

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW 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.

REAR ADMIRAL R. W. MEADE, U. S. N., retired, died at a private sanitarium at Washington on the 4th from an operation performed for appendicitis.

The universal postal congress began its session at Washington on the 5th, about 55 countries being represented. It is expected that the work of the congress will take about six weeks. Postmaster-General Gary delivered the address of welcome. Gen. Bachelier United States delegate, was unanimously chosen president.

The president on the 5th nominated W. H. H. Clayton, of Arkansas, judge of the federal court for the Central district of Indian territory.

REV. SILAS MEYER, of Simpson county, Miss., has been sent to Washington to look after the bill to pension ex-slaves. He is indorsed by the colored people and the colored press of the south and proposes to state his business before congress.

It was positively announced on the 5th at Washington that ex-Congressman Aldrich, of Illinois, is slated for consul-general to Havana.

An order prohibiting a pension claimant, whose claim has been adjudicated either favorably or unfavorably, from filing papers for its reconsideration if disallowed or for an increase if pension has been issued until one year from the date of the previous consideration of the case, is contemplated by the commissioner of pensions and may be issued soon.

The Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railway has practically won its fight for the right to construct a ship canal from Sabine Pass to Port Arthur. Secretary Alger decided that while he would issue no order granting the company the right to dig the canal above the pass, he would interpose no objection.

BUFFALO JONES, of Oklahoma, has made the interior department a proposition to corral the remnant of the mighty herd of American bison in the Yellowstone national park. Mr. Jones stated that the superintendent of the park has abandoned all hope of preserving a single specimen.

HENRY A. ROBINSON, of Michigan, the statistician of the agricultural department at Washington, has tendered his resignation and Mr. John Hyde, of Nebraska, has been appointed to succeed him.

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued by the commissioner of the general land office to registers and receivers of the various United States land offices that homestead settlers on all ceded Indian reservations are granted an extension of one year in which to make the payments provided by law.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY has intimated to the directors of the Nashville exposition that he will accept no invitations taking him from Washington until after the disposal of the tariff bill.

GENERAL NEWS.

NORA BORNEMANN, aged 14, drowned herself in the lake at Duluth, Minn. She had complained to a neighbor that she could do nothing to please her step-mother and was whipped without reason. Marks on the body, which was recovered, showed that she had been whipped and an inquest was started.

POISON was put in a spring near Pikeville, Ky., and as a result five persons have died and five more were reported dying.

E. KELLOGG BEACH, a retired capitalist at Chicago whose fortune is estimated at over \$1,500,000, committed suicide by shooting in his bathroom. Despondency over ill health was supposed to have been the cause.

The engine, tender and baggage car of the limited express on the A. T. & S. F. railway just east of Lamar, Col., plunged into the stream that had become swollen from a cloudburst. The engineer was buried under the engine and two tramps were fatally hurt. No passengers were injured.

The business failures in the United States for the week ended the 7th were 388, according to Bradstreet's report, against 287 in the corresponding week last year.

STIMULATED by the success which attended last season's experiments with sugar beets in the Pecos valley the farmers of New Mexico have gone extensively into beet culture this spring, thousands of acres of irrigated land being seeded.

HARRY STOUT and Ernest King, two featherweight pugilists, met under a secret arrangement of seven members of the Delaware legislature and fought ten rounds to a draw in front of the speaker's desk in the house of representatives. Both wore regulation ring costumes.

A SENSATIONAL shooting affray, in which a woman shot and seriously wounded four men, occurred at Lowell, Ark., on the 9th. The shooting was done by Mrs. Duerling and was the result of religious excitement, caused by a series of "holiness meetings" in the neighborhood. The men wanted to run the women holding the meetings out of the county.

An order of the district court to open a street in Auburn, Neb., was appealed and the mayor ordered the town marshal and street commissioner to remove the wire fences inclosing the street and the property owners had the three city officers arrested for destroying private property. The officers refused to give bond and said they would remain in jail until the court convened in June.

A FREIGHT train was wrecked near Mount Vernon, Ill., and 18 cars derailed. Most of them were broken into kindling wood. Three cars were loaded with whisky and one with poultry. The whisky escaped and filled the gullies and the poultry imbibed freely and all got intoxicated.

At the second day of the national turnfest at St. Louis on the 7th the forenoon was taken up with class competition of the "actives," fully 8,000 turners being on the field at one time. In the afternoon mass exercises by the St. Louis juniors and by ladies' classes in swinging clubs took place. In the evening speeches and musical numbers were given at the exposition hall.

A BERLIN dispatch of the 7th said that the king of Greece had formally asked for the mediation of the emperor of Russia in the war between Greece and Turkey.

In a thunderstorm at San Antonio, Tex., Robert Dannenberg and wife were killed while working in a field and Wesley Dairs, a negro, was struck dead under a tree.

WITH a box containing 200 pounds of dynamite on fire ten feet away from him, John Thomas, the boy who runs the compressed air hoisting engine in the Tamarack mine, near Houghton, Mich., stuck to his post and saved the lives of the men at work in the mine by his bravery. Ten seconds after he had hoisted the men to the level the dynamite exploded.

THE interior of the large cold storage warehouse of the Merchants' Refrigerator Co. at New York was completely destroyed by fire on the 6th. The loss will probably amount to more than \$500,000. Thirty or more firemen who entered the basement where the fire started were overcome by smoke and one died in an ambulance on the way to a hospital.

THE first case of prostration from the heat this season occurred at Chicago on the 6th. Charles Wilson, a milk wagon driver, fell into the street unconscious. The weather bureau thermometer registered 80 degrees during the day. On the streets it was three to five degrees warmer.

MEMBERS of the Chicago and Milwaukee Beer Brewers' associations will combine to fight the proposed increased tax on beer in the tariff bill.

THE south and west grain and trade congress got through with its business on the 6th at Kansas City, Mo., and adjourned to meet in Tampa, Fla., in 1898. The resolutions demanded equitable rates of transportation between carrier and shipper, the improvement of the Mississippi river and other water courses, indorsed the Nicaragua canal, favored the Torrey bankruptcy bill, the promotion of the consumption of our food products abroad and aid rendered to the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad.

THE London afternoon papers were bitter at the rejection of the arbitration treaty by the United States senate.

COL. GUSTAVE G. PABST, first vice president of the Pabst Brewing Co., of Milwaukee, is authority for the statement that he is to marry Miss Hulda Lemp, daughter of William J. Lemp, the millionaire brewer of St. Louis. Four years ago Col. Pabst married Margaret Mather, the actress, who publicly horsewhipped him, and the couple were divorced.

REPORTS from many towns in southwestern Michigan said that an earthquake shock was recently felt for several seconds. At Holland the front of a brick building fell into the street.

OWING to an epidemic of rinderpest among the cattle of South Africa there is an unprecedented demand from that country for American mules and cattle.

A MOVEMENT is on foot at Melbourne, Australia, to send 20,000 sheep and 5,000 steers to England for the dinner to the London poor which the princess of Wales is promoting for the celebration of the queen's diamond jubilee on June 22.

JOSEPH R. DUNLOP, publisher of the Chicago Dispatch, was taken to the Joliet penitentiary on the 4th to begin his two years' sentence for sending obscene literature through the mails.

A DOUBLE, and what may yet prove a quadruple murder occurred at the farm home of Alexander Harris, who resided in the township of Waukesha, Wis. The victims were Mr. Harris, his wife, hired girl and hired man. The crime was committed, it was supposed, by a farm hand named William Fouch, who had been sheltered by the farmer over night.

BOTH houses of the Iowa legislature passed a resolution making the wild rose the official flower of the state.

LITTLE GUY STEPHENS, the two-year-old son of W. H. Stephens, a farmer residing near Farmingdale, Ill., fell into a cornstalk fire on the farm and was burned to death.

A DISPATCH of the 9th said that Greece had made a written application to the powers, through their representatives at Athens, with a view of obtaining mediation.

Mrs. JOSEPH GREEN, an aged woman in Waukegan, Ill., fell asleep in a chair while smoking her pipe and a spark set her clothing on fire and she was burned to death.

The Mallory line steamer Leona left her pier at New York, bound for Galveston, took fire at sea and put back, arriving with 16 corpses on board, 13 steerage passengers and three of the crew, who had succumbed to the flames.

OSCAR WILLIAMS, a negro Baptist preacher living near Elba, Ala., took his young son, Isaac, into the woods. Some people hearing screams, rushed into the thicket and they found the boy strapped to a log and his father standing over him with a bloody knife. The boy died soon after, the old man having cut the child's throat. Williams said the Lord had commanded the sacrifice.

FREEMAN C. GARDNER, a carpenter, shot Ida Miller at a hotel in Chicago and then shot himself. Both will die. Jealousy was the cause of the tragedy.

WORD has been received at Guthrie, Ok., from Washington that the Wichita reservation will be opened to settlement by September 1. There will be homes for 3,000 or 4,000 people, in addition to the towns that will spring up.

A NUMBER of girls at Wellesley (Mass.) college have been expelled by the authorities for alcoholic and narcotic indulgences. The names were kept quiet.

THE cabin of Lauren Tucker at Laurens, S. C., was burned and four children were cremated. The father and mother had gone fishing.

A CORRESPONDENT at Constantinople learns from a circular addressed by the sheikh-ul-Islam to the imams that a sacred edict is being prepared for a holy war.

INFORMATION reached Key West, Fla., from Cuba that Gomez will soon be in Havana province, when a hard blow was expected to be struck by the insurgent forces. The commander-in-chief had passed into Matanzas province and was marching toward the capital.

HENRY JONES, a colored convict in the state prison at Michigan City, Ind., was hanged shortly after midnight of the 6th for the murder of a fellow-convict who had testified against him in a trial.

A DISTINCT shock of earthquake was felt the other evening at Elko, Williston, Blackville and Wagners, towns in Barwell county, S. C. A rumbling noise accompanied it.

WILLIAM BRYAN, a supposed cousin of the Nebraska orator, was murdered and robbed near Cando, N. D.

WHILE Misses Katie and Mattie Steele, sisters, and Andrew Brogar were returning in a skiff from a party to their home, near Bardwell, Ky., the craft was overturned in the Mississippi river. The sisters were drowned, but Brogar escaped.

A STATUE to Gen. John A. Logan will be unveiled at the lake front at Chicago on July 26.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

A LETTER from Stuart to a business associate was received in Dallas, Tex., the other day in which Stuart says the pictures of the Carson City fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons taken by the veroscope are perfect. They will be ready for exhibition in New York city by June 10 or 15.

THREE children, Eduardo, Gabriel and Manuel Padilla, were recently burned to death at Fairbank, Ariz. The parents had gone to a dance near by, locking the door on the sleeping children. It is believed a lighted lamp exploded.

CHAIRMAN DINGLEY is reported to have said that if the tariff bill produced any surplus revenue it could be used to redeem the greenbacks.

THE president has nominated Frank D. Healey to be register of the land office at Woodward, Ok.

Two masked robbers at one o'clock on the morning of the 10th entered the home of Father Joseph Flaehc, the Catholic priest at Dyer, Ind., and struck the cook on the head, inflicting dangerous wounds. The priest attempted to shoot, but his revolver failed to work, and he was roughly handled. The house was ransacked.

THE Chicago board of trade has voted to discontinue the use of No. 3 spring wheat as a contract trade, thus leaving only two contract grades of wheat for future delivery, No. 1 northern spring and No. 2 red winter.

The 20-round bout between Joe Choyinski, of California, and "Denver" Ed Smith at New York on the 10th was cut short by the referee, who stopped the bout in the fourth round, owing to the foul tactics of Smith. The fight was awarded to Choyinski. The United States supreme court has denied the petition for a rehearing in the Transmissouri Freight association case.

In the United States supreme court on the 10th the Bell Telephone Co. won the case brought against it by the United States to annul the last Berliner patent. This decision will have the effect of continuing the control of the telephone business by the Bell company for 17 years from the date of the last patent, which was granted in 1891.

THE senate on the 10th debated the Morgan Cuban resolution. Mr. Vest's resolution for an investigation into the causes of the Mississippi floods was agreed to. The house considered the senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The latest scheme to swindle Kansas farmers is on a patent wagon tongre.

Woodson county will soon vote on a proposition to build a \$50,000 courthouse.

The Catholic mission at St. Paul, formerly Osage Mission, was founded 50 years ago.

State Superintendent Stryker favors the introduction of the manual training system in the public schools.

It may be startling but it is true nevertheless that nobody ever starved to death in all western Kansas.

A small insect is threatening the corn crop in the vicinity of Reading. Hundreds of acres have already been ruined.

The state labor commissioner is trying to compel State Printer Hudson to pay his men on the basis of an eight-hour day.

L. J. Best, formerly a well-known politician of Beloit but recently a lumber manufacturer of Topeka, committed suicide while on a business trip to Beardown, Ark.

The state penitentiary earnings for April were \$12,107 and the expenditures \$15,439. The increased expenditures came from purchasing new clothing for all the convicts.

The sheriffs of Dickinson, Clay, Greary, Morris, Riley and Wabaunsee counties have purchased bloodhounds to be used in chasing criminals. They will be kept at Junction City.

The board of education of Wellington refused to lease one of the city school buildings for a county high school, as provided for by a recent legislative act, thus virtually killing the project.

For two years the Presbyterian church at Great Bend has been torn up over internal dissensions. Two ministers have resigned and 32 members withdrew and joined the Congregational church.

A worm resembling the caterpillar, which destroyed the apple crop in Lyon and adjoining counties last year, has reappeared in greater numbers and already denuded the foliage in many orchards.

The Homeopathic Medical society of the state, in annual session at Hutchinson, elected A. M. Hutchinson president; Willis E. Buck, vice president; G. W. Coffman, secretary, and W. A. Yingling, treasurer.

Kansas railroads have responded favorably to the invitation sent out by the railroad commissioners asking for a conference on freight tariffs. It is probable the conference will be held in Topeka about May 20.

The 26th annual meeting of the State Dental association was held at Topeka last week. R. A. Wasson, Ottawa, was chosen president; E. Baumgardner, Lawrence, secretary, and S. J. Renz, Leavenworth, treasurer.

Superintendent of Insurance McNall is confident he will drive the alleged Clarkson insurance trust out of the state, several companies already notifying him that they will no longer adhere to the Clarkson rates.

The sportsmen of the state held a big three-day meeting at Manhattan last week. New officers chosen included E. Brewer for president and W. Beardsley for secretary. Ottawa was chosen for next year's meeting.

As a solution of the freight rate problem ex-Senator Peffer advocates the handling of freight on the same basis as mail matter, by weight, without regard to distance. He says this would remove all discriminations.

Among the 34 graduates of the Wichita high school was Evelyn, the oldest daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Lease. She is wonderfully like her mother in voice and expressive power, and the big audience fairly went wild over her oration.

The state school fund now owns \$6,203,798 in bonds. The amount of cash in the general revenue fund of the state May 1 was \$234,212, and the cash in the state treasury \$509,833. The insurance fund shows a steady increase, there being \$29,153 to its credit in the treasury.

At Pratt the other night Charles Cleveland, a railroad employe, was shot by his wife while he was out walking with a couple of other women. Mrs. Cleveland tried to shoot the women, but the revolver would not work. Mrs. Cleveland is a leading church member and the episode created a big sensation.

Kansas has more ex-governors living than any other state in the union. They number seven, and all take part in the business affairs of the day. Their ages are: George W. Gilek, 70; John P. St. John, 64; E. N. Morrill, 63; Samuel J. Crawford, 63; Thomas A. Osborn, 61; L. U. Humphrey, 53, and L. D. Lewelling, 49.

The annual session of the Federation of Women's clubs at Hutchinson last week was exceedingly profitable, delegates representing over 2,000 members being present. Officers chosen were: Mrs. W. C. McClintock, president; Mrs. S. R. Peters, vice president; Miss Julia Walsh, secretary, and Mrs. Snyder, of Leavenworth, treasurer.

Warden Landis, of the state penitentiary, has stopped the practice of pardon lawyers who go into the prison and take money from prisoners on the ground that they would secure pardons for them. Warden Landis says a prisoner has a better show by appealing direct to the governor without the intervention of any lawyer.

CUBAN RESOLUTION.

It Is Discussed at Considerable Length in the Senate.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Lacey Criticizes the Senate Provision for Restoring to the Public Domain the Forest Reservation Created by President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Morgan Cuban resolution was discussed at considerable length in the senate yesterday. For the first time since the debate began the opposition sentiment expressed itself. The speeches were not of a kind to stimulate the galleries, being in the main calm and dispassionate reviews of the situation in Cuba. Mr. Hale maintained that it would be most unwise to embarrass the president by the adoption of the resolution at a time when he was investigating the subject. He intimated also that the adoption of the resolution would lead to the withdrawal of the Spanish minister and a termination of diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States. The senator said the real motive for the Morgan resolution was that its passage would prevent Spain from making a loan and thus prevent her from putting down the insurrection.

Referring to the reports that another Spanish loan was being negotiated, Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, said: "Spain is now on its last legs financially. Shall we fill up her treasury? are we charged with supporting and maintaining the Spanish credit? Is it our duty to support the armies and navies of Spain on land and sea in her vain efforts to subject the patriots of Cuba, only more to the oppression of the Spanish yoke? I think not. But the senator from Maine says that if we pass the resolution the Spanish minister will ask for his passports, break up diplomatic relations and go home. I do not attach much importance to that consequence."

Mr. White, of California, followed in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Morrill will speak on the resolution to-day, and there is some prospect that a vote may be reached on Mr. Hale's motion to refer the resolution to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Vest secured agreement to a resolution directing the committee on commerce to inquire into the causes of the recent floods on the Mississippi and report to the senate next December. At 3:10 the senate held a short executive session and then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The house yesterday resumed the transaction of public business, which had been suspended since the Indian appropriation bill was sent to conference three weeks ago. The consideration of the senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill was entered upon under a special order providing for a recess each day until disposed of. Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, pursued his tactics of the last few weeks, attempting to harass the majority with points of no quorum, but without success. Mr. McMillin and Mr. Bland both criticized the method of procedure pursued by the majority. On the question of the adoption of the order the democrats divided, Mr. Bailey and his followers voting with the republicans and several of the democrats, including Mr. McMillin and Mr. Bland, with the populists against the order. The vote resulted 111 to 15.

Mr. Cannon, in charge for the majority, yielded 15 minutes to Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, chairman of the committee on public lands of the last house, who discussed the forest reservation amendment. Mr. Lacey criticized the senate provision restoring to the public domain the reservations created by the order of President Cleveland last February. He thought the order should simply be suspended pending an examination. If the senate provision became a law, he said, the lands could not be reserved until they had been surveyed, perhaps years hence. He said some of the most bitter opposition to the order undoubtedly came from the headquarters of mine operators. He thought the suspension should not be for more than a year, as was originally proposed by the senate.

Mr. Shafroth, of Colorado, argued earnestly for the adoption of the senate amendment, especially for that portion of it allowing miners and prospectors free use of timber. Mr. Jones, of Washington, declared that his state was more vitally interested in the revocation of Mr. Cleveland's forest reserve than any other state. Until the order was revoked, he said, settlers could not cut a stick of timber for any purpose without violating the law. It was agreed to take a vote on the pending propositions to-day.

Mr. Fowler, of New Jersey, introduced a bill for the creation of a tariff commission to investigate federal taxation; to recommend changes and to adjust inequalities of existing law. The bill provides for a commission of seven members, at a salary of \$7,000 per annum, with a term of office each of 21 years. The commission shall, under the terms of the bill, make annual reports to the president, and it is given power, with the written approval of the president, to suspend any tax on imports in whole or part.

BIBLE IN SCHOOLS ILLEGAL.

Detroit Judge Decides That Religious Instruction by Teachers Is Unconstitutional.

DETROIT, Mich., May 10.—Judge Carpenter has granted a mandamus upon the relation of Conrad Pfeiffer for the board of education to show cause why the reading of the Bible should be further continued in the public schools. Mr. Pfeiffer set up in his petition that his son, as a pupil at the schools, was obliged to attend a place of religious worship, and that himself, as a taxpayer, was compelled to assist in maintaining places for the dissemination of religious teachings, contrary to the constitution of the state. The court declared that the petitioner as a taxpayer was clearly compelled to aid in supporting the instructor. In conclusion, Judge Carpenter said: "Our constitutional provisions respecting religious liberty mean precisely what they declare. They forbid any legislative authority compelling a person to pay taxes for the support of a teacher of religion or diminishing or enlarging the civil rights of any person on account of his religious belief."

QUAY'S INTERESTING BILL.

The Pennsylvania Senator Proposes to Give the Idle Public Work.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—One of the senate measures for which Senator Quay stands as sponsor has created no little comment among congressmen of different political shades. The bill contemplates the employment by the general government of the needy—"when large numbers of citizens are abruptly thrown out of employment." The president is to be empowered to recruit or conscript them "together with all so-called tramps or idlers" in like manner and terms as the regular infantry, "and for successive periods of not less than six months nor more than three years at a time, who shall be employed by the secretary of war, unless congress shall otherwise specify, in the construction of public works, such as lighthouses, forts, post offices, bridges, railways, canals, telegraphs, telephones and other permanent public works for national uses."

M'KINLEY IS WORRIED.

He Suspects That an Organized Raid on the Gold Reserve Is Beginning.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—An important conference took place at the white house Saturday by the president, Secretary Gage and Conrad Jordan, assistant treasurer in charge of the sub-treasury in New York city. The consultation was relative to the slow but steady growth of the gold shipments abroad during the last few weeks. Senators, representatives and office-seekers generally were held in check while the president discussed the financial problem. The participants in the conference were extremely reticent when interviewed on the subject, but enough is known to justify the statement that the president is seriously disturbed by what he fears is a systematic assault upon the gold reserve, similar to that which so harassed Mr. Cleveland.

BIMETALLIC COMMISSIONERS.

Senator Wolcott, A. E. Stevenson and Gen. Payne Sail for Europe.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, Gen. J. C. Payne and United States Senator E. O. Wolcott, who were recently appointed by President McKinley as a commission to confer with the European governments relative to the holding of an international bimetallic conference, sailed for Havre on the French liner La Touraine Saturday. Before their departure Mr. Stevenson said that the commission would go directly to Paris, and after conferring with the French government, would visit London, Berlin, Vienna and the capitals of the other European governments. He expected that much good would be accomplished by the commission and did not anticipate any trouble in inducing the governments to appoint delegates to the contemplated conference.

EDITOR HOWELL OUT.

Change of Ownership in the Atlanta Constitution and What It Means.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 10.—It is rumored that Capt. Evan F. Howell, for years the leading spirit of the Constitution, but recently crowded out of that paper, is about to establish a free silver organ here with \$1,000,000 capital. It has been learned that the actual purchaser of the Howell stock was a wealthy Providence capitalist, who is on terms of close intimacy with Hoke Smith, and that Mr. Smith was really in the deal. The Constitution having passed into the hands of gold standard owners, the inference has generally been drawn that it will eventually abandon the free silver cause, of which it has been the acknowledged leader in the south.

AN INLAND CANAL.

One Will Be Built to Connect Port Arthur with Sabine Pass.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 10.—The ship canal which is to connect Port Arthur with Sabine Pass, on the Gulf of Mexico, will be dug inland through the west shore of Sabine lake through property owned and controlled by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust Co. The inland channel will be about 8 1/2 miles in length, and will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. It will take at least two years to construct the canal and perhaps a much longer time if Kountze Bros., the owners of Sabine City, keep up their fight on Port Arthur.

AT OWL CREEK BRIDGE.

BY AMBROSE BIERCE.

A man stood upon a railroad bridge in northern Alabama, looking down into the swift waters 20 feet below. The man's hands were behind his back, the wrists bound with a cord. A rope loosely encircled his neck. It was attached to a stout cross-timber above his head, and the slack fell to the level of his knees. Some loose boards laid upon the sleeper supporting the metal of the railway supplied a footing for him, and his executioners—two private soldiers of the federal army, directed by a sergeant, who in civil life may have been a deputy sheriff. At a short remove upon the same temporary platform was an officer in the uniform of his rank, armed. He was a captain. A sentinel at each end of the bridge stood with his rifle in the position known as "support," that is to say, vertical in front of the left shoulder, the hammer resting on the forearm thrown straight across the chest—a formal and unnatural position, enforcing an erect carriage of the body. It did not appear to be the duty of these two men to know what was occurring at the center of the bridge; they merely blockaded the two ends of the foot-plank which traversed it.

Beyond one of the sentinels nobody was in sight; the railroad ran straight away into the forest for 100 yards, then curving, was lost to view. Doubtless there was an outpost further along. The other bank of the stream was open ground—a gentle acclivity crowned with a stockade of vertical tree trunks, loopholed for rifles, with a single embrasure, through which protruded the muzzle of a brass cannon commanding the bridge. Midway of the slope between bridge and fort were the spectators—a single company of infantry in line, at "parade rest," the butts of the rifles on the ground, the barrels inclining slightly backward against the right shoulder, the hands crossed upon the stock. A lieutenant stood at the right of the line, the point of his sword upon the ground, his left hand resting upon his right. Excepting the group of four at the center of the bridge not a man moved.

The man who was engaged in being hanged was apparently about thirty-five years of age. He was a civilian, if one might judge from his dress, which was that of a planter. His features were good—a straight nose, firm mouth, broad forehead, from which his long, dark hair was combed straight back, falling behind his ears to the collar of his well-fitting frock coat. He wore a mustache and pointed beard, but no whiskers; his eyes were large and dark gray, and had a kindly expression, which one would hardly have expected in one whose neck was in the hemp. Evidently this was no vulgar assassin. The liberal military code makes provision for hanging many kinds of people, and gentlemen are not excluded.

The preparations being complete, the two private soldiers stepped aside and each drew away the plank upon which he had been standing. The sergeant turned to the captain, saluted, and placed himself immediately behind that officer, who in turn moved apart one pace. These movements left the condemned man and the sergeant standing on the two ends of the same plank, which spanned three of the cross-ties of the bridge. The end upon which the civilian stood almost, but not quite, reached a fourth. This plank had been held in place by the weight of the captain; it was now held by that of the sergeant. At a signal from the former, the latter would step aside, the plank would tilt and the condemned man would go down between two ties. The arrangement commended itself to his judgment as simple and effective. His face had not been covered nor his eyes bandaged. He looked a moment at his "unsteadfast footing," then let his gaze wander to the swirling water of the stream racing madly beneath his feet. A piece of dancing driftwood caught his attention, and his eyes followed it down the current. How slowly it appeared to move! What a sluggish stream!

He closed his eyes in order to fix his last thoughts upon his wife and children. The water, touched to gold by the early sun, the brooding mists under the banks at some distance down the stream, the fort, the soldiers, the piece of drift—all had distracted him. And now he became conscious of a new disturbance. He unclosed his eyes and saw again the water below him. "If I could free my hands," he thought, "I might throw off the noose and spring into the stream. By diving I could evade the bullets, and, swimming vigorously, reach the bank, take to the woods and get away home. My home, thank God, is as yet outside their lines; my wife and little ones are still beyond the invader's farthest advance."

As these thoughts, which have here to be set down in words, were flashed into the doomed man's brain rather than evolved from it, the captain nodded to the sergeant. The sergeant stepped aside.

II. Peyton Farquhar was a well-to-do planter, of an old and highly-respected Alabama family. Being a slave owner, and, like other slave owners, a politician, he was naturally an original secessionist and ardently devoted to the southern cause. Circumstances of an imperious nature, which it is unnecessary to relate here, had prevented him from taking service with the gallant army which had fought the disastrous campaign ending with the fall of Corinth, and he chafed under the inglorious

restraint, longing for the release of his energies, the larger life of the soldier, the opportunity for distinction. That opportunity, he felt, would come, as it comes to all in war time. Meanwhile he did what he could. No service was too humble for him to perform in aid of the south, no adventure too perilous for him to undertake if consistent with the character of a civilian who was at heart a soldier, and who in good faith and without too much qualification assented to at least a part of the frankly villainous dictum that all is fair in love and war.

One evening while Farquhar and his wife were sitting on a rustic bench near the entrance to his grounds a gray-clad soldier rode up to the gate and asked for a drink of water. Mrs. Farquhar was only too happy to serve him with her own white hands. While she was gone to fetch the water, her husband approached the dusty horseman and inquired eagerly for news from the front.

"The Yanks are repairing the railroads," said the man, "and are getting ready for another advance. They have reached the Owl creek bridge, put it in order, and built a stockade on the other bank. The commandant has issued an order, which is posted everywhere, declaring that any civilian caught interfering with the railroad, its bridges, tunnels or trains will be summarily hanged. I saw the order."

"How far is it to the Owl creek bridge?" Farquhar asked.

"About thirty miles."

"Is there no force on this side the creek?"

"Only a picket post half a mile out on the railroad, and a single sentinel at this end of the bridge."

"Suppose a man—a civilian and student of hanging—should elude the picket post and perhaps get the better of the sentinel," said Farquhar, smiling, "what could he accomplish?"

The soldier reflected. "I was there a month ago," he replied. "I observed that the flood of last winter had lodged a great quantity of driftwood against the wooden pier at this end of the bridge. It is now dry, and would burn like tow."

The lady had now brought the water, which the soldier drank. He thanked her ceremoniously, bowed to her husband and rode away. An hour later, after nightfall, he reappeared the plantation, going northward in the direction from which he had come. He was a federal scout.

III.

As Peyton Farquhar fell straight downward through the bridge he lost consciousness, and was as one already dead. From this state he was awakened—ages later, it seemed to him—by the pain of a sharp pressure upon his throat, followed by a sense of suffocation. Keen, poignant agonies seemed to shoot from his neck downward through every fiber of his body and limbs. These pains appeared to flash along well-defined lines of ramification and to beat with an inconceivably rapid periodicity. They seemed like streams of pulsating fire heating him to an intolerable temperature. As to his head, he was conscious of nothing but a feeling of fullness—of congestion. These sensations were unaccompanied by thought. The intellectual part of his nature was already effaced; he had power only to feel, and feeling was torment. He was conscious of motion. Encompassed in a luminous cloud, of which he was now merely the fiery heart, without material substance, he swung through unthinkable areas of oscillation, like a vast pendulum. Then all at once, with terrible suddenness, the light about him shot upward with the noise of a loud splash; a frightful roaring was in his ears, and all was cold and dark. The power of thought was restored; he knew that the rope had broken and he had fallen into the stream. There was no additional strangulation; the noose about his neck was already suffocating him and kept the water from his lungs. To die of hanging at the bottom of a river!

He was not conscious of an effort, but a sharp pain in his wrist apprised him that he was trying to free his hands. He gave the struggle his attention, as an idler might observe the feat of a juggler, without interest in the outcome. What splendid effort!—what magnificent, what superhuman strength! Ah, that was a fine endeavor! Bravo! The cord fell away; his arms parted and floated upward, the hands dimly seen on each side in the growing light. He watched them with a new interest as first one and then the other pounced upon the noose at his neck. They tore it away and thrust it fiercely aside, its undulations resembling those of a water snake. "Put it back, put it back!" He thought he shouted these words to his hands, for the undoing of the noose had been succeeded by the direst pang which he had yet experienced. His neck ached horribly; his brain was on fire; his heart, which had been fluttering faintly, gave a great leap, trying to force itself out of his mouth. His whole body was racked and wrenched with an insupportable anguish! But his disobedient hands gave no heed to the command. They beat the water vigorously with quick, downward strokes, forcing him to the surface. He felt his head emerge; his eyes were blinded by the sunlight; his chest expanded convulsively, and with a supreme and crowning agony his lungs engulfed a great draught of air, which instantly he expelled in a shriek!

He had come to the surface facing down the stream; in a moment the visible world seemed to wheel slowly round, himself the pivotal point, and he saw the bridge, the fort, the soldiers upon the bridge, the captain, the sergeant, the two privates, his executioners. They were in silhouette against the clear sky. They shouted and gesticulated, pointing at him; the captain had drawn his pistol, but did not fire; the others were unarmed. Their movements were grotesque and horrible, their forms gigantic.

Suddenly he heard a sharp report and

something struck the water within a few inches of his head, splashing his face with spray. He heard a second report, and saw one of the sentinels with his rifle at his shoulder, a light cloud of blue smoke rising from the muzzle. The man in the water saw the eye of the man on the bridge glaring into his own through the sights of the rifle. He observed that it was a gray eye, and remembered having read that gray eyes were keenest and that all famous marksmen had them. Nevertheless, this one had missed.

A counter swirl had caught Farquhar and turned him half round; he was again looking into the forest on the bank opposite the fort. The sound of a clear, high voice in a monotonous sing-song now rang out behind him and came across the water with a distinctness that pierced and subdued all other sounds, even the beating of the ripples in his ears. Although no soldier, he had frequented camps enough to know the dread significance of that deliberate, drawing, aspirated chant; the lieutenant on shore was taking part in the morning's work. How coldly and pitilessly—with what an even, calm intonation, presaging and enforcing tranquility in the men—with what accurate-measured intervals fell those cruel words:

"Attention, company. Shoulder arms. Ready. Aim. Fire!"

Farquhar, dived—dived as deeply as he could. The water roared in his ears like the voice of Niagara, yet he heard the dulled thunder of the volley, and, rising again toward the surface, met shining bits of metal, singularly flattened, oscillating slowly downward. Some of them touched him on the face and hands, then fell away, continuing their descent. One lodged between his collar and neck; it was uncomfortably warm, and he snatched it out.

As he rose to the surface, gasping for breath, he saw that he had been a long time under water; he was perceptibly further down stream—nearer to safety. The soldiers had almost finished reloading; the metal ramrods flashed all at once in the sunshine as they were drawn from the barrels, turned in the air, and thrust into their sockets. The two sentinels fired again, independently and ineffectually.

"The officer," he reasoned, "will not make that martinet's error a second time. It was as easy to dodge a volley as a single shot. He has probably already given the command to fire at will. God help me, I cannot dodge them all!"

Suddenly he felt himself whirled round and round—spinning like a top. The water, the banks, the forest, the now distant bridge, fort and men—all were commingled and blurred. Objects were represented by their colors only; circular horizontal streaks of color—that was all he saw. He had been caught in a vortex of advance and gyration which made him giddy and sick. In a few moments he was flung upon the gravel at the foot of the left bank of the stream—the southern bank—and concealed him in a projecting point which succeeded him by his enemies. The sudden arrest of his motion, the abrasion of one of his hands on the gravel, restored him and he wept with delight. He dug his fingers into the sand, threw it over himself in handfuls and audibly blessed it. It looked like gold, like diamonds, rubies, emeralds; he could think of nothing beautiful which it did not resemble. The trees upon the bank were giant garden plants; he noted a definite order in their arrangement, inhaled the fragrance of their blooms. A strange roseate light shone through the spaces among the trunks, and the mind made in their branches the music of aeolian harps. He had no wish to perfect his escape, was content to remain in that enchanting spot until retaken.

A whizz and rattle of grapeshot among the branches high above his head roused him from his dream. The baffled cannoner had fired him a random farewell. He sprang to his feet, rushed up the sloping bank and plunged into the forest.

All that day he traveled, laying his course by the rounding sun. The forest seemed interminable; nowhere did he discover a break in it, not even a woodman's road. He had not known that he lived in so wild a region. There was something uncanny in the revelation.

His neck was in pain, and, lifting his hand to it, he found it horribly swollen. He knew that it had a circle of black where the rope had bruised it. His eyes felt congested; he could no longer close them. His tongue was swollen with thirst; he relieved his fever by thrusting it forward from between his teeth into the cool air. How softly the turf had carpeted the untraveled avenue! He could no longer feel the roadway beneath his feet!

Doubtless, despite his suffering, he fell asleep while walking, for now he felt another scene—perhaps he has merely recovered from a delirium. He stands at the gate of his own home. All is as he left it, and all bright and beautiful in the morning sunshine. He must have traveled the entire night. As he pushes open the gate and passes up the wide, white walk, he sees a flutter of female garments; his wife, looking fresh and cool and sweet, steps down from the veranda to meet him. At the bottom of the steps she stands waiting, with a smile of ineffable joy, an attitude of matchless grace and dignity. Ah, how beautiful she is! He springs forward with extended arms. As he is about to clasp her, he feels a stunning blow upon the back of the neck; a blinding, white light blazes all about him, with a sound like the shock of a cannon—then all is darkness and silence!

Peyton Farquhar was dead; his body, with a broken neck, swung gently from side to side beneath the timbers of the Owl Creek bridge.—From Tales of Soldiers and Civilians.

Italy had 10,450 white troops engaged at Adava; of these 3,097 were killed in the battle.

The Chief Mourner. "Ah-h'm!" tentatively hawked the pale young clergyman, recently from the east, who was officiating at the funeral of the late Billious Pete, and was surprised to see that no one present seemed to show any grief for the departed. Is there—ah—anyone here who mourns the deceased?" "I do!" promptly spoke up old man Cusack. "The deceased stole my best hosiery, and the boys lynched him before he had time to tell what he'd done with the critter."—N. Y. World.

Exclusive Appreciation. Sigh and the world sighs with you, Laugh and you laugh alone. For it's mostly the rule that each turned fool Can't see any joke but his own. —Chicago Journal.

WIRE-EDGED SARCASM.



The Barber (chuckling)—My wife complained that I talked incessantly in my sleep, last night. Brinkerhoff (wearily)—I suppose you dreamt you were shaving somebody. —Brooklyn Eagle.

What He Got. "Darling—" He was upon his knees and from his flashing eyes gleamed the light of sincerity. "I love you better than my life! For years I have lived but for you! Be mine! Be mine!" They were alone. She drew herself up to her full height and gave him— The equine giggle.—N. Y. World.

Love's Wings Up to Date. He—And your father refuses to give his consent? She—Absolutely. "Then we must elope." "Ah! let us fly on the wings of love." "Yes, dearest; I will see if I can work a railroad pass, to-morrow."—Yonkers Statesman.

Information Desired. "Paw! Say, paw!" little Johnny began. "Now what do you want?" asked his suffering father, with the emphasis on the "now." "Will my hair fall off when it's ripe, like yours?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.



Uncle Sam—Jump aside, sonny, I may step on you.

Evading the Question. Her Fiance (who has not known her very long, and is inclined to be jealous)—Clara, dear, did you ever have—a—an experience like this before? Clara (innocently)—she was sitting on his knee—Well, George, I once sat on the top rail of a fence.—Tit-Bits.

Real Appreciation. Clara—Mr. and Mrs. Brown-Smith enjoy life immensely. May—Indeed! Why? Clara—Both married for money, neither of them had any, and now they have lots of fun laughing at each other. —Philadelphia Press.

Less Arduous. "I think," said Willie Washington, "that I will adopt a profession." "It might be a good idea," replied Miss Cayenne, "but it would be safer if you could get some good business to adopt you."—Washington Star.

Increasing the Cost. "Your little boy's long illness was expensive, Mrs. Yellow?" "Indeed, it was; every time we gave him a dose of medicine, he flung the bottle at a mirror or through a window."—Detroit Free Press.

The Difference. "That's a poor simile that compares an insolvent concern to a ship on the rocks." "Why?" "Well, the ship settles rapidly."—Chicago Journal.

A Reverse. He wrote a letter home for "tin." But when his sire beheld it He also wrote one and put in The "tin," but backwards spelled it. —Up-to-Date.

Ethical. "What do you consider the hardest problem of a man's existence?" "Getting his own consent to crawl out of bed in the morning."—Chicago Record.

A Special Brand. He—There are microbes in kisses. She—Have you tried one of mine?—Philadelphia Press.

Had His Reasons. "No, you don't!" said Uncle Allen Sparks, when a committee of citizens once asked him to allow himself to become a candidate for justice of the peace. "I have six good reasons for refusing." "What are they?" asked the spokesman. "The first one," replied Uncle Allen, "is that I don't want it, and the other five are that the ticket you want me to run on is going to be swamped by about 800 majority."—Chicago Tribune.

A Distressing Accident. Kingsley—What's the trouble, old man? You walk lame. Hamilton—Our girl left suddenly and my wife baked a batch of bread yesterday.

Kingsley—But what has that to do with your lameness? Hamilton—Why, I accidentally dropped one of the loaves on my foot.—Cleveland Leader.

Innocence. Mrs. Motherly (in surprise)—What are you doing, Elsie? Little Elsie (peering about under the furniture and into the corners)—Why, mamma, I heard papa tell a gentleman that he lost \$50 the day of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight and I'm huntin' to see if I can't find some of it for him.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Of Course He Disliked It. George—You do not call on Miss Rosebud now? Jack—No, I got disgusted. She has such a coarse laugh. George—I never noticed that. Jack—You would if you'd been with in hearing when I proposed to her.—Odds and Ends.

Love's Wings Up to Date. He—And your father refuses to give his consent? She—Absolutely. "Then we must elope." "Ah! let us fly on the wings of love." "Yes, dearest; I will see if I can work a railroad pass, to-morrow."—Yonkers Statesman.

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A Dangerous Lethargy. The forerunner of a train of evils, which too often culminate fatally, is inactivity or lethargy of the kidneys. Not only is Bright's disease, diabetes, gravel, or some other dangerous integral disease of the organs themselves to be apprehended, but dropsical diffusions from the blood, rheumatism and gout, are all traceable to the non-removal from the blood by the kidneys of certain impurities. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters purifies the blood, renders the kidneys active and prevents their disease.

The Old-Fashioned Way.—"What was yer daddy lickin' you for?" asked the half-grown boy. The other half-grown boy answered: "O, he was just provin' to me that the whole really did swallow Joner."—Indianapolis Journal.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes healthy, and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00, all druggists.

Love, when true, faithful and well-fixed, is eminently the sanctifying element of human life.—N. Y. Weekly.

Years of rheumatism have ended with cure by St. Jacobs Oil. Cures promptly.

Some people are proud because they once had a lot of money and squandered it.—Washington Democrat.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Pisco's Cure.—Ralph Erig, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1893.

Some men need a good roasting, but they are such good fighters that no one will give it to them.—Atchison Globe.

The pain of sciatica is cruel. The cure by St. Jacobs Oil is sure. It penetrates.

Bed is a bundle of paradoxes; we go to it with reluctance, yet we quit it with regret.—N. Y. Weekly.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

When a man gets beat in a game of cards he always tells how he is out of practice.—Washington Democrat.

If stiff and sore, St. Jacobs Oil will cure you. Won't lose a day. The cure is sure.

Boys who are always waiting for the highest wages are generally out of a job.—Washington Democrat.

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

Do brides put a piece of their wedding cake under their pillow to dream on?—Atchison Globe.

Any ache, from toothache to backache, St. Jacobs Oil will cure.

People kick when a show is too long and also when it is too short.—Washington Democrat.

It is said we pay the most for what is given us.—N. Y. Weekly.

Not all the great bluffers are poker players.—Atchison Globe.

Saving does not make nearly everybody rich.—Washington Democrat.

A real trifling man is always weighing himself.—Washington Democrat.

Blood Poison

Confined our son to his bed for five months. The disease left him an object of pity and a great sufferer. He was covered with blotches and the burning and itching were terrible to bear. A lady told us to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. He began taking it and soon improved. After taking a few bottles he was entirely cured." S. C. BOYLAN, East Leroy, Mich. Get it only Hood's Sarsaparilla The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FUN MAKING and health making are included in the making of HIRES Rootbeer. The preparation of this great temperance drink is an event of importance in a million well regulated homes. HIRES Rootbeer is full of good health, invigorating, appetizing, satisfying. Put some up to-day and have it ready to put down whenever you're thirsty. Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

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PENSIONS for SOLDIERS and WIDOWS For increase of. Rejected claims restored. All laws free, 31 yrs. practice, Success or no fee. L. W. BERNHARDT & Sons, Cincinnati, O., and Washington, D. C. OPIUM and Whiskey Habit cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. IT IS THE BEST. YUCATAN.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

STABLE DRESSING.

Valuable Hints About Preserving It in Good Condition.

We hear much about the desirability of manure cellars, covered barnyards, manure sheds and other covered quarters for housing dressing until one is ready to apply it to the land; but the fact remains that the average farmer who is not now blessed with one of these means of preserving manure at its best, does not, in nine cases out of ten, see his way clear to provide himself with one of them. The barn that is now without a cellar cannot easily be fitted out with this desirable adjunct. Building additional roofs to cover stable manure is not looked upon with favor in these days when every dollar has



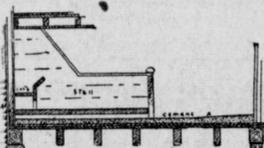
FOUNDATION FOR MANURE HEAP.

its appointed mission marked out for it, even before it is received.

It is all very well to describe ideal conditions, but it seems to me that more good is often done in describing conditions that are less than ideal, but still serviceable, practical and easily within the reach of all.

With this end in view, I present a sectional view of a homemade foundation for a manure heap in the open air, which will keep the manure in a condition very nearly at its best. This foundation is made just far enough away from the stable to escape any drip from the eaves. It is made square or round, as may be preferred, and has a rough stone wall about the outer edge extending down below the frost line. Within this, over the surface of the ground, are placed loose stones, lowest in the center, as shown. A coat of cement, two inches thick, is placed over them, the surface thus being made saucer-shaped.

To this foundation is wheeled the manure from the cow and horse stalls, the latter being spread evenly over the



CEMENT AND BOARD FLOOR.

former. If the heap should begin to heat, let it be drenched with water, either from a near-by well or from the eaves-trough of the barn. Often the manure heap can be located so that water can be conveyed directly upon it from the pump by means of a spout.

Cow manure is considered cold and slow to heat, but it has been my experience that where all the liquids are saved with the solids, the mass is much more likely to heat. Where heat is generated, decay will take place very rapidly, and the manure will soon be in a condition to become readily available for the use of plants. With such a foundation, and with water at hand to apply as needed, the dressing will lose little or none of its valuable elements, entirely uncovered as it is.

I present also a diagram showing the plan I have recently adopted in a village stable for saving the solids and liquids without loss. Two cow and two horse stalls occupy a closed room by themselves in one end of the stable. I desired a cement floor here, but could not well make its foundation upon the ground, as the stable sets well up from the ground. I therefore laid a double board floor, sloping it toward the rear. Upon this double floor was laid a coat of cement, following the pitch of the floor to a point a little behind the stalls, at A. From that point it pitches the other way till the partition is reached, as shown in the diagram.

The platforms of the stalls are raised several inches above the inclined cement floor. All the liquid that runs through the platforms will be conducted down the inclined cement floor to the point A, where it soaks into a lot of litter, sawdust, etc., with which the floor behind the stalls is kept covered.

I present this plan because it can well be adopted in barns and stables already built, the incline being secured in the coating of cement, since the board floor will be level.

A thin coat of cement behind the stalls would be injured by the sharp shoes of horses, but this will not occur if the cement is kept well covered with absorbents, that are removed as they become saturated. Without some such arrangement as this, a large part of the liquid manure is likely to leak down through the floor and be lost in the ground beneath, or become a menace to health if the stable be adjacent to one's house or well.

Both of these plans that are figured call for no expenditure of money except for the cement hat is needed, and this is not large in amount.—Country Gentleman.

Early Potato Blight.

The early blight of potatoes does not cause the tubers to rot. A more or less rapid drying and curling of the leaves and stems marks the presence of the disease. The edges of the leaves are first visibly affected; the color changes to a yellowish brown, while the central parts of the leaflets gradually become lighter green, or even yellow, and more or less spotted. The early blight of potatoes may be treated with partial success by means of the Bordeaux mixture. The vines should be sprayed when about two-thirds grown, and the application should be repeated as often as necessary, the foliage at all times being well covered with the mixture.—Western Plowman.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

A Homemade Contrivance Which Has Worked Very Well.

In caring for young chickens, ducks, poultry, etc., one often has difficulty in keeping water before them in sufficient quantities, and at the same time keep it pure and fresh. Many arrangements have been contrived to obviate the difficulty, all working with more or less success. Probably the most successful is the drinking fountain gotten up on the principle of the siphon. The market is well stocked with several patterns, all on the same general principle, but varying in lesser details.

Probably one of the most popular is the earthen fountain. It has the advantage over some others in having thicker sides and is less liable to be affected by heat or cold. One of the most serious objections we have to this make is the difficulty in cleaning. In this respect there are others far ahead. The earthen fountain will not work successfully during severe weather, especially if it is so situated that there is danger of freezing. Like an earthen crock, a good stiff freeze-up will ruin it.

There is still another make gotten up on the same idea but made of galvanized iron. This one has the advantage over the other during freezing weather, but otherwise the same disadvantage that will apply to one will to the other.

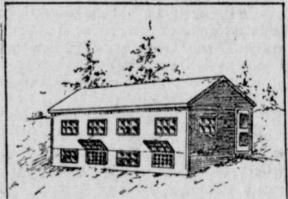
We have noted another make gotten up on the same principle but on an altogether different pattern. This one, which is also made of galvanized iron, has a false cover fitting over the can proper and extends down into the water about the base. Such a fountain has every convenience of the others and the additional advantage of being readily cleaned.

For the past two or three years we have been using one of our own contrivance, which ordinarily works very satisfactory. We used an ordinary crock, boring a small hole through the side about 1 1/2 inches from the top. The crock is then filled with water and a shallow dish placed over the top, with sides sufficiently high to allow the water to rise just above the aperture in the crock. The crock and dish are then inverted and if everything has been done properly, you will have practically just as good a fountain for the ordinary poultry yard as some more expensive ones. This will be found to be very satisfactory in the yard with young stock, especially with young turkeys. By its use the youngsters are not apt to become wet.—C. P. Reynolds, in Ohio Farmer.

ROOMY POULTRY HOUSE.

Its Construction and Advantages Described in Detail.

Where one can build his poultry house upon a southern slope, the plan shown in the accompanying illustration will be found particularly convenient. The building can be of any length desired—to accommodate one or a dozen flocks—the construction is the same in any case. The north side has posts shorter than are those upon the south side, which gives from three to four feet of space beneath the building proper. This is utilized as a scratching-room for the fowls in cold and stormy weather. A small opening in the floor on the north side of the main floor admits to this scratching-room. Ex-



PRACTICAL POULTRY HOUSE.

tra large windows are placed in the front of this scratching apartment, both for the purpose of giving plenty of light, sunshine and fresh air, and to make access to these low spaces convenient. Any litter, dressing, etc., that one wishes to remove, can be raked to the window from the outside, and so removed. The windows are hinged at the top, and can be raised from the windows above, by cords. Inside the lower windows are stretched gratings or wire netting. With the window open, the scratching-room has all the advantages of an open scratching shed, so highly recommended of late, without the open scratching shed's disadvantages of becoming filled with drifting snow and of having no protection in cold or raw weather.

Such a plan, at a very slight added expense, nearly doubles the room in a poultry-house, enabling the owner to keep nearly double the number of fowls under the same roof that he could keep without this added room below.—Country Gentleman.

LIVE-STOCK POINTERS.

If there are ticks on the sheep dip them and the lambs when the shearing is done.

Teach the little pigs to eat as soon as possible and feed them skim-milk, all they will eat.

As a lamb is perhaps the most difficult of all animals to recuperate after once stunted, it pays to keep thrifty.

It is well to remember with all classes of stock that it is better to keep one good thrifty animal than two poor ones.

Wool is a product that does not take fertility from the soil, but actually adds to the value of the soil for grain-growing.

It will be an exceptional case when it can be considered advisable to allow the stock to pasture in the meadows at this time.

Besides the profitableness of growing the better animals, there is the advantage in that there is always a demand for such stock.

While a high-grade animal of any kind may develop into a good-sized, valuable animal, yet for breeding purposes will always lack one essential feature, and that is pedigree.

FOOLING CHARLEY.

His Girl Wanted to Make Him Think She Was Getting Fat.

"That girl is a gourmand! I believe she never thinks of anything else but eating," growled a lawyer whose office is in the Chamber of Commerce building. He was dictating a brief to one of his stenographers and the other was at the telephone. As the girl wrote down what the defendant said she gave a little giggle at the evident disgust depicted upon her employer's face. But the yellow-haired girl at the telephone had not heard the comment and raised herself a little higher on tiptoe that her voice might be more distinctly heard.

"I ate two boiled eggs," she went on. "Yes, two. They were so delicious, just from the country. Then I had some nice breakfast bacon and fried potatoes. And I ate three rolls and drank two cups of coffee. We had grapes and oranges, too, and I ate a whole orange and some grapes. Don't you think that was a good breakfast?"

She nodded and smiled at the telephone transmitter. Then she asked in a sweet voice:

"Don't you think I am a nice girl? Yes, I feel very well. Very well, indeed. I really think that I have gained at least a pound this week."

"A pound," groaned the attorney as he paused in the midst of an affidavit. "Why, that girl ought to be ready for a fat woman's show. Gained a pound a week, she ought to weigh ten pounds more than she did a week ago."

He glanced toward the young woman who had said good-by through the telephone, hung up the receiver with a satisfied air and resumed her pounding of the typewriter. Her employer gazing at her for a long time, then he said to the young woman who had taken down his brief:

"It's beyond me. I can't understand it. She is as thin as a rail, and yet for three months, to my knowledge, she has been eating enough to kill a horse. I have begun to think she doesn't think of anything else but what she eats, for there hasn't been a morning for weeks past that she hasn't gone to that telephone and told all the things she has eaten, and where she stows them away is beyond me."

"Why, she has a beau," responded the other typewriter, impatiently.

"What's that got to do with it?" asked the professional man. "She isn't feeding him, is she?"

"Why, of course not. But he is afraid she will all. That is one of the stages, you know. And then he likes fat girls and Jen is so thin."

"No, I don't know," returned the legal mind.

"O, you have forgotten," murmured the girl, under her breath. "But Charlie is afraid anyway that Jen won't live because she doesn't eat much. Really and truly she doesn't eat enough to keep a bird alive. I board where she does and she never eats but half a piece of toast and a cup of coffee. Well, he told her he wanted her to eat more, and so every morning he telephones to know if she has had a good breakfast, and she names over a lot of things she knows he likes, and so it is all right."

"Do you mean that she hasn't eaten all those things she has told him the last month?" asked the lawyer as he ran his fingers through his hair.

"Why, of course not. But Charlie thinks she is getting fat, and so it's all right."

"All right, I don't see how," said he as he glanced toward the very thin girl who was still pounding away.

"Men are such fools they never do understand things," remarked the young woman to herself as she took up her pencil and began to write.—Chicago Chronicle.

DRESS DESIGNS.

Full Effects the Railing Idea in Skirts and Waists.

A square appearance for the shoulders and long, tapering waistline is the figure now in vogue, and all models are trimmed to simulate this even if the wearers are not thus built originally.

This will explain the wild desire to trim all bodices crosswise and the return of trimmed skirts for the latter must appear to properly balance the overburdened shoulders.

Seven yards and a half of 42-inch goods will make a girlish gown, of which the waist only is shown. The skirt is 4 1/2 yards wide and the round waist opens invisibly at the back, with gathers at the center of the waistline, back and front.

Collar and belt of black satin and revers on the former of the blue cashmere trimmed with black braid like that on the wrists and corsage front. The sleeves are of a close fit, with a short puff plaited in the armhole.

Canvas, cashmere or any light-weight fancy is appropriate for this costume, with panels of silk, moire or velvet; belt and vest to match. The bolero is drawn in folds toward the armholes and the close sleeves finished with a drapery held to the jacket with a buckle.

The collar shows a buckle, for this bit of ornament is very popular in Paris. The edges of skirt and jacket are finished with applique bands of silk embroidery on mousseline, a trimming to be found in black and colored effects.

A six-gored skirt is prettily decorated with narrow frills of the same figured organdie having hemmed or laced edges. The round waist bags a trifle over the belt and is trimmed with similar frills, which are gathered in the center in a length and crosswise style.

Belt, long ends and collar of taffeta ribbon. Close sleeves broadening to a slight fullness at the top and trimmed with frills around the width.

Such a design has also been duplicated in a canvas material with the frills of No. 12 taffeta ribbon gathered along the center and using the encouraging—to the manufacturers—quantity of 60 yards of ribbon.—Dry Goods Economist.

—The raven, eagle, parrot and swan are centenarians—the latter sometimes living 150 years.

THE YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.

She Should Not Indulge in Fads and Foibles.

There are few more exasperating things to a young wife than the comparison, so often made by her husband, between his new and old home. A good son naturally considers his mother the embodiment of worldly wisdom, tact and household management. Whatever departure his young wife makes from the old ways he is accustomed to be apt to regard with apprehension. If his old home was run by an exact system, the slightest departure from that cast iron management he is likely to look on as unthrifty. Though he may show infinite forbearance in such cases where there is really no need for forbearance, the doubt lingers whether his loved and scrupulously neat little wife will not finally develop into a hopeless dromedary. Such doubts are too often fostered by his relatives, who see a new order of housekeeping, and unless they are persons of exceptional liberality of character they disapprove of it.

On the other hand, if the system of the old home was as "easy as an old shoe," and the young husband finds his wife is fond of law and order, the suspicion forces itself upon him that she may develop the temper and tyranny of a domestic martinet. In whatever way the new home departs from the old, it is likely to cause grave doubts and disturbance of mind.

It does not detract from the love and admiration of the husband that he does not always believe his wife wise and prudent. Even her own mother and sisters are likely to commend her efforts with the doubtful phrase: "She will learn." It is the height of injustice to contrast her inexperienced management, as so many do, with the efforts of a woman full of the wisdom of years. However, it does not necessarily follow, because the young wife's methods of housekeeping are different from the older woman's, that they are inferior. She has had the advantage, if she is a woman of average intelligence, of superior instruction. Her intuitions are just as true as her mother's, and they are supplemented by the enlightenment of a practical age. She can point with pride to the statistics of the new generation of mothers, which show that there has been a steady decrease in the death rate among little children since the last generation. The new mothers thus are proved to be more intelligent, and therefore more trustworthy, than their own mothers were. It is difficult to show by statistics that the housekeeping of to-day is superior to that of the last generation, but any unprejudiced person traveling the length and breadth of the land cannot fail to come to this conclusion. The number of homes where superior cooking prevails is immeasurably larger than 30 years ago. The methods of doing work and all those contrivances that make work easy and life wholesome are becoming common.

If the young husband will only have faith in the system of his new home, and never contrast it disparagingly with his old home, he will probably soon find he is living under a system of domestic prudence which his mother never attained, discreet and wise though she may have been in her own generation. So long as the young housekeeper is true to her home, so long as she is not led astray by foolish fads and foibles of the day, she should be trusted to work out her own domestic problems by the superior light which God has given to this generation.—N. Y. Tribune.

TO MAKE A HOME.

A Few Words of Wholesome Advice for Beginners.

How to make a home? Why, let the two who build it be of one mind—that it is to be the happiest spot in the whole earth. Include in your desire not only the purpose to make yourselves happy, but to brighten the lives of everybody else.

Make your guest-chamber the best room in your house. Don't take the largest and most attractive room for yourself, and invite your friend to occupy a small staitened room "upstairs." That is not doing as you would be done by. Nor is that the way "to entertain an angel unaware." And be sure to keep your windows open to the sunlight. So many times the best rooms in our homes are treated as if they were too good for everyday life. And their chill and discomfort when experienced by an unexpected guest make their dream of "cellar-damp and creeping things."

Let life in the home be free and easy, and yet orderly. But do not despair if the sticks of wood piled for use in the parlor fireplace are not perfectly straight and just the right length! And do not feel it a duty to brush the carpet each time a neighbor calls to see you, else you will become the victim to a dustpan and brush. And do not lose the blessed opportunity of reading your Bible, because you espy a dark-colored finger mark upon the door of your chamber!

There have been mothers whose souls have sunk under just such influences, and the petty cares of the world have choked the Word.

Choose the better part and cheerily do the right and live to make the birds that share your nest happy birds that may soar aloft and sing as they mount to the skies!—Mary Lowe Dickinson, in N. Y. Ledger.

Shelled Beans, Baked.

The dark red varieties of shelled beans may be baked the same as the dried beans. Boil them ten minutes, add soda, drain and boil again until nearly tender and dry. Then turn them into the bean pot, and to one quart of beans add one teaspoonful each of salt and mustard, two teaspoonfuls of molasses, one small onion, one-fourth pound fat salt pork and water to fill the pot. Bake five or six hours. Try them some chilly September day, when we hunger for richer food, and you will find them satisfying.—Albany Journal.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Tribute to the Orleans King by One of His Sons.

A few weeks ago the Duc d'Aumale read before the French academy an account of a manuscript of his father's, King Louis Philippe, which consisted of notes on the 2,277 sentences of death brought before that monarch for review during his reign of 18 years. The following extracts are of interest:

"Every evening my father waited till the last visitor had quitted my mother's salon, and then, after having listened to ministers, ambassadors, peers, generals, prefects, frequently after having sustained long and warm discussions, and battled with Europe or the opposition, whatever the anxieties of foreign, or the difficulties of domestic politics, he returned to his study, and by lamplight spent part of the night in perusing the dispatches and the day's reports, especially those of the minister of justice, on the persons condemned to death. He never went to bed without having examined and weighed the reports, and committed to writing the grounds of his decision, or of his doubt if he thought further consideration necessary, especially if he was afraid of not being able to save the convict.

"Louis Philippe and his son were the objects of nine attempts at assassination. The first was not very serious. That of July 28, 1835, was terrible. Fieschi's infernal machine had dashed to the ground, killed or injured a marshal, four generals, a colonel, and several military officers, a lieutenant colonel and several chassours of the national guard, besides women and artisans. The spectacle was fearful. Marshal Lobau, who was commanding the review, and was marching in front, came back, much affected, toward the king. 'Let it go on, M. le Marechal,' exclaimed my father, with a gesture of the hand, and the review continued. 'What a misfortune that I have not been injured,' exclaimed the king a few days later; 'then I might have pardoned.'

"These few pages bring out certain grand sides of my father's character; on the one hand the ever-watchful anxiety to defend the humble and weak; on the other the deep feeling of duty, his firm resolution to listen before everything to the voice of his royal conscience, the respect for human life, and respect for law. A few days before the fall of his throne he was still endeavoring to save the lives of condemned men, and amid the confusion of the 24th of February, to some one who asked him for some illegal signature, he coldly replied: 'I have not once violated the law during the whole course of my reign. I will not begin violating it at the eleventh hour.' Six months before, I left him at St. Cloud, full of spirit and vigor. I found him again at Clarmont stopping, transformed, without bitterness, without animosity, but struck to the heart. For a short time he continued to languish; then, as a poet, Alfred de Vigny, has said, he died of exile. But he bequeathed to his country, if I venture to speak the language of Epaminondas, two immortal daughters, the fortification of Paris and the neutrality of Belgium.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

HORSES SENT TO EUROPE.

The War Cloud Causes a Great Demand for American Equines.

The time-honored phrase, "It is an ill-wind that blows nobody good," may be very properly applied just now to the threatened war in Europe.

The first beneficial results of the outbreak to the American farmer are apparent in the great demand for horses in the European markets. It is making itself felt on this side already, and almost every steamer which left here for European ports during the past week carried an equine contingent. In Germany especially the demand for horses suited for cavalry and artillery purposes is unusually great.

The American farmers do not yet appear to thoroughly appreciate the advantages offered for the sale of horses in Europe, but it is probable, should a European war break out, they will speedily recognize the opportunities offered, and then immense shipments of equines may be looked for.

The average price for a good strong horse, suited for military uses, in the western states is about \$20. The freight on the animals per head to Baltimore is something like \$15. They can be shipped from here to Bremen for about \$100. The freight to Liverpool is much less, and in case England is embroiled in a European war, it is probable the market for horses there will be very high.

To those not acquainted with the method of embarking horses on a steamship the process is a very interesting one, and may be witnessed at the steamship piers at Locust Point any day henceforward, as horses are being shipped to Europe almost daily. The stall in which the horse makes his trans-Atlantic journey is a portable iron cage-like structure. This if lifted from the ship by a crane, and while it rests on the pier the equine is led into it and secured firmly. Then the stall is lifted back into the ship, and placed in the position it will occupy until the steamer arrives at its destination. Then it is taken out by the same process, and the expatriated equine is permitted to prance about on foreign soil.—Baltimore Herald.

The Same But Different.

The cheerful alacrity with which a young man will guide his sweetheart toward a millinery shop before they are married is equaled only by the marvelous skill with which he will steer her away from it after she is his wife.—Tammey Times.

Movements on Foot.

Jinks—There is a man who has a number of movements on foot for making money.

Binks—Who is he?

"I don't know his name, but he's a dancing teacher."—N. Y. Advertiser.

WIT AND WISDOM.

"Has Dr. Nansen any social standing?" "Dear me, yes. He moves in the highest circles."—N. Y. Sun.

—Stern Father—"I hear you were out gambling last night. Is it true?" Gay Youth—"No, sir; I was ahead."—N. Y. Journal.

—He—"You girls seem to be awfully fond of sweets." She—"And you men seem to be awfully fond of sour."—Cornell Widow.

—Beggar—"Please, sir, I'm so exhausted I can't get my breath and—" Gentleman—"Here's five cents; go and buy one."—Harlem Life.

—The Doctor—"It's twins, sir." Young Husband—"I might have known it; it's my wife's theory that two can live as cheaply as one."—Tid-Bits.

—"But we cannot live on papa," protested the savage's bride to be; "he is dreadfully poor." "We can wait until he is fatter!" said the cannibal.—Detroit Journal.

—"You poor schoolma'ams are woe-folly underpaid." "Oh, I don't know. I have taken enough chewing gum away from the children to last me three years."—Indianapolis Journal.

—"Ah, my poor man," said the benevolent old lady, "I suppose you are often pinched by want and hunger, are you not?" "Yessum; and by de ceps."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

CHAIRLESS JAPAN.

An American Woman's Experience With Furniture Made to Order.

"One of the funniest experiences I had in Japan," said a woman recently, who has been connected with missionary work in that country, "was with chairs. It had never entered my mind that what is with us such a common article of household furniture should be an unknown quantity to any of the subjects of the mikado, and it was with dismay that I discovered the house I was to occupy was quite chairless. I immediately summoned a native carpenter, and tried to explain to him what I wished him to make for me. It was an extremely difficult task, for he was evidently unable to comprehend why anyone should desire to sit otherwise than cross-legged upon the floor. Unfortunately, my talent for drawing is strictly limited. I realized that fact, but until I had made several ineffectual attempts to portray a chair—about as easy a subject as I could have had—I had never really appreciated the extent of my incapacity. The drawings which the poor carpenter finally carried off with him as models were such that my heart misgave me. That I had good reason for my fears was shown when the chairs were sent home. With the proverbial oriental faithfulness, the man had made precise copies of his patterns. Where the chairs of my sketches had weakly balanced backs, slanting seats and crooked legs, so their wooden counterparts exhibited the same peculiarities. They were more difficult to sit on than I should ever have imagined chairs could possibly be. Some of them needed the mural support of a friendly wall to enable them to make any sort of success of standing on their legs.

"It was a little after this that I gave a small reception to a few of the people whose acquaintance I had made. One of the first to arrive was a city official of high rank. Anxious, apparently, to do the correct thing in my eyes, he seated himself on one of the chairs, very gingerly, it must be confessed; for he confined himself to the extreme front edge, and looked as if he expected some accident to happen at any moment. When I handed him the tea and cake which comprised the refreshments, he took the cup in one hand and the plate in the other. Then he sat there, with his hands full, not knowing what to do in order to be free to eat, and looking thoroughly miserable. After a minute or two of this suspense, which I must say I was enjoying, he begged me in a most deprecating manner for permission to sit in the fashion of his country. Of course I hastened to grant it, and I shall not soon forget the look of relief with which he slid gently and gracefully to the floor. There he disposed his cup on one side of him and his plate of cake on the other, and proceeded to eat and drink in comfort. The later callers took their cue from him and fought shy of the foreign innovations also. Considering how the chairs looked, I don't know that I can blame them, but I am afraid that they would have treated even the finest specimens of American workmanship with the same distrust."—N. Y. Tribune.

An Under-Sea Tunnel.

The Italians are considering plans for the construction of a double tunnel, about two miles in length, between the toe of Italy and the island of Sicily. The tunnel is to run under the straits of Messina, not far from the site of Scylla and Charybdis, the rocks and the whirlpool, which were so dreaded by ancient mariners. It was at first proposed that a bridge be thrown across the straits, but it was thought that this would be too much exposed to the winds, which are occasionally violent between the opposing mountains of Sicily on one side and Calabria on the other.—N. Y. Sun.

The Dreaded Grip Germs.

Sir Joseph Lister says "the grip germ is the smallest one yet identified." Other physicians say it is dangerous to go into a large crowd where the grip is prevalent, as it is so very contagious. It may be taken from the clothing of a patient months after it has been worn, the germs settling in it and thriving. "One should never think of kissing another who has even a slight cold, let alone a tendency toward grip," says one learned doctor.—N. Y. Tribune.

On His Guard.

Dr. Powder—Ah! How are you today, Mr. Glimp?

Glimp—Do you ask as an inquiring friend or as my family physician?—Philadelphia North American.

A "History of Paints, Pigments and Colors" is the latest publication of Heath & Milligan Mfg. Co., of Chicago. It is a unique little volume, no effort having before been made to compile the multitude of facts which make up the history. It is the work of John McGovern, whose talent as a student and compiler bids fair to outshine the enviable reputation he has made as a newspaper man and author.

"The trouble about protective tariff is, not so much that the consumer pays the tax that goes into the treasury," says the Baltimore News, "but that he pays the like tax on the home manufactured article, and this tax does not go into the treasury, but is handed over to the manufacturers. There is no way in which tariff can serve the purpose of protection except by raising prices, and no amount of juggling with figures can possibly show that it does protect the manufacturer without raising prices."

The following is told on a newly elected Justice of the Peace out at Beoit. Soon after being in office he issued a warrant which was given to a constable as new as the Justice. The party was arrested in Lincoln county and politely informed the Justice that he had no jurisdiction out side of Mitchell county. Last week a young man and woman came before the Justice to be married. He performed the ceremony and closed in this way: "Now, before Almighty God and all these witnesses I pronounce you man and wife as long as you remain in Mitchell county. I ain't got no jurisdiction out side the county."

"Down in Missouri," says an Iowa paper, "they have introduced hugging societies to help swell the church treasury, and the following scale of prices is given; Miss under fifteen, 15 cents for a hug or two minutes or 10 cents for a short squeeze; from sixteen to twenty, 50 cents; from twenty to twenty-five, 75 cents; school marm, 40 cents; another man's wife, \$2; widows, according to looks, from 10 cents to \$3; old maids, 3 cents each or two for 5 cents, and no limit to time. Preachers are not charged and editors pay in advertising, but are not allowed to participate until every body is through and even then are not permitted to hug anyone but old maids and school marm."

A gentleman once said to a reporter "I never took a paper that did not pay me more than I did for it. One time an old friend of mine started a paper, and I subscribed just to encourage him, and after a while it published a notice that an administrator had an order to sell a lot at public auction. So I enquired about the lot and told my friend to run it up to \$50. He bid me off the lot for \$37 and I sold it in a month for a \$100; so I made \$63 clear by taking that paper. My father told me that when he was a young man he saw a notice in the paper that a school teacher was wanted way off in a distant country, and he went there and got the situation, and a little girl was sent to him, and after awhile she grew up sweet and pretty and he married her. Now if he hadn't taken that paper what do you reckon would have become of me? I would have been some other fellow, or maybe I wouldn't have been at all."

If there is anything that gives a longing for eternal rest and deep damp solitude, is a man who comes to a town or country, builds up a good paying business, grows rich from the resources of a prosperous country, and then squats down on his wealth like a clucking hen on a door knob, and is to infernal stingy, even let the gravel grind his own gizzard. A real, genuine 18-karat, stingy, selfish man cannot be honest, and if he ever gets to heaven and has wings, he will fold them and walk for fear he might ruffle a plume or lose a tail feather. The class that builds up a town or country and enjoys life and makes the best citizens are the enterprising and liberal men, who believe in living and letting others live, who when they get a dollar, don't squeeze it until the goddess

of liberty feels as if a corset, laced to the last notch, would feel more comfortable. Such squeezing causes hard times and stops the circulation of the American eagle. If it were not for our broad gagged, enterprising men, it would be impossible to build up a prosperous city. Life would be one big game of grab, and the devil take the hindmost would be the order of the day.—Ex.

THE AUTOCRAT OF CONGRESS.

The czar-like rule exercised by Speaker Reed has been the occasion of much comment of late. Endowed with a plenitude of power beside which the President of the United States seems mean and insignificant, the Speaker of the House of Representatives is, to-day, the autocrat of Congress. He is the absolute arbiter of the destinies of all legislation. The threatening danger of this one-man power is most clearly and cogently indicated in the current number of The Forum by Mr. Henry Litchfield West—an authority on national politics. Mr. West shows how the present autocratic rule came about, and cites two recent striking examples—the Pacific railroads funding bill and the Nicaragua bill—of what can be done and what could not be done, according to the pleasure of the Speaker.

As a remedy for this dangerous one man power Mr. West suggests that the absolute power of naming the committees should be divorced from the Speaker and intrusted to a committee named at the caucuses of the two leading parties in the House. If it be successfully contended that this arrangement, although working admirable in the Senate, would not operate satisfactorily in an unwieldy body like the House, then it would at least be wise to place the Speaker in a position where he must regard the respectful demands of his colleagues. When, for example, he is presented, as he was recently, with the appeal of more than a majority of members to grant consideration to the Nicaragua canal bill and to the public building bill, upon the calendar, he should be required to yield to that combined request. Great as he is, he is not greater than all the men who placed him in his position. He needs be, the rule might be so framed as to compel his obedience only to a majority of the members of his own party, thus relieving him from the possibility of being subject to the wiles or whims of his political opponents. Under such a rule the measures desired by the House could be brought up for consideration; the length of the debate being arbitrarily fixed, as now, by the committee on rules. At the conclusion of the discussion the vote could be taken. If it should pass, the responsibility would be with the House and with each individual member thereof, who is answerable to his constituents. At any rate, the members would not have been denied the privilege of recording their position—a favor or a right which they do not now enjoy. Something must be done, unless the House of Representatives is to dwindle to an aggregation of mere puppets—the useless, idle servants of a great people. Something must be done; otherwise the Speaker of the House will become not only the autocrat of Congress, but the autocrat of the whole nation."

REPUBLICAN CUBAN CLUB

Commenting upon the inconsistency of the McKinley administration relative to the attitude of the United States toward struggling Cuba, the Kansas City Times pertinently remarks:

"While President McKinley was insisting upon the nominal neutrality of the United States as regards the war in Cuba, he was continually and harshly criticised by the Republicans.

"The Republicans in Congress, almost with one accord, denounced him as one who usurped power in order to assist in the atrocities of Spaniards. The Republican newspapers, taking up the cry, daily arraigned the President as a conspirator with the Spanish ministers.

"To clinch the matter, the Republican party, in convention assembled at St. Louis, declared its sympathy with the Cubans, its hor-

ror at their cruel sufferings, and its ardent hopes for their complete success. In the campaign we were told that the Republican party proposed not only to protect American rights and property in Cuba, but also to aid the insurgents.

"Having won the election and installed their candidates, however, the Republicans appear to have mastered their wild impulse to rush to the aid of the oppressed Cubans. Though Congress still favors their recognition as belligerents, the pro-Cuban McKinley sits down on the movement quite as ruthlessly as the pro-Spanish Cleveland.

"The rights and property of Americans in Cabado not attract so much attention from the Republicans in power as from the Republicans in opposition. The vigorous foreign policy they promised does not materialize. The Republicans no longer charge the United States with complicity in the horrible wrongs done to Cuban women and children.

"The situation in Cuba has not materially changed. It is worse, if anything. Starvation and violence are still the weapons used by Weyler against the non-combatants. The insurgents gain ground. Yet the recognition and intervention that were so loudly clamored for a few weeks ago are now deprecated. Assuredly, the Spaniards have reason for their warm friendship for Mr. McKinley."

VICK'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY.

The May number of Vick's Magazine Rochester, N. Y., is remarkably attractive, both in illustrations and reading matter. It is a publication for the people, giving the best ideas on gardening, from those who have proved all they have to offer, and therefore reliable. Looking through its pages we notice an illustrated article in relation to a valuable autumn shrub, the Plumed Hydrangea, and the most effective way of planting it; another, also illustrated, about the placing of flower beds on the grass-plot or lawn; illustrations of several new kinds of plants; an illustrated article on different species of the dogs-tooth violets, one of some of the handsomest wild plants, floral decorations for the bicycle with illustrations. Some special subjects are "Our Winter Birds," "The Polyantha Rose," "Mushrooms," "Miniature Chrysanthamums," illustrated, something new and interesting. Then there are buds and fruits and seed pods, both containing many interesting and valuable notes; "Reminders of May;" "The Family Cosy Corner," and two pages of "Letter Box," consisting of inquiries about plants and their cultivation with the answers to them giving plain, practical instructions. This enumeration gives a glimpse of the contents, the matter of which has been carefully prepared for the assistance and instruction of those who cultivate gardens or plants or love to beautify their home surroundings.

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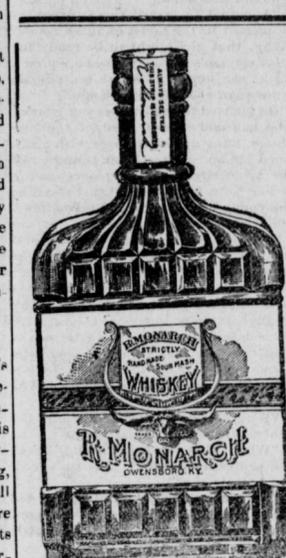
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THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES

for the coming year will be filled with good things for you to know. Its editorial columns will contain well written opinions on current events, politic and foreign.

The latest reports of the doings of Congress and our own State Legislature will be handled by trained correspondents, and as the work of the newly elected representatives will be more than usually important, we have made the very best arrangements for securing complete reports. You must have a paper this year—why not have the best? The Times will give you the news—all of it, all the time, will visit you twice each week (Tuesdays and Fridays) and costs but \$1.00 a year. Address your order to THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES, KANSAS CITY, MO.

GOLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

The best way to get there is over the Santa Fe route. The fabulously rich gold mining district of Cripple Creek, Colorado, is attracting hundreds of people. By spring the rush bids fair to be enormous. That there is an abundance of there is demonstrated beyond doubt. Fortunes are being rapidly made.

To reach Cripple Creek, take the Santa Fe Route, the only standard gauge line direct to the camp. The Santa Fe lands you right in the heart of Cripple Creek.

Inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Monadnock Block, Chicago.

DR. COE'S SANITARIUM,

11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



THIS SANITARIUM Is a private hospital, a quiet home for those afflicted with medical and surgical diseases, and is supplied with all the remedial means known to science, and the latest instruments required in modern surgery. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of patients, together with our complete brace-making department, makes this the largest and only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the west.

WE TREAT Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Nasal, Throat, Lung, Kidney, Bladder and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Piles, Tumors, Cancers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, and all Eye, Skin and Blood Diseases. CHRONIC DISEASES of the Lungs, Heart, Head, Blood, Skin, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Bones, etc., Paralysis, Epilepsy (fits), Scrofula, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Tape Worm, Ulcers or Fever Sores, Dyspepsia and Gastritis, Eczema, etc.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS As a means of relief are only resorted to where such interference is indispensable. In such cases as Varicocle, Piles, Stricture, Fistulae, Ruptures, Harelip, Cleft Palate, Cross Eyes, Tumors, etc. Although we have in the preceding made special mention of some of the ailments to which particular attention is given, the Sanitarium abounds in skill, facilities and apparatus for the successful treatment of all chronic ailments, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means. We have a neatly published book, illustrated throughout, showing the Sanitarium, with photographs of many patients, which will be mailed free to any address.

IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED With any of the above diseases, or in any way in need of medical or surgical aid and are thinking of going abroad for treatment, you are requested to call on the Editor of this Paper, who will give any information you may desire concerning the reliability of this Sanitarium.

Address all communication to DR. C. M. COE, Kansas City, Mo.

Advertisement for Alliance Carriage Co. showing two different styles of horse-drawn carriages. Text: "Can't tell you all about the new styles, handsome designs, beautiful finish, endless variety, low prices, superior quality and fine workmanship of our goods in this limited space, but we want you to write for our new Illustrated Catalogue. This is the largest and best catalogue we ever published. Ask for Cat. M. It contains about 300 pages, and cost you lots of money and time; but you can have one free. We have added a fine line of BICYCLES at lowest prices. ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio."

HAWTHORNE TRULY SAYS:

"These railroads are positively the greatest blessings that the ages have wrought out for us. They give us wings; they annihilate the toil and duat of pilgrimage; they spiritualize travel! Transition being so facile, what can be any man's inducement to tarry in one spot? Why should he make him self a prisoner for life in brick, and stone, and old, worm eaten timber, when they may just as easily dwell wherever the beautiful may offer him a home?"

The magnificent trains of the Santa Fe Route offer a facile transition to many beautiful spots in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and California. Free descriptive literature. W. J. Black, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Topeka, Kansas.

Advertisement for Scientific American Agency for Patents. Text: "Scientific American Agency for PATENTS. CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc. For information and free Handbook write to MUNY & CO., 211 Broadway, New York. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American. Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address, MUNY & CO., PUBLISHERS, 261 Broadway, New York City."

JACK NEEDS A VACATION

All work makes Jack a dull boy. He should leave the office a while this summer, take Jill along and go to Colorado. An illustrated book describing summer tourist resorts in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, will be mailed free on application to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago. Tourist tickets now on sale at reduced rates to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Maniton and Denver, over the picturesque line, Santa Fe Route.

MUSIC FREE TO YOU.

We will send 153 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic, absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NATIVE, our charming illustrated magazine. The music includes Little Fisher Maiden, Ta-ra Boom de ay, I Whistle and Wait for Katie, After the Ball, Comrades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, Old Madrid, and 153 others. Bear in mind, you shall have this immense quantity by sending 10 cents, silver. You will be delighted. Address, AMERICAN NATIVE CO., 173 Pearl St., Boston, Mass. maosmi

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.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

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ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.

Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JOSEPH G. WATERS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas,

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe28-1f

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federal courts

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency,

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

—AND LOANS MONEY.—

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

F. JOHNSON, M. D.,

CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches.

OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

Ripans Tablets: at druggists. Ripans Tablets cure dizziness. Ripans Tablets cure headache. Ripans Tablets: gentle cathartic. Ripans Tablets 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. Texas may be just the place you are looking for a home or for investment.

No four shall be, no five shall be, no six shall be, no seven shall be, no eight shall be, no nine shall be, no ten shall be.

Terms—per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.75; for six months, \$3.00; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

- Representative... J. F. Johnson
Treasurer... A. A. Cowley
Clerk of Court... M. C. Newton
County Attorney... J. E. Perry
County Sheriff... J. T. Butler
County Surveyor... John McCallum
Probate Judge... O. H. Drinkwater
Sup't. of Public Instruction... Mrs. Sadie P. Gibson
Register of Deeds... Wm. Norton
Commissioners... John Kelly, C. I. Mauls, W. A. Wood

SOCIETIES:

- A. F. & A. M., No. 80.—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month.
H. Doolittle, W. M.; A. C. Newton, Secy.
K. of P., No. 90.—Meets every Wednesday evening.
J. B. Smith, C. E.; E. F. Holmes, K. R. S.
I. O. O. F., No. 68.—Meets every Saturday.
T. C. Strickland, N. G.; J. B. Davis, Secy.
K. and L. S., Chase Council, No. 294.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month.
Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. S.
Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America.—Meets last Thursday night in each month.
L. M. Gillitt, V. C.; L. W. Steek, Clerk.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Mrs. T. W. Jenkins is visiting friends in Newton.
T. O. Kelley, of Marion, was in town, last week.
Mrs. C. W. Trowbridge was down to Emporia, Tuesday.
F. B. Hunt returned, Sunday, from his visit in California.
C. B. Hagar has been on the sick list for several days past.
The Rev. J. A. Sankey will be at Wichita, this summer.
Steve Adair, of Strong City, visited at Abilene, last Sunday.
E. W. Ellis, of the Popoka State Journal, was in town, Sunday.
Mrs. Mary J. Palmer is having an addition to her residence built.
J. R. Kalfus returned home, Monday, from a visit in Marion county.
Call at the COURANT office when you want job work of any description.
Ryan Bros. have bought the restaurant south of the depot in Strong City.
There was a very heavy rain in the south west part of the county, Monday.
C. B. Hunt and B. L. Spence have the contract to build Mrs. Blides residence.
C. F. Spurgin and family, of Strong City, will leave, May 4, for a visit in England.
J. P. Kuhl was out, last Sunday, for the first time, after a seyer spell of sickness.
John Bardill, of Grantfort, Ill., arrived here, Sunday, on a visit to his ranch on Rock creek.
Dick Hays, of Bazaar, left, Tuesday, for a visit to his sister, Mrs. C. H. Perrigo, at Chicago.
Mrs. C. W. Trowbridge's mother, Mrs. Russell, who was visiting her, returned home, last week.
B. Lantry's Sons have over 100 men working in the quarries and at the crusher at Strong City.
Mrs. J. M. Tuttle and daughters, Misses Myra and Eva, were down to Emporia, one day last week.
C. F. Hays, of Bazaar, and W. F. Dunlap, of Strong City, were in Colorado, last week, buying cattle.
W. B. Hilton has bought the S. F. Perrigo residence, in which he has been living for some time past.
Mrs. Arthur Lawrence returned last Thursday, from an extended visit in West Virginia and Kentucky.
Mrs. Stella Hutcheson and children, of Coats, Pratt county, are here visiting Mrs. Hutcheson's parents.
James Prichard, formerly a teacher in this county, died, last Friday, of consumption, at his home in Texas.
I have for rent some of the best farms in Chase county.
J. C. DAVIS.
For Rent—A first class room for a good jeweler. Apply to G. W. Newman, in Strong City.
Tobacco users will find, in another column, an item of decided interest to them, headed "Don't Stop tobacco".
E. Bruce Johnston and family returned, Tuesday, from Chicago, where they had been living during the winter.
Tom Anderson, of the street car line, is enjoying a visit from his mother, Mrs. N. E. Cooper, of Wichita.
Mrs. F. P. Cochran and son, Sidney, left, Tuesday, for a visit to Mrs. Cochran's daughter, Mrs. J. O. Silverwood at Mulvane.
J. A. Gauvey sold his farm, on Prairie Hill, to Charles Harder, Saturday. Mr. Gauvey will farm the place, this year.
John Bell, Sr., was thrown from his buggy, last Saturday, near town, by the team running away, and had a bone in his left hip broken.
Union memorial services will be held at the M. E. church, at 11 o'clock, a. m., Sunday, May 23, to which everybody is cordially invited.
If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging.
Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A. No. 1 job in sharpening mill picks, and should patronize a home institution. aug 8th

Miss Rua Randall is spending this week in Kansas City, and Miss Jessie Brown is filling her place in the store of Randall & Co., while she is away. There is no Texas fever among the cattle in any part of this county, and the report must have been sent out by some one with malice aforethought in his mind.

Miss May Belle Simmons, who was visiting her grand parents here, returned, last Sunday, to her home in Kansas City, accompanied by her aunt, Miss Orpha Strail.

Don't forget that John Glen, the reliable harness maker, formerly of Strong City, is now located at Eldorado, and you can always get bargains of him, and the best of mending in every branch of his trade.

The Smith Bros. have sold their grocery stock at Howard, and June will return here soon and take charge of the store in this city, while Chick will go to Arizona and go into business there.

Mrs. Bonwell and daughter, Miss Lola, having returned from Emporia, Miss Host Henry Bonwell is having the Eureka House repaired, repainted and otherwise put in excellent shape for the accommodation of the public.

A. F. Fritz has a centipede in alcohol which was caught in some stone near his house last week.—Strong City Derrick.

Now, we never knew before that alcohol was to be found in the stones in and about Strong City.

The editor of the COURANT has the tail of an armadillo, that was picked up on the street in front of the COURANT office, on the morning after our last rain and hail storm, and its a beauty. If you don't believe it, come and see it; but how did it get there?

Died, on Saturday, May 8, 1897, after an illness of two weeks, Edith Myrtle, aged 19 months, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Webster, a bright child, whose death has caused a pang in the hearts of her parents, which can be healed only by the Giver of all good gifts. She was buried in Prairie Grove cemetery, Sunday afternoon, the Rev. R. T. Harkness officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Webster extend their thanks to their friends for the sympathy and kindness rendered them in their late affliction.

ADDITIONAL JURORS. The following additional jurors were drawn, last Monday, by order of Judge Randolph. Court begins June 1, but the jury will not be called until June 7.

Falls Township—J. H. Cunningham, Wm. Forney, Arthur Wilson, E. F. Holmes, J. Barrett.
Matfield—N. Gosler.
Diamond Creek—I. C. Rider, Grant Way.
Cottonwood—John Park.
Cedar—N. E. Sidener.
Bazaar—C. S. Jennings.
Toledo—I. M. Ward.

STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION. The Annual Convention of the Sunday School Association will be held at Newton, May 25, 26 and 27. Eminent Sunday School workers from Illinois, Indiana and Oklahoma, besides the leading workers of our own State, will appear on the program. An open rate of one fare for the round trip will be granted from all Kansas points. Tickets on sale May 24-27 inclusive, good to return as late as the 29.

This county is entitled to as many delegates as it has schools. All delegates will please send their names, at once, to S. B. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, and obtain credentials.

WILL YOU STUDY THE LAND QUESTION? If you will, and desire literature which will explain the cause and cure of "hard times," send your name and address to the undersigned and we will freely and cheerfully mail you tracts and speeches dealing with the subject. Also please send the postoffice addresses of acquaintances to whom you wish literature sent. Address

J. H. LARUE, Sec'y Kansas Single Tax League, Box 192, Kansas City, Kansas.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, May 12, 1897.

Mrs. Peeter Bear, Mr. Everett Stout, Mr. C. A. Robinson. All the above remaining uncalled for May 26, 1897, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

NEW FRIENDS CHURCH. Dedication services will be held in the new church at Vernon, on Sunday, May 23, beginning promptly at 10:30 a. m., followed by afternoon and evening services. Bring your lunch baskets and spend the day with us and have a good social time. S. A. Delbert Wood, of Wichita, is expected to assist in the services.

J. W. WILMORE, Pastor.

SPECIAL RATES. Annual Convention Kansas Christian Endeavor, Union Topeka, June 1-4. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 31 to June 4.

Young Peoples Society of Christian Endeavor, San Francisco, California, June 7-12. One-half the standard rate for nine months Pacific coast tourist tickets.

Meeting Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Minneapolis, Minn., July 6. Open rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale July 4-5. Return limit July 10.

Kansas Musical Jubilee Hutchinson, Kan., May 17 to 21. One fare round trip, tickets on sale May 15-19. Return limit May 30.

Do you need dollars? They can easily be earned by raising strawberries where climate, soil and markets are right. Alvin, on the Santa Fe route, is in the heart of the Texas strawberry country, the best in the world. Ask A. T. & S. F. agents for copy of Texas pamphlet showing what others have done. Excursions in April and May.

T. W. JENKINS, Agent.

"YOURS FOR HEALTH."

Expert physicians affirm that the right climate may cure consumption and kindred diseases. The right climate is where a pure, dry air, equable temperature and constant sunshine are found. These essentials exist in the Salt River Valley of Arizona and various places in New Mexico.

Discriptive pamphlets, recently issued by Passenger Department of the Santa Fe Route, containing complete information relative to these regions as invalids need. For free copies address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago.

A new book, "Knitting and crocheting," of 64 pages, over 50 original designs illustrated, beautiful lace patterns, shawls, hoods, jackets, etc., has been published by The Home, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass., and will be sent with a subscription to that paper. The Home is a 20 page monthly full of original stories, literary and domestic topics and fashions. Its department of fancy work is a special feature, new and original designs each issue. The price of subscription is 50 cents per year and will include one of these books. As a special inducement to trial subscribers, a copy of this book will be given with six months subscription. The price of book is 25 cents, but 6 months subscription and the book combine will be sent for only 15 cents. Their annual premium list for 1897 will be sent free on application.

First published in the COURANT, April 22, '97

Publication Notice.

State of Kansas, ss. Chase County, ss. In the District Court in and for Chase county, Kansas. C. D. Yeager, Plaintiff, vs. Sarah W. Walden, Henry Walden, Mary Walden, Katie Lenn, Emma Walden, Maud Lenn, Amanda Lenn, Defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice that they have been sued by the above named plaintiff, in the District court, of Chase county, Kansas; that the title of said cause is as above set forth, and that you, and each of you, in the above cause of action must plead or demur to said petition on or before the 4th day of June, 1897, or said petition will be taken as true and judgement and decree against you forever quieting the title to the following land, to-wit: The southeast 1/4 of northeast 1/4 and the northeast 1/4 of southeast 1/4 of section one (1) township twenty-two (22) north of range seven (7) east of sixth principal meridian, containing eighty (80) acres or less, as against you and each of you, the above named defendant, and excluding you and each of you, the above named defendant from any right, title or interest whatsoever in the said land, and the said land, and the same to be adjudged to the plaintiff.

GISHAM & HETTLER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. J. E. PERRY, Clerk of District Court.

First published in the Chase County COURANT, May 6, 1897.

Road notice.

Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Chase County, ss. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. COUNTY OF CHASE, ss. Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of April, 1897, a petition signed by W. H. Humphrey and twenty-five others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State at-large, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows: A certain road, known as the road number sixteen (16), on section line at the southwest corner of section twenty-six (26), township nineteen (19), range nine (9) east of 6th principal meridian; thence south on section line or as near as practicable to the northeast corner of section twenty-two (22), township twenty-two (22), range nine (9) east of 6th principal meridian; thence south on section line to the southeast corner of the northeast corner of section sixteen (16), township twenty-two (22), range nine (9) east of 6th principal meridian; thence east on section line to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section sixteen (16), township twenty-two (22), range nine (9) east of 6th principal meridian; thence north on section line to the northwest corner of section sixteen (16), township twenty-two (22), range nine (9) east of 6th principal meridian; thence east on section line to the southeast corner of section sixteen (16), township twenty-two (22), range nine (9) east of 6th principal meridian. Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: J. E. Perry, D. M. Stewart, W. L. Wolwine, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place in section one (1) township twenty-two (22), range nine (9) east of 6th principal meridian, on June 2nd, A. D. 1897, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

First published in the Chase County COURANT, April 29, 1897.

Road Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. COUNTY OF CHASE, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, April 19, 1897. Notice is hereby given, that on the 12th day of April, 1897, a petition signed by G. H. Lewis and 30 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State at-large, praying for a road, survey and location of a certain road running south and west from Matfield Green, Kansas, on the ground now traveled. To begin at the bridge, about one-fourth of a mile south of Matfield Green, and continue on the present traveled road, to a point where the present road crosses the creek lot number nine (9), section nineteen (19), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8) east, road to be 60 feet wide. Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Geo. W. Hays, R. H. Chas. and Edward Beidle as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning in Matfield Green, at the place of beginning in Matfield Green, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1897, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

IF IT GROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD. The Texas Coast country vies with California in raising pears, grapes and strawberries. The 1897 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly 40,000 worth of pears from 18 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Santa Fe, without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHEUSING IT.

The tobacco grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Haco-Curo" 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 "Haco-Curo." It will not only stop you from giving up your tobacco to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent interest, "Haco-Curo" 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.

CURED BY HACO-CURO AND GAINED THIRTY POUNDS.

From hundreds of testimonials, the origin als of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented: Clayton, Nevada Co., Ark., Jan. 28, 1895. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.—Gentlemen: For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from general debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but I couldn't. I took various remedies, among others "No-To-Bac," "The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Haco-Curo," and it has entirely cured me of the habit of all its forms, and I have gained thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the numerous aches and pains of body and mind which I have suffered for years upon my changed feelings and condition. Yours, respectfully, P. H. MARSHBURY, Pastor, C. P. Church, La Crosse, Ark. Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per box; three boxes, (thirty days' treatment), \$2.50 with iron-clad, written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical and Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass.

Take Your Home Paper

ND THE GREAT..... Farm and Family Paper OF KANSAS.

...THE... SEMI-WEEKLY

--CAPITAL--

Is just the paper for those who do not take a daily from the State capital. It is published every Tuesday and Friday, and each issue will contain a full page of news of going to press, for the cost of an ordinary weekly paper.

EIGHT PAGES EVERY TUESDAY EACH ISSUE. AND FRIDAY. AN UP-TO-DATE NEWSPAPER

...FOR KANSAS FARMERS... Eighty Pages. Fifty-six Columns. The Latest News, Choicest Reading

Matter Twice Each Week for \$1 00 Per Year.

-THE COURANT- Inquire arrangements with the publishers whereby it can offer

THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL

AND THE COURANT

for the very low price of \$2.10.

Notice to Taxpayers. Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Chase County, Kansas, constituted as a Board of Equalization, will meet in the office of the County Clerk of said county, on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1897, for the purpose of equalizing the valuation of all the property assessed for taxation in said county for 1897, at which meeting or adjourned meetings thereof all persons feeling themselves aggrieved with the assessments made and returned by the assessors can appear and have all errors in returns corrected.

M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

Road Notices.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. COUNTY OF CHASE, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, April 23, 1897. Notice is hereby given, that on the 12th day of April, 1897, a petition, signed by C. P. Pendergraft and sixteen others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State at-large, praying for the vacation and location of certain roads, described as follows: To locate a road in Falls township, commencing at the northeast corner of northwest 1/4 of section fifteen (15), township thirty (30), range eight (8) east; and running thence west on section line to the southwest corner of section one (1) township twenty-two (22), range eight (8) east, and intersecting the same road above mentioned, said road to be 60 feet wide.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: B. Hackett, J. Michael and meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning, in Falls township, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1897, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

NO EXCUSE FOR GOING HUNGRY. Regular, satisfying and seasonable meals at comfortable houses for passengers ticketed via Santa Fe Route.

Road Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. COUNTY OF CHASE, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, April 23, 1897. Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of April, 1897, a petition, signed by C. P. Pendergraft and sixteen others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners, of the county and State at-large, praying for the vacation and location of certain roads in Matfield township, as follows:

Beginning at a point four or five rods north of the southwest corner of the northeast 1/4 of the southeast 1/4 of section twenty-two (22), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8); thence across the creek; thence south outside the timber line, but as near the line between sections thirty-two (32) and thirty-three (33), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8), as can be so as not to interfere with timber, except where a ravine across the proposed road from the east, at that place, to go through the timber south of the cultivated land; thence south along timber on east side of it to the crossing of creek in present corral; thence south and bearing west, to the southeast corner of northeast 1/4 of section thirty-two (32), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8), to intersect present road; thence south on section thirty-two (32) and thirty-three (33), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8), to intersect present road; thence north of the last crossing of the South Fork creek; thence on present road across the creek and east of the section line named in the north of the last crossing of section line between sections thirty-two (32) and thirty-three (33), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8), to intersect present road where it leaves said line and leads west, also to vacate the present road beginning at the southwest corner of the southeast 1/4 of section twenty-nine (29), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8), and ending at the southeast corner of the northeast 1/4 of section thirty-two (32), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8); also to vacate the present road, in conjunction with County Surveyor, at the place of beginning in Matfield township, on the 20th day of May, 1897, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Chase County, Kansas, April 18, 1897. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

Road Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. COUNTY OF CHASE, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, April 20, 1897. Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of April, 1897, a petition signed by John Murphy and 17 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners, of the county and State at-large, praying for the view, survey and location of a certain road in Diamond Creek township.

Whereupon the Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: C. N. Moody, John McDowell and W. G. McCandless, viewers with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning in Diamond Creek township, on the 12th day of May, 1897, and proceed to view said road, as petitioned for, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Chase County, Kansas, April 18, 1897. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

Road Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. COUNTY OF CHASE, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, April 20, 1897. Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of April, 1897, a petition, signed by C. H. Klein and 17 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners, of the county and State at-large, praying for the view, survey and location of a road in Diamond Creek township, as follows:

Commencing at the southwest corner of the southeast 1/4 of the southeast 1/4 of section twenty (20), township nineteen (19), range seven (7) east; and running thence north to the southeast corner of the northwest 1/4 of the southeast 1/4 of said section twenty (20).

Whereupon the Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Peter McCallum, W. O. Thurston and S. I. Cambell, viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning in Diamond Creek township, on the 18th day of May, 1897, and proceed to view said road, as petitioned for, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Chase County, Kansas, April 18, 1897. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

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A NIGHT'S EXPERIENCE.

BY JENNY WREN.

GOOD-BY, then, Kate, if you will not repent at this last moment and go with me. I heartily wish you would. I do not feel at all comfortable about leaving you alone, even for a single night." So said my

aunt, as she stood ready for her journey to her country home. My trunks were standing strapped and packed with hers, but I had insisted upon remaining until the next day to attend to the last things necessary, and she had given consent very reluctantly, and, even at this late moment, seemed repenting. But I laughed as I kissed her again and again, and said:

"You forget, aunt, Claude is to spend the evening with me, so I will not have time to feel lonely; and, as for fear, it would be a sensation so novel that I think I would quite fancy an experience. Besides, you have left two or three of the servants, and I do not know that your absolute presence would scare away any intruders." But she shook her head with rather an unbelieving air, and the last look I had, as she leaned from the carriage window to wave her hand in adieu, was one of loving anxiety. But on my own face was no shadow of care, as I glanced for a moment with a little pardonable pride at its reflection in the long mirror in the drawing-room. A glad delight was dancing in the bright blue eyes at thought of the evening's anticipated pleasure, for was not Claude coming, and was not that name synonymous with all life and concentrated sweetness? Had not the thought of one evening more spent with him lent weight to the entreaty that I might remain another day under plea of usefulness? What practical test had I ever given that I could be useful?

When Claude came I laughingly recounted to him my aunt's foolish fears and how near, through them, we came to losing these few precious hours; but somehow, for the first time, his laugh failed to echo mine, and when the clock upon the mantel chimed eleven silvery strokes, and he rose to go, he said, very earnestly:

"I half believe, Kate, your aunt was right, and almost wish you had gone with her."

"That is all very well to say now," I answered, "when the time has come really to bid good-by. If you had let me know your wishes this morning, I should have endeavored to comply with them."

"My selfishness forbade my giving them room, and, besides, it is a mere temporary infection. (This with a half laugh). Your aunt, as you say, is no formidable protection, and, after all, Kate (growing serious), I leave my darling in the good God's hands. Only, dear, I shall be very glad when the time comes that I can offer her a husband's protecting love."

Then kissing the cheeks into which the scarlet blood had rushed at his words, he held me for one moment with a new earnestness clasped to his heart, uttered a last good-night and left me.

"See that everything is securely closed for the night, Ben," I said to the old butler, whose eyes were already half closed, and then slowly mounted the stairs. Usually I flew up them as a bird, but Claude's words had filled me with happy thoughts, and it seemed as though some sweet, soothing spirit had favored me with its white wings, and I must make no hurried movement, lest it should fly away. I entered my room, closed and bolted my door, and sank into a chair before my dressing bureau. My windows opened upon a little balcony, and the curtains trembled with the cool breeze which came laden with the scent of the flowers I had trained upon it. I seemed filled with a delicious languor, and it required some effort to at last rouse myself to the task of preparing for bed. With lingering touch I unclasped the jewels from my ears. They were family heirlooms of great value my aunt had given me on my eighteenth birthday. Their light seemed almost to dazzle me, as I placed them in my jewel case, then glanced at my betrothal ring, which caught and held the light reflected from their depths. Then one by one I took the pins from my hair and let it fall a soft, shimmering mass upon my shoulders. How Claude had admired it when one day on horseback it had escaped its thrall. Would he love me the same when its gold had turned to gray and wrinkles had taken place of dimples? And, peering into the glass, I strove to fancy the change, and add, in imagination, two score and ten to my age, when, great Heaven! was that face white and blanched, eyes wild with terror, mouth half apart, with lips from which every trace of color had fled, the same which, a moment before, had pictured unsullied happiness? What had brought the change? Only a man's bare foot projecting from under my bed and casting its own hideous reflection in the glass. It was black and broad—the foot of a negro. I watched it as a cat might watch a mouse, a snake, a bird, with a fascination which seemed to enchain and enthrall me. I strove to scream aloud, but the effort, mercifully, was a vain one. My mouth, dry and parched, could utter no sound. My breath came hard and quick. My heart beat so loudly that I thought that he must hear it. "Ah, if Claude were but here!" And with that thought the horrid spell broke. Some degree of calmness took the place of almost frenzy. The remembrance that for his sake I must make some effort to escape. But, ah! was ever a prisoner in more hopeless chains? Slowly, determinedly, I withdrew my eyes from the fearful thing lest courage at the sight should fail me. I tried to think, but reason seemed to have deserted me, and a hopeless terror to have

taken possession of me. "For Claude's sake! for Claude's sake!" This I murmured again and again to myself, living on the transient calmness it might bring. Should I go to the door, unlock and unbolt it? I knew he would suspect, and that my trembling fingers would fall at their work, while perhaps a hand hideous as the foot would clutch and bar me. Or, should I succeed, what then? The servants were in a remote part of the house, and the butler, who had been in my aunt's service some 20 years, was no match for a muscular opponent.

Then came an impulse to leap to the street—anything to escape that horrid presence which seemed to fill my room; but I abandoned that, unless as a more merciful means of ending my life. Back my eyes crept to the fearful thing—still immovable! What were his thoughts? Where his eyes? Watching mine? I wondered—exulting with Satanic glee over the poor, trapped bird which had fallen into his net. Something must be done to save me from madness! This I realized as I rose to my feet and yawned aloud. Had I not movement instead? No; there was no movement of the foot.

"How hot it is!" I exclaimed aloud, and my voice sounded as though it had come from a great distance. Then, standing for a moment by the open window, I stepped out upon the open balcony. The night winds seemed to greet me lovingly; the bands which had been wrapped so tightly about my heart were loosened; the hot weight pressing on my brain lifted.

The street was silent and deserted. The world lay all around me wrapped in sleep. I seemed alone—deserted by all, when, suddenly, a whistle loud and clear broke upon my ear. The air was one Claude loved and I had sung so often to him, as he stood beside me, his dear eyes looking into mine. Ah! would he ever hear my voice again? Nearer and nearer came the sound: a man's footfall, quick and clear, ringing out upon the pavement. Should he come this way, could I not in the name of humanity appeal to him for help? But how? Would not the ears behind me be quicker to catch my words than he who passed unconsciously on his route? There was but one way—to write and throw down to him my letter, and to do this I must go back into my room—perhaps to find impatience had overmastered prudence, and to be met by the horrid thing itself. But courage born of desperation came to me. One rapid glance showed me the state of affairs was unaltered, and, humming a tune, I believe, if memory serves me rightly, I went over and sat down at my desk.

"For heaven's sake help me!" I wrote. "A man is in my room, my door bolted. I cannot escape! I will reward you liberally."

Then throwing down my pencil as though the mood for writing had deserted me, I cautiously held the paper in my hand and stepped again upon the balcony. The steps were very near now—the whistle under my window. I could see the man and form as he passed under the gaslight. He glanced upward. With the swiftness



THREW IT AT HIS FEET.

of thought I wrapped the paper in my handkerchief and threw it at his feet. He saw and picked it up, retraced his steps to the light and read the words I had inscribed, and as he did so, I saw it was Claude—my Claude, and knew that he would save me. He kissed his hand and waved the handkerchief, then hastened off, and as his form disappeared from sight the sick terror once more took possession of my heart, and I wondered how he could reach me. I must go back and pretend to undress to prevent suspicion. With ears strained for every sound, nerves quivering and unstrung, I began to remove the first ribbon or clasp, until at last I took off my dress and slipped on a wrapper, when once more my eyes fell upon the fearful semblance of a human foot, and courage, reason and endurance deserted me while my eyes were fastened on that spot. Not even when I heard footsteps hastening back, realizing a ladder was being placed outside my window, saw the men, Claude foremost, rush into the room, watched them drag the intruder, black and hideous, from his lair, heard his muttered growl of vengeance, could I take my gaze from that one spot. Claude's tenderness, his appeals seemed to be as naught. I heard but understood them not until I fell fainting in his arms.

It was not until long after, when youthful health and vigor had conquered the fierce fever which then had seized me, that I understood how Claude, anxious and restless with love and foreboding, wandering back to the house to see if my light was out, and all still and safe, had come barely in time to save my life. The man had meant to murder me, doubtless, but even had he spared my life, reason soon would have been forever eclipsed. He is now serving out a long sentence, and I have given Claude what I promised when I penned my words, as I thought to a stranger, "a liberal reward." It is all he claimed—myself!—N. Y. Ledger.

WOMAN AND HOME.

HOW TO CLEAN LACES.

A Description of Three or Four of the Most Approved Methods.

Nothing is more destructive to laces than careless washing. Where the lace is rare or expensive, of course, it is always the better plan to turn it over to a trustworthy establishment that makes a specialty of cleaning and repairing such articles, but with the less expensive laces the cleaning can as well be done at home. It is not a difficult nor a tedious task, but one requiring care and the use of proper materials.

Real lace and delicate silk laces are easily cleaned by the use of benzine, gasoline or naphtha. But as these articles are inflammable, it is better to use them in a room where there is no fire. Baste the lace smoothly on a piece of thin muslin, being careful to leave a good margin of the muslin on all sides of the lace. Put the gasoline in a bowl and douse the lace and muslin up and down in it rapidly. If the gasoline becomes dirty, put the lace into another vessel and pour fresh gasoline over it. Dip it up and down, being careful to keep the lace on the under side until it is perfectly clean. Then stretch the cloth, with the lace uppermost, on a clean table, and secure it with a few tacks or pins. This could be placed in a room where no dust will fall on it and allowed to remain all day, for while it will dry in a short time, a day's airing will be necessary to be rid of the odor. If gasoline that has been used is set aside for a few hours the dirt will all settle to the bottom, and the clear gasoline can be poured off and used again to wash silk, kid gloves, or anything that cannot be washed in water.

Yet another way is to sew the lace carefully on a bottle or some such article covered for the purpose, and soak it in hot soapsuds into which have been put a few drops of ammonia or kerosene. In such cases the water may be brought to a boil, but where the color of the lace is to be preserved, boiling or even exceedingly hot water should be avoided. When the lace has become perfectly clean, the bottle should be removed from the water and set aside or hung up to dry in a place free from dust. This method, though perhaps a little more tedious than the other, is exceedingly good, and makes the lace look fresh and new without the suspicion of an odor.

Another way is to sew the laces carefully on a cloth, which must then be stretched and tacked to a table, then use carefully over the lace with a rag, using chalk wet with ammonia and water. After the lace and cloth have thoroughly dried the chalk may be shaken out. To have the very best results when trying this plan the drying should be done by the sun.

Still another way of drying laces as well as other delicate fabrics which cannot be successfully ironed is by pressing them smoothly, while yet wet, on a window pane or marble slab. This will obviate all necessity of ironing, and they will appear fresh and new.—N. Y. Sun.

THE FILIFERA PALM.

In Some Respects It is the Prettiest of Decorative Plants.

Among the many handsome decorative palms that are now considered indispensable in our homes, a new beauty is now making its appearance. Many of the different varieties of fan palms are



FILIFERA PALM.

so similar in form and manner of growth that they have only a slight difference in leaf formation to distinguish them from each other, but this odd sort is quite distinctive and decidedly attractive. It is becoming commonly known as the filifera palm, but botanically it is the Washingtonia filifera. The large leaves are of a rich dark leathery green, picturesquely fringed with long, thread-like filaments along the segments of the leaves. These in time form long white hairs, drooping down in masses from each leaf, and giving the whole plant a very odd appearance. This palm, though so odd and rare, is not difficult to grow, and it is becoming very popular for parlor decoration.—Chicago Tribune.

Charming Table Decorations.

The French manner of combining pink and yellow is in great favor at present for table decorations. Yellow daffodils placed among long wired loops of broad pink satin ribbon are very handsome and effective, and ices served in pink paper cups encircled by a wreath of stemless daffodils upon a pink plate help to carry out the color scheme.

Lettuce Green Salad Bowl.

English engraved glass is attracting much attention for its beauty of color. A salad bowl of green and white engraved glass, and the lettuce coloring is further carried out in the handles of salad fork and spoon, both of which terminate in knobs of green glass.

She Took Her Revenge.

A man having died at Darwin, England, his wife addressed a long speech to the corpse upon her sufferings during her married life. She then benighted the body, smashing a chair over the dead man's head, necessitating the intervention of the police.

BRIGHT LITTLE GIRL.

Marjorie McKinley Morse, Who Will Be the White House Pet.

During the administration of President McKinley, as in those immediately preceding it, the white house will have its baby ruler. There is only one baby among all the branches of the McKinley family, but that one will hold high court at the national capital. The new sovereign is Marjorie McKinley Morse. She is two years old and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Morse, of San Francisco.

Mrs. Morse is the daughter of the late David Allison McKinley, the eldest brother of the president. With her husband she visited Canton during the early part of the campaign, and though neither Maj. nor Mrs. McKinley had ever seen little Marjorie it was then decided that in the event of a republican success she was to take up her home in the white house. This plan, however, will not be carried out until warmer weather makes the change from California to Washington less dangerous to the baby's health. Marjorie will probably first see her granduncle in May.

It is said by her California friends that little Marjorie is an unusually bright child and remarkable in more ways than one. She has a wonderful memory, and has already learned to read. If she is shown a picture and its connection explained to her she never



MARJORIE MCKINLEY MORSE.

forgets it. She recites poetry as well as many children much older. And to these accomplishments she adds the natural advantage of being pretty and lovable.

Mrs. Morse is a handsome woman of commanding presence, and has been prominent in San Francisco society. Mr. Morse is prominent in San Francisco business circles. He has always been interested in politics and was particularly active during the recent campaign. He is, as a dutiful father should be, enthusiastic regarding everything concerning Marjorie.

"Marjorie is the only baby in the McKinley family," he said, "and the president is very anxious to have her with him. She is a bright and pretty child and—O, I know it may seem somewhat flat or familiar for a father to praise his own child, but the fact is that everybody who comes to the house is delighted with little Marjorie. She is a cute little thing, you know. She poses prettily, and has many charming ways about her."

That the baby will become the pet of Washington, if not of the nation, is looked upon as a certainty by her admirers.

THE VALUE OF SALT.

A Few of the Uses to Which Housewives Can Put It.

Common salt ground to a fine powder will remove the stain of hard-boiled eggs from silver spoons quicker than anything else. Coarse salt, however, will scratch them. A little salt will remove the stain of tea from cups or of vinegar from table linen.

Salt and water will clean willow or rattan furniture and will keep matting from turning yellow, as it will if wiped off with clear water. After sweeping a carpet which is somewhat faded, scatter coarse, damp table salt over it, and brush it vigorously. A fresh supply of dust may be extracted from the carpet in this way and the faded colors will be perceptibly brightened. A handful of salt added to a tubful of water, in which colored cambric and other cottons are soaked before they are washed, will prevent the colors running. Rinse the goods in salted water, and dry them as rapidly as possible. Do not use too much salt, however, as it hardens the water and prevents the dirt coming out as well as the color.—N. Y. Tribune.

Hairpins Cause Insanity.

It has recently been decided by some who claim to be authorities that loss of mental balance is often induced by the use of hairpins. These scientists argue that the head, especially at the back, is the most sensitive part of a woman's anatomy. Further, that she is likely to fix upon a nerve center as the permanent spot on which to locate her coils of hair, and thus persistently "jab" with a hairpin the regions which should be kept free from the slightest touch. It is claimed that this is the reason so many are yearly sent to madhouses, with some other cause for their malady assigned. As middle-aged women do not care to appear with short hair many are wearing a loose coil at the back fastened with a blunt-edged shell comb. In front the arrangement is a la pompadour.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Future Will Bring Revenge.

"Papa is a jeweler, you know," she said, petulantly, "and he tells me that the engagement ring you gave me is filled."

"I presume so, for I bought it at his store. But you can depend on me to get even in time, darling."—Detroit Free Press.

Absent-Minded.

Professor (after having been absorbed for hours in a pile of rare manuscripts)—Let me see, I was going to do something—what the deuce was I going to do, anyway? (After thinking half an hour.) Oh, yes, now I remember, I wanted to go to bed.—Fillegende Blaetter.

IN CYCLEDOM.

CARE OF THE WHEEL.

Every Rider Should Learn to Keep His Bicycle in Order.

To the person who has not given the matter due consideration the mechanism of a wheel is regarded as exceedingly intricate; indeed, riders of a season's experience are found who are in equal ignorance. The non-rider thinks with consternation of what the result of a fall would be, miles from home, or a puncture in the park. A fall would surely break a wheel or twist the entire machine out of shape, and a puncture would be "awful" if not worse. Now, as a matter of fact, the construction of a modern, up-to-date bicycle is simplicity itself, and the modus operandi of taking it apart and putting it together again can be mastered by anyone with but little difficulty. This is usually found out by the novice along in the middle of the season after he has several times paid card rates at a repair shop to have a puncture fixed or the chain adjusted. Cleaning the bearings will cost the price of a Sunday dinner at a country inn, and could be done just as well at home while resting.

One agent tells of a young man who twisted his handlebar in the steering head and then trundled the machine three blocks to a shop and watched the dealer repair the damage with his hands in about five seconds and charge the amazed owner 25 cents for his work. Ordinary repairing, such as patching a puncture, straightening a bent fork, adjusting bearings, etc., can be made by the average rider if he will only take the pains to watch experienced persons when opportunity occurs and be sensible enough to profit by the watching. After one has mastered the mechanism of his machine there is a great deal more enjoyment to be had out of riding than when the rider doesn't know anything about it except that it is a bicycle. He who knows his steed will see to it that it is in perfect running order before he goes out, and will not be haunted by the suspicion that possibly something is the matter with the bearings or the chain, or that his reach may not be just right. Nor will he be continually annoyed by squeaking and grinding noises like the rider who depends on the repair man to keep his wheel in shape.—Chicago Chronicle.

THE BANTAM BICYCLE.

It Dispenses with Chain Gearing and is Very Light.

A new thing in bicycles is a tiny machine called after the tiniest chicken, the Bantam (for men), and the Bantamette (for women). It is the lightest of any cycle made. It has no chain or gearing that is necessarily connected therewith, the pedals being connected directly with the axle of the front wheel, the back wheel taking care of itself and following "the leader." The seat is over the center of the machine, the wheels are near together, and the whole mechanism compact and durable.

It is claimed that it is easier to learn to ride, easier to ride, and easier to mount than any other, and that there



LIGHTEST BICYCLE MADE.

can be no stooping. This last feature, it is said, will do away with the "bicycle face," and is much to be desired.

Whether great speed can be acquired or not is not stated, but it being an English invention, and the English being a leisurely riding class of people, perhaps that is not considered an essential, although it may be that great speed can be cultivated without so much exertion. In fact, the extra lightness by reason of the chain and gearing being taken away leaves less weight to be propelled, and may involve no loss of speed.

A Brace on the Wheel.

An arrangement made of strong elastic worn around and under the arms in the manner of the horseshoe of juvenile days has been placed on the market for the benefit of cyclists. When properly attached under the saddle it gives him an extra force on the pedals. It is said to give additional power in riding up steep grades and is a brace as well, as it prevents the rider from being pulled off the seat when back pedaling. It can be worn with coat or sweater and the hook can be bent to fit any saddle. When the rider sits upright the article is not in use, as the hooks drop out of place.

Women and the Bicycle.

A physician who wrote and talked much in favor of bicycle riding for growing girls and women when the exercise first became popular says that now, after five years, his opinion is the same with one qualification—moderation. Women should not, young or old, ride long at a time, and should not ride fast. On these limitations he now lays the greatest stress, giving his consent to his patient's riding at all only when she will positively promise to agree to them.

Fixed for Life.

Young Solicitor—Make yourself easy, my dear sir; the successful management of your case shall be the task of my life.—Tit-Bits.

HUMBRECHT'S DICYCLE.

A Somewhat Striking Novelty in the Velocipede Line.

Humbrecht's dicycle, patented November 10, 1896, is a striking novelty in the velocipede line. Two wheels are mounted on a V-shaped axle, between which the rider sits. A crank-shaft having foot-pedals is suspended from the axle convenient for the rider to operate. Sprocket wheels are mounted at either end of the crank-shaft, and connect by drive-chains with loose sprocket wheels on the axle. The last named sprockets are loosely connected to the hubs of the supporting wheels, and suitable clutches are mounted on the axle adjacent to the sprocket, whereby the latter are coupled to the wheel-hubs, and the machine driven or propelled



CAVALRY OF THE FUTURE.

either forward or backward. Handles are provided on the clutches to readily throw them into and out of gear when it is desired to slacken up or to turn the machine. The rider's seat is swung below the bearings, so that he can't upset.

The dicycle will doubtless become popular, as it is especially adapted to those who do not care to go to the trouble of learning to ride a bicycle, and it is easily ridden, and old and young are equally suited to it. As there is no straddling necessary, the modesty due to the ladies is always present in the dicycle, as seen in one of the accompanying cuts, and no unbecoming bloomers or short skirts are necessary. The wheel can be used advantageously by soldiers and messengers in time of war, as it cannot be injured to any great extent by a few bullets, or disabled, as can a horse, whose life is always at stake, even by a single missile. Baggage and equipments can be carried to quite a large extent, and the cavalry of the future will doubtless be mounted, as shown in the cut.

NEW ENGLISH TIRE.

Its Inventor Claims That It Readily Inflates Itself.

A self-inflating tire has been invented, so it is claimed, by an Englishman. It is self-inflating, inasmuch as the air comes in automatically, and also self-deflating, because the air escapes almost on the same plan in which it comes in. Strictly speaking, the invention is an alternating inflating and deflating tire, working automatically. Instead of the usual endless tube, which is common to all or most detachable tires, a piece of tubing of about half the diameter and twice the length is employed. This tube is coiled twice around the wheel in a direction opposite to that of its rotation, and each of the two ends taper, where it is sealed.

These ends overlap one another to the extent of the tapering, and so fill up the space. A valve of the ordinary kind is fitted near one end of the inner tube, and the first coil occupies a position in the hollow of the rim. This part of the tube is thinner and of smaller diameter than the other half, which is coiled outside of it, and is situated immediately beneath the tread of the tire. An outer cover of ordinary character and attachment is used.

The automatic inflating is performed as follows: If the tire is empty or has little air in it, the weight of the rider and the machine compresses the tube, more especially the bore of the thinner part lying in the rim, to the end of which the valve is attached. This part is flattened under the pressure, and as the wheel goes around the pressure travels along it, leaving behind a vacuum into which the air flows through the valve. This operation goes on until the tire is fully inflated, being renewed at every revolution of the wheel. The ingress of air follows the flattening of the tire, making the inflation of the tire an automatic process. The tire works, whether there is a puncture or not, and the claim can also be made that it is non-puncturable.

Bicycles Driven by Wind.

No less than three attempts to cause the wind to aid the bicycle rider in driving his machine have recently been made by inventors, one American and two French. In the case of the American and one of the French inventions, an apparatus constructed on the plan of a toy windmill is attached to the machine, and geared to the front wheel in such a manner that the force of the wind can be utilized in turning the wheel. The third contrivance also acts on the principle of the windmill, but its motor, instead of having fans all facing one way, is shaped like an empty pumpkin shell, with the segments slightly separated and inclined inward. The practical usefulness of these devices remains to be demonstrated.

Chloral and Alcohol Users.

The Rhode Island legislature at its recent session enacted a law which provides that persons addicted to the use of chloral or alcohol may be committed to an asylum for the insane until their normal condition has been restored.

America Leads the World.

The real reason why England, Canada and other countries want protection from our manufacturers of bicycles is that American enterprise and American automatic machinery sets a pace that is too swift to follow.

THE FARMING WORLD.

PLANTING THE CORN.

Have the Soil Mellow and Fine and Stirred Deep.

If a good stand of corn is secured, care must be taken first to have good seed and then to plant under such conditions as will bring a quick germination of the seed and a thrifty start to grow. Plants, like animals, are easily stunted when young, and no after treatment will wholly overcome the effects of stunting.

While it is best to plant reasonably early, it is of no advantage to plant when the soil is wet or cold, or before it has been carefully prepared. Better delay the planting rather than to plant under unfavorable conditions. Corn is a crop that should germinate in a short time after the seed is planted, and the plants should make a steady growth to maturity.

Plow deep and thorough. If the ground has been plowed during the fall or winter go over it with a disk or spading harrow. It is an item to have the soil mellow and fine and stirred reasonably deep.

Taking one year with another, deep plowing or stirring of the soil before planting should be the rule, with shallow, thorough cultivation afterwards. It is only occasionally that it will be best to plow or cultivate deep after the plants are up. Generally thorough stirring of the soil keeping down the weeds, and the soil fine and mellow, will give better results than to plow or cultivate deep.

Rather more and better corn can be grown by planting in drills than in hills, but it is nearly always done at an increased cost. In nearly all cases it will cost more to give clean cultivation with drill-planting than with hill. But where the land is free from weeds, so that the cost of cultivating is not increased too much, drill planting will give the best growth and yield.

But in an average soil, it is usually more economical to plant in hills far enough apart each way, so that cultivation can be given both ways. One advantage in using only good seed and planting under the most favorable conditions is that just the number of plants wanted in each hill, that many kernels of corn can be dropped.

While it is better to thin out than to replant, both of these may usually be avoided by using good seed and taking care in planting. When the soil is warm and dry deep covering will be best. If the soil is rather wet or cold, it will be best to cover shallow. The fertility of the soil must determine the number of stalks in each hill. It is better to have one or two strong, vigorous plants than three or four small, unthrifty ones. It is better to thin out than to let the plants stand so thick as to stunt their growth.—St. Louis Republic.

WARBLES IN CATTLE.

Simple Remedy Successfully Used by an Ohio Farmer.

I am no doctor, just an ordinary farmer, but I think I have found a very simple remedy for warbles in cattle, that is far ahead of using a sharp knife and the disagreeableness of squeezing them out. You know "an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure."

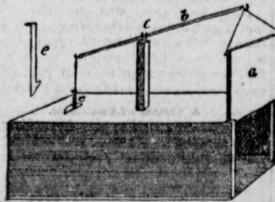
My remedy is to grease the backs of the cattle with any kind of soft grease, between the middle of June and the middle of August, using it upon them twice a month between those periods. It might be well to mix some oil of cedar or oil of pine with the grease. I have not used either of the oils, but intend to this coming season, as I have been informed that cattle in the cedar and pine regions are never bothered with warbles. Using the grease upon them keeps the flies from depositing their eggs or nits, as flies will not light in grease (if they can help it). I do not know the exact time that the flies commence their depredations on the cattle; it may be a little later than June.

Last season I only greased the backs of two of my cattle (that was in July) that I expected to beef, so as to get a cent more on the pound for the hides, which I did, as there was not a warble in them. The other six head were full of warbles when I butchered, which was in the middle of January. That proves that the grease did the work. I expect to grease all of them next season. If this remedy proves successful it will be a great saving of feed for the cattle, also a saving of money in hides, and above all a great relief to the cattle.—Newell C. Whitelock, in Ohio Farmer.

TRAP FOR SMALL GAME.

It Is Just as Good as the Most Expensive Contrivances.

This trap can be made by any farmer's boy: a is a trap door held up by two cords attached to lever b, which rests on fulcrum c; e, a trigger, is a short stick made as illustrated, and is attached to the end of lever by a short cord. The trigger passes through a small hole in the top of the trap, and



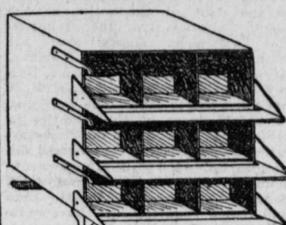
A HOMEMADE TRAP.

catches on the front edge. The sketch shows the trap set. Grain is used for bait, but carrots or cabbage are much liked by rabbits. Place the bait in the further end of the trap so that it cannot be taken out without touching the trigger, which flies up and down drops the door, caging the game.—G. L. Kuney, in Farm and Home.

NEAT CABINET NESTS.

They Are Compact, Readily Moved, and Easy to Clean.

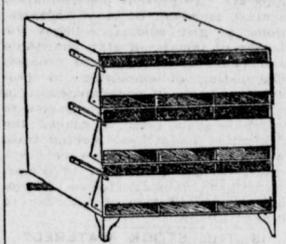
They consist of box, 40 inches square, 18 inches deep, with two upright partitions 18 inches wide, equal distance apart. Small cleats are on each side, for the nest to slide in. The back can be covered with any light material, such as old zinc, or an old oilcloth held in place with light strips. The nests



OPEN.

are made of a board wide enough to fill the place, and 18 inches long, with an upright piece five inches wide concaved, for the front of nest, nailed to the bottom, 12 inches from the back end. They should be made interchangeable, so if a hen wants to sit on either one, let her have her own nest, by moving hen and nest together, into either row you wish. The doors are made seven inches wide, hinged to sides by large screws, and should, when closed, leave the open space at top and bottom equal.

The advantages of these nests are



CLOSED.

many. They are compact, easily moved, easy to clean, and other hens cannot disturb the sitters. The sitting hens are confined, but cannot break the eggs if they try to get off; the nest is well ventilated and secluded, and can be closed at night so the hens cannot roost in them. One is sufficient for 50 laying hens. I have used one for sitting and one for laying for a number of years. I originated the idea, and have seen nothing I like as well.—Cor. Orange Judd Farmer.

ABOUT COMB BUILDING.

It Does Not Pay to Let Bees Make Their Own Foundation.

The man who allows his bees to build their own foundation is merely wasting the time of the bees. Sometimes it seems like spending a great deal of money that might be saved to buy foundation, but it is really economical to do so. Honey comb is made of practically pure wax, and this is, in fact, the fat of the bees. It is under the scales of the abdomen and may be seen there if the bee is put under a glass of very ordinary magnifying power. This wax is pulled from its place by the claws of the bees and worked into comb, and this operation takes time that is lost when the colony might be storing nectar if the foundation has been furnished. No man has been able to make foundation that is as soft and pliable as the comb the bees make, but a pretty fair imitation is made that answers all practical purposes.

When honey comb is first made it is, as every one knows, sweet and perfectly palatable, but as soon as brood begins to be grown in it, each embryo weaves a thin cocoon that is never removed, and the cell becomes smaller and the comb darker with each succeeding brood hatched in it. This makes the bees grow smaller and smaller, and such comb should be cut out and melted down for sale before it gets too dark to find a place to keep them.

Where sections are used the comb is, of course, removed often and sold, and here is where the most profitable use of foundation comes in.—Journal of Agriculture.

WITH THE BUSY BEES.

A worker grub can be transformed into a queen when it is five or six days old.

In breeding queens artificially it is important to get good cells for brood of the right age.

In each family of bees there are three distinct kinds, which differ in form, color, structure, size, habits and function.

With no drone cells the queen will sometimes lay drone eggs in worker cells, in which drones will then be reared.

The function of the queen is simply to lay eggs and thus keep the colony populous. A good queen in good condition will lay 2,000 or 3,000 eggs in a day.

The activity of queens is governed largely by the activity of the workers. While the workers are storing honey she will lay sparingly. She is stimulated to lay when all is life and activity in the hive.—St. Louis Republic.

Raising Geese for Market.

If the flock of geese is given a grass plot it will be all that they will require. In winter, however, they should have a mess of ground food once a day. Old geese do not sell in market, and it is a waste of time and money to attempt to so dispose of them. Keep the old ones for breeding purposes, as they will be serviceable for from ten to twenty years, and sell the young ones. One gander may be kept with two geese. There is also a fair profit in feathers. The Embden gander and Toulouse geese produce excellent offspring for market.

CALLOUS ORIENTALS.

People Who Seem Quite Inensible to Pain—Hanna Targets for a Dollar.

One of the devices of donkey boys and camel drivers in Cairo, Palestine and other points in the east much affected by tourists, is to try to extract larger gifts of money by pretending to be ill, or to have sore feet, or to have been bitten by dogs. The shrewd sons of the desert have learned that western travelers are more sensitive to pain than themselves, and they are not slow to make use of the fact.

Thus in Cairo there has sprung up, within the last few years, a horrible crop of cripples, sometimes actually self-mutilated by the hacking off of hands and in other ghastly ways, who get money by holding their stumps to view until the sickened tourists are glad to pay to be rid of the sight of them. And the donkey boy with the sore toe is as common as the peddler of modern "antiquities."

As a matter of fact, an Arab scarcely feels pain at all. A short time ago a tourist, himself unseen, happened to see a native whose foot had been cut open. The man was examining it with curious interest, but no evidence of suffering; he had never before had an opportunity to see the inside of it. When he saw the tourist, however, he changed face at once, and began howling piteously and begging for backshish.

An English surgeon in the Egyptian army who used to operate in the days before anaesthetics, says that operations which, when performed upon a European, were so painful that they were almost as dangerous as the wounds, were borne by the natives almost with indifference. It was customary to give the patient a cigar to smoke during the operation, which he would watch with the keenest interest.

Away in lower Egypt, far from any town, an English sportsman was once out shooting, when, by mischance, he happened to fill an old native's leg with bird shot. There was a tremendous outcry at once. The sportsman, after examining the wounds and finding that they were not serious, though apparently so painful, gave the sufferer a dollar by way of salve. Of course he was at once denounced for the smallness of his gift, but he had lived in Egypt long enough to pay no heed to this.

Shortly afterward he was surprised to see a large deputation of natives approaching. They were villagers leading up to him a select assortment of relatives, too old to work, but grinning from ear to ear in pleasurable anticipation of a supply of spending money as they announced their willingness to be shot at for a dollar a head.

This oriental callousness is also painfully manifest in the treatment of animals. The donkey boy's favorite trick for making his poor brute quicken its gait is to prod it with a sharp stick in a raw spot—already often utilized for the same purpose—and twist the instrument of torture in the wound with a boring motion. Indifferent to pain themselves, they no more realize that a dumb beast suffers than does a school-boy who pulls off the legs and wings of a fly as he would the petals of a flower. He isn't consciously cruel; it simply doesn't occur to him that it hurts. When a Bedouin has had his hand reduced to a mangled wreck by the bite of a surly camel, he simply plunges it in a searing bath of hot oil, and eats his supper as usual. How can you expect such a man to be merciful to the camel?

Even life does not seem to be a thing of much account to an oriental. It is said that on one occasion, when a number of Siamese rebels were taken out to be shot by a squad of soldiers, those who were waiting their turn, when they saw the grotesque contortions of their comrades as the volley of bullets riddled their bodies, shouted with delight and were fairly convulsed with laughter. The thing struck them merely as a fine show!

What wonder that such beings torture captives just for the fun of it. As everybody knows, they even torture themselves in the most hideous manner, simply for the sake of being stared at and talked about. I believe that the inner motive of an Indian fakir in hanging himself up by hooks passed through the flesh or sitting for days on a stool bristling with sharp spikes, is essentially the same as that of the boy who attained a pleasing notoriety and collected a great assortment of tops, pennies and marbles from his mates, by exhibiting his sore toe as so much a look. But the boy, after all, doesn't like to be hurt, while these Asiatics seem almost to enjoy it. They can't have much more feeling than a jellyfish for themselves or others.—Philadelphia Press.

Much in a Name.

Western Man (looking at a sailing craft)—What holds the sail out straight?

New York Friend—It is held taut by the gaff and the boom. That heavy piece of timber at the bottom is called the boom. When the wind is fair, the boom swings out and stays there; but if the wind should suddenly change, it might swing back with terrific force and knock every body overboard.

Western Man—Ah! I see now why it is called a boom. I have booms in the west, you know.—N. Y. Weekly.

Interesting to the Clergy. A minister who used to preach in Somerville had a little boy. A few days before his father left the city he went to his new parish one of his neighbors said to the little boy:

"So your father is going to work in New Bedford, is he?"

The little boy looked up wonderingly.

"Oh, no," he said. "Only preach."—Somerville Journal.

A Difficult Task.

Hatterson—I have been trying to teach my baby to stop drinking from a bottle.

Catterson—I should imagine that would be a pretty hard thing for you to do.—Philadelphia Press.

A COLONEL'S AVERSION.

What Was the Use of Talking of Water, Anyway?

"If theu's anything I dislike," remarked Col. Stillwell, "it's supererogation. Theu' ahe too many people in this world who insist on telling you in the most solemn mannish things which any puhnson of awdinary intelligence could readily take foh granted. I was recently at a city on the coast where I met a young friend of mine. He was very courteous. One of the first things he did was to ask me if I would not like to go down the beach a short distance and get acquainted with their life-saving arrangements."

"You went, of co'se," suggested Maj. Mott.

"No. I told him that the journey was quite unnecessary, as I had a flask in my pocket. He refused to join me and if it had not been for his extreme politeness I should have sought society elsewhere fo'thwith."

"The conversation went rather slowly. Finally, however, he made an effort and entered on a disc'ose about the ocean. He dwelt upon the majestic waves that kept rolling in to the sho' and said that it filled him with awe to gaze across that stretch of water into the infinity of space."

"That was a remarkably impressive thought."

"To be sure. That obshuvation had some reason in it. But his next remark roused my indignation. With the air of a man who proposes to astonish you with cleverness, he proceeded to say that it was fine to look at, but that it was mighty poor comfort when it came to a pinch, as it wasn't fit to drink. What do you think, sub, of a full-grown man's wasting words to construct a sentence like that?"

"But," expostulated the major, "he meant that it was salty."

The colonel glared at him.

"Puh-haps he meant that the ocean was salty and puh-haps he did not; but will you be kind enough to tell me, sub, what the deuce that has to do with the question, sub?"—Washington Star.

HOW ENGLISH IS TAUGHT.

Colleges Scored for Their Methods of Presenting Our Literature.

Probably no educational problem has ever been attacked with so light a heart or has accomplished more harm to real cultivation than what is known as "English" in our college departments. Under this compendious heading is gathered an attempt to teach students how to use English as a tool, how to know English as a tongue and how to appreciate English literature. The practical result, as the study is carried on in a large number of institutions, is that the student is disgusted with the greater monuments of the tongue, acquires conceptions of fantastic precision in it, and learns just enough of its philology to leave him with the impression that he knows something.

Scarcely any of our colleges have really grasped the necessity of making vivid to students the great monuments of literature and treating the rest as subordinate. Instead, we have our universities studying and often giving prizes for the study of second, third and fourth-rate authors, which are dug up and written about and treated as of consequence. They are, as a part of the textual study of the history of literature; they are not as soul discipline. Life is short and a college course is shorter. It is more necessary in it to discipline a man into admiration of the great men than to give him a minute acquaintance with the facts about small men or the details of language. Neither is there any path to style so sure, so subtle or so easy as that unknown path which the lion has trod alone.—Philadelphia Press.

Coffee Blindness.

Dr. Snaikien says: "It is well known that the Moors are inveterate coffee drinkers, especially the merchants, who sit in their bazars and drink coffee continually during the day. It has been noticed that almost invariably when these coffee drinkers reach the age of 40 or 45 their eyesight begins to fail, and by the time they get to be 50 years old they become blind. One is forcibly impressed by the number of blind men that are seen about the streets of the city of Fez, the capital of Morocco. It is invariably attributed to the excessive use of coffee."—N. Y. Ledger.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 10.	
CATTLE—Best beefs.....	3 90 @ 5 00
Stockers.....	4 00 @ 4 65
Native cows.....	2 40 @ 3 85
HOGS—Choice to heavy.....	2 60 @ 3 25
SHEEP.....	3 25 @ 3 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	96 @ 97
No. 2 hard.....	78 @ 80
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	21 40 @ 21 4
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	19 @ 20
RYE—No. 2.....	30 @ 31
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	2 25 @ 2 50
Fancy.....	1 85 @ 2 00
HAY—Choice timothy.....	9 50 @ 10 00
Fancy prairie.....	6 50 @ 7 00
BRAN (sacked).....	33 @ 34
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	14 1/2 @ 15
CHEESE—Full cream.....	11 @ 12
EGGS—Choice.....	74 @ 75
POTATOES.....	22 @ 25
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	3 85 @ 4 50
Texas.....	3 00 @ 3 95
HOGS—Heavy.....	3 60 @ 3 95
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 75 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Choice.....	3 25 @ 3 35
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	94 @ 94 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	21 40 @ 21 4
OATS—No. 2.....	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	34 @ 35
BUTTER—Creamery.....	11 @ 15
LARD—Western mess.....	3 87 1/2 @ 3 92 1/2
PORK.....	9 00 @ 9 12 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	4 40 @ 5 40
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	3 50 @ 4 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 50 @ 4 65
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	4 40 @ 4 90
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	88 @ 90
CORN—No. 2.....	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	17 @ 17 1/2
RYE.....	33 @ 34
BUTTER—Creamery.....	11 @ 15
LARD.....	4 00 @ 4 02 1/2
PORK.....	8 50 @ 8 65
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers.....	4 50 @ 5 15
HOGS—Good to choice.....	4 30 @ 4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	78 1/2 @ 79 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	22 @ 23
OATS—No. 2.....	22 @ 22 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	13 @ 17
PORK—Mess.....	8 75 @ 9 50

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Not to be provoked is best; but, if moved, never correct till the fume is spent; for every stroke our fury strikes is sure to hit ourselves at last.—N. Y. Weekly.

"Star Tobacco."

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

Juliet—"Did you ever study the stars?" Romeo—"I've understudied them."—Yonkers Statesman.

Slipped and fell; had sprain. Never mind. St. Jacobs Oil will cure it.

When a rich man's boys don't succeed people always enjoy it.—Washington Democrat.

When bilious or constive eat a Cascart, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

First Neighbor (proudly)—"My daughter is learning the violin." Second Ditto (sadly)—"So I hear."—Fun.

It may come last, but St. Jacobs Oil is the best to cure sprains. It ought to be first.

The papers are full of deaths from



Heart Failure

Of course the heart fails to act when a man dies, but "Heart Failure," so called, nine times out of ten is caused by Uric Acid in the blood which the Kidneys fail to remove, and which corrodes the heart until it becomes unable to perform its functions.

Health Officers in many cities very properly refuse to accept "Heart Failure," as a cause of death. It is frequently a sign of ignorance in the physician, or may be given to cover up the real cause.

Warranted Safe Cure

A Medicine with 20 Years of Success behind it.

will remove the poisonous Uric Acid by putting the Kidneys in a healthy condition so that they will naturally eliminate it.

Slipped and fell; had sprain. Never mind. St. Jacobs Oil will cure it.

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A-head of Pearline?

Never! Not a bit of it! That is out of the question. Probably not one of the many washing-powders that have been made to imitate Pearline would claim to excel it in any way. All they ask is to be considered "the same as" or "as good as" Pearline. But they're not even that. Pearline is today, just as it has been from the first, the best thing in the world for every kind of washing and cleaning.

The Electric Light of Mowerdom

The pine knot—the tallow candle—the oil lamp—gas—these are stages in the evolution of illumination, which today finds its highest exponent in the electric light.

Similar and no less striking has been the evolution of grain and grass cutting machinery. In 1831 the scythe and the cradle were superseded by the McCormick Reaper. The intervening years have seen many improvements, until now we have that model Harvesting and Binder, the McCormick Right Hand Open Elevator, and that veritable electric light of mowerdom, the

MCCORMICK

New 4. It is not only the handsomest mower ever built, but it is, in every sense of the word, the best—and if your experience has taught you anything, it is that there's nothing cheaper than the best.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Chicago.

The Light-Running McCormick Open Elevator Harvester, The Light-Running McCormick New 4 Steel Mower, The Light-Running McCormick Vertical Corn Binder and The Light-Running McCormick Daisy Reaper for sale everywhere.

REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

LADY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

ALL DRUGGISTS

25¢ 50¢

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative. They never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

SEE THAT THIS NAME IS STAMPED ON Every Pair OF SHOES YOU BUY.

IT IS A POSITIVE GUARANTEE OF SUPERIORITY.

Ask Your Dealer for Them.

A. Driesmeyer SHOES

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

Weeks Scale Works, DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY

HAY, COAL, STOCK, GRAIN, BUFFALO, N. Y.

AND COTTON SCALES.

600 SECOND HAND BICYCLES \$5 TO \$15—All make. GOOD AS NEW. Must be shown out. Latta Free. L. A. Mond Cycle Co., Chicago.

A. N. K.—D 1886

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

WISCONSIN'S CURE FOR

CURBS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time.

CONSUMPTION

WILSON VS. DINGLEY.

Author of the Present Law Criticises the Dingley Bill.

Says It is "The Most Ultra Protective Tariff Ever Proposed"—Will Encourage Trusts and Discourage American Labor.

Ex-Postmaster General William L. Wilson is credited with the authorship of the tariff bill now in force. His hands were tied so that he could not make the bill nearly as good as he desired to make it, and the bill as finally passed was not nearly as good as when it first passed the house. It was, however, a great improvement upon the McKinley bill and is a model as compared with the Dingley monster. We quote the following from Mr. Wilson's criticism of the McKinley and Dingley bills in a recent number of the New York Herald:

These bills are so nearly identical in general structure and particular items, excepting as to the sugar schedule, that it may be well to consider the effect of the first bill on the revenue of the country. Both bills are vast and voluminous schemes of class taxation, the production of public revenue being an incident and entirely subordinate to the purpose of taxing all the American people for the benefit of a small part of the people.

The protectionist has but one remedy, which he applies whether the revenue be redundant or deficient. If times are prosperous, and more money than is needed pours into the treasury, he increases taxes by a scheme that turns the larger part of their avails into private pockets, and this reduces public revenue. If times are depressed and less money than is needed pours into the treasury, he seizes the pretext of increasing public revenues by adding enormously to the amount of private exaction.

The act of 1890, whatever its other effects, did reduce revenue. From a large surplus it swept as headlong to a deficiency, although it weighted the people with heavier taxes and although another law, passed in July, 1890, turned into the treasury as a part of the general assets to be used for paying expenditures a trust fund of more than \$4,000,000, which belonged to the national banks and had always been held for the redemption of their notes.

Even before the Harrison administration ended we should have been confronted with a large deficiency but for the use of this trust fund and the further fact that Secretary Foster, by a change of bookkeeping, added to the treasury balance \$20,000,000 of token and subsidiary coin not before treated as a treasury asset. With these extraordinary additions, even, we wound up the fiscal year, June 30, 1893, with a surplus of only \$2,341,674 as against a surplus of over \$85,000,000 before the above trust fund and subsidiary coin were touched. And during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, through all of which the McKinley bill was in force, expenditures exceeded the revenues to the amount of \$69,803,260, notwithstanding the fact that the expenditures of the government were \$15,952,674 less than in the preceding year.

This statement shows how absurd and groundless is the claim constantly made by the protectionists that recent deficits in revenues are due to the substitution of the existing tariff for the McKinley bill. Nothing is more certain than that if the bill had been in force during the last three years the annual deficit would have been immensely swollen, while the people in a season of depression and hard times would have staggered under much heavier burdens of taxation. Even in this disastrous period, customs duties under the existing law have increased from less than \$132,000,000 in 1894, the last year of the McKinley bill, to over \$152,000,000 in 1895 and to over \$160,000,000 in 1896.

In the sugar schedule alone the balance in favor of the existing law is about \$55,000,000. The customs revenue reached nearly \$40,000,000, scarcely any of which would have been received under the McKinley bill.

That the Dingley bill, present conditions considered, is the most ultra protective tariff ever proposed to be enacted in this country plainly appears from Chairman Dingley's statement that if levied on the importations of the last fiscal year it would have increased the revenues \$112,000,000—that is to say, it would have gathered from an importation of \$775,724,264 of imported merchandise the enormous sum of \$272,000,000, which is nearly \$50,000,000 more than any customs revenue ever collected in one year in this country in the past. And to say its rates will probably check dutiable imports to the extent of reducing the estimate to \$70,000,000 is only another way of saying that to that extent such rates are prohibitory.

American consumers are shut in the home market to be preyed upon by combinations and trusts without possibility of relief from outside competition. Such combinations, by joining to keep up prices and to curtail production, wage more merciless war against the employment, the opportunities and the compensation of American labor than any possible competition from abroad could do.

The falling off of importations under the present law dispels the illusion that the American laborer is anywhere deprived of employment by the importation of foreign products. The gratifying increase in our exports of manufactures is equally strong proof that those laws are helping us to enter and command new markets, which means not only larger employment for our artisans but more home consumers for our farmers.

In the new tariff bill spunk is on the free list. We have our opinion of a man who is compelled to use imported "spunk."—Philadelphia Call.

URGE MODERATION.

Woolen Manufacturers Oppose High Duties on Wool.

Some of the severest criticisms not only of special duties and clauses, but of the whole accursed protective system, come from the protected manufacturers themselves in their struggle with opposing interests. Mr. S. N. D. North, secretary of the Woolen Manufacturers' association, is now and always has been a staunch protectionist. As such he believes that the 70,000,000 consumers of this country are legitimate subjects for plunder and that the manufacturers are the proper persons to enjoy the protection plunder.

The free wool experiment which we have been trying for three years, besides being an object lesson in the way of cheap woolsens, has taught the woolen manufacturers that they can make as much or more profit with free wool and moderate protection, which permits people of moderate means to wear real woolen goods, than with high duties on both wool and woolsens which restrict the use of woolsens to people in good circumstances. The manufacturers therefore display more than their usual modesty and patriotism in the advice which they are giving to congress. Mr. North is in Washington to voice the manufacturers' patriotism. Here is part of his advice as taken from the Washington correspondence of the Dry Goods Economist:

I am free to say the bill is far from satisfactory to the woolen manufacturers. The chief fault is to be found with the raw wool duties, which are so high that our manufacturers will find themselves sorely embarrassed. It is true the committee has provided compensatory duties which are probably sufficient to offset the duties on raw wool, but the difficulty will be, in my opinion, that the very considerable increase in price which must be made to cover the additional cost of raw material will have the effect of cutting down consumption to an extent that will be disastrous to the manufacturers. I do not contend that the rates on woolen manufactures in the bill are not sufficient to protect us against too severe foreign competition, but the limit of the consumer's purchasing power must control him in buying woolen manufactures, and I fear the rates of the new bill will very materially restrict consumption.

This is practically saying to Dingley, Aldrich and the other servants of the protected manufacturers at Washington:

"Go slow with your high duties and don't try to protect too many. If you let everybody into the protection ring, there will be nobody outside to prey upon and we will have to prey upon each other. Don't make the mistake of taxing raw material too high. We wouldn't mind it if we could sell our goods and charge the tax over to the consumer. But when the tax is so high that we have to make our prices almost out of sight we have found that we cannot sell so many goods because the people can't afford to wear clothes—that is, woolen clothes, which are the only ones worth considering, because they are the only ones which we manufacture. Our solicitude for the dear American consumer is such that we do not wish to compel him to clothe himself in



the skins of beasts, which are neither fashionable nor healthful. Let us not tax him to death. Let us be reasonable and encourage him to live and wear clothes. By so doing we can keep our mills running and give employment to American workmen at American wages, which, after all, is the chief object aimed at by us protected manufacturers."—Byron W. Holt.

The Protectionist Performance.
The following is a part of ex-congressman John De Witt Warner's criticism of the Dingley bill:

"As it stands the most brilliant part of the pending performance consists in eating the words of the same actors in the Fifty-first congress. The McKinley bill of that date was virtually entitled 'a bill to reduce revenues.' The Dingley bill is specially commended as a revenue getter. The McKinley bill pointed with pride to the poor man's free breakfast table—one-third of the total amount of the tariff tax proposed. The items which are supposed to help the farmer are good examples of so setting your trap as to 'catch 'em a-cummin' and a-gwine.' For instance, we have reciprocity in order to give the farmers a market abroad for what it is assumed they cannot produce for home consumption unless they are highly protected, as is done by another section of the bill."

Senator Sherman at His Best.
Every advance toward a free exchange of commodities is an advance in civilization. Every obstruction to a free exchange is born of the same narrow, despotic spirit which planted castles upon the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce. Every obstruction to commerce is a tax upon consumption. Every facility to a free exchange cheapens commodities, increases trade and population and promotes civilization.—John Sherman in 1863.

Retraction for Campaign Funds.
In the opinion of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, "the most retroactive feature of the Dingley bill is the provision for paying back to the big manufacturers their campaign contributions."

THE EUROPEAN WAR

The Sultan of Turkey Expresses Sympathy for King George.

THE NOTE OF THE POWERS DRAWN.

Greece Will Assent to All the Conditions—The Greek Government Attacked for Appealing to Europe—Turkey's Terms of Peace.

LONDON, May 11.—According to the Exchange Telegraph Co. private advices received in London from Constantinople declare that the sultan has expressed deep sympathy for King George and the Greek cabinet, whose hands, in his opinion, were forced by revolutionary agents at Athens and Alexandria. The sultan, according to these advices, declines to claim a war indemnity, and proposes a Turkish-Greek treaty upon the simultaneous evacuation of Thessaly and Crete. Finally, it is said that the sultan desires to deal direct with Greece, and not through the powers.

Apart from the peace negotiations the principal feature of the eastern situation is that Turkey is pressing reinforcements forward and preparing for a rapid advance. Unless the powers succeed in quickly arranging a settlement the Greeks are likely to suffer further disasters. The exact disposition of the Greek army is uncertain, but, roughly speaking, the first line of defense extends from Almyros to Loucon, the second follows the old frontier and the third is drawn at Thomyphale. Fighting is probable within the next few days unless the powers intervene.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Patras says: "Everything is ripe for a serious political crisis or for a revolution. The army is disgusted, and the armed peasantry are universally discontented. The Greek National society could not have a better opportunity." The Athens correspondent of the Standard says that almost the whole population of Thessaly, numbering 350,000, has fled to the mountains in the west. Refugees from Volo, Pharsalos and the villages around Mount Pelion have been transported to the islands of Skiathos, Skopelos and Euboea. Forty-five thousand refugees from villages along the coast are clamoring for food at Almyros.

THE NOTE OF THE POWERS DRAWN.

ATHENS, May 11.—The conditions insisted upon by Germany, the chief of which is that Greece shall give her formal consent to the principle of autonomy for Crete, will be accepted by the Greek government. The note of the powers has not yet been presented, but it has been drawn and is to the following effect: Upon formal declaration by Greece that she will recall her troops and agree to such an autonomous regime for Crete as the powers in their wisdom shall deem best, and accept unreservedly the counsels of the powers, they will intervene in the interests of peace. The note will probably be presented to-day after the German minister has received final instructions. It is understood that Greece, in her reply, will assent to all of these conditions.

The recall of the forces from Crete has been received with resignation by the public. The Delyannis organs attack the government bitterly for appealing to Europe, but most of the papers accept this as inevitable, and violently attack the Ethnikai Hetairia, asking it to render an account of its action.

TURKEY'S TERMS OF PEACE.

VIENNA, May 11.—It is reported here that Turkey's terms of peace with Greece include the payment of an indemnity of \$15,000,000, a rearrangement of the Greek frontier, the annulling of the treaties favoring the Greeks, the cession of the Greek fleet to Turkey and the settlement of the Cretan question.

ANTI-DOCKAGE LAW VOID.

Judge Alden Holds That the Kansas Legislative Act Interferes with Private Contracts.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., May 11.—Judge Alden, of the district court of this county, rendered a decision yesterday in which he held that the new Kansas anti-dockage law was invalid and unconstitutional. The question of the constitutionality of the law was raised in the case of Abram E. Beggs, chief hog buyer for the Armour Packing Co., who was arrested on the charge of violating the new anti-dockage law by purchasing hogs of G. W. Marley, of Oswego, Kan., subject to the dockage rule in force in Chicago and St. Louis.

Judge Alden's decision holding the law unconstitutional was based on the declaration that it interfered with the right of private contracts. He said in substance that the act called the Kansas anti-dockage law was not in any sense a police regulation. It was not designed to prohibit the sale of barred sows or stags, but its intent was to prevent the owners of hogs from making contracts for the disposition of their own property, in which the public had no interest.

Four Farmers Asphyxiated.
REDFIELD, S. D., May 11.—Frank Barz, his two sons, and a brother, Chris Barz, prosperous German farmers, were asphyxiated yesterday in a well on their farm. Frank Barz was overcome by gas while at work in the well. The others descended one at a time in attempts to rescue him and all met the same fate.

A Parental Duty.
LANSING, Mich., May 11.—Gov. Pinch has vetoed the anti-cigarette bill, which made boys under 17 years of age liable to imprisonment for smoking cigarettes. The governor says it is a parental and not a state duty to correct bad habits in children.

Fix Date for Conference.
TOPEKA, Kan., May 11.—The state board of railroad commissioners has set May 27 as the date for the conference with the railroads doing business in Kansas, when the question of a reduction of freight rates will be considered.

KANSAS AND FREIGHT RATES.

Gov. Leedy Voices the Sunflower State's Demands at the Kansas City Commercial Congress.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 7.—When Chairman Lapham announced to the members of the South and West Commercial congress yesterday afternoon that Gov. Leedy, of Kansas, would speak, some of the delegates expected to see a man with a marvelous growth of whiskers, his trousers in his boots and probably a little hair hanging from his long hair. Instead of this they looked upon a quiet, unassuming man, dressed in a neat cutaway suit of gray; short, well-kept chin whiskers and hair; the little there was of it was fearlessly combed. The governor's address was a fine effort. His subject was "Western Products and Transportation Rates." He apparently thought that enough had been said about the western products, so he confined himself to the rate question. He put the responsibility of



GOV. JOHN W. LEEDY.

high rates to the Gulf and the Atlantic upon the shoulders of Kansas City and coupled with this a threat unless this city devised some plan to bring about a reduction of Kansas rates, as much as she disliked to do it, would be compelled to build a line of her own to some southern port. In this connection he argued for the state ownership of railroads.

"What was the outcome of the construction of the Erie canal?" he said. "Not only the building of a railroad right beside it to compete with it, bringing rates away down, but the making of some of New York's greatest cities on its banks. We in Kansas think a great deal of Kansas City. We want to trade here in the future as we have in the past. It is with Kansas City to get lower rates to the south. Build a line of your own if the corporations still refuse to listen to you."

"I have read that Kansas City was about to pay out \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 for parks. Just put as much more on top of that, build a line to the gulf and the parks will take care of themselves."

"If you will do this," he went on, as the delegates leaned forward to hear more distinctly, "then no city within a radius of 500 miles will be able to compete with you. Then we who live in Kansas, instead of trying to build up cities of our own, will take off our coats and work to make Kansas City the great metropolis of the west. (Applause.) We will help you to make a city here surpassed by none in the country. We in Kansas know that the rates, established by the railroad pool, are too high and they must be reduced. We are not so unreasonable as to wish for a reduction that would bankrupt the roads, but we ask for a uniform and equitable rate."

"If you do not give us this, Kansas will build a railroad to the gulf. She is now in a position to do it. She is free from Wall street, her debts are paid and unless Kansas City makes up and carries out what I have suggested, the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf will have a most aggressive rival."

"It is true that here in Kansas City you have four or five lines to the gulf, but freight rates have not been materially reduced. Are we to expect that, with the increase of the north and south lines, rates are to remain as dictated by the Atlantic lines? Our interest, Kansas and Kansas City's are identical, and I hope they will remain so, but our people are determined to have a lower rate to the gulf, and we hope to come by the way of Kansas City. (Applause.) If you do not do your duty we will find another way out."

"Cincinnati was confronted with the same problem that is holding Kansas City down to-day. What did she do? She built a railroad to the south, the best ever built at that time, and paid out \$20,000,000 for it. Both this line and the Erie canal enjoyed the prosperity and not only helped the terminal towns, but built up the country through which they ran."

When Gov. Leedy sat down the applause indicated that he had made the hit of the day. The congress took a recess of five minutes to allow the members to pay their respects to the new populist governor of Kansas.

Swallowed a Lizard and Died.
HUDSON, N. Y., May 8.—Fritz Christman, a farmer, 60 years of age, residing at Hartsville, Columbia county, swallowed a small lizard while drinking at a spring two years ago. All efforts to dislodge it proved futile and he died. It was found that in two years the lizard had grown to the length of ten inches.

Bald Pats Up His Money.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8.—Eddie Bald has deposited \$500 to bind a match race with Tommie Cooper, to take place at any time between July 1 and August 1. Bald agrees to run the race at any time during this period on any track and for any sum over \$500 that Cooper may select.

Hanged at Midnight in Prison.
MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., May 8.—Henry Jones, colored, was hanged shortly after midnight for the murder of a fellow convict named Thomas, who testified against him in the trial which resulted in his last sentence to prison.

KANSAS COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS

Some Very Interesting Statistics Compiled—Many Counties Owe Nothing.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 10.—State Superintendent of Schools Strzyker has prepared a statement showing the true valuation, assessed valuation, the indebtedness and the per cent. of the bonded indebtedness of the various counties in the state. The indebtedness does not include anything except the amount the county organization owes. It does not take in the debt of the cities or the school districts in the counties. The statement shows that the counties of Butler, Jefferson, Nemaha, Neosho, Pottawatomie, Woodson, Harvey, Gove, Crawford and Labette do not owe a single cent. The per cent. of indebtedness of the counties in which are located the six first-class cities, as compared to the assessed valuations, follows: Atchison, 5.8 per cent.; Bourbon, 3; Shawnee, 3; Wyandotte, 4; Sedgewick, 4; Leavenworth, 11. Linn and Smith counties each have an indebtedness of one-half of one per cent. Those counties only having one per cent are: Brown, Chase, Cheyenne, Elk, Ellsworth, Finney, Washington, Logan, Mitchell, Phillips, Republic. Here is a list whose indebtedness amounts to 20 per cent. or over: Grant, 23; Meade, 24; Scott, 29; Seward, 30; Stevens, 25; Wichita, 20.

MANY NEW LAWS.

Several Important Kansas Measures Came Effective on Their Publication.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 10.—The laws passed by the recent legislature and made effective upon publication in the statutes became effective Saturday. Among the important laws now in force are: To prevent discrimination against members of labor organizations; to give medical colleges the bodies of inmates of state charitable and penal institutions; to prohibit blacklisting of employees; to provide jury trials in contempt cases; to require street railway companies to vestibule their cars; to amend the Australian ballot law; making train wrecking a capital offense where death results to any passenger; to compel farmers to trim hedge fences; to prohibit the importation of detectives in case of trouble.

IS THE STOCK WATERED?

Kansas City Stock Yards Investigators Get an Admission from Col. Morse.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 10.—The stock yards inquiry Saturday morning brought out some interesting facts about salaries of stock yard officials and developed the fact that the company's failure to pay more than 6 1/4 per cent. yearly dividend was due to the investment of \$1,500,000 of the profits in improvements. The Kansas lawyers feel satisfied that their investigation into the stock yards company's practices has developed the presence of at least \$2,500,000 of watered stock in the company's capital.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

Insurance Companies Must Do One of Two Things or Leave Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 10.—State Superintendent of Insurance McNall announced that he would, early this week, serve notice on the 60 foreign companies doing business in Kansas that they would have to abandon the Clarkson rating bureau maintained here or cease doing business in the state. McNall says the bureau is supported by insurance companies to keep up rates and is in violation of the Kansas anti-trust law.

Kansas Women Club Delegates.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., May 10.—Before final adjournment last night the Kansas State Federation of Women's clubs elected the following delegates to the biennial convention of the general federation, which meets at Denver next year: Mrs. S. A. Toler, Mrs. D. Byington, Mrs. Waterman Stone, Mrs. Willis Lord Moore, Mrs. L. B. Kellogg, Mrs. Eugene F. Ware, Mrs. S. R. Peters and Miss Julia Walsh.

Kansas Prisoners Not to Wear Stripes.

LANSING, Kan., May 10.—After a conference with the board of directors Warden Landis, of the state penitentiary, announced to the convicts that the regulation striped uniforms would be abandoned beginning July 4. The new prison uniform is to be made of gray material, with black stripes down the trousers and around the coat sleeves.

Locomotives Made in Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 10.—When work is slack at the Santa Fe shops in this city, instead of turning its men out to idleness the company puts them to work building locomotives. This preserves a healthful level of employment and contributes a substantial sum to the money engaged in local manufacturing. Every year 25 or 30 locomotives are built in the Topeka shops.

Much Corn for India.

WELLINGTON, Kan., May 10.—Contributions are still coming in for the corn shipment to India. Forty bushels of the company puts them to work building locomotives. This preserves a healthful level of employment and contributes a substantial sum to the money engaged in local manufacturing. Every year 25 or 30 locomotives are built in the Topeka shops.

To Protect School Children.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 10.—Cyclone cellars are being built in many school districts in Kansas as a means of protecting the children from the dreaded tornado. At Alta Vista and other places the parents have agreed to take a day from their farm work and assemble at their schoolhouse to provide this protection.

Kansas W. R. C. Hospital.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 10.—Department Commander Botkin, of the G. A. R., and the executive committee of the W. R. C. have been at Ellsworth arranging for the proposed hospital for wounded relatives of old soldiers. The new institution will be known as the Mother Bickerdike home and hospital.

Kansas Normal is Champion.

EMPORIA, Kan., May 10.—In the interstate contest between the state normal schools of Illinois and Kansas the latter again won and was declared the champion. A big crowd witnessed the games.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Condensed Proceedings of the Senate and House in Extra Session.

THE tariff bill was reported to the senate on the 4th by the finance committee and Senator Aldrich (R. I.) announced that he would call it up on the 18th. The free homestead bill was passed by a vote of 42 yeas to 11 nays. The sundry civil appropriation bill was then taken up and the item appropriating \$2,333,333 for continuing the improvement of the Mississippi river was made immediately available. The house was not in session.

The senate refused on the 5th to ratify the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain negotiated by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the vote being 45 yeas to 29 nays; four affirmative votes less than the majority of two-thirds required by the senate rules for the ratification of a treaty. Senator Mills (Tex.) made a strong appeal against ratifying the agreement, denouncing the conduct of England in the Greco-Turkish war. The remainder of the debate was of a running character. Senator Deboe (Ky.), Blackburn's successor, was sworn in and the sundry civil bill taken up, an amendment appropriating \$60,000 for the improvement of Pearl harbor, Hawaii, being agreed to. The house was not in session.

In the senate on the 6th Senator Bacon (Ga.) introduced a resolution deprecating war and declaring that the policy of the United States was favorable to arbitration and inviting all other nations to make a corresponding declaration. The sundry civil bill was afterwards taken up and passed, after a debate on President Cleveland's order creating extensive forest reservations. The senate then adjourned until the 10th. The house committee on rules reported a resolution providing that the house shall meet on Mondays and Thursdays until further action. The democrats and populists were solidly arrayed against the republicans on the resolution, but it was adopted by a vote of 101 to 83. Mr. King (Utah) tried to get a resolution considered for the annexation of Hawaii, but he was laughed at and the house adjourned until the 10th.

Farewell Banquet to Bayard.

LONDON, May 8.—The farewell banquet given yesterday evening by the American society in London to Mr. Bayard, former ambassador of the United States, was attended by 270 guests. The company included Ambassador Hay, Mrs. Hay and all the members of the American embassy, the lord bishop of London, Baron Russell, of Killowen, the lord chief justice and many other noted Englishmen. But there was a notable absence of the majority of the best-known Americans residing in London.

The Tibbe Will Broken.

UNION, Mo., May 10.—The circuit court of Franklin county has been occupied the last six days with the Tibbe will case. It was decided in favor of Anton Tibbe, who had sued to break his father's will, which had given one-half of his estate, amounting to about \$85,000, to the Evangelical Lutheran church. Henry Tibbe, the maker of the will, was the inventor of the Missouri corncob pipe and lived in Washington, Mo.

Large Imports of Mexican Cattle.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 10.—The importation of cattle into the United States from Mexico, as shown by the report of Albert Dean, in charge of the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture at Kansas City, was greater during April than ever before in the history of the cattle trade. March greatly exceeded in number the importations and previous month, but was beaten by April by over 37,000 head.

Improved Mail Delivery.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—A vigorous policy of extending mail facilities for the suburbs of the large cities, as far as possible, by both steam and electric cars, has been adopted by Second Assistant Postmaster-General Shallenberger. Many of the big cities will be given material additional service for the outlying districts if the citizens of those points co-operate with the department to make it a success.

Call Forced to Withdraw.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 8.—Call was withdrawn in the race for United States senator and J. N. C. Stockton, a Jacksonville banker and supporter of Call, was placed in nomination. The result of the ballot yesterday was Chipley, 37; Stockton, 33; Raney, 20; Hoeker, 3; Burford, 1. Chipley's friends have driven Call from the race and hope soon to elect Chipley.

Six Victims of Guthrie Flood.

GUTHRIE, Ok., May 7.—No trace has been found of the following persons, all colored, who are supposed to have been drowned in the flood: Francis Moore, Frank Miles, a drayman; Mrs. George Watts, and Vinnie Dabney, a 14-year-old boy. These, together with Mrs. Charles Ruffin and George Owens, whose bodies were recovered, make the death list six.

Mr. Ingalls' Side of the Story.

ATCHISON, Kan., May 10.—John J. Ingalls says that he refused to deliver an address before the literary societies of Central college, Fayette, Mo., because one member of the faculty objected to him on account of his open letter to Bishop McCabe in regard to prize fight reporting, and that he was not told that he was not wanted. Central college is a Methodist institution.

Recommendations Collins' Impeachment.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 8.—The joint committee of the legislature that has been investigating State Treasurer C. B. Collins, with reference to his dealings with the defunct Merchants' national bank, of Ocala, will submit a report recommending that Collins be impeached. The report will show a shortage of over \$50,000.

Mississippi Breaks All Records.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—The river last night broke all its own records and is expected soon to be two feet above all previous high water, but it will find the defenses quite well prepared, each weak levee having been braced.

A Victim of Cannibals.

ASTORIA, Ore., May 10.—According to private advices, F. M. Blichenberg, a young Englishman who left here a year ago with an expedition, to trade with the natives of the Santa Cruz islands in the Pacific, was made a prisoner by the savages and was then killed and his body eaten.

Mr. Happy Made Happier.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—O. B. Happy is the name of the recipient of Senator Deboe's first plum from the patronage counter. The president has promised to make Mr. Happy glad with the postmastership of Mayfield, Ky.