in use from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If you carry your inquiry further and ask him from what this hard plaster is made, and what are the methods of manufacture, he will smile at your ignorance and tell you that all the brands are made from gypsum, and that the difference in the plasters is due entirely to the mode of handling and the degree of purity of the materials.

Gypsum is found in many places in the world. In the United States it is most abundant in Kansas, Iowa, Michigan, Indian territory and Texas, each of which have factories for making hard plaster. Kansas leads all other states in the value of her products at present, but Michigan and Iowa follow closely, and the other states add largely to the total production.

Canada also has gypsum and here it is where the rub comes. Large quantities of it are annually shipped from Nova Scotia by water to New York and other sea ports, to which places it has come as ballast, and therefore at little cost, and is there made into plaster and sent to the markets of the world. It is sent by way of the great lakes into Chicago at lower freight rates than can be obtained for the gypsum produced in this way. The imported plaster is laid down in the very heart of our country at less cost than the plaster from gypsum much nearer by.

Could a duty of \$2 a ton be placed on the gypsum the great west could then cope with the importers to a good advantage. But the sly Yankee has been napping all this time for nothing. No sooner did the house place a duty on the raw material than he at once set up a cry to the few members of the senate who he wished to influence, that this was an un-republican because it was putting a tariff on raw materials, and hence crushing home industries. This succeeded in persuading the senate committee to leave the duty off entirely. It is further stated that Senator Baker, of Kansas, and other western senators have given up the fight as though the matter were of the greatest importance. Well, it is not of consequence to the silver-mining states, for they have no gypsum. Neither is it of consequence to the far east, for they are only indirectly interested in the matter. It is to the great middle west it is of greatest importance. It means the difference between industries carried on largely enough to supply a narrow home supply without the duty, and industries reaching many millions a year with the duty.

But, you say, "this is a plea for placing a duty on raw material, and you cannot do this without crippling our home manufacturers." This is not for the best interest of the American people. But wait. There is where you show a lack of knowledge of the processes passed through in the manufacture of hard plaster. All that is done is to heat the gypsum and drive off the water of crystallization, resulting in a loss in weight of from 25 to 30 per cent. This can be done at a small cost, so that it does not at all compare with the labor required to manufacture almost any other product. In this way letting the raw material in is almost the same as letting in the manufactured product. We always have been in favor of protecting home industries in the true sense of the term. We want to use American raw products, and American labor in getting the gypsum from the mines into the calcining furnaces, and we want everything else about it to be American.

Further than this we want the great middle west to have fair play once. It is a well-known fact that the great bulk of recent legislation has been aimed at the expense of our country. This has been for the far east, or the far west, or the far north, or the far south. Is it not about time that the great middle west had something? Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Texas, what a phalanx we could present if we would. It is the duty of the senators from Kansas and from Michigan, and from Iowa, and from Texas to stand together in this cause and insist on having what they want. No matter whether they are free traders or protectionists, now is the time when their home is assailed, and they should stand together and boldly demand what they want. They could get it just as easy as asking if they try. If they do not get it we will all know that the reason is they have not tried.—Prof. E. Haworth, of Kansas State University

KILLED BY AN ENGINE.

A Schoolboy Meets Death in the Iron Mountain Yards at St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, May 29.—Oscar Lamb, 14 years old, of 2714 Bismarck street, was instantly killed yesterday in the Iron Mountain railroad yards. He was on his way to school, but stopped to play with several of his friends. The boys boarded a slow-moving freight train and clambered to the roof. The train increased its speed and they became frightened. Somebody suggested that they jump off, and Oscar was the first to start down the ladder, to which he clung, awaiting an opportunity to leap. Before he had a chance, however, a switch engine steamed by on the next track and struck the boy on the side. It knocked him off the ladder, crushed his skull and cut his face. His left arm was mangled by the wheels and his body was almost unrecognizable. He died on the way to the dispensary and his body was sent home.

GANGS OF TRAMPS.

The People of Northern Indiana Talking of Organizing Vigilance Committees.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 26.—Cities and towns in northern Indiana are agitating the organization of vigilance committees to deal with tramps, who are roaming over the country, committing acts of lawlessness. In small towns, which are without police protection, robberies are of daily occurrence and human life is menaced. Between Ligonier and Elkhart, along the line of the Lake Shore road, 500 tramps were encamped one day last week. The nomads are quiet during the day, waiting until night to pillage and plunder. It is not improbable that a meeting of the authorities in the towns and cities in this section will be held to adopt decisive means to protect property and life.

An Incendiary Fire.

MARSHFIELD, Ill., May 26.—The Thompson house, formerly the Beckwith house, the principal hotel in this city, and two business buildings were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The fire was of incendiary origin.

Fell Down a Mining Shaft.

JOPLIN, Mo., May 26.—William Cole, a miner 28 years of age, fell down the shaft of a mine 75 feet deep yesterday afternoon and sustained fatal injuries. He lay at hand and Cole was taken out at once, but he died in half an hour. He leaves a young widow.

GAGE FULL OF HOPE.

The Treasury Secretary Talks to Business Men at Cincinnati.

Renews Promise of the Administration to Deal with Financial Question—Tariff Problem Will Be Settled Soon and in the Right Way.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—The crowning event in the visit of the commercial clubs of St. Louis, Chicago and Boston was the banquet at the Clifton mansion of Alexander McDonald, who was host for the Cincinnati club. The dinner was most befitting the dignity of such clubs. Lucien Wulsin, president of the Cincinnati club, opened the speaking with an address of welcome.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage was vociferously applauded as he rose to speak. He said, in beginning his remarks, that before coming he had called on the president and asked permission to say for the administration that there must be proper revenue raised and there must be a sound system of currency established. The president said: "That is exactly what I want you to say." Mr. Gage continued:

As I have observed and listened to the words passing from lip to lip among the members of the commercial clubs gathered here, I discover two particular themes which have a first place in the thoughts of all. These two themes are the tariff and the public finances. Upon the settlement of these two questions enterprise wits and industry languishes. Over 50 times I have been asked, "When will the tariff discussion end and the measures proposed receive the final vote which will formulate the measure into law?" Over 50 times more have I been asked, "Have the financial reforms for which the people struggled in November been forgotten?"

Now, it is not to be wondered at that you, who have so long borne the burden of anxiety and fear, who have so long waited and watched for the restoration of conditions upon which some secure estimate of to-morrow can be made, should grow nervous and impatient over every act or word which seems to suggest doubt or delay in the establishment of such conditions. I have thought that, on this occasion, I could do no better service than to give you assurance and hope.

As to the great tariff bill now before congress known as the tariff bill, I have nothing to say in detail. I want to hear testimony, however, from the good faith of those in both houses who have that measure in charge. They are fully conscious of their great responsibility and are working faithfully to discharge it. Nor do I think that the opponents of these measures are likely to oppose with willful and unjust obstructions the course of legislation. Protest there will be—more or less fencing for position must be expected—but, having now come into contact with many of the representatives of the people in both houses of congress, I deem it my duty to bear witness, so far as it may have value, to the honorable and patriotic motives that inspire the minds of the great majority of the people in both houses of congress. I and I prophesy an early result in the national councils to which this great committee question is now committed.

As to the financial question, to which I have just referred, I must content myself with a few words. I am glad that they may be words of assurance. If any of you harbor the suspicion that the administration but just now installed into the responsibilities of high office has forgotten or likely to forget the welfare of the people whose vote in behalf of honest money and sound finances rang out loud and clear in November last, put that suspicion aside. It was unjust and unfounded. In good time and in proper order, the affirmative evidences of my declaration will appear. In the meantime, my friends, do your part to help those charged with legislative and administrative responsibility. Do not let the inertia engendered by fear and distrust creep over you. We have been passing through a period of great trial, and nobly we have endured the strain. The future is not likely to forget the man who is illumined with rational hope. The revival of industry is near, and with the establishment of a revenue law sufficient to meet the needs of the government, adequate to meet the reasonable needs of our government, and with the establishment of our finances on a sound and enduring basis, nothing now foreseen can delay the recovery of our losses, or the inauguration of a new forward movement along the lines of material advancement and social progress, which we may humbly trust is in the benevolent mind of God to bestow upon the American people.

A SPECIAL EMBASSY.

Ogden Mills, of New York, Added to the Commission—Letter from McKinley.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The president has added another member to the special embassy which will attend the 60th celebration of the accession of Queen Victoria to the British throne, in the person of Ogden Mills, of New York. Mr. Mills goes in the capacity of secretary and attaches to the special embassy. The commissions for the members will be beautifully engraved, and altogether the occasion is special in every respect so far as the state department is concerned. Whitelaw Reid bears the title of special ambassador on special mission as the representative of the president, and Gen. Miles and Adm. Miller will have special commissions. The ambassador himself will carry for presentation in person to the queen a letter from the president which, in general terms, will be similar to that addressed to her upon the occasion of her jubilee celebration ten years ago. It is formal yet kindly in tone and expresses the appreciation of the president of the great good that has followed the long reign of her majesty and hopes of a continuance of her health.

BIRTHS AND ALLOTMENTS.

Wichita Indian Babies Born Easter Than

Fort Worth, Tex., May 29.—The government allotting agents sent to Anadarko, Ok., to allot the Wichita lands, after one month, succeeded in distributing land to 11 members of the tribe. During this time seven babies have been born in the tribe, each one of whom is entitled to an allotment. At this rate the agents will not complete their job until after the opening of the 20th century.

Will Take No Part.

LONDON, May 29.—John Dillon, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, presided at a meeting of 36 Irish members of parliament, who adopted a resolution declaring that the Irish parliamentary party is unable to take part in the celebration of the jubilee, on the "ground that the demonstration is not simply commemorative of the private and public virtues of the monarch, but is mainly imperial jubilation over the development of the principles of self-governance and the growth of prosperity, wealth, comfort, etc., in which Ireland has not shared."

SPANIARDS SELL WOMEN.

Captured Pacifico Girls on the Block Auctioned Off to Soldiers.

HAVANA, May 29.—A sale of Cuban girls has been reported at a small town in Pinar del Rio, where there is a garrison of 400 troops. The soldiers seized a pacifico camp recently, capturing eight men and 15 girls and women. Seven of the girls, 15 to 20 years old, were put on the block and sold under the most revolting circumstances to the highest bidder, the soldiers sacrificing their arms and equipments to their more fortunate fellow soldiers for cash to purchase a girl. One of the sergeants acted as auctioneer. Two of the prettiest girls, one 15, the other 17, were sold to one man, a mule driver. As he had no means some curiosity was expressed as for whom he was acting. It was discovered afterward that the girls were in the quarters of Col. Jesus del Monte and Capt. Arizer, the commanding officers of the place.

The Havana papers have denounced this outrage, and say that the palace officials should put a stop to this practice. It is stated among the American colony that United States Commissioner Calhoun has been informed of these and similar practices, and that, much to the worry of the Spanish officials, he is collecting evidence upon this subject. He has already been given sufficient evidence to prove the existence of many horrible practices on the part of the Spanish officers as regards their conduct toward the Cuban women.

RAVAGED BY DISEASE.

Two Hundred Thousand People in Cuba Suffering for the Necessities of Life.

HAVANA, May 29.—A personal investigation of the existing conditions in Cuba proves that no report of the suffering from hunger, disease and privation which has ever been sent from this unfortunate island has been exaggerated. Starvation is rapidly accomplishing what Gen. Weyler has failed to bring about. The system of concentrating the wretched country folk in the towns of the interior threatens to exterminate the Cubans if present conditions are allowed to continue. A careful estimate based on information from the interior is that between 175,000 and 225,000 persons in the island are actually suffering from lack of the necessities of life, and that the deaths daily traceable directly to hunger alone are between 60 and 70. Among the sufferers are scores of Americans.

FORCIBLY EJECTED.

Four Irish Members of the House of Commons Suspended for Persistency.

LONDON, May 29.—Four members of the house of commons were forcibly ejected yesterday. It was during a debate on the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, and the dauntless Irish spirit mounted to white heat during the fiery session. John E. Redmond, the Parnellite leader, was the first to be suspended, owing to his "persisting in an irrelevant discussion." The others—John J. Clancy, William Redmond and William Field, members of the St. Patrick's division of Dublin—were removed from the house by the sergeant-at-arms for suggesting that the over-taxation of Ireland did not constitute "irregular discussion."

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

Interesting Statistics Concerning the Finances and Membership of the Church.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., May 29.—At the United Presbyterian general assembly yesterday the report of the committee on narrative and state of the church was presented and adopted. It shows that during the past year there was raised for all purposes \$1,394,138, a decrease of \$23,960. The Sabbath school number 1,148, an increase of 25. The pupils number 111,361, an increase of 8,818. The membership of young people also increased 5,382 and numbers 40,528. The total membership of the church reported is 123,541, a net increase during the year of 2,688. The number of ministers is 892, an increase of 17.

NOT GOOD EVIDENCE.

A Chicago Judge Rules X Rays Out in a Damage Suit.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Koentgen ray as evidence received a legal setback yesterday in Judge Hutchinson's court when the judge refused to permit a series of shadowgraphs to be used as evidence in a damage suit. Carl Lampie sued the Gloss Printing Co. for \$10,000 for injuries received while an employee of the company. His leg was crushed just above the ankle. His attorneys produced X ray pictures of the injured limb, showing how the bones had been broken. Judge Hutchinson held that the pictures were not admissible.

FOR RECIPROCITY.

Conferences Taking Place About the Tariff in South American Countries.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Important conferences are being held between Senators Aldrich and Allison on one side and representatives of various governments at which valuable reciprocity treaties are possible. The purpose is to ascertain exactly what these other countries are willing and able to do, and then frame accordingly a reciprocity section in the new tariff. The reciprocity provisions of the Dingley bill as it passed the house are not satisfactory. They did not offer enough to trade on.

MRS. LANGTRY COMING.

She Will in a Few Weeks Visit Her California Ranch and Restock It.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Mrs. Langtry, the actress, will arrive in California for a short visit about the 1st of July. H. C. McPike has received word from her that she will soon leave England on her long journey. Mrs. Langtry will spend most of her time here on her ranch in Lake county. She intends to make extensive improvements on the place, important among them being the restocking of the farm with the intention of breeding high class cattle and horses.

LOST HIS MATES.

A Prospector Wanders Away From His Companions on the Desert.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 27.—J. Dietrick, a desert prospector, has arrived at Banner, almost insane from having been without food for 3½ days. From his story it is quite possible that two men who were with him on the desert are now dead. Dietrick and James Kerr had been prospecting for over a year on the desert. At Picacho they picked up an old Arizona prospector named Anderson. The three arrived at Salton May 17. From there they set out for the San Jacinto mountains. Last Thursday Dietrick went on ahead of his companions, but they failed to follow. He went back and found their trail, which led out on the desert toward Yuma. He followed the trail for 30 miles and then, turning back, made his way nearly dead to Banner. A searching party will go out from here.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

John Kinney, an Inexperienced Wheelman, Run Down by a Teamster.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 27.—John Kinney, a young cooper, was run down by John Sperry, the driver of a belated transfer wagon, who was racing for a place at the Missouri Pacific freight depot at four o'clock yesterday evening, near St. Louis avenue and Liberty street. He died at the hospital last night. Kinney, who worked at Armour's, was on his way up town on his bicycle. He was not an experienced wheelman, so when he found himself in the midst of a group of reckless teamsters racing along the street at the utmost speed, he became confused. In dodging one rapidly approaching team he turned and was struck down by the one driven by Sperry.

M'COY WON EASILY.

He Wears Out O'Brien and Is Given the Decision After Ten Rounds.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Fully 6,000 people passed through the turnstiles of the Palace Athletic club last night to see the fight between the middleweight boxers—Kid McCoy, who recently returned from South Africa, and Dick O'Brien, of Boston. These men met in Boston two years ago and fought 25 rounds to a draw. Last night they met at catch weights for 25 rounds. O'Brien had the advantage in weight. McCoy was by far the better ring general. He simply wore down his opponent, who, despite his gameness, was outclassed, and after they had nearly gone half way through the tenth round Referee Charley White stopped the fight and declared McCoy the winner. O'Brien was badly beaten, and the action of the referee was commended by all the spectators.

CHEAP RATES ARE COMING.

Santa Fe and Alton Announce Reductions on Account of Meetings.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 27.—The western roads are going to reduce rates right and left for special occasions during the coming summer. The Atchison announced that it would make a one-way flat rate at \$22.50 from all Missouri river points and from all points on a line therewith in Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian territory. At the meeting of the Chicago and Alton road society in San Francisco, the Alton will make a rate of one fare for the round trip from Kansas City to Detroit for the meeting of the Young People's Christian union and league at Detroit. Several other roads have again announced their intention of making one-fare rates for meetings of lesser importance than those given above.

TO HEAD OFF SCALPERS.

Passenger Agents of the Western Roads Adopt the Sebastian Ticket.

CHICAGO, May 27.—The general passenger agents of the western roads, who for several months have been trying to find a form of round trip excursion ticket which would prove evidence for scalping purposes, have finally decided that the ticket invented by General Passenger Agent Sebastian, of the Rock Island, and known as the Sebastian ticket, is the only one that will answer the purpose. The chief feature of this ticket is that the purchaser does not receive the return portion of his ticket until after he has arrived at his destination and is about to make the return trip.

CUBAN RELIEF IN PLENTY.

Gen. Lee Telegraphs That He Has Provided for Present Distress.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Consul-General Lee has cabled the state department from Havana that the supplies he has now on hand there for the relief of American citizens in distress are abundant and will last for some time. Presumably this statement applies generally to all consulates, for the consul-general has been in consultation with his subordinate consuls on this very matter by direction of the secretary of state. At any rate the department will now pause before moving further in the direction of relief.

Green Set a Terrific Pace.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—It took George Green 15 rounds to accomplish the hardest task he has ever undertaken in his pugilistic career, when he defeated Charles McKeever last night, but he did it. The contest was notable for the terrific pace set by Green. In fact, it was the pace that told on McKeever almost as much as the terrible punishment he received about the body at the hands of his opponent.

A Great Bequest Released.

OAKLAND, Cal., May 27.—The decision of the United States supreme court in dismissing the appeal in the Merritt suit means \$600,000 to Oakland for a hospital and \$400,000 to Bowdoin college in Maine, for by that decision the last knot is untied in the legal snarl which for six years has prevented the utilization of Mrs. Catherine Garcelon's great bequests.

Nearing the Two Million Mark.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Chicago's annual census taken by the directory company is fast nearing completion. It will show a population of 1,800,000.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Condensed Proceedings of the Senate and House in Extra Session.

THE debate on the tariff bill began in the senate on the 25th. Senator Aldrich (R.) introduced the measure before the senate and spoke for over an hour in its favor, his speech being the official utterance of the finance committee. Senator Vest (Mo.) followed with a speech in opposition to the bill. Senator Cannon (Utah) closed the debate for the day by urging that protection should be distributed to aid the farmers and offered an amendment for paying bounties on certain farm products. Early in the day Mr. Mallory, the new senator from Florida, was sworn in; Senator Quay (Pa.) introduced a resolution to compensate Wichita Indians for certain lands and Senator Cullom (Ill.) a resolution for a new railroad cooling bill. The house was not in session.

A DEBATE occurred in the senate on the 26th over the chartering of ships to carry the supplies donated to the starving millions of India. Senator Morgan (Ala.) insisted that American ships carrying the American flag ought to be employed. A motion, however, by Senator Chandler (N. H.) was finally passed to send the supplies by any suitable ships. The tariff bill was then taken up and considered by paragraphs. At five o'clock the bill was laid aside and after an executive session the senate adjourned. The house was not in session.

The senate on the 27th disposed of about ten pages of the tariff bill, the drug schedule being under discussion. Before taking up the tariff bill the final conference report on the sundry civil bill was agreed to, including the provision suspending, until March next, the executive order creating extensive forest reserves. In the house Mr. Wheeler (Ky.) introduced a bill for taxing certain occupations, such as companies engaged in the oil, iron and steel business, railroads, banks, etc. Mr. Madden (Ga.) introduced a bill to exclude commercial agencies from the mails. Mr. Lewis (Wash.) endeavored to bring the question of the provision of a house as a privileged question and offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of congress that the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents should be recognized. Speaker Reed declared it to be out of order and the house by 91 to 87 sustained the speaker. The house then adjourned until the 31st.

In the senate on the 28th Senator Tillman, (S. C.) introduced a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate charges of speculation in sugar stocks by senators while the tariff bill was before the finance committee. Mr. Cullom (Ill.) presented an amendment to strike out the provision of the bill increasing the tax on beer and to insert a provision making the tax on all distilled spirits 70 cents a gallon. The house was not in session.

The senate on the 29th passed a resolution introduced by Senator Mills (Tex.) for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers. Not much progress was made in the tariff bill, the principal progress proving a source of controversy. As a result little more than a page of the bill was disposed of. Senator Morgan (Ala.) created some excitement by his severe criticism of the inaction of the house of representatives. After a sharp contest with the tariff leaders Senator Quay (Pa.) succeeded in carrying a motion to adjourn until the 1st. The house was not in session.

SNOW IN WISCONSIN.

Many Towns in That State Experiencing a Late Spring.

MILWAUKEE, June 1.—Many points in Michigan and Wisconsin experienced the novelty of Decoration day snowstorms yesterday. At Menominee, Mich., it snowed at frequent intervals all day, sometimes quite hard. At Bayfield, Wis., sufficient snow fell last night to cover the ground and the thermometer dropped to 30. At Oshkosh, Wis., snow fell in the morning and at noon the thermometer registered the lowest in many years at this season.

FAR FROM SETTLED.

Only 2,500 of the Striking New York Tailors Have Returned to Work.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The big strike of garment makers has entered upon its third week. About 2,500 operators, whose employers have signed the new agreement, have returned to work, leaving about 23,400 still on strike in this city and vicinity. Leader Meyer Schoenfeld said there were many omissions of success for the strike, and expressed himself as satisfied that the operators would not return to work under the old conditions.

CENSURED GOV. DRAKE.

The Iowa Christian Church Convention Passes Resolutions Against Liquor.

WESTER CITY, Ia., May 28.—Yesterday closed the most successful northwestern Iowa district convention of Christian churches ever held. The committee on resolutions severely censured Gov. Drake and the state legislature for the part they had taken in compromising with the saloon element in passing the manufacturing bill and making it a law.

Nine Dead and Twenty-One Hurt.

PISA, Italy, June 1.—The official report of the disaster at the cathedral Saturday, upon the occasion of the unveiling of an image of the Virgin, when a candle fell, setting fire to the building and causing a panic, shows that nine persons were killed and 21 others seriously injured. Most of the victims are women and all of them residents of Pisa.

All Sheep Must Be Dipped.

CHICAGO, May 29.—The sheep dipping tank at the stock yards is now in operation and all sheep that are shipped from here must be dipped according to the instructions from Washington. The vat is the largest in the world and the charge is three cents for each sheep dipped. Dipping is supposed to eradicate ticks, scab and other skin afflictions.

Americans Honor Lafayette.

PARIS, June 1.—Yesterday Ambassador Porter, former Vice President Stevenson, Senator Wolcott, Gen. Paine and Retiring Consul-General Morris, with a number of consulate officials, went to the tomb of Lafayette and placed there a magnificent wreath and other floral decorations.

Havemeyer Acquitted.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The jury trying the case of H. A. Havemeyer, the sugar king, returned a verdict of not guilty, in accordance with the instructions of the court. Havemeyer was on trial for refusing to answer questions propounded by the senate investigating committee.

May Soon Leave for Turkey.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 28.—Dr. Angell was called to Washington yesterday by a telegram from the state department. It is rumored that he will probably be ordered to depart for Turkey within a few days.