

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HOW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1897.

NO. 33.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The treasury department at Washington has no official advice to the effect that the steamer Victoria had arrived at Tacoma, Wash., with over 100 Chinese on board who were said to hold forged certificates.

W. J. CALHOUN, the lawyer of Danville, Ill., who has been selected by President McKinley to represent the United States at the Spanish investigation of Dr. Ruiz's death, has accepted the appointment conditional upon the health of his wife.

SECRETARY GAORE has given instructions that every employe in the treasury department shall be judged by the industry, rapidity and faithfulness with which duties are performed and shall be graded accordingly in the commission's report which is to be made. A similar inquiry will be conducted in all the other departments, and many changes probably will result in the salaries and standing of the clerks.

It was reported at the capital that the republican senators having charge of the tariff bill have been compelled to accept an amendment proposed by Senators Wolcott, of Colorado, and Jones, of Nevada, providing that any country which shall enter into a bi-metallic agreement with the United States shall be allowed a discount of 15 per cent. of the tariff rates upon the products sent by any such nation to this country.

The election of Deboe in Kentucky makes the total membership of the senate at Washington 88, composed of 45 republicans, 33 democrats and 10 populists and silver republicans. With Kyle the republicans would have 44, a tie, and with the vice president a majority of one. It is believed, however, that in case a party vote was imminent or probable that an election would occur in Florida, leaving the senate standing as before Deboe's election.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY has decided not to interfere in the case of Joseph R. Dunlop, proprietor of the Chicago Dispatch, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for sending obscene matter through the mails, and Dunlop must serve out his term.

Nothing of importance was discussed at the cabinet meeting at Washington on the 30th. Most of the time was spent in talking about the Grant monument success.

The report of the director of the mint shows that during April the total coinage at the United States mints was \$10,410,580. Of this amount \$8,800,400 was in gold, \$1,585,000 in silver and \$74,680 in minor coins. Of the silver coinage \$1,400,000 was in standard dollars.

GENERAL NEWS.

ISAAC MICHEL, a military salesman, has entered suit at Pittsburgh, Pa., against Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, for \$25,000 damages for being attacked by Fitz's big dog Yarrum.

At Cincinnati and throughout southern Ohio snow fell on the 2d and considerable damage was done by the low temperature throughout the Ohio valley.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., was visited by a big fire on the morning of the 3d, which started in Jenkins' wholesale grocery and reduced three large blocks to ashes. Loss estimated between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

GEN. LLOYD BRICE, chairman of a special committee of the New York Democratic Honest Money League, has sailed for Europe to investigate the financial system of the chief gold standard countries there and he will report regularly to the league.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred at Glen Lion, Pa., a mining town. The fire was the work of an incendiary and but for the rain the whole town would have been destroyed.

A RECENT New York dispatch said that a movement has been inaugurated to concentrate under limited management the insurance interests of the country. The plan is for the fraternal societies of the United States to abandon the insurance field and transfer the outstanding policies to the regularly-incorporated insurance companies.

WILLIAM SCHUTTE was found dead in a lumber yard at the foot of Sixth street, New York, from starvation and exposure. He kept the record of his privations in an old Bible, which was found on him.

HENRY WASHOUSEN, a farmer near Columbia, Ill., was clubbed to death by his neighbor, Joseph Meier, who, after he was arrested, showed by his queer actions that he was a religious fanatic.

A BOILER explosion at Alderman's sawmill in the Kanawha valley, W. Va., killed two men and seriously injured five more, three of whom will probably die. The mill was badly wrecked.

The queen regent of Spain at a cabinet meeting at Madrid on the 29th signed the decree providing for the application of the agreed upon reforms for the island of Cuba. Her majesty's action was due to the receipt of a cable message from Capt. Gen. Weyler announcing that the western part of the island was pacified.

WILLIAM EPPS, a colored jockey at Leadville, Col., flogged his ten-year-old nephew so severely that he may die. Epps caught the little fellow stealing 50 cents, and taking him to his bed room he tied him to the bed, gagged him and beat him until he became unconscious.

THE Tennessee Centennial exposition was formally opened at Nashville on the 1st. There was a parade through the city to the grounds, where, after a prayer by Bishop Gailor and speeches by President Thomas and Gov. Taylor, at a given signal President McKinley, at Washington, touched an electric button, and as the band played "Hail Columbia" the machinery began to move and the exposition was opened to the world.

AUGUST NORMAN stopped at the house of Knute Hillstead, a farmer near Larimore, N. D., while Hillstead was absent, and during the night he attempted to break into Mrs. Hillstead's room to assault her, but she barricaded the door, and because she would not admit him he threatened to kill all her family and did cut the throats of four of her children, two of whom will die. He afterwards assaulted the woman and escaped.

JUDGE SANBORN, of the United States circuit court at St. Paul, Minn., has denied the application of the first mortgage bondholders for the appointment of receivers for the Central Branch, Union Pacific, with its extensions, the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific and the Atchison, Jewell County & Western.

A MAN named Ray, a desperate character, had been arrested by the sheriff in Mitchell county, Va., when two friends of Ray attempted to rescue him and the prisoner and one of his friends were killed and the other was fatally wounded by the sheriff and his deputy.

SIX negroes were lynched by a mob at Sunnyside, Tex., on the night of the 29th for the murder of an old man, a child and a young woman. The lynchings were mostly colored men. The victims had been tracked from the scene of the crime by bloodhounds. When caught they made a confession.

A FERRE HAUTE, Ind., dispatch stated that there was no truth in the report that the Debs co-operative commonwealth idea is to be put into practical test by starting a marching army to Utah this year. It is true that Debs desires to establish a co-operative commonwealth in some one of the western states and that he looks favorably on Utah, but it is not the purpose to get men there by a Coxe sort of a movement.

The Greek ministry, headed by M. Delyannis, which was blamed for the recent disasters to the Greek arms in Thessaly, was dismissed by King George, and M. Ralli, called the Gambetta of Greece, summoned by the king to form a new ministry. This somewhat quieted the people in Athens.

THE Chicago News said that it was common talk in Chicago society circles that Marshall Field was engaged to the widow of the late Gen. Phil Sheridan and that the wedding would take place in the near future.

NEAR Bloomer, Ok., Mrs. Martha B. Pinson has given birth to five children in one year and all are living. First came triplets, which are named Faith, Hope and Charity; and later, twins, named Alpha and Omega.

JOHN WAGONER, near Freestown, Ind., apparently died of old age. Physicians pronounced him dead; the undertaker prepared the body for burial and relatives came to attend the funeral, but when the hour for the funeral arrived he was talking with his friends and asking to have his funeral postponed.

LIGHTNING struck the residence of Fred Milke at South Bend, Ind., destroyed the chimney and shocked the members of the family. The four-year-old daughter was thrown out of the doorway, and she lay in the yard for several hours before discovered by a neighbor, the parents not having recovered from the effects of the shock.

The general executive board of the Knights of Labor has formally declared war against the American Federation of Labor on account of the action of the National Brewery Workers' union, an affiliated body of the American Federation of Labor, and adopted an address to the members of the Knights of Labor throughout the United States.

A TRIP through every section of the flooded district at Guthrie, Ok., on the 29th showed over 100 houses entirely gone, three times as many wrecked or damaged, a dozen business houses wrecked and twice as many stocks of goods mixed. The loss was fully \$100,000. Five hundred people are homeless and twice as many have lost their household goods and personal effects.

The deaths will probably not exceed 30 or 25, as many of those previously reported drowned were afterwards found in trees or in houses lodged down stream.

News from Hancock county, Tenn., stated that Mary, Lulu and John Hatfield were burned to death in a mountain cabin about five miles from Sneedville. Their mother, who is a widow, had gone to a neighbor's house, locking the children in the house.

A SPECIAL from San Luis Potosi, Mex., on the 28th, said that the Rio Verde valley was visited by a terrific hailstorm which not only ruined the growing crops, but caused great loss of life, reports having been received of the killing of 41 persons. On one hacienda alone 13 men were killed. Some of the stones weighed three pounds.

GEORGE WITTECH, supervisor of physical culture in the public schools of St. Louis, will have a grand rehearsal of the army of 11,000 children, who will take part in an exhibition number on the first day of the coming turnfest in that city.

A FIRE recently destroyed Kleppish's queensware store at Burlington, Ia., causing a loss of \$35,000 on stock and \$5,000 on building.

A DISPATCH from Jamaica said that news had been received there of a series of earthquakes throughout the Leeward islands that caused the loss of hundreds of lives and the collapse of many buildings.

FOUR wagons loaded with barrels of dynamite were recently driven through the streets of San Salvador in South America when an explosion took place and two blocks of buildings were destroyed and many lives lost.

MORAL reformers in Weston, W. Va., went to the house of two women whom they suspected of not being of good character, broke open the doors and then stripped them and smeared their naked bodies with hot tar. One of the women will die from the outrage and the other was reported in a serious condition.

TWENTY-SIX more anarchists, in addition to those already sentenced, were condemned to death on the 1st for complicity in the bomb outrage at Barcelona, Spain, by which a dozen persons were killed and 50 others injured.

WHOLESALE arrests have been made of persons at Anderson, Ind., for illegally dynamiting fish in White river and other eastern Indiana streams.

SPECULATORS were pouring into Anderson, Ind., on the 30th and leasing farms in the vicinity on account of the oil boom in that neighborhood.

A GREAT battle was fought at Velestino between the Turks and Greeks on the 30th and the Turks were repulsed with enormous loss.

GEORGE LAVIGNE, of Saginaw, Mich., is still the lightweight champion of the world. He fought Ed Connolly, of St. Johns, N. B., at New York on the 30th and sent him staggering into his corner at the end of the 11th round, hopelessly beaten. They were matched to fight 25 rounds under 133 pounds weight.

GIN FONG, a Chinaman, was hanged at Spokane, Wash., on the 30th for the murder of another Chinaman.

Mrs. SHOCK, an aged woman living at Adams, W. Va., was tortured by a negro and a white man to make her tell where her money was. They burned her feet to a crisp with candles, burned her hair off and roasted one ear. The woman will probably die. The fiends secured \$500 and escaped.

At St. Louis information was sworn to by Michael Kelly, a discharged conductor of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, against Assistant General Manager Allen, of that road, charging him with blacklisting. Kelly is a member of the Order of Railroad Conductors and they are backing him in the suit. It is the intention to make a test case and see if the blacklist system cannot be abolished.

A LIGHT earthquake shock was felt at Cairo, Ill., at 9:30 o'clock p. m. of the 27th.

THE rains of ten days past have quenched the fires in the woods around Park Falls, Wis. One man was fatally injured by a burning tree falling upon him. Much valuable timber has been destroyed.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

ABOUT 1,200 plumbers went on a strike at Chicago on the 3d and nearly every building in course of construction in that city was at a standstill. If an attempt should be made to hire non-union men to fill the places of the strikers a general strike of all unions affiliated with the building trades will result.

The admirals commanding the fleets of the foreign powers in Cretan waters had a conference with the insurgent leaders. The Cretans were promised complete autonomy, but the Cretans cut the discussion short and reiterated that their motto remained "annexation to Greece or death."

The treasury figures for April confirm Chairman Dingley's statement, made a short time ago, that there was likely to be nearly a year's supply of foreign goods in the country when the new tariff bill goes into effect.

ALBERT G. PORTER, ex-governor of Indiana and minister to Italy under the Harrison administration, died at his home at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 3d of paresis, aged 74 years. He had been confined to his room almost constantly for two years.

REV. EDWARD FAIRFAX BERKELEY, the oldest Episcopal minister in the Missouri diocese, died at St. Louis on the 3d. He was 84 years of age, 40 of which he had passed in the ministry.

The town of Pulaski, Va., was severely shaken by an earthquake soon after noon on the 3d. No damage resulted, but the people were terribly frightened.

JOHN NOLIN, his two little daughters and another man whose name could not be learned were drowned in the river above Gallatin, Tenn., on the 3d. The skiff was overturned and the father tried to take his children to shore but the swift current swept all four of them under.

A JOINT resolution was passed in both houses of congress on the 3d appropriating \$50,000 for the postal congress at Washington. The free homestead bill was taken up in the senate and an agreement reached to vote on it next day. In the house the speaker's policy of postponing the appointment of committees was brought up and the speaker was sustained by a vote of 134 to 52.

The Atlantic & Pacific railway was sold at Gallup, N. M., on the 3d for \$12,000,000. The only bidder was Aldace F. Walker, chairman of the board of directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The state G. A. R. reunion will be held at Leavenworth October 11 to 15. Iola has a population of 2,145 and is eligible to be a city of the second class. More than a dozen banks, mostly in western Kansas, have reduced capital by charging off all worthless paper.

The criminal case against Col. Alexander Warner, charged with wrecking the Baxter Springs bank, has been dismissed.

All the unoccupied school lands west of the 98th principal meridian have been placed on sale again, under the legislative act of 1895.

The populist central committee of Barton county has asked Senator Armstrong to explain his vote against the maximum railroad and usury bills, or resign.

The sitting of the federal court at Fort Scott has been postponed from the first to the fourth Monday in May. There was no money on hand to pay witnesses.

Special Master Clark has begun hearing testimony in the suit to prevent the state from enforcing the Jacquins live stock law. The sittings are at Kansas City.

Wholesale jobbers of central and western Kansas are organizing to push a maximum freight rate bill before the next legislature, basing the rate on central Kansas points.

The New England Loan & Trust Co., of Boston, which shut down on Kansas business three years ago, has sent instructions to its agents in northeastern Kansas to again solicit loans.

Further sittings of the bribery investigating committee have been postponed until May 12, pending a decision of the supreme court as to the right of the committee to compel witnesses to testify.

And now State Printer-elect Parks is in danger of being investigated. M. O. Albright, of Kingman, says Parks' election was the result of a fraudulent deal between Parks and W. L. Brown, of Kingman.

Mrs. Ada Campbell, a good-looking and well-educated white woman, the mother of three children, was arrested near Kansas City charged with being the leader of a gang of chicken thieves that were operating in Johnson county.

It is said there will be endless litigation over the law passed by the last legislature authorizing county clerks to extend all taxable property not listed by assessors. The charge is made that the law was not legally passed.

Insurance Commissioner McNeill has ruled that no company can insure property in Kansas except against fire unless it is chartered under the Kansas laws. This ruling will practically bar outside companies from writing tornado insurance in the state.

The following officers of the Kansas Academy of Language and Literature were chosen at the recent annual meeting at Manhattan: President, L. H. Perkins, Lawrence; vice president, Mrs. C. F. Wilber, Manhattan; secretary, Miss Hamilton, Winfield.

The district court of Greeley county has declared invalid \$42,000 of that county's bonds now held by the state. The debt for which the bonds were issued was for county warrants, and the court held that county commissioners could not issue bonds to cover county warrants.

The question as to who is the pioneer Kansas editor seems to be still in doubt. Among the "oldest" however, may be mentioned Marsh Murdock, W. T. McElroy, W. T. Yoe, John S. Gilmore, T. B. Murdock and J. D. Sampson, each of whom has been in the harness about 30 years.

The board of pardons has recommended clemency in the case of William Sells, convicted in Neosho county in 1886 of murdering his father, mother, brother and sister, but the Neosho county people made vigorous protest against any such action, and it was said Gov. Leedy would not pardon him.

Notwithstanding the fact that the recent G. A. R. encampment at Chanute voted to hold the annual reunion at Leavenworth this fall, Topeka announces that a state soldiers' reunion will be held there also. The committee says the Topeka reunion will be for "the thousands of old soldiers who do not belong to the G. A. R."

Charles Bliss, of Galena, and Gertie Younger, daughter of a wealthy Columbus citizen, were lovers and longed to be married, but the young lady's father would not listen to it. When Bliss applied for a marriage license it was refused on account of Mr. Younger's objections. Young Bliss was baffled, but the girl was not. Securing proof that she was of age, she went to Carthage, Mo., procured a license, met her lover at Joplin and the ceremony was performed. Then they returned to receive the parental blessing.

Bank Commissioner Breidenthal says that only in the emergency of heavy withdrawals of deposits will he consent to bankers borrowing money, and in no case will he permit the use of collateral to secure such loans. Under the old law banks were given to borrowing money and putting up double negotiable paper or other collateral, thus depriving depositors of available assets in case of a bank's failure. Mr. Breidenthal says that a bank ought to be able to borrow money on its own credit, and if it cannot it ought to go into liquidation and pay its creditors.

POSTAL CONGRESS.

A Resolution Appropriating \$50,000 by Both Houses.

FREE HOMESTEAD BILL TAKEN UP.

Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, Raises a Question of Privilege—Increased Tax on Beer—Payment of Indemnity to Italians Recommended.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In the senate yesterday a joint resolution by Mr. Chandler was agreed to without division, making immediately available \$50,000 for the purposes of the international postal congress about to assemble here. At 12:45 p. m. the senate went into executive session, on motion of Mr. Davis, of Minnesota. The open session was resumed at two o'clock, and the bill known as the "free homestead bill" was taken up. The bill releases settlers on public lands acquired from Indians from the payments now required by law, and also gives free homesteads on such lands not now occupied. An amendment was offered by Mr. Morgan giving all public lands, not taken up by homestead entry on January 1, 1890, to the several states and territories for educational purposes. Mr. Morgan's proposition aroused much opposition. Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, characterized it as a startling reversal of the policy of the government, involving the complete disposal of all public lands with their incalculable wealth of mines and forest. The amendment was withdrawn and an agreement reached for a final vote on the free homestead bill at three p. m. to-day.

"The issue was made," as Speaker Reed put it in the house yesterday, on the speaker's policy of postponing the appointment of committees. Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, brought it on by another attack upon the speaker, which moved Mr. Reed to challenge him to propose a resolution instructing the speaker to appoint the committees. The Kansas evaded this challenge, but Mr. Lewis, a new democratic member from Washington, took up the gauntlet which the speaker had thrown down and moved the adoption of a resolution of the tenor suggested by Mr. Reed. Then Mr. Fleming, of Georgia, offered a substitute embodying the instructions in different terms, and Mr. Dingley, the republican leader, to make the issue plain, as he said, presented another substitute, directing the speaker to appoint the committees "immediately." When the vote was taken on the proposition, the speaker was sustained by practically the solid vote of his party, assisted by 33 democrats under the leadership of Mr. Bailey. The resolution was defeated, yeas, 53; nays, 124; present 13.

For the first time this session the factions in the democratic ranks were forced to put themselves on record, and 93 democrats, with all of the populists, supported Mr. Lewis. Mr. Low, of New York, was the only republican to put himself on record in support of the resolution, while eight democrats and five republicans answered present.

A senate resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the congress of the Universal Postal union was adopted, and Mr. Showalter, the republican chosen at a special election to represent the Twenty-Fifth Pennsylvania district, was sworn in. Then Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, rose to a question of personal privilege and sent to the clerk's desk to be read an extract from the New York Mail and Express accusing him of being an obstructionist and predicting that he would be pulverized under the speaker's trip-hammer. There was a stack of newspaper clippings on Mr. Simpson's desk, which it appeared he was determined to have read, but Mr. Dingley protested that Mr. Simpson had not raised any question of privilege. Speaker Reed said that it would be an unsatisfactory doctrine that a member could consume the time of the house with innumerable newspaper clippings, and incidentally remarked that it was evident the newspaper attacks "do not impair the gentleman's usefulness."

The house then adjourned to Thursday.

INCREASED TAX ON BEER.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—An additional tax of 50 cents a barrel on beer was voted into the senate tariff bill by the republican sub-committee. Whether the item will stay until the bill gets into the senate is not altogether certain. Senators Aldrich, Allison and Wolcott prepared for an all night session in the hope of getting the measure ready to report to the finance committee, but along toward midnight they declared they could not hope to make a report before Tuesday. Meanwhile they voted upon the beer tax. The present rate of \$1 a barrel and the additional 50 cents will bring the treasury about \$17,000,000 annually on the present rate of consumption. This increase in revenue will not entail a dollar of additional expenses for collection. The beer tax is now a part of the bill.

INDEMNITY RECOMMENDED.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—President McKinley yesterday sent to congress a message concerning the lynching of three Italians at Hahnville, La., on the night of August 8, 1896. He recommends an appropriation of \$5,000 for the heirs of the persons, without admitting the liability of the United States in the premises.

FOR FREE COINAGE.

Silver Democrats in the Senate May Force a Measure Through.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Republican house leaders say that within the last few days a movement has been on foot among the democratic leaders of the house to induce the free coinage majority in the senate to force the money question upon congress by the early report from the finance committee of a free coinage bill and its prompt passage through the senate. Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, is one of those who have been urging this policy. He said that in his judgment the free silver men of the senate should not hesitate a moment in pushing through for transmission to the house a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. This plan presupposes, of course, the appointment of committees by the speaker, and has doubtless been formulated to force his hand. The only effect it has produced has been to make Mr. Reed more firmly convinced of the lack of wisdom of giving the house a chance to enter upon general legislation, and to confirm him in his determination to appoint none of the committees, the constitution of which would be a necessary prerequisite to legislative action upon a number of subjects for the consideration of which members are clamorous.

WORSE THAN FIEND.

North Dakota Brute Murders a Woman's Children in Compet Her Submission.

LARKSBURG, N. D., May 3.—A double murder took place at the residence of Knute Hillstead, a prominent farmer residing eight miles west of here, at one o'clock this morning. August Norman, a young man well known in this section, who had been making his home at Hillstead's, off and on, came there yesterday afternoon. Mr. Hillstead being absent, he wanted to stay all night. About one o'clock Norman went to Mrs. Hillstead's room and demanded admission. She blocked the door, and he said he would kill all the family if she did not admit him. She refused, and Norman procured a razor, went up stairs and cut the throat of Peter K. Hillstead, aged 15. He then went down stairs and tried to get into Mrs. Hillstead's room again, but she had blocked the door. He then proceeded to carve the 13-month-old son, Thomas, after which he cut the throats of Adolph and Oscar, aged 11 and three. He then forced his way into Mrs. Hillstead's bedroom and assaulted her, promising to not kill her and the two little girls. The two oldest sons are still alive, with but little hopes of recovery. After doing the murders he stole one of the horses and is still at large.

BIG INSURANCE SCHEME.

Movement Said to Be Progressing to Concentrate the Whole Business Under Limited Management.

NEW YORK, May 3.—It is said that a movement has been inaugurated to concentrate under limited management the insurance interests of the country. The plan is for the fraternal societies of the United States to abandon the insurance field and transfer the outstanding policies to the regularly-incorporated insurance companies. Confidential circulars outlining the scheme have been sent to various persons throughout the country interested in fraternal insurance, and there is said to be considerable rivalry among the great insurance companies for precedence in this particular field.

DEVASTATED BY EARTHQUAKES.

Hundreds of People in the Leeward Islands Killed and Vast Damage Done.

NEW YORK, May 3.—A dispatch to the Herald from Jamaica says: News has just been received here of a series of earthquakes throughout the chain of Leeward islands that caused the loss of hundreds of lives. All the islands in the group are said to have been affected. The loss of life has been very large, but at this time, owing to the imperfect means of communication between the islands, it is impossible to estimate it definitely. Many buildings collapsed during the most serious shock, which occurred yesterday morning and lasted 40 seconds. The damage to property will probably prove to be very large.

A Royal Couple Mismatched.

LONDON, May 3.—The British and German courts are agitated over a scandal in the family of the duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha (the duke of Edinburgh). The second daughter of the duke, Princess Victoria Melita, refuses to live with her husband, Ernest Louis, grand duke of Hesse, to whom she was married at Coburg April 19, 1894, in the presence of Emperor William, Queen Victoria and many other royal personages.

Murdered His Aged Mother.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 3.—News has reached the city of a brutal murder that occurred about two miles from Blue Point, Ark. Alvin Byley, a white man, 23 years of age, is the murderer and his victim was his aged mother. Byley, after dealing the death blow, armed himself with a Winchester, placed his wife and child in a skiff and pushed out into the overflow. He has not been heard from since.

Coinage in April.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The report of the director of the mint shows that during the month of April the total coinage at the United States mints was \$10,410,580. Of this amount \$8,800,400 was in gold, \$1,585,000 in silver and \$74,680 in minor coins. Of the silver coinage \$1,400,000 was in standard dollars.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

A MOUNTAIN FIRE-BUG.

BY HARRY J. MYERS.

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The light of an August moon was wincing the slight figure of Miss Hannah Stoneman against the flap of a tent, as she stood in observant attitude, a picture of indecision and anxiety, with the barrenness of a Cripple Creek camp as a frame. It was not to be expected that a young woman of the culture of Harvard annex would be wholly at home in the wildness of the Rockies, but it was not the ruggedness of the surroundings nor the rugged grandeur of the peaks that caused unrest. Her brief season of camp life with Sister Ruth's family was made stormy with trying events. Ruth Borden was asleep in the tent, her little son at her side. She was worn out with watching for her husband's return, and was unnerved by trying to keep a pair of lawless men from stealing the Borden claim.

John Borden never thought of trouble when he started for Denver to file a claim for a newly-found prospect in the United States land office. He promised to return in three days.

"Be a brave little woman, Ruth," he said, as he kissed his wife, "and don't let our 'tenderfoot' sister get out of sight"—a remark which Miss Hannah considered impertinent.

The business of the land office was behindhand, and the days passed into a week before Borden was able to leave for home. It was not the wisest thing to leave the family undefended, he told himself; but Ruth was self-reliant, and Hannah such good company, so there was not much cause for worry; besides, it was imperative that the legal title be perfected.

Mrs. Borden was preparing supper on the day following her husband's departure, when she was disturbed by seeing two men going into camp in the ravine. Apparently they had not noticed the Borden tent. The next morning, however, trouble began with startling promptness. The strangers made a survey of ground abutting the Borden property as a preliminary move; then they told the women that the wilderness was "no place for petticoats;" that it was time to "move to town."

"This is my husband's claim!" protested Ruth, indignantly, "and he will soon be here to defend his rights!" "I hope not, madam," sarcastically said one of the intruders, "for that would mean the beginning of your widowhood. Pack your duds on one of our horses and let us steer you to the railroad, 20 miles down the gulch; you can sit on a rock, flag the train, and be taken to Florence dead easy. Take advice and be reasonable. Our little caravan will move at eight o'clock to-morrow morning."

Before the astonished women could collect their wits, the unwelcome visitors slouched back to the camp in the ravine.

To Ruth Borden the home in the mountain held memories more dear than those which cluster about a temporary abiding place. Shadowed by a dwarfed spruce tree, close by the tent, was a child's grave, a rough resting place for a precious little one, but the bosom of the mountain could be as kindly-natured as the warm valley and the grass-clad plain. Vegetation was sparse at that altitude; few flowers grew on the mound, but the protecting spruce was ever green.

It was not strange that the woman was unnerved by the prospect of eviction. A council of war was held with Hannah. Should John fail to return in a day, escape from being driven away was unlikely. But Ruth shuddered when she remembered the threat that her husband might be waylaid. As the woman walked to the tent, Hannah heard her say: "Yes, there is just one plan"—after which the Winchester rifle was loaded.

Both women expected to pass a sleepless night. Black clouds obscured the sky, reddened at intervals by the disturbing flame of the insolent strangers' camp fire. The women agreed that Ruth should try to get a little rest, then mount guard in Hannah's place. In spite of excitement Ruth fell into a deep sleep before midnight. Hannah endeavored to be a brave sentinel; but before being aware of it this gentle "tenderfoot" dropped on a blanket and dozed. She awoke an hour later, moonlight streaming in her face, the clouds dissipated. Hannah reproached herself for lack of vigilance, and as punishment, determined not to call Ruth for the remaining part of the watch.

Wrapping the blanket about her shoulders, she stood outside the tent. The night was cold and clear. The unwelcome camp fire was beginning to flicker, suggesting crumbling embers. Hannah was no coward; for an hour she busied her brain for a plan of deliverance. Her quick wit seemed at fault, with all its resource failing to obtain results in such a wilderness. Turning to the camp in the ravine, each detail of its arrangement was noted. The men were wrapped in blankets, lying close to the fire, and near-by the horses were picketed. Guns and stores had been stowed away in the tent.

Hannah's thoughts drifted back to her sister. While watching the tired woman who had known so much trouble, a kerosene can was spied in one corner of the tent.

"The idea at last—is my courage equal to it?" gasped the girl, breathless, turning faint with the daring project in her mind. Another look at the sleeper's distressed face shot fire into Hannah's veins. Prudence flew to the peaks. For half an hour there was a fight to control nerves; coolness and an inflexible pur-

pose were necessary for success. And then, maybe, the rifle might be the final resort.

But Ruth must not know of it. She was the strong-minded one, of course, but this time little Hannah rose superior.

Clouds gathered again, blotching the moonlight. With deft fingers Hannah twisted a rope of wick yarn, 40 feet in length, which she saturated with oil. This fuse was loosely wrapped about her left arm. The can contained about four gallons of fluid and was a heavy burden for her limited strength. To carry it over stony ground, approach the tent from the rear and soak the canvas for the blaze which would destroy the enemy's camp was a task which might have caused a stouter heart to hesitate.

The moonlight had vanished, leaving a mist in the ravine. Hannah pinned the flap of the tent so that Ruth would not be awakened by the blaze. The rifle was left outside on the ground, in case of emergency. Then the unwieldy oil can was raised and the march begun. The distance was 200 yards, but it seemed a mile to the courageous girl. Occasionally a rest was taken behind a stunted tree or friendly bowlder.

The wildness of the horses quickly

along until the home tent was reached. Curiosity chiefly kept her from fainting outright. Lying close to the ground, she watched the slender snake of fire crawling on towards the strangers' camp. Bunches of dry grass were ignited, spitting bits of flame in the air, only to die away in a moment. Should the fuse break at any point before the tent was reached, and the destructive mission of the fire fail, discovery of her incendiarism would be sure to follow in the morning. But no; the light brightened and hurried as if to dispel such gloomy thoughts. Hannah imagined she could hear the hiss and crackle as the fire sped on its errand.

Flash!—the tent was reached; an envelope of flame curled over it. Then the sight was truly fascinating. The burning oil cracked and cried out in its hunger as powder and provisions were consumed. The horses soon felt a blistering breath scorch their manes, smoke filling nostrils. In terror they sprang up, tugging at pickets, the clatter of hoofs rousing the men to consciousness. Blinded by the glare, these reckless fellows scarcely knew whether they were in the midst of a horrible dream or the victims of a real calamity. The wildness of the horses quickly



"THIS IS MY HUSBAND'S CLAIM!" PROTESTED RUTH.

The ravine showed no sign of activity. Hannah thought she had lived an age when the critical moment arrived. On hands and knees, by inches, she reached the tent, the oil ready for its work of destruction. Perhaps after all there was a sleeper inside, and then she would be guilty of murder! Arson was justifiable, but not the sacrifice of life. Her heart failed until her strained eyes caught the outlines of Ruth's tent on the hill, when determination grew strong again.

Raising the canvas, Hannah could see that no one was there—only guns, instruments and provisions. The cork was removed with some tugging and the can tilted close to the ground; then the oil began to gurgle. Slight as the sound was, perspiration was brought to the incendiary's face, for it hampered in her ears like the roar of a waterfall. The kerosene flowed under the tent, thoroughly soaking the stranger's effects. Hannah was calmer



THE OIL BEGAN TO GURGLE.

now, being absorbed in the venture, which had an element of fascination in spite of its dangerous nature. A hollow in the ground retained the last half pint, into which one end of the fuse was coiled and weighted with a stone. The girl retreated. With nervous fingers the yarn was trailed from the camp until its length was spread on the barren soil. The ravine seemed like a valley of death. Men and horses alike were in the world of sleep.

"God forgive me if this is a crime!" prayed the delicately-nurtured mischief-maker.

A sulphur match was rubbed on a stone. How it flickered and fumed before bursting into a yellow flame. She touched the light to the fuse, and mischief began in earnest.

Hannah fled precipitately, stumbling

brought a sense of actual danger. With much struggling, the animals were forced to a safe distance from the fire and securely picketed, after which the men returned to the ruined camp to investigate. Scarcely a vestige of their property remained; flames were already dying down on the charred site.

No weapons! No provisions—a clean sweep. It was idle to speculate on causes. A spark from the camp-fire might have started the combustion.

There was no sign of life at the Borden tent. In disgust, the strangers returned to the horses. The pickets were drawn, saddles tightened, and preparations made for a retreat.

"Euchered, I swear!" growled the elder of the pair, riding down the ravine.

"Yes," answered his partner, "and on our own deal!"

Hannah, prostrate on the ground, saw the men depart. The glow continued to illuminate the mountain sides, the

clouds reflecting a dull red fringed with gray. The strain had lasted a long time, and the brave girl sobbed convulsively, whether for joy or terror or both she hardly knew. When the sun penetrated into the mountains, two men were to be seen near the railroad, moodily waiting for the Florence express. The rosy light stole up the ravine until the blackened remains of a camp were reached; and on the brow of the hill a cheerful beam kissed the face of a fair girl lying in peaceful slumber in front of a tent, her arms hugging a rifle as if it were her most precious possession.

The Human Voice.

There are only nine different tones in the human voice; but there are, it is said, 17,292,186,044,415 different sounds.

WHAT MAKES HARD TIMES?

Some Facts and Figures That Speak for Themselves.

Why hard times in this country is a question well worth considering. Why such suffering as we have had for years when the land has been blessed with abundant harvest and with a population disposed to active industry with organized industries of the very best and natural resources unequalled. A recent government report shows how the farmers have suffered from low prices, and this gives us some light at least. We give some figures that speak for themselves:

In 1896 we produced 2,283,000,000 bushels of corn; the farm price for it was 21.5 cents a bushel, and the total value \$491,000,000. In 1891, for a corn production of 2,060,000,000 bushels, the farm price was 40.6 cents a bushel, and the total value was \$836,440,000, or \$345,000,000 more than the farmers received in 1896 for a vastly larger crop. A loss like this must affect the whole country.

In the latter part of 1896 a slight improvement took place in the price of wheat, owing to scarcity abroad, yet the farmers got for the crop of that year \$202,000,000 less than for the crop of 1891. The average of wheat was 72.6 cents a bushel, against \$4 in 1891, but we had the advantage of a failure of the European and Indian crops, which forced up the price of wheat; otherwise we would scarcely have got more than the 50-cent average. With crops of wheat half as large again as ten years ago we are getting some \$70,000,000 a year less for it.

Oats make a worse showing. For a vastly larger crop in 1896 the farmer receives \$70,000,000 less than for the average crop of the six years from 1890 to 1895, and \$50,000,000 less than for the average from 1880 to 1889.

In these three great farm products the farmers received \$570,000,000 less in 1896 than the average of preceding years. This decline in prices has been going on for some 20 years, and if cotton and other crops were taken into the account the loss would be increased by hundreds of millions more.

All this explains the shrinkage in everything else; in the prices of mill and factory products and the wages of the mechanic, the laborer and miner. Farmers and those dependent on the marketing of their products constitute fully one-half the population of the union.

The republican party proposes to remedy all this by increasing taxation, thereby making dearer those articles the farmer has to buy. In addition to this, their protective policy is calculated to seriously cripple our trade with foreign nations where our breadstuffs and provisions find a market. Let us not forget that the country during all these years has been under republican policy. The ruin is theirs.—Springfield (Ill.) Register.

TO RESTORE SILVER.

This Country Must Act Upon its Own Responsibility.

The so-called "silver men" in the United States have no desire to block the way to a just and proper international agreement for the restoration of bimetalism. If the monetary system known by that name is a good one, or if it is better than gold monometallism, it follows, as of course, that it cannot become a bad thing if procured by international agreement.

But we do not believe that such an agreement with the leading commercial nations is within the scope of reasonable probability under existing conditions. The two nations whose concurrence is deemed essential are England and Germany. The financial policy of both countries is absolutely controlled by the creditor classes. It is true that the best economic thought of Europe, both in England and upon the continent, is in favor of bimetalism. But this "economic thought" is not the controlling force in European politics. While the great arguments in favor of bimetalism are unanswered, and will remain unanswered, it is not apparent that any progress has been made toward its reestablishment. In truth, the tendencies seem to be the other way. The reason is perfectly plain. The moneyed men, who constitute the world's great creditors, are benefited by the appreciation of money. It enables them to collect their pay in money more valuable (i. e., of greater purchasing power) than that which they loaned. Now and then we find a man whose generous instincts lead him to surrender a pecuniary advantage. But such men are few, and, as a rule, they do not belong to the class of professional money lenders. The latter are altogether insensible to argument based upon moral and equitable considerations if those considerations are opposed to their interests. When dealing with the money lenders themselves argument in favor of enlarging the money volume is simply wasted.

These same classes are all powerful in shaping the financial policy of their respective governments. There is no form of wealth so potential as ready money. We know something of its power in our own politics. The banker controls the "business man," the business man controls his employes, and together they, in large measure, control the elections. In Europe, where universal suffrage is unknown, where the governments are either practically in the hands of a single man or a select few, it necessarily follows that the distinctively "creditor classes" constitute a relatively greater "power" than they do here. They not only influence the elections in countries where elections are held, but they influence the leading "statesmen" and, in large measure, dictate their policy.—National Bimetallist.

It was supposed that the change of administration would cause a general rise in values, but so far the only things that have risen have been the Mississippi river, the airship and popular indignation.—Washington Times.

THE PEOPLE IGNORED.

A Case of Government by the Money Power.

The people last fall voted for currency reform, and they looked for and expected it, until they were given to understand that the republican campaign promises were only a feature of a sort of bunco game. A great number of voters supported the republican candidate for the presidency under the assurance that his election would promote the interests of the bimetallic cause. Those voters also were fooled, although the president has made a show of carrying out the pledge of the St. Louis platform. We are not to have any currency reform; we are not to have a bimetallic policy. We are to have only tariff of a high brand. High tariff has long been an article of republican faith, and the leaders would like to put another robber measure on the statute book, so that if it should happen to just antedate the return of prosperity, a pure republican policy would be credited with having brought good times. The New York Press' Washington correspondent thus explains the failure of currency legislation to materialize:

"Leading republicans know that if the house should pass a bill reforming the currency or to permit pooling or any legislation objectionable to the silver combine in the senate the tariff bill would be made the object of their revenge. The activity of the house in thrusting upon the senate corporation or financial legislation instantly would rekindle with added fire all the animosities of the campaign, and the silver question would jump to the front. There would be endless debate, and the result would be the failure of everything which is earnestly desired. Above all issues the republican managers intend to keep the tariff forward."

There's the whole secret. The republican party does not want to take any orders from the people. It proposes to show them that it knows better than they do what they want, and while there is something desperate about this bluff, it will work well if the country be favored with that prosperity, which, it is widely believed, will not return until something is done to relieve the stringency that is caused by a faulty currency system. That is, republican defiance of the will of the people will go down with the people if it shall prove to be a success, but the chances for success are so slender that the republican leaders may well pause before proceeding to the length of establishing a policy of robbery instead of one of relief. They have no notion of pausing, however, unfortunately for them and their party.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

TRUE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

Grover Cleveland's Anti-Democratic Position.

In setting forth what true democracy is Mr. Cleveland says that "above all things" it "insists that the money of the people should be sound and stable, neither shriveling in purchasing power in the hands of the poor, nor by its uncertain value driving enterprise and productive energy into hiding." This is true, as far as it goes. Democracy, above all things, insists that the money by means of which the people make their changes shall not appreciate in value to such an extent as to double their debts—to such an extent as to cause the products of their labor to shrivel and shrink in value in their hands until they are unable to buy enough money with them to pay their debts and taxes. Democracy insists that it is far better for the prosperity of the country for the purchasing power of money to "shrive!" than it is for the purchasing power of the products of the people's labor to shrink.

We have seen what an unstable and unsound dollar has done for the people even during Mr. Cleveland's administration. It has resulted in the prostration of trade, the paralysis of business and the destruction of millions of values, all because the value of the unsound and unstable dollar has been increasing in purchasing power, while the products of the people's labor have been decreasing in price. Democracy is as fair to the debtor and the producer as it is to the owners of capital loaned or invested. Its whole mission is one of justice. It is not true that a rise in general prices to the level of 1873 would work injustice to any class. Those who are profiting by the shrinkage in the debt-paying and purchasing power of the products of human labor have no right to such an advantage, for it is an advantage that works overwhelming injustice to the people, and, indeed, to all classes.

We are very glad that Mr. Cleveland made his speech. For the first time in his public career he takes his true position; for even through the fog in which his ideas are enveloped the people can see that he has no sympathy whatever with the fundamental principles of democracy. He may not be a republican, but he is an anti-democrat. His associations and his sympathies are all with the small class that is enriching itself at the expense of the people's prosperity.—Atlanta Constitution.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

—Nearly six months of "prosperity" has made business men "very tired."—Philadelphia Item.

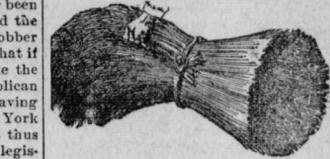
—Republican prosperity seems to be the same size and shape of Cleveland adversity. The thing hasn't even had its hair cut.—Atlanta Constitution.

—When Maj. McKinley was getting up a tariff bill and proposed to take hides off the free list a man from Maine, named Blaine, called him down and asked him if he wanted to protect the republican party out of existence. But the republican party has lost a lot of brains since that time.—St. Louis Republic.

—Mr. Dingley contends that the republicans were restored to power to enact a Dingley bill even more than to secure sound money. The voters of the country have already given expression to a contrary opinion whenever they have had an opportunity, and in coming elections they are likely still further to open Mr. Dingley's mind.—N. Y. World.

Why McCormick Changed from the Left to the Right Hand Binder.

It has been said that the convenience of one age become the necessities of the next; but no ordinarily sane man will contend that the necessities of one age should be the inconveniences of the next. When binding was done by hand the left hand cut harvester was a necessity. The grain fell on the platform of the harvester and was delivered into the receiver with its heads towards the rear of the machine. The men stood in the receiver facing the grain. With the left hand machine the heads of the grain are at the left hand of the man doing the binding, so in taking out the bundle with the band around it, whether the man turned to the front table or to the back table he kept his position toward the bundle itself—that is, with the heads toward his left hand; hence, in making the tuck he shoved the ends under the band toward the heads. Grain is handled by the shocker by grasping into the heads, as shown in the

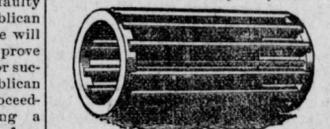


illustration, and the tuck should therefore be toward the heads, so that it will not pull out.

The hand binding harvester with men to do the binding is out of date, and so is the left hand machine, which has been superseded by the McCormick Right Hand Open Elevator, the success of which makes it seem highly probable that there will be no progressive manufacturer building left hand machines in three years.

The application of roller bearings to grain cutting machinery was made by J. G. Perry in 1889, and his patent, No. 86,384, for an improved reaper, showed and described various ways of using roller and ball bearings in harvesters. In view of these facts it is somewhat amusing to read the claims of a certain reaper maker of the present day, who says he was the first to introduce roller bearings in harvesting machinery. As a matter of fact this manufacturer is comparatively a beginner in the art of reaper building and has originated nothing.

Unquestionably the most practical and satisfactory application of roller bearings to binders and mowers has been made by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. The particular form used by them was patented in 1882 and is now to be found in all McCormick machines. The especially valuable



feature of the McCormick roller bearing is seen in the form—or cage as it is called—which holds the rollers from running together, and if for any cause the cage is taken from the shaft the rollers will not fall out and get lost. In order to avoid the McCormick patent the other harvesting machine company who claims to be the originator of roller bearings in harvesters has cut out the metal in the ring at the ends of the rollers. If the cage is taken out the rollers slip out and become filled with grit, or worse, get lost.

The methods of the McCormick Company result in an annual saving of many thousands of dollars to the farming public. New devices are not embodied in their machines until long and oft-repeated trials have shown them to be practical. It has been the same with the roller bearings as with everything else—McCormick experimenting is done at McCormick expense and not at the expense of the farmers, who are too often duped by manufacturers who rush into print for notoriety and bull the market with impractical forms.

Not Funny to Her.

You would not suppose there was much fun in a bear, but people who live where these animals abound declare that they play tricks with folks now and then. There is a Pennsylvania woman who can testify to this fact. She went to visit a neighbor a mile distant, the path leading through the woods. On her way home after traveling a quarter-mile, a bear suddenly rose up on its hind feet in the middle of the road ahead of her. With great presence of mind, she dodged into a by-path. She had not gone another quarter-mile before a bear rose up in front of her and pranced around. "The woods seem to be full of bears," she remarked to herself, as she made a bee-line through the woods to the main road. To her dismay, before she had gone 100 yards on the road, there was a big bear prancing like the other two. At this sight her courage gave way and she yelled, and the bear almost fell over itself running through the brush. The woman ran home, and in a few minutes her husband and the hired man were out hunting the three bears. In an hour they came back, and the husband roared out: "Bless you, Mandy, there was just one bear, and he was having fun with you!"—Golden Days.

Self Assurance.

"That delightful Capt. Casterbridge paid you a great compliment at dinner last evening."
"What was that?"
"He took you for my sister."—Tit-Bits.

Painful Eruptions

"My sister was afflicted with eruptions around her ears which kept getting worse and spreading until they became very painful. We made up our minds we must do something for her and we procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She continued taking it until she was entirely cured." NADIA DUNNING, Concord, Wisconsin.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

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ANTICIPATION.

In the silent darkness,
By the tree-roots deep,
Where the bravest sunbeam
Never tries to creep,

MY STRANGE PATIENT.

By William T. Nichols
[Copyright, 1895, by J. B. Lippincott Co.]

On the desk before him lay a sealed letter, a check book, a sheet of paper covered with figures and the little black valise which he had guarded so jealously on our journey to Rodneytown, and which I had not rested eyes upon since the day of our arrival.

He motioned me to a seat beside him. "Dr. Morris," said he, "last night's visitation warned me to perform certain duties which, in view of my failure of health, had too long been neglected. I desire your assistance in the completion of them."

"I am at your orders," said I. "For the little while that remains for you," I added, to myself.

He opened the hand bag and took from it a paper, which, upon being unfolded, appeared to be a petition or agreement of some sort; for appended to several closely-written paragraphs was a long list of signatures. He gave me no time, however, to decipher either text or names. Striking a match, he set fire to the document, which was burning briskly before he dropped it to the floor. As the flame grew I saw that about it lay several little heaps of fluffy ash, no doubt all that remained of other papers he had chosen to put out of the way. He watched the fire creep along until the whole sheet was ablaze.

"If the question arise, as it may, you can make oath that a document of this appearance was destroyed," said Lamar. "You may feel free to do so. No one suffers by the destruction of it, though many might by its preservation."

"I will certify to the fact," said I. "But who will make inquiry about it?" "Possibly no one. But, if inquiry is made, they who ask will understand."

He opened the check-book and passed it to me. It was one I had given to him months before, though, as the funds deposited in the bank at Trent stood in my name, he could have had little use for the book. In fact, some of the printed forms had been filled in.

"I desire to make provision for Johnson," he explained. "He is deserving of a reward. Make a check to his order."

"Very well," said I, picking up a pen. "For how much?" "Five thousand dollars."

I looked at him in wonder. Was he playing a practical joke of some sort? But he met my gaze, and repeated his words: "Five thousand dollars."

After all, to a man in his position the fisherman's services certainly had been valuable. I filled up the form, and tore it from its stub. Lamar took the slip of paper and thrust it into his pocket.

"You comprehend the reason in these matters," said he. "It is necessary to arrange with an eye to the worst. I fear a sudden failure, a collapse. If such should be my end, I wish to have my affairs in order. For Johnson provision is now made. To Martha, who has been a faithful servant, I would give, let us say, \$500. I count upon you to arrange the matter."

"I will do so," said I. "And as for yourself—"

"You have paid me well," I broke in. But he continued: "As for you, I desire this: when my death comes, you will regard as your own the money deposited in the bank in your name. There will be no rival claimant. From my memory of the account you submitted recently, I am convinced that you will find a considerable sum remaining after the two payments you know of have been made. I may tell you that the fund has been of late replenished."

"But why should you make me such a bequest?" I began. "I thank you, but—"

"It is no case for thanks," said he. "Am I not free to do as pleases me with my own? Moreover, I have yet another request."

He poured a little brandy into a glass and gulped it down. Then, picking up the letter, he said: "This I desire you to place in the post at the railway town at once. Then send a telegraphic message. Please write the words: 'Search ended, but without result. Documents burned.' The address the same as that of the letter."

last night. I shall return within three hours, and in that time it ought to have some effect."

He bowed gravely, and I left him seated at his desk, a mere wreck of the man he had been even a few hours before. In that strong morning light death's seal appeared to be upon him.

Cautioning Johnson not to leave the house, I hurried across the plain to Mrs. Weston's, harnessed the bay more hastily than he ever had been harnessed before, and started him off briskly along the Bassettsville road. I drove fast that morning, as fast as even the swift roadster cared to go. The telegraph operator was just coming on duty when I reined up beside the platform of the railway station, and to him I lost no time in committing the message. Its address, which I copied from that of the letter, was the banking house in New York with which Lamar had communicated previously. Five minutes later I had posted the letter, and was beginning my journey homeward.

Sam Carpenter gave me a friendly greeting as I passed his stable, but there was no time for gossip, and the bay sped by at a gait which no doubt satisfied him that there was urgent need of my services in Rodneytown. Nor did I draw rein until the farm-houses were close at hand and I saw Dorothy at Mrs. Clark's door.

"Where in the world have you been?" she asked, running across the yard to the road, and gazing up at me anxiously. "Mrs. Weston says that you were away all night. And your horse looks as if you had been trying to drive him to death."

"You shall hear all about it, Dorothy," I answered, "but I can't tell you now. I must go on to Lamar's; but I'll come back as soon as I can. Things have happened which may make a great difference to us."

I left her somewhat piqued, perhaps, by my brusqueness, and drove on toward the house on the knoll. Johnson was awaiting me at the base of the landward side of the elevation.

"Anything new?" I asked, as I leaped from the buggy. "Nothin' for the last hour or so. Soon after you left he called me up and gave me somethin'—I guess you know what. Since then I've heard nothin' from him."

I ran into the house, climbed the stairs, and knocked at Lamar's door. There was no response. I softly turned the knob, thinking that he might be asleep. He was still seated in his chair, but his head had fallen forward upon the desk, and his arms hung motionless. I sprang to him, raised him, and caught sight of his face. One look was enough. Lamar was beyond the reach of his enemies.

As to the manner of his death I was not long left in doubt. Beside the desk was found a little phial in which remained a few drops of a solution of arsenic. Months before I had brought him the poison, to be used, as he had explained, in certain of his chemical experiments.

With the foes who had pursued him so relentlessly close upon him, and with a mortal disease daily sapping his strength, he had chosen thus to end his troubles. He died, I think, as he had lived, strong in his passions and his courage.

It was to be desired, for many reasons, to avoid the notoriety which must surely follow a disclosure of the circumstances of his end. Johnson and I could be depended upon to keep our counsel, and old Martha probably had heard nothing of the attack, and had no reason to suppose her employer's death to have been due to other than natural causes; but even a suspicion of suicide would give rise to most unpleasant gossip, and quite possibly to an official investigation. By law, a certificate of death had to be filed with the town clerk. I realized the weight the people would attach to Banks' signature to such a document in case any question of its accuracy arose, and determined to secure it. My senior heard what I had to say of the facts—enough, probably, to give him an inkling of the truth. Then he seated himself at Lamar's desk—I had taken him to the house on the knoll to view the body of its late master—and filled out a certificate.

"This will, I think, meet your requirements," said he. "It is not too definite, but it will serve. It is recorded here that your patient died of heart failure."

XXIII.

Nor until several months later did I hear something of the part of Lamar's story which explained his coming into my life. A letter from Perez brought this explanation, for which I had been waiting eagerly. Neither Johnson nor I had had signs again of Lamar's pursuers, who, however, we believed, had contrived to secure proof that their intended victim had evaded their vengeance. The strange schooner had not reentered the bay, but the fisherman had heard that a vessel answering her description had lain for three days at anchor in a little harbor some miles up the coast, and that at least four of her people had been away from her throughout her stay. It was his theory that the four revisited the house the night before Lamar's funeral;

though the man whom I had employed to assist Johnson as watchman and caretaker, and who was then on duty, reported no unusual happenings, and the fisherman's belief had, so far as I could discover, no more substantial basis than the fact that as he approached the house late that night the sea-breeze bore to his ear faint sounds which he took for those of oars against thole-pins.

My term of residence in Rodneytown was closed within a fortnight after the body of the suicide had been committed to the earth; but before I went away there was a wedding, at which an altogether charming bride was given away by my good friend Dr. Banks, standing for the time in loco parentis. In view of the change in our circumstances, I had persuaded Dorothy to consent to an early marriage, and to come with me to Trent, where there promised to be an excellent opportunity to establish a practice, and where the bay might become a doctor's nag in reality as well as in name. And there Perez's letter found us, as happy a pair as the city held within its borders. As Lamar's residuary legatee—if the term can be correctly used in such a case—I was possessed of an inheritance which, with my savings, was ample to support us in comfort for the several years we deemed it wise to allow for the building up of a profitable professional connection.

But now for the letter, which was to tell me all I had ever learned of the career of the man whom I knew as Lamar.

He was of a family of rank and wealth," it ran. "He had much to content him with his lot, yet he was by nature an intriguer and a plotter, cold, selfish, daring and revengeful. Many hated him, more feared him. So adroit was he in his schemes, that, though they sometimes came to grief, he himself escaped."

"At last he became involved in a political plot of the gravest character, and for once lost his craft. There was a meeting of the conspirators, at which enthusiasm ran high, and, in the furor of the moment, a compact was drawn up and signed by those present. So treasonable was this document that the signers were hopelessly compromised should it fall into the hands of even the most mercifully-disposed government. Within 24 hours after the meeting the paper disappeared. The signers set themselves to search for it, and at last gained a clew. Following this, they discovered that it had come into the possession of a woman of rank, young, beautiful, ambitious, mad for political intrigue, and attached to a rival faction. The fact that she had secured it was sufficient to insure the failure of the project it outlined; but worse than this failure was the menace to the signers. It was resolved to recover the compact at any cost; but then arose the question, who should undertake the difficult task? The man who afterward came to you volunteered, and was accepted."

"He recovered the document. Single-handed, he waylaid the lady's carriage, drove off her servants, and, on her refusal to surrender the paper, cut her throat. As he had expected, the precious paper was found in the bosom of her dress."

"He fled the country forthwith, carrying with him the cause of the tragedy. So long as he retained possession of it, he was certain of holding his co-conspirators at his mercy. Many of them abhorred his bloody deed, but he held their fortunes and perhaps their lives in his hand; and some of them, at least, were forced to aid him in making his escape. The family of his victim swore undying vengeance. Her brothers traced him to Europe, and then to the United States. They were close upon him when he sought your aid: had it not been given, he could hardly have escaped; for in your country a man of his face and accent was easily traced—he impresses the persons he met far too strongly for his own good."

"He had heard of the lonely coast you described to me, and he had carried with him the card he presented to you. It was given to him, not because I was myself involved in the political net, but because others whom I loved were fast in its meshes, and for their sake I desired him not to fall into the clutches of the avengers. When he came to you, the pursuers lost the trail. They searched and searched, but for months without result. After a time I was told of rumors that he had opened correspondence with his brothers at home, and that they were supplying him with large sums. His enemies also heard the reports, and strove in every way to hit upon the channel of communication, but their efforts seemed to be doomed to failure."

"Chance finally did what skill and bribery could not effect. By accident, a traveler, who, through friendship for the murdered woman's kinsmen, had aided them in their hunt, stumbled upon the fugitive's hiding-place, and is even said to have seen, from an ambush of his own, the murderer moving about his retreat. The discoverer lost no time in bearing the news to his allies. Two of the victim's brothers, with a force of assistants in whom they could trust, sailed hence, ostensibly for France. Rumors current here have it that they arrived only to find that their enemy was dead. It is also said that the compact is destroyed. If you have any knowledge of its fate you may relieve many anxious hearts."

Lamar's pursuers had been the avengers of blood. By my aid he had evaded them, yet through me they had come upon him at last. Fortune's caprice had granted him but a reprieve, allowing him, in the end, only the privilege of dying by his own hand rather than by the hands of his foes. Baffled in their vengeance as they would have carried it out, they had as partial compensation the knowledge that they had forced him to the dread alternative. A penalty—if not that which they desired—had been paid for his crime.

THE END.

Would Never Do. The great theatrical manager frowned.

"Ever lose your diamonds?" "No." "Ever mixed up in a newspaper scandal?" "No, sir." "Ever get divorced?" "Sir, my reputation is above reproach!"

"Well, you've got a nerve to ask me to star you, with all those disadvantages."—Town Topics.

A MODERN GEORGE WASHINGTON.



"Poor man! How did you lose the sight of your eye?" "Lookin' for work, mem!"—Pick-Me-Up.

One on Albert. "By the way, Jennie, how did you like the dog show?" "Oh, Albert, wasn't it too lovely for anything? There was one dog there that had such a human face. I did admire that dog."

"Indeed, did he look anything like me?" "No, not a bit. It had too much character in his countenance." Then Albert reached for his hat.—Tammany Times.

It Was Settled. "By the way," asked the former resident of the village, "did Jones and Smith ever get that dispute settled as to which one owned that strip of land?" "O, yes; that was settled some time ago."

"And who got it?" "I forget the lawyer's name."—Up-to-Date.

Almost the Same. Nonie—Is your husband as shy now as he was before you married him? Laura—Almost, for then he used to hold his breath with fear, and he does it just the same now when he comes home late from the club.—Pittsburgh Daily News.

How She Reasoned It. "My dear," said Mrs. Fosdick to her ten-year-old daughter, "you should not say 'teethbrush.' You should always say 'toothbrush.'" "But, mamma," said the little girl, "I brush all my teeth with it."—N. Y. Tribune.

More Effective. Artist (gloomily)—Somehow, my pictures won't keep the wolf from the door. Friend—Did you ever try hanging them on the doorknob?—N. Y. Journal.

In the Heat of the Conflict. He—Do you think your judgment is as good as mine? She—Oh, no, dear. Our choice of life partners proves that it isn't.—N. Y. Journal.

Loquacity a Virtue. Why should loquacious girls be belted? Pray answer me this riddle, I make a guess, it is because their tongues hang in the middle. —N. Y. Tribune.

Intended to Face Him. "Now, when you ask papa for me, be sure to face him like a man." "You bet I will. He doesn't get any chance at my back if I can help it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Business Item. "I understand you to say that Rogers is the proprietor of a match factory." "So he is. He runs a matrimonial agency."—Up-to-Date.

A Good Reason. Smyth—What makes you think Boggett is a good bookkeeper? Browne—He never returned the ones I loaned him.—N. Y. Tribune.

Foreseen. Mrs. McSwatt—Billiger, when I asked you to get a book for a birthday present for brother John I supposed you would select one that had at least a substantial binding. This one will fall to pieces before he has it six months.

Mr. McSwatt—No it won't, Lobelia. It will last that brother of yours 100 years, in any kind of binding. It's a book on manners.—Chicago Tribune.

Too Much Stuck Up. Miss Upperton (daughter of a rich manufacturer)—Pardon me, miss, but I have not the honor of your acquaintance. Miss Lowerten (who does not intend to be put down at that style)—I thought you had, at one time; but never mind. Perhaps if my father owned a big mullage factory like your father's, I'd be stuck up, too.—N. Y. Weekly.

Good Reason for It. It was the seventh time she had tried on the gown, and she still had fault to find with it. "It doesn't seem to me," she said, "that it becomes my complexion." The dressmaker shrugged her shoulders.

"Madame forgets," she said, "that she has not the same complexion she wore last time she was here."—Chicago Post.

In the Heejee Islands. "What did you say the name of this missionary was?" asked King Kwapta. "Live ever, your highness," said the trembling chief; "he said it was John." "Well, for a change"—King Kwapta looked lovingly at his toothpick—"let us have a Jackpot-pie."—Town Topics.

His Views on Labor. First Tramp—Do you b'lieve in keepin' 'out the pauper labor of Europe? Second Tramp—I don't mind the pauper labor, but when it comes to lettin' in paupers what don't work, I'm afraid they'll crowd us fellers into lookin' fer a job.—N. Y. World.

He Stopped It. Truthful Tommy (describing his last great fight)—Then he let out at me with his right, but I stopped the blow. Cynical Sam—Did you? How? Tommy (significantly)—With my nose.—Odds and Ends.

Rightly Named. Hewitt—I don't see why you call this front door a storm door; it isn't a storm door. Jewett—Just wait a minute, old man; my wife always meets me here.—N. Y. Tribune.



WHERE WILL IT STRIKE?

Preparing for the End. Crimsonbeak (discouraged)—Oh, I'm tired of life. Yeast (lightly)—Been eating some of your wife's cooking, old man? "No; but I'm willing to now."—Yonkers Statesman.

Self-Evident. They haven't confided their secret to me, but I know the engagement's begun. For he's ordered a bicycle built for two. She's a rocking chair built for one. —N. Y. Journal.

HEARD IN AFRICA.



Ents Its Own Body. Cannibalism has been regarded as the lowest depths of degeneracy, but observations made by F. Nordlinger prove that in animal life conditions are existing which are worse than cannibalism. This zoologist relates that he at one time, when digging in his garden, happened to cut in two a large cricket, which he thought had been killed by the accident. Looking ten minutes afterward at the supposed dead cricket, he was very much surprised when he saw the forward end of the cricket busy eating up the rear end. It takes pretty good nerve to do that, but we cannot judge of the sensation of pain in animals of a low order by our own sensations and feelings. Interested by what he had seen, Mr. Nordlinger placed the two halves of the cricket into a clot of earth and some roots, and he actually found that the cricket not only grew entirely well and grew a new end, but, judging from the disappearance of every vestige of the other part, he concluded that the cricket had disposed of that part of its former anatomy by eating it up.—Philadelphia Record.

A Good Reason. Little Ezra—Paw, why is it that lightning never strikes twice in the same place? Farmer Honk—Beecuz the place ain't there when it strikes the second time.—N. Y. Journal.

WIT AND WISDOM.

"That singer has made great strides in the profession, hasn't she?" "Yes, indeed. Formerly, when she received an encore, she sang; now she usually smiles."—Brooklyn Life.

"So he praised my singing, did he?" "Yes, he said it was heavenly." "Did he really say that?" "Well, not exactly, but he probably meant that. He said it was unearthly."—Tit-Bits.

"According to Beaconsfield, there is no education like adversity." "Perhaps that accounts for the fact that so many of our most prosperous people have no grammar."—Cleveland Leader.

"Nursery Insight.—'Mamma, I know why angel babies is made 'th wings.' 'Why, Johnny?' 'Cause 'f they got born in a family where they don't like it, they kin fly off.'"—Chicago Record.

"She—'But a woman can make money go farther than a man can.' He—'Yes! I've known you to travel half over the city to spend half a dollar when a man would have parted with it at the first store he went into.'"—Boston Transcript.

"Mistah Bowen, what do 'plus' mean?" asked the old man. "Plus? Why, it means something additional." "Gussa I'll hab to stan' it den. Dat dah 'fishman dat sole medis mule say he kin go a mile in two-thirty-seven plus, an' I too much stuck up to 'spose my 'ignance befo' an 'fishman toe ast him wat dat 'plus' mean."—Indianapolis Journal.

BIRD DESTRUCTION IN ENGLAND

Societies There Working to Protect Our Feathered Friends.

The proposed legislation, and the efforts of members of the Audubon societies of the various states, against the use of birds as ornaments to hats, has an echo in the efforts of similar societies in Great Britain. A writer in a journal issued under the auspices of the Humanitarian league says that all legislative protection which mentions particular species of birds is unsatisfactory, because some valuable species are sure to be omitted, and no protection at all is given to casual visitors. It would be safer to enumerate the species which are to be outside the pale.

The writer vehemently describes as "the butcher bill for 1896" in Great Britain this list of feathered visitors who paid the penalty of their adventurous instinct during last year: A long-eared owl, a rough-legged buzzard, a golden eagle, a stormy petrel, an aquatic warbler, a pied variety of the moor-hen, a great buzzard, and a promathrine skira.

In addition a great bittern was shot at Shadoxhurst, in Kent. The latter bird is literally a rara avis, and no one who has heard at the witching time of night the booming sound emitted by this strange bird of solitude will ever forget the experience. It has been described for want of a better simile as something between the neigh of a horse and the croon of an angry bull, but it has characteristics distinct from both.

Another lamented victim was the hoopoe, which at the end of September met its fate at the hands of a clergyman near the romantic and old world village of Garstang. It is impossible to still the hope that this infatuated cleric has done mental penance as correspondingly severe as the physical atonement of the ancient mariner who shot the albatross, otherwise one could almost wish him deprived of the power to do the like again.

A society under very influential patronage, called the Society for the Protection of Birds, has been in existence since 1859. Its objects are the same as our own Audubon societies. In a report just issued it is said that the wearing of stuffed birds in hats is regarded with extreme disgust by a large and constantly increasing section of the public. The trade in stuffed birds is also said to have declined enormously. On the other hand, it is discouraging to learn that the fashion of wearing ospreys, eagles or white herons' feathers show few signs of abatement. A sale the other day of two fine examples of these plumes at a fancy price of \$50 per ounce is evidence that the white egret is still being pursued to extermination in the distant region where it is found, the good prices obtained being sufficient to excite the cupidity of the heartless hunter. It has been suggested that the societies of this country and Great Britain could cooperate, and, by discouraging the use of these birds, stop the demand and so end their useless destruction.—N. Y. Sun.

The Chase County Courant,

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

There was but one redeeming feature about the McKinley bill of 1890. It put sugar on the free list and we bought 20 pounds of sugar for a dollar where we used to get ten. The Wilson bill added a small tax, and sugar advanced accordingly. The Dingley bill proposes to tax sugar pretty heavily, and in anticipation of this the Sugar Trust has advanced prices and have, says the New York World already in one month under McKinley's administration "taken from the consumers \$625,000 extra profit on the mere prospect of the Dingley bill becoming a law." This is why the price of sugar is getting higher. The retailers are not to blame. They cannot buy so much for a dollar, and of course, cannot sell so much for a dollar. The same will be true of every other article taxed by the new tariff bill. In this case the sugar trust reaps the extra benefit. In all cases the people, the consumers, pay the bills. That is the Republican idea of bringing prosperity to the people who haven't money enough to buy what the actual need.

Ward Burlingame, of Kansas, who becomes Chief Clerk of the dead letter division was once well known in connection with the press and politics of Kansas, but for the past seventeen years has been connected with the postoffice department at Washington in the one division of dead letters. His service has been continuous without the loss of time, and his knowledge of the business is absolutely complete. His promotion is according to the theory and practice of the civil service rules.—Kansas City Star. And yet some of the Republican press have the audacity to say that Mr. Cleveland while President never paid any attention to civil service, and kicked out Republicans indiscriminately to make room for Democrats. It seems that Mr. Burlingame remained in all right for eight years under Democratic rule. And during Mr. Cleveland's last term as President 100,000 Republican office holders who were put on the civil service list by Republican Presidents held their office. The howl from the Republican press at this time comes with poor grace. The wholesale removal of men from office in Kansas should certainly teach people that the spoils system is wrong and a menace to good government. Competent men in office should be retained regardless of their politics.—Burlington Independent.

MAY LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

The May Ladies' Home Journal uniquely reflects the sentiment, and spirit of spring. "In an old Fashioned Garden" fairly emits the seasons fragrant flavor, as do other contributions in prose and verse. Hon. John Russell Young recalls the notable incidents—fetes, receptions and pageants, etc.—of General Grant's memorable tour of the world, and ex-President Harrison gives highly interesting glimpses of the President's home life in an article on "The Domestic Side of the White House"—the concluding one of his admirable series. A reminiscent article by Mrs. Raymond Maude, "My Mother as I Recall Her," gives some delightful glimpses of the personal side of Jenny Lind, especially of her home life.

Herbert D. Ward's serial "The Burglar Who Mowed Paradise," reaches its conclusion maintaining its quaint humor to the end. Dwight L. Moody, in his Bible Class lesson writes on "Faith" with characteristic directness. Besides Mrs. S. T. Rober's most helpful articles on cooking and her solution of household problems, are valuable papers on "Traveling with Children in Summer," "Unique Modern Cost Outings," "summer gowns, waists, bodices and parasols," "The Wild Garden and Rockery," and many others brimful of practical wisdom. In brief, the May Journal contemplates directly and practically every feature of home life, and appeals to every member of the household.

holdhold. Among its notable art features are the dainty cover by Howard Pyle, and Alice Barber Stephens drawing of "The Woman in the Home," the third of her "American Woman" series. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

THE NEW BALLOT LAW.

We have not seen the new ballot law but our information is that it provides as follows: Any party nominating a ticket must have cast at the preceding general election not less than five per cent of the total vote. If a candidate or set of candidates want name or names placed on the ballot for State office by petition there must be at least 2,500 signatures of qualified voters. Nominees shall be arranged on the ballot in the order of the number of voters the party cast—the highest first. Publication of the ballot by two newspapers is dispensed with and the prices to be paid for printed ballots is not to exceed \$10.00 per thousand in even years and \$5.00 in odd years of not more than four tickets on a ballot and \$1.50 per thousand additional for each additional ticket. The mark or X is to be placed at the right hand of the name voted for instead of the left.

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.

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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 a six months subscription. The price of book is 25 cents, but a 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.

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-THE COURANT-

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THE NATIONAL CIRCUIT.

It Will Probably Open in the South This Year.

The Crackjacks Are Training in Savannah, Ga.—Johnson and Michael to Ride in Competition—One on Eck.

[Special Chicago Letter.]

Speculation is rife now regarding the national bicycle circuit for 1897. The indications point to the probable starting of it in the south instead of in California as last year. President Potter's unavoidable delay in appointing a successor to Chairman Gilson, of the racing board, who declined on account of his wife's illness to accept the office again when the reappointment was tendered him, made it necessary for the



ALBERT MOTT.
(Chairman L. A. W. Racing Board.)

new appointee to extend the time for receiving applications for sanctions to April 15. Albert Mott, of Baltimore, ex-chief consul of the Maryland division L. A. W., was tendered the appointment early in March at the fifteenth annual banquet of the Maryland Bicycle club. He was previously chairman of the Maryland division racing board, chairman of the national transportation and rules and regulations committee, and a member of the highway improvement committee.

Owing to the delay in selecting Mr. Mott, it will be impossible to start the circuit before the middle of May. That will be too late to make the start on the Pacific coast, since it would not allow enough time for the circuit chasers to cover the southern territory and reach Massachusetts for the great Decoration day meet in Boston, which is an annual fixture and is practically the opening meet of the season in the north. Moreover, the cities in California, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas and Louisiana will not apply for sanctions unless they can have races on Sunday, as they cannot draw paying gates on working days, and since the league forbids that this is an additional reason why the circuit is almost certain to start somewhere in the south east of the Mississippi.

In all probability the first national circuit meet in '97 will be held in Tennessee in conjunction with one of the race meets on the southern indoor circuit, variously designated as the Coliseum and Jack Prince circuit. This opened at Memphis on the 2d of April, and it is likely that a number of the crackjacks will ride in this circuit until the opening of the national circuit, which may occur as a joint meet of a week's duration at any of the points included in the Coliseum circuit. The two would then coincide, the Coliseum circuit being followed through Memphis, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Montgomery to Jacksonville, Fla. Then, if time permits, national circuit meets may be given in Savannah, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C., where a new race track is being projected.

Already the crackjacks are gathering in the south to train for the season. The old cement track in Savannah will be the general training ground. James Michael, the little Welshman, and Tom Cooper are in training there under the care of "Mother" Webb, Cooper's trainer. The manager of the team of which these two stars are members, which is the largest team in the country, is also quartered in Savannah, where he is endeavoring to draw the other first-class speed merchants of the land. Dave Shafer, training man-



TOM ECK.
(Leading Bicycle Trainer in America.)

ager of the team, who has just concluded a three-weeks' indoor tournament in San Francisco, is in Savannah with such well-known riders as Otto Zeigler, Fred Loughhead, Charlie Wells, Orlando Stevens, Floyd McFarland and others. These men are already in condition and may at once enter the Coliseum circuit. Arthur Gardiner, accompanied by James Bowler, is expected to join the training party, and Conn Baker, Charles Murphy and Frank Jeny, who trained in Savannah last spring, are likely to go there again this year as soon as they secure engagements with manufacturers. It is even asserted that the great Arthur Augustus Zimmerman will go into training on the Savannah track with the intention of learning what amount of speed is left in him. E. C. Bald is training in Louisville, and Earl Kiser is in Tennessee, riding on the Coliseum circuit.

One peculiarity of this season, from

a racing standpoint, is the tardiness of the makers in securing men to represent them on the path. At the national cycle shows, where the good men have heretofore generally secured engagements for the ensuing season, they went vainly from one manufacturer to another last winter. Even the very best of the men were disappointed, and Bald and Cooper were about the only racing men who had engagements at that time. Since then James Michael and John S. Johnson may be said to be the only prominent riders who have made contracts to ride certain wheels, but a number of racing men on the Pacific coast have signed with Dave Shafer on the great tire team. Earl Kiser, one of the fastest men in the country, has not yet secured a position, but will go into training for the circuit, confident that when the time comes there will be a big scramble to secure crack riders. It is hinted that Tom Eck may secure Kiser for his team. This procrastination on the part of the makers, due no doubt to the ultra conservatism engendered by last year's financial disasters, has worried the racing men not a little, but they are gathering new hope as the season progresses, and now predictions are heard on all sides that the racing season of '97 will be a most successful one. It certainly promises to be so in the New England and Eastern Atlantic States, where the National Cycle Track association is organizing a grand circuit extending throughout the early summer months, and will offer handsome purses for the professionals, in many instances exceeding the limit set by the L. A. W., for which, however, special sanction has been obtained. To add to the attractions of this circuit a special envoy has been deputed to go to Europe and bring back some of the best foreign riders to compete on American tracks. From all appearances the central and western states will have no national circuit races before the 4th of July. There has been considerable talk of organizing two national circuits, one for the east and another for the west, to be followed separately during the early part of the season, but to come together at the national meet of the L. A. W. in Philadelphia in August. This scheme, however, does not appear to have gained such favor this year, and perhaps the Mississippi valley states will have to get along with local talent working on state circuits.

Jimmy Michael and Johnny Johnson will ride in competition this year. The



JOHN S. JOHNSON.

(Known as the "Prince of Crackjacks.") sturdy little Welshman feels quite confident of success in this sort of work, inasmuch as he won sweeping victories in competition in Europe when riding as an amateur. He is now under suspension of the L. A. W. at the request of the National Cyclists' union of England, which suspended him in February for his failure to appear at a race meet in Leeds last summer, before he came to America. This difficulty does not seem to weigh very heavily on the boy wonder, and he thinks the suspension will be quickly removed when his attorney pays an account demanded by the Leeds promoters for bill-posting announcing his coming.

Johnson has almost wholly recovered from his nearly fatal attack of pneumonia at Bradford, Canada, and after spending some time at the invigorating baths at Hot Springs, will go to Savannah to begin training. There has been some uncertainty as to whether he would associate himself with his old trainer and manager, Tom Eck, or allow his brother Anton to take charge of him. Eck asserts that he has "signed" Johnny for his team, however. While in Chicago a few weeks ago, Tom Eck divulged to a group of newspaper men his age, which he placed at 45 years. This is said to have been a tender subject to the veteran for a number of years, possibly because of his snow-white hair and mustache, to account for which a very good story is told. When a boy, 15 years old, Eck went out rowing with two youthful companions on a small lake near his home. A heavy storm arose, and in the squall the boat was swamped and overturned. As it rolled over the three were thrown into the angry water, and Tom saw his companions disappear in the waves. Eck, however, succeeded in grasping the keel as the boat rolled over. There was enough air under it to keep it afloat with young Tom astride of the bottom, and there he clung in desperation through all the weary hours of the blackest and most disagreeable of nights. The water dashed over him with every wave, and the capsized boat rolled frantically. He recalled ever and anon with bitterest anguish the fate of his comrades, and shuddered at the thought of a similar fate overtaking him. When daylight finally stole slowly out from the east, Tom saw with amazement that the shore was only 100 yards away. He slipped off the boat, and letting himself carefully down into the water until his feet touched the bottom, he found it only a few inches deep. He found the anchor was firmly imbedded in the bottom, and had held the boat securely from drifting all night. When he reached home he found that his friends had promptly waded to shore in the dark, and supposed that of course he had done likewise. Ever since that terrible night Tom Eck's hair has been as white as it is to-day.

OUR NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Better Known to the Public as the Smithsonian Institution.

Founded with Funds Left to the United States by James Smithson, an Englishman with a Terrible Grudge.

[Special Washington Letter.]

On that delightful reservation in Washington known as the "Mail," or Smithsonian grounds, there stands one of the most famous buildings in the world, namely, the "Smithsonian Institution." Although it is not one of the largest buildings in the world, it is architecturally remarkable. It is built of Seneca brownstone, and the Gothic style of architecture makes it resemble one of the ancient feudal castles with towers and battlements and embassies like loopholes, reminding one of the ancient battles of the nobles when they fought with arrows instead of guns.

Inside, the prospect is very different from that of an ancient feudal castle, for there one finds not fierce-bearded barons with their ladies crouching behind them in fear of the coming foe, with their army of soldiers, trenchmen, vassals, serfs, servants, hirelings and minions. Next to the British museum, the greatest museum on earth, it is a museum not only of exhibit, but of education and for the diffusion of knowledge.

Here comes the peculiar and, one might almost say, romantic feature of this institution; for, at Genoa, Italy, on the 27th day of June, and in the year 1829, one of the noblest men that ever



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

lived, James Smithson, bequeathed to the United States of America the whole of his fortune, amounting in American money to about \$500,000. "To found, according to the terms of the will at Washington, under the name of 'The Smithsonian Institution,' an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

A death is an ordinary occurrence, and so is a bequest; but, for an exile from his own home, a gentleman by birth and education and of the highest scientific attainments, laboring under the bar sinister (for he was an illegitimate son of the duke of Northumberland), and with an almost broken heart at the odium cast upon him by his blighted name, to die in a foreign land and leave his whole possessions to the government of another land than that which gave him birth, is, at least, a novelty, if not a romance.

Born in France, where his English mother had gone to escape the odium of her disgrace, he passed the early days of his life in the solitude of Oxford schools, where, in the year of 1785, he was graduated with honors from the Pembroke college, receiving the degree of master of arts from that institution. In early life he was known as Lewis James Maceo, that being his mother's name. He did not assume his father's name until he had achieved some scientific attainments. His father had been Sir Hugh Smithson before his marriage to the daughter of Lord Percy had enabled him to assume



JAMES SMITHSON.
(Founder of the Smithsonian Institution.)

the title of duke of Northumberland; and thus we base the early history of the man whose name, to use his own words, was "to live in the memory of man when the titles of the Northumbrians and the Percys are extinct and forgotten."

On the 28th of July, in the year of 1835, John Forsyth, the secretary of state at Washington, received information from the American charge d'affaires at London that the original testator of the will, James Hungerford Smithson's nephew (to whom he had left interest in his property and to whose children, if he should marry and have an heir or heirs, legitimate or illegitimate, he left all his property, except an annuity of £100 a year to one John Fitall, an old servant), had died at Pisa, Italy, on the 5th day of July, and in the year of 1835, without heirs, and that as the will runs: "In case of the death of my said nephew, without leaving a child, or children, I then bequeath the whole of my property, subject to the annuity of £100, to John Fitall, and for the security and pay-

ment of which, I mean stock to remain in this country, to the United States."

English attorneys, having advised the charge d'affaires at London that it would be proper for the United States government to send attorneys as their representatives to England to prosecute its case before the English courts of chancery, the secretary of state, having transmitted the reports to the president on the 17th day of December, 1835, Andrew Jackson, then president, sent a message to congress advising the appointment of a commissioner to go to England to get the money. After sundry wrangles and debates in congress this was accomplished, and Hon. Richard Rusk was sent to England to prosecute the claim. Two years later a decree of chancery awarded the money to the United States and Rusk came home with it in the ship Mediator.

Then how to apply the money was the question. Some advised a public library, others a university. It was finally decided by the solons of congress that the most practical means to diffuse knowledge among mankind was by original scientific research, and the publication of the result of such researches for public distribution. In accordance with this view the Smithsonian institution, as it now stands, was built, but not until the original Smithsonian bequest had seen various rounds of fortune. By act of congress, dated July 7, 1838, and while the discussion as to what should be done with the bequest was still in progress, the whole sum of the Smithsonian bequest, amounting then to \$538,000, was invested in Arkansas state bonds, which afterwards became worthless, Arkansas defaulting in the payment of interest

and settling up a counterclaim of indebtedness against the United States. The congress then made the Smithsonian bequest good by placing to the credit of the Smithsonian institution in the treasury of the United States the sum of \$538,000; and so it was that the Smithsonian institution, as it now is, was begun. Its officers are the president of the United States, the vice president, the chief justice of the supreme court, the members of the cabinet, three senators, three representatives, two residents of the District of Columbia, three residents of different states, a secretary and an assistant secretary. The secretary is the chief officer of the institution.

The first secretary, Joseph Henry, served from 1846 to 1878. The second secretary, Spencer Fullerton Baird, from 1878 to 1887, and the third and present secretary, Samuel Pierpont Langley, from 1887 until this date. The publications of the Smithsonian institution form a library in themselves, and are called "The Annual Reports," "The Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections," "Bulletins of the National Museum," "The Annual Reports of the Bureau of Ethnology," and "The Bulletin of the Bureau of Ethnology." These books are given to educational institutions all over the world. In return for these, and by purchase, the institution has received a library of 300,000 volumes, which is deposited in the congressional library for safe keeping.

In 1881, a new library was built, at a cost of \$250,000, to accommodate the growing needs of the National museum, whose collections of wonderful curiosities had become so large that the original building was no longer able to hold it. The bureau of exchange establishes communication with scholars in all parts of the world, by which their publications are exchanged for publications of similar societies.

The bureau of American ethnology has preserved all the vocabularies of the different types of American Indians in substantial volumes. Their indefatigable author, Powell, who has been in charge of the bureau since 1879, has undertaken many important expeditions to the west, notably among the tribes of Utah, California, Arizona and New Mexico, by which the stock of knowledge added to American ethnology has been very largely increased. The important expeditions of the Stevensons, Cushings, Fawles and the Muddeseiffs among the Pueblo Indians and the ruins of the southwest; those of Holmes, among the prehistoric quarry cities and villages of the eastern part of the continent; those of Thomas, among the mounds of the Mississippi valley and of the northeast section, among the Popago and Seri Indians of the southwest, have also been conducted under the authority of the bureau of ethnology.

The Zoological park was established by the aid of congress in the year 1890 for the preservation of such American animals as were then on the verge of extinction. The park is situated north of Washington, in the beautiful precinct of Rock creek, contains 167 acres, and is the largest of its kind in the world.

Besides the original bequest of Smithson, congress every year makes an additional appropriation for the maintenance of the institution.

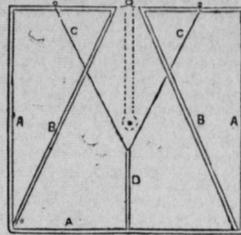
SMITH D. FRY.

THE FARMING WORLD.

CURCULIO SHEET.

Catching the Pest and Crushing It Is the Only Sure Cure.

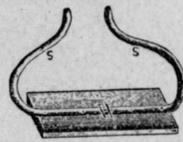
All the spraying mixtures have been tried on plum trees to destroy the curculio, but with little success. Dusting with various mixtures and fumigating with smoke of hay, straw, rotten wood, corn cobs, tar compounds, etc., have served only as a temporary relief—driving them away it may be for a little



FRAME FOR CURCULIO SHEET.

time. It seems that catching the "little Turk" and destroying him (or her) bodily is the only "sure cure."

To do this, take a sheet of any thin, cheap stuff—as cheese cloth—of suitable size, say three yards square; secure it over a frame of light slats made as indicated in the cut, Fig. 1. The three sides AAA, are full length; the other side has an opening to allow the device to be placed under the tree. To secure rigidity, add two slats as braces, shown at BB. Cords are secured to the outer slats at CC; passing back they unite at D, the purpose being to enable one per-



BLOCK WITH SPRINGS.

son to handle the device readily by grasping the slat A with one hand and the united cords D with the other hand. The dotted lines O indicate the opening in the sheet which allows the same to be projected under the tree. The space between the dotted lines may be covered when the sheet is placed upon the ground by means of a flap.

Fig. 2 represents a wooden block, H, with springs attached in such manner as that it may be readily and securely attached to any part of the body of the tree to be jarred. The block H should be padded so as to prevent injury to the tree when it is struck with maul. The operator supplied with such an outfit as indicated may go rapidly over the plum orchard of cool mornings when the curculios are dormant. Jar them down upon the sheet and destroy them.

THE CODLIN MOTH.

An Ounce of Prevention That Is Worth a Pound of Cure.

I do not profess that this cure or trap will catch all the moths, but a large percentage of them will be kept from laying on the fruit buds.

Take an ordinary barrel and fill it about three parts with water; hang any kind of a lantern right over the barrel by means of a piece of lath, allowing the bottom of the lantern to hang just inside the barrel and above the water. Choose still nights about the time the bloom is dropping. I say still nights because of a two-fold reason: Firstly, the moth does not fly on a windy night; secondly, it is hard to keep the light in the lantern if windy.

All night-flying insects or moths will fly to a light, and striking against the lantern fall into the water, when the mealy substance that is on the wings becomes sticky and they are therefore unable to rise again. In the morning a goodly number of these night marauders will be captured. I have seen as high as four quarts of moths taken from four barrels, which for all the trouble and expense is a very good return. If this be repeated for two or three nights there will be little or no use of spraying, although I have generally advised one spraying after.—J. R. Johnson, in American Gardening.

Convicts on Road Work.

The convict as a road maker has been the subject of some controversy, but on the whole it has been fairly well admitted that the one was the solution of the other. The warden at one of the New York state prisons, taking advantage of the enforced idleness on the part of many convicts, owing to a recently passed law stopping the sale of any prison-made goods, used them on the roads of the village, with of course, but one result—good roads. Two bills are now on their way to become laws of that state, which will enable warden to put convicts at work on the roads in the vicinity of two state prisons. With the object lessons which these examples will furnish it is to be hoped that the light of wisdom will shine over other legislatures.—Referer.

Beautiful Milk Pails.

The princess of Wales has received a present of two of the most beautiful milk pails ever made. They are of maple wood, with solid brass hoops and handles, and the lids bear a floral design painted by the Artist Munsill. One pail has upon it the Danish motto which, translated, means "God for honor and righteousness," and the other the motto of Wales. Herr Holst, the venerable master cooper of Copenhagen, presented them to the princess a few days ago. They were made in 1872 for the great Copenhagen exhibition, and were originally intended as a silver wedding gift to King Christian IX., and now, singularly enough, have become the property of his eldest daughter.

Prune peach trees in the spring, cutting off fully half of last year's growth.

SLAVE TO HIS COWS.

But His Slavery Brings in Many Dollars and Cents.

The other day a farmer said to me, says E. L. Vincent in National Stockman: "You are a slave to your cows." The conversation which called out this remark had developed the fact that I fed my cows three times a day, putting them in at noon for that purpose and letting them out again on pleasant days to drink at a well just by the barn.

Now, I was compelled to admit that it was some work to give my cows this attention. I know, also, that there are those who think it unnecessary to feed more than twice a day. But my experience is that it is better for my stock, at least, to give them a ration at noon. They expect it and are not contented without it, they certainly do well under this treatment. I never had a sick cow in the spring of the year, and my herd looks well and does well through the season.

A man whose cows always look as thin and gaunt as hounds in the spring looking at mine last year said: "No one could tell whether your cows had come into milk or not; they look plump after coming fresh. Mine never do." Of course feeding three times a day is only part of the care I give my cows in the winter time. I need not say that I try to keep them warm. This means that I do not leave them out on stormy or windy days. I do not intend that there should be any cracks in the floor or siding of my stable to let in the wintry winds. I try to feed liberally. By this I mean I give my cows what they will eat up clean, and no more. This requires study for each individual cow. I try to vary their diet so as to supply the needs of the cows to best advantage.

SOIL FOR RASPBERRIES.

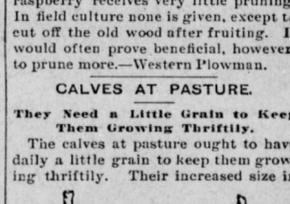
Different Varieties Demand Entirely Different Ground.

As to soil for raspberries different varieties demand different soil in order to do their best. The red and white kinds require a deep, rich moist soil and one that is rather compact. Generally they do poorly on sandy soil, though in the extreme north they may show an exception to the rule. The black raspberry will do well in either light or heavy soil, but they will do best on soil that is light. In the selection of plants we will remember that no variety of the raspberry is other than biennial. That is to say, one year they produce wood, the next year fruit, and that is the end of them. We need not look, therefore, for two or three-year-old plants. It is best to get one-year-old plants for transplanting always. But while the wood is short lived the roots are long lived, often being several years old. Before planting the raspberry, in any way, thoroughly prepare the soil. In selecting plants get those with plenty or small fibrous roots, and set no deeper than they originally were. If the ground is poor manure in the hill, at the time of planting, and afterwards on the surface, working it with plow or cultivator. Keep the soil as level as possible, and free from weeds. The raspberry receives very little pruning. In field culture none is given, except to cut off the old wood after fruiting. It would often prove beneficial, however, to prune more.—Western Plowman.

CALVES AT PASTURE.

They Need a Little Grain to Keep Them Growing Thriftily.

The calves at pasture ought to have daily a little grain to keep them growing thriftily. Their increased size in



HANDY FEED BOX.

the fall will more than pay for the outlay and the trouble. The sketch shows a handy feed box. Put it on the inside of the pasture fence, so that the grain can be put in through the boards from the outside. Put slats on, as shown, far enough apart so that the calves can put their heads between them, but so near that the old stock, if in the pasture, cannot reach the box. The slats also support the box and hold it in place.—American Agriculturist.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

It is less work to wash the butter-milk out of the butter than to work it out. Milk the heifer clear up to within a week of her second calf if you can. This helps to develop a persistent milk.

There is no doubt that butter is a more remunerative product than cheese, in markets where it can be readily sold. If the cow's teats are greased each time she is milked the warts will disappear. Large warts can be removed by keeping silk threads tied firmly around them.

W. F. Massey tells the Practical Farmer that while cottonseed meal may be an excellent feed for cattle, he does not want any fed to his milk cows if he is to eat the butter. He would prefer pea meal. If cottonseed meal be fed at all, it should be within small quantities and with ensilage or cut hay.

Butter That Sells Well.

There is an immense amount of butter sold every year that would have been salable if properly made. Although farmers have made butter for centuries, yet at the present day there are many of them who cannot put a good article on the market even with modern appliances to assist them. The creamators produce better butter than farmers because of having skill and experience in the business. The farmer need have no fear of competition if he knows how to make butter of superior quality.

BY THE BABY'S BED.

Of what is the baby thinking As he smiles so, in his sleep? Of the mother-kisses given In the silence sweet and deep? Or the land he has lately come from, Where the souls of the little ones stay, Till into our earthly keeping God gives them, some sweet day?

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

BY MARIE LOUISE POOL.

A rough, brown dog sat at the very edge of the tumble-down breakwater. He was looking steadily seaward. He was evidently old, and he was scarred by many fights; but his sunken mouth, from which he had lost many teeth, showed that he would not fight again victoriously.

He was gaunt from a lifetime of insufficient food, but yet he had the air of a dog who is loved. Sometimes he turned from his gaze at the sea and glanced behind him at the child who was sitting in a wheelbarrow a few feet away.

Every few moments she raised her head and put her dripping hand up over her eyes as she turned toward the land; she was at first dazzled by the glare of the water. When she looked up thus the little girl in the wheelbarrow always waved her hat; then a dim, beautiful smile would come in the faded eyes.

"Boss, you take care of her; won't you, Boss?" Then Boss pricked up his ears and shook his tail, and the girl laughed and said she guessed she'n' Boss could get along first-rate.

"We're use't to it; ain't we, Boss?" When she said this the dog got up, came to her side, gave her a swift lick across the face, then hurried back and sat down on the edge of the planks again.

Once the woman out in the water slipped and fell splashing, and Boss jumped up, whining in a piteous quiver, and would not be comforted even when the child said, soothingly: "Never mind, old fellow!"

But when the woman floundered to her feet again and cried: "All right!" the dog sat down. Still he frequently gave a little whine under his breath. He was thinking that this was the first summer when he had not gone out mousing with his dearest friend, and he could not understand why he was so stiff and clumsy that he was unable to run over the slippery rocks and keep close to her, nosing the moss she picked up, poking over lobsters and crabs, and seeing that nothing happened to her.

ENGLISH SEA GULLS.

Something About These Most Interesting of Birds.

The gulls breed in marshy places, sometimes at a considerable distance from the sea, returning to the coast as soon as the duties of incubation are over and reappearing in the following spring. During the breeding season they become, to all intents and purposes, birds of the country, not only in their habits, but in their habits, and are to be reckoned in no small degree among the farmers' friends.

The colony of Horsey was dispersed early in the century and the cattle graze on its excellent pasture land which had been formed by the draining of the marshes. The colony did not in a body seek a fresh breeding place, but spread themselves in small parties over the broads. Some came to nest at Rollesby for a few seasons, but the erection there of the Yarmouth waterworks, it is said, disturbed them and eventually drove them away.

Of all the then new colonies the most successful had been that at Hoveton, not far from Wroxham, the well-known yachting center, where they bred intermittently till 1854, when as many as 30 nests were hatched off. From that date the colony may be said to have settled there permanently and they have been consistently protected. Some, doubtless, went to the noted breeding place at Scoulton mere, probably the largest in the kingdom—known, like the vanished one at Horsey, to Sir Thomas Browne, who when treating of these birds wrote to Merritt that "great plenty thereof have bred about Scoulton mere and from thence sent to London."

The village of Scoulton lies on the high road between Waiton and Norwich, and not far from the village is the famous mere, some two miles long, in the middle of which is a large, swampy island, with a thick growth of spear grass and reeds and bearing a few willows. About the middle of February the birds begin to come in and the stream of immigration continues for about three weeks, when the nesting commences. Not that a nest, in the ordinary sense of the word, is always built—at any rate at Scoulton—for the eggs are sometimes deposited in a hollow on the ground. Generally, however, there is some kind of a nest of sedges, root tops and withered grass. The birds begin to lay in April, if the weather is mild and as soon as they have fairly settled down the eggs are gathered for the market and sometimes as many as 2,000 have been taken in one day.

When the birds are in full laying and have been left from Friday until Monday undisturbed over 3,000 eggs have been collected. No more than three are laid the first time, though if these are taken the birds will lay again; but in the second and third clutch there are rarely more than two.

During the breeding season the birds spread over the country in search of food, following the plow, picking up grubs and worms turned up by the share. One is glad to know that the farmers have remembered their feathered friends, Lubbock, in his "Fauna of Norfolk," says that now and then a year of jubilee is given, when no eggs are taken, and that on one occasion the eggs were spared at the instance of the neighboring farmers, who justly valued the services of these birds in the destruction of grubs, etc. As soon as the young birds can fly the colony breaks up and its members depart for the coast, where, as a rule, they spend the autumn and winter. By the middle of August the gulls have left their breeding place, to return no more till the following season.—London Telegraph.

The First Americans. That account of the origin of the name America which says that it was derived from Amerigo Vesputci, a Florentine merchant, who visited the newly-discovered continent several years after Columbus' first voyage, has been disputed on the ground that, on his fourth voyage, Columbus found a Central American tribe of natives bearing the name of "Americans," and that his associates designated the country by the name of these Indians. On the other hand, the existence of the Americans had been doubted. Recently, however, the descendants of the ancient Americans have been found dwelling in Honduras, and M. A. Pinart, a French explorer, has studied their language and investigated their relations to other native tribes. But, of course, the discovery of the existence of the Americans does not prove that the name of America was derived from them.—Youth's Companion.

A Bit of Nature's Handiwork. A gentleman, who lives in Pueblo, Col., recently received a curious present from a friend in New Mexico. It was a root of the pinion tree. The root was knotted and twisted, and formed an image of two human beings. The two figures are standing face to face, with arms extended and hands clasped. It is no fanciful resemblance, but the features, eyes, nose, mouth, arms, legs and body of each are described as "absolutely perfect."—Boston Globe.

Only a Trancee. "And yet you once said that you were dead in love with me." "I really thought so at the time, but it appears to have been only a trancee."—Indianapolis Journal.

COURTED ON THE WING.

Their Love Messages Were Carried by Pigeons.

"It seems quite a fad among the married men of the day to tell how they got their wives, but I have yet to discover the benedict whose experience was similar to my own." The speaker is a jolly man of fortune and he told his story just after his male guests had thrown aside their cards.

"I grew up in the south before they had their serious trouble down there. Between my family and that on the next plantation there was a feud something like that between the Montagues and the Capulets. The colonel and my father did not go on each other's trail with a shotgun, but they let each other severely alone except when one could stab the other, socially or politically.

"The colonel's daughter and I fell in love when we used to meet at school children and on the mountain gathering wild flowers. When I told my father later of my affection, he stormed and raved and forbade me ever seeing or ever holding communication with the girl. She, too, had declared herself and the same sentence was imposed by the fire-eating colonel. Neither of us made any rash promises, but we were so closely watched that we could never get within sight of each other.

"As a youngster I had delighted in carrier pigeons and, as a token of my budding affection, had given the colonel's daughter some. In our time of distress this infantile generosity came back as a blessing. Her maid and my man would meet in the creek bottom and exchange pigeons. Hers would go home with a message of love about its neck and mine bore the same precious message to me. Thus we courted and thus we planned an elopement that was brought off successfully. For a day or two hot-headed old fathers made the air hot and sulphurous. Then, after the usual red tape in those times of 'chivalry,' they met, became reconciled, sent for us and heartily joined in the laugh at the way in which they had been outwitted."—Detroit Free Press.

WOMAN TO WOMEN.

From the Republican, Belvidere, Ill. Many a woman will recognize the ills described below by Mrs. W. L. De Munn, of Capron, Ill. Unfortunately, they are ills peculiar to the sex, and we have no doubt, whatever, will be read with the greatest interest.

"I was to my neighbors and everyone who has taken them think there is nothing like them. My sister took them for nervous headache and received prompt relief. There seems to be something in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to make sick people well. I think they were rightly named when they called them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

We know a man who refuses to wear glasses because it is growing older.—Washington Democrat. "Star Tobacco." As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

Some people spend a great deal more time being mean than it would take to be courteous.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

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

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"Why did that rude-looking train-bite the quarter I gave him?" "He's an ex-cowboy from Texas, ma'am; and they frequently bite the dust out there."

Mrs. Musicus—"Did you have much trouble in learning to sing so beautifully?" Miss Frantly—"Yes; especially with the neighbors."

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 health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00, all druggists.

Every time a man looks thoughtful as long as two minutes at a time, his wife begins to wonder what is on his conscience.—Aitchison Globe.

You never really know how many diseases there are to which mortals are subject until you hear a crowd of old women talking together.—Aitchison Globe.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

"Is that a good hen, Uncle Josh?" "A good hen," said Uncle Josh; "why, that 'ar hen lays eggs as big as hailstons."—Detroit Free Press.

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THE ADVANCE AGENT OF HEALTH

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Cure, Kidney and Liver. Includes image of the medicine box and text: "WARNER'S SAFE CURE. KIDNEY AND LIVER. BRIGHTEN DISKURSED URINARY SYSTEMS. FEMALE CATARRHS. GRINDING. DYSURIA. MALARIA. SAFE. WARNER'S SAFE CURE CO. Miniature Fac-Simile."

Advertisement for Hires Rootbeer. Includes image of a man and text: "On a red hot day Hires Rootbeer stands between you and the distressing effects of the heat. HIRES Rootbeer cools the blood, tones the stomach, invigorates the body, fully satisfies the thirst. A delicious, sparkling drink of the highest medicinal value. Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila. A postage notice 5 gallons. Sold every where." "Dear me!" exclaimed the fond father anxiously. "Whatever can be the matter with the baby? It isn't crying!"

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Includes image of a man holding a sign and text: "I am only too glad to testify to the great value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla which has been a household companion in our family for years. I take from 3 to 5 bottles of it every Spring, generally beginning about the first of April. After that I feel like a two year old, for it tones up my system, gives me an excellent appetite and I sleep like a top. As a blood medicine it has no superior, at least that is my opinion of it.—H. R. WILDEY, Philadelphia, Pa., March 20, 1896." "I am only too glad to testify to the great value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla which has been a household companion in our family for years. I take from 3 to 5 bottles of it every Spring, generally beginning about the first of April. After that I feel like a two year old, for it tones up my system, gives me an excellent appetite and I sleep like a top. As a blood medicine it has no superior, at least that is my opinion of it.—H. R. WILDEY, Philadelphia, Pa., March 20, 1896." WEIGHTY WORDS FOR Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Advertisement for Andy Cathartic Cascarots. Includes text: "ANDY CATHARTIC Cascarots CURE CONSTIPATION. REGULATE THE LIVER. ALL DRUGGISTS. ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarots are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or scribe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 317." Weeks Scale Works, HAY, COAL, STOCK, GRAIN, BUFFALO, N. Y. AND COTTON SCALES. 600 SECOND HAND BICYCLES \$5 TO \$15.—All repairs. GOOD AS NEW. Best be cleaned out. Lists Free. L. A. Mead Cycle Co., Chicago. A. N. K.-D 1855. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

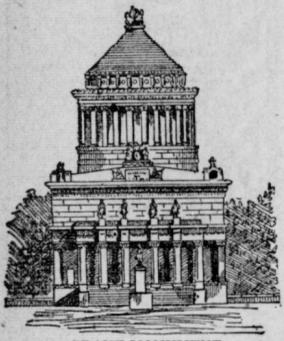
A NATION'S TRIBUTE.

Monument to Gen. Grant Dedicated with Imposing Ceremonies.

Grandest Military Parade Ever Seen in New York—President McKinley Decries a Patriotic and Eulogistic Address—Naval Display.

NEW YORK, April 28.—When the sun rose over fair Manhattan on this day of days in her history of patriotic pageants he found a cloudless dome awaiting him. It was the day of honor to Grant, the general, the American, the dedication of the \$500,000 monument and tomb New York city had prepared for him, and the celebration of the 75th anniversary of his birth. The ceremonies proper began at sunrise, when from the tall flag pole near the tomb was unfurled the immense American flag furnished by the Daughters of the Revolution, which will fly night and day in fair weather and foul, until the winds shall have worn it away and the suns have faded its colors. At the same time the marines on the warships were piped to quarters and alighted from their carriages at the monument stands and took the places assigned to them in readiness for the oratorical and musical ceremonies at 10:30 o'clock.

Vast crowds had arrived at the tomb as early as eight o'clock and all who were fortunate enough to possess tickets entitled them to seats on stands took their places in the gaily-decked structures and prepared for the long wait that was to ensue before the ar-



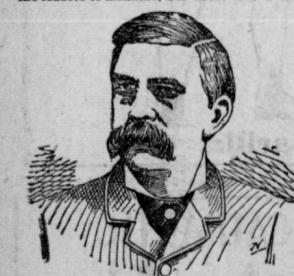
GRANT MONUMENT.

rival of the notables and military pageant. The warships and other vessels which lay at anchor in the river, in sight of the tomb, claimed the attention of the crowd. All of these vessels made a magnificent showing in their gala attire, with rainbows of bunting from bow to stern. The arrival of the official portion of the procession at the tomb was the signal for a stupendous outburst of patriotic cheering from the 50,000 people. The president and other guests the next to greet him, and the two Spanish ships, the Marie Teresa and the Infanta Isabella, the French corvette Fulton, the Italian cruiser Dogali, and the Raleigh, Columbia, Amphitrite and Terror of the White Squadron saluted in quick succession as the Dolphin steamed by.

The Sons of Confederate veterans, who were to have arrived at the tomb at 9:30 o'clock and place a floral wreath with crossed swords upon the sarcophagus, were an hour late. The tokens were reverently laid on the sarcophagus by Gen. J. B. Gordon, while his comrades stood by with uncovered heads.

The exercises commenced with the singing of "America." A solemn silence then fell on the dense crowd as the venerable Bishop John P. Newman invoked the blessings of Heaven upon the ceremonies. A mighty cheer arose as President McKinley moved to the speaker's stand to deliver his address. He was introduced by Mayor Strong. As the president removed his hat, cries came from all sides: "Put on your hat; we'll excuse you." The president, however, stood with bared head, despite the nipping wind that swept across the exposed stand, and delivered his address as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: A great life, dedicated to the welfare of the nation, here finds its earthly coronation. Even if this day lacked the impressiveness of the ceremony and was devoid of pageantry it would still be memorable because it is the anniversary of the birth of one of the most famous and best loved of American soldiers. Architecture has paid high tribute to the leaders of mankind, but never was a me-



GEN. GREENVILLE M. DODGE. (Grand Marshal of Grand Memorial Parade.)

morial more worthily bestowed or more gratefully accepted by a free people than the beautiful structure before which we are gathered. In marking the successful completion of this work, we have as witnesses and participants representatives of all branches of our government, the resident officials of foreign nations, the governors of states and the sovereign people from every section of our common country, who join in this august tribute to the soldier, patriot and citizen. Almost 12 years have passed since the heroic vigil ended and the brave spirit of Ulysses S. Grant fearlessly took its flight. Lincoln and Stanton had preceded him, but of the mighty captains of the war Grant was the first to be called. Sherman and Sheridan survived him, but have since joined him on the other side.

The great heroes of the civil strife on land and sea are at most part now no more. Thomas Hancock, Logan, McPherson, Paragut, Dupont and Porter, and a host of others have passed forever from human sight. Those remaining grow dearer to us, and from them and the memory of those who have departed generations yet unborn will draw their inspiration and gather strength for patriotic purpose. A great life never dies, great deeds are imperishable, great names immortal. Gen.

Grant's services and character will continue undiminished in influence and advance in the estimation of mankind. Long as liberty remains the cornerstone of free government and integrity of life and guaranty of good citizenship. Faithful and fearless as a volunteer soldier, intrepid and invincible as a commander-in-chief of the armies of the union, calm and confident as president of a reunited and strengthened nation which his genius had been instrumental in achieving, he has our homage and that of the world; but brilliant as was his public character, we love him all the more for his home life and homely virtues. His individuality, his bearing and speech, his simple ways had a flavor of rare and unique distinction and his Americanism was so true



ULYSSES S. GRANT.

and uncompromising that his name will stand for all time as the embodiment of liberty, loyalty and national unity. Victorious in the work which under Divine Providence he was called upon to do, clothed with almost limitless power, he was yet one of the people; patient, patriotic and just. Success did not disturb the even balance of his mind, while fame was powerless to swerve him from the path of duty. As great as he was in war, he loved peace and told the world that honorable arbitration of differences was the best hope of civilization. With Washington and Lincoln, Grant has an exalted place in history and the affections of the people. To-day his memory is held in equal esteem by those whom he led to victory and by those who accepted his generous terms of peace. The veteran leaders of the blue and the gray here meet not only to honor the name of the departed Grant, but to testify to the reality of a fraternal national spirit which has triumphed over the differences of the past and transcends the limitations of sectional lines. Its completion, which we pray God to speed, will be the nation's greatest glory. It is right, then, that Gen. Grant should have a memorial commensurate with his greatness, and that his last resting place should be the city of his choice, to which he was so attached in life, and of whose ties he was not severed even in death. First, too, is it that the great soldier should sleep beside the noble river on whose banks he first learned the art of war, and of which he became a master and leader without a rival.

But let us not forget the glorious distinction with which the metropolis among the fair sisterhood of American cities has honored his life and memory. With all that riches and sculpture can do to render the edifice worthy of the man, upon a site unsurpassed for magnificence, has this monument been reared by New York as a perpetual record of his illustrious deeds in the certainty that as time passes around it will assemble with gratitude and reverence and veneration men of all climes, races and nationalities. New York holds in its keeping the precious dust of the silent soldier, but his achievements, what he and his brave comrades wrought for mankind, are in the keeping of 70,000,000 American citizens, who will guard the sacred heritage forever and forever.

Mr. McKinley's address was followed by those of Gen. Porter and Mayor Strong. Almost every reference to Grant in all the speeches was wildly cheered.

The land parade was waited for after the conclusion of the ceremonies. The sky became overcast with clouds and the wind increased until it almost



MRS. JULIA DENT GRANT.

howled around the trees. Suddenly in the cloud of dust from the south, between the two black lines of people, who seemed to meet in the perspective, came the nodding plumes of the soldiers. On they marched, an endless line of white and red and blue and gray. First passing on the west side of the monument oval and returning on the north road under the monumental arch, they passed the president in review, and then back again into the black background of humanity and the white clouds of dust. Surrounded by his cabinet, his generals and his friends, President McKinley stood and reviewed the grandest military pageant ever seen in this city. There were regular soldiers, regular sailors, national guardsmen of the sea and land forces, Grand Army veterans, confederate veterans and the strplings who, in the future, may fight as gallantly as their fathers did.

As five o'clock, the hour at which President McKinley was to go on board the Dolphin, approached, the crowd on the pier where he was to embark grew larger and larger until several thousand had assembled. They greeted the president and his party with a cheer which was re-echoed from hundreds of steamers which, having come up the river in the naval parade, had taken positions in rather inconspicuous proximity to the Dolphin. The president set foot on the deck of the Dolphin, the presidential salute of 21 guns was fired, and the fleet of steamers blew whistles until the sound of the firing was scarcely audible.

Elevators to Be Sold.
St. Louis, April 28.—The United States circuit court has rendered a decree of foreclosure in the case of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Co. against the St. Louis United Elevator Co. and W. E. Burr, trustee. Isaac H. Lionberger is appointed special master to sell the properties, which consist of five immense elevators in this city. The indebtedness amounts to \$709,000, principal and interest due on bonds, and certificates of indebtedness amounting to \$43,000. Bondholders have agreed to reorganize.

Earthquake at Cairo.
CAIRO, Ill., April 28.—A light earthquake shock was felt here at 9:24 o'clock last night.

AN AWFUL FLOOD.

A Mighty Wall of Water Sweeps Down on Guthrie, Ok.

Scores of Lives Reported Lost, Hundreds of Houses Wrecked, Farms Ruined and Thousands Made Homeless—El Reno Also Visited.

GUTHRIE, Ok., April 29.—With resistless force, and without a moment's warning, a mighty wall of water from six to eight feet high and a mile wide swept down the Canadian valley at sunrise yesterday. Every movable thing was carried before the wave. Scores of lives are known to have been sacrificed, how many will not be known for weeks; hundreds of houses were wrecked in the twinkling of an eye; miles farms were completely ruined, bridges and tracks were washed away and railway traffic in every direction is at a standstill. So far as now known the list of dead includes: Anna Kaiser, a school-teacher; George Owens, a butcher; Ella Demoss, Frank Mayers, Wesley McGill, and family of eight; Dan Clemens, and family of seven; Henry Solomon and wife, Morris Taylor and two children, Mrs. Charles Watt, Charles Freeman, H. H. Bockfinger, James Lilly, Mrs. Dumas, Mrs. Harry Drummond, Mrs. Watson and son, J. H. Calhoun, wife and child; Charles Ruffner and wife, Rastus McGill, Lena Burke, Mrs. Watt, John Metz, Mrs. James Montgomery and Mrs. Dummies. This list numbers 45 and the recovery of bodies has hardly begun.

The most complete chaos prevailed all day. The efforts of rescuing parties have in many cases proven in vain. Many people floated down stream before they could be reached and their fate is unknown; others passed the night in trees in midstream or perched on house-tops. It is impossible to estimate the dead. The property loss is placed at something near \$1,000,000. Fully two-thirds of the victims were colored people. Business was suspended all yesterday in Guthrie, the stores and banks being closed. As thorough an organization for relief as is possible has been made, but all aid has been necessarily retarded by the confused condition of things. It will be impossible to explore the houses until the water shall subside, as many of them are submerged. As darkness gathered over the scene many overturned houses could be seen far out in the flood, but it could not be learned whether or not their occupants escaped.

The flood is supposed to have been caused by a cloudburst, supplemented by heavy rains. The Cottonwood river, ordinarily a small stream that winds between steep banks in West Guthrie, was bank full from heavy rains, but no alarm had been felt, as the river had been rising gradually during the night. About six o'clock, however, waters from a cloudburst above had added to those already up to the level of the high banks, and the flood was sweeping through West Guthrie, a section populated mostly by colored people. At the first rush of the water the Fifth street bridge left the banks. It crashed into the Noble avenue bridge, and all went down the river. There were many people crossing the Noble avenue bridge, frantically trying to escape, when the Fifth street bridge was seen coming. Two seconds later the Harrison avenue bridge gave way and went down with its load of human freight.

In 25 minutes after the first deluge West Guthrie was covered from two to twenty feet by an angry, surging flood. Over 2,000 homes were washed away, and temporary quarters have been fitted up for the hundreds of homeless. Four Santa Fe bridges were washed away, and all railroad business is at a standstill. Thousand of people lined the railroad tracks and edges of the flooded districts watching the devastation and applauding heroic rescues.

EL RENO SUFFERS ALSO.
El Reno, Ok., April 29.—After a week of almost incessant rains a calm about seven o'clock Tuesday night brought attention to an intensely black and monstrous cloud moving toward the city from the west. The cry "get under ground" arose on all sides, and the streets were soon filled with running, shouting people, seeking cave or cellar. Stores and homes were deserted, and the people huddled together awaiting the blow. Fortunately, the center of the storm passed over the southeastern corner of the town, striking the hills across the valley, wrecking all it touched. With the tornado came the heaviest fall of water ever recorded here in a like period, over two inches falling in 30 minutes. All day the river has been rising at a frightful rate, reaching the sleepers of the railroad bridge and moving it out of line. The wagon bridge went out when the water reached its floor and the bridge and raft, serving as an obstruction, forced the water out over the bottom, washing out crops, moving houses and drowning stock. A dam on the Ellison ranch gave way to the torrent and carried out a bridge on the Fort Reno road, swept the yards of the Choctaw railroad. Rising into the houses of the bottom farmers it compelled them to desert their places and alone endeavor to save their lives. The rescue of many families was made at great danger to the rescuers' lives.

Dropped Dead in School.
St. Louis, April 29.—Fifteen-year-old Olivia Kunz dropped dead in room 3, Wayman Crow school, this morning. A panic occurred in the school room. Two physicians were hastily summoned, but were unable to restore the girl to consciousness. The cause of death is unknown.

Calhoun May Succeed Day.
WASHINGTON, April 28.—It is understood that W. L. Calhoun, of Springfield, Ill., has been offered the assignment as special counsel in the Ruiz case, the post which was relinquished by Judge Day.

NO OFFICE FOR HIM.

Commander Botkin, of the Kansas G. A. R., Will Eschew Politics During His Official Term.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 1.—The department of Judge Theo Botkin, department commander of the G. A. R., having been called to a dispatch announcing a movement to nominate him for congress in the Seventh district in 1898, Judge Botkin said: Politics has been the bane of the G. A. R. in this state. We must turn over a new leaf. We must hold the flag of comradeship and get back to genuine old-fashioned good feeling in our post rooms and at our campfires. We want every old soldier in the state to wear our badges and feel comfortable as our meetings. This cannot be done when the department commander is sniping around trying to hide from some political office. I appreciate the honor I now have and I shall try to prove worthy of it. I also appreciate the kindness of my political friends, but I cannot permit the use of my name for any political office while I occupy my present position. I owe and shall give my whole energy, time and abilities to the service of the G. A. R. during this present year, and I appeal to my friends not to hamper my work by placing me in position of an office-seeker while I am trying to rekindle interest in a purely non-partisan order.

VIEWS OF A JURIST.

Judge Simons, of Fort Scott, Declares That Prohibition Will Be Enforced.
FORT SCOTT, Kan., May 1.—Judge Walter L. Simmons, during to-day's session of the district court, addressed the ex-saloonmen, ministers, prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists, declaring that the prohibitory law must be enforced. He took notice of the statements in the press that Gov. Leedy and Attorney-General Boyle had attempted to influence the county attorney to allow saloons to run and said that while he did not believe the reports, if they were true the governor and attorney-general, who were sworn to enforce the law, had assumed a prerogative that was not theirs and placed themselves in a ridiculous light. He eulogized County Attorney Sheppard for his firm stand and served notice on the saloonkeepers that the law must and would be enforced.

KANSAS GRAIN WEIGHTS.

New Law Fixes an Official Standard, Which Will Go Into Effect June 1.
TOPEKA, Kan., May 1.—The law fixing a standard of weights and measures will go into effect about June 1, or after its publication in the statute book. The standard in pounds per bushel, as fixed by the new act, is given herewith:

Wheat, 60; rye, 56; shelled corn, 56; ear corn, 70; rice, 56; sorghum seed, 55; buckwheat, 56; barley, 45; oats, 32; bran, 29; sorghum, 50; beans, 60; clover seed, 60; millet seed, 50; Irish potatoes, 60; sweet potatoes, 80; turnips, 55; flaxseed, 56; onions, 57; salt, 55; eastern beans, 62; bluegrass, 25; timothy, 45; dried peaches, 80; dried apples, 24; green apples, 45; coal, 80; lime, 80; kafir corn, 55.

A PARDON FOR BRAVERY.

Gov. Leedy Will Set a Convict Free for Aiding the Prison Warden.
TOPEKA, Kan., May 1.—Gov. Leedy will pardon David Robinson, who is serving a sentence of seven years in the penitentiary for burglary. A short time ago an unruly convict, arming himself with a pick, started an insurrection. Warden Landis was summoned, and aided by Robinson, overcame the man. In the struggle Robinson was badly injured. He exhibited more than ordinary courage and Gov. Leedy says he is too good a man to stay in prison, at least he ought to be given another chance in life.

To Unite A. O. U. W. Jurisdictions.
FORT SCOTT, Kan., May 1.—Grand Master Workman Crider, of the Kansas jurisdiction of the A. O. U. W., announces that the membership has just reached the 30,000 mark. Crider has appointed Representative Welpe, of Crawford county, to go to Oklahoma to arrange for the union of the Oklahoma and Kansas jurisdictions under the Kansas officers.

Gov. Leedy Refused to Preside.
TOPEKA, Kan., May 1.—Gov. Leedy declined to preside over the T. DeWitt Talmage meeting, which was to have been held here last night for the benefit of the suffering people of India. He gave as his reason that there were people in Kansas who needed aid, and so long as that need existed at home he would not be a party to a begging scheme for foreign people.

Stock Yard Inquiry Begins.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 1.—The taking of testimony in the stock yards case, growing out of the efforts of the stock yards company to prevent the enforcement of the Kansas law reducing stock yard charges, began at the Midland hotel yesterday, George W. Clark, who was assistant attorney-general of Kansas for several years, acting as special master.

Gov. Leedy Vetoes But One Bill.
TOPEKA, Kan., May 1.—Secretary of State Bush has completed the compilation of the laws passed by the recent legislature and they are now printed and ready to be bound by the state printer. There were 281 bills passed; 280 became laws and 279 were signed by the governor. Leedy vetoed only one bill—the railroad bill.

Terrible Accident at Scandia, Kan.
SCANDIA, Kan., May 1.—Mrs. Mary Peterson and four children of this place were run down by a Rock Island passenger train last night. Two children were killed, the legs of a third were cut off and the woman's arm was broken. She has been insane for some time and was fleeing from home at the time.

Epidemic of Measles in Prison.
LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 1.—Measles has broken out among the convicts at the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, and many of the men are confined to the hospital. The epidemic was brought to the prison through a letter to a convict from his family at Guthrie, Ok.

Killed by a Boiler Explosion.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 1.—A boiler explosion at Alderman's sawmill in the Kanawha valley, W. Va., killed two men and seriously injured five more. The mill was badly wrecked. Three of the injured will probably die.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Greeks Not Opposed to Mediation, but Will Not Ask for It.

THE VIEW IN TURKISH CIRCLES.

A Belief That the War with Greece Will Soon Terminate—The Situation on the Frontier—Powers Make Overtures.

ATHENS, May 4.—The diplomatic situation may be summed up as follows: No request for mediation has been or will be addressed by Greece to the powers until the ministers of war and marine report on the state of the Greek forces at Pharsalos and elsewhere. The powers have not offered mediation, although they do not conceal the fact that a request for intervention will be highly acceptable to them. The minister for foreign affairs, M. Skouliotis, says the military situation has greatly improved in both Epirus and Thessaly, and that the victory of the Greeks over the Turks at Velestino was brilliant. It is said M. Skouliotis is not opposed to mediation, but will not ask for it. Official circles at Athens seem anxious that the powers should impose mediation.

Advices from Arta say that the chief local authorities and about 100 inhabitants of that place have returned there. Panic, however, still prevails at Arta. All the stores are closed and the military authorities are said to be contemplating further withdrawals of the Greek troops in that vicinity. In the direction of Filipadia flames are visible. Rumors conflict materially as to the diplomatic attitude of Turkey. According to one report, Edhem Pasha, Turkish commander in Thessaly, has asked an armistice of five days; according to another, an armistice already exists by the tacit acquiescence of both commanders while a third story describes Edhem Pasha as only awaiting reinforcements for an attack upon Volo. It is also said to be probable that Adm. Tamatello is preparing to prevent a possible attempt of the Turks to seize Volo by the coast road.

THE VIEW IN TURKISH CIRCLES.
CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4.—In the influential Turkish circles the opinion is expressed that the war with Greece will soon terminate. It is pointed out that while Turkey was forced into the war by Greek aggression and the counsel of certain of the powers, she will not gain any advantage by crushing Greece for the benefit of the Slav elements in the Balkans. It is held that the successes attained by the Turkish troops in Greece ate all the Turkish government could desire. The dispatches denote little change in the eastern situation. Intervention is in the air and will probably take definite form speedily. There is no doubt the Greeks are about ready to confess failure, and the reported sickness of King George perhaps foretells his departure from the country. The representatives of the powers at Athens have held frequent meetings, and it is believed are drawing up a plan to terminate the war.

THE SITUATION ON THE FRONTIER.
LONDON, May 4.—The chief points of interest in the situation last night are: First, that the decision of the ministers, who have returned from the Greek frontier, seems to be in favor of a continuance of the war; and second, that fighting continued almost incessantly at Velestino from Thursday until Sunday, with the result that Gen. Smolenski has been prevented from actually assuming his new duties as chief of staff. As a further result, the Greeks at Velestino have managed to retain their positions, but they are too much fatigued to follow up their success. The Turkish army is advancing in three columns on Pharsalos, while an additional column is operating in the direction of Volo. As the Volo column could easily take Velestino in the rear, the Greek position is very precarious. This probably explains the retention of Gen. Smolenski there, as it was natural to expect him to go to Pharsalos to assume the supreme command. Everything points to an inevitable retreat by the Greeks to Domokos. The diplomatic situation continues obscure, with a constant interchange of dispatches between European cabinets and incessant interviewing of ministers.

POWERS MAKE OVERTURES.
ATHENS, May 4.—It is said here on good authority that the powers have made overtures to Greece on the subject of peace, but that the government declines to invoke the mediation of Europe. The king has decided to remain here for the present. It appears that the Turks asked an armistice in order to bury their dead. The request was referred to the commander-in-chief, from whom no definite reply is forthcoming, but the armistice is tacitly observed. The Greeks speak with emotion of the enemy's gallantry.

Nominations by the President.
WASHINGTON, May 4.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate: George A. Beidler, to be postmaster at Oklahoma City, Ok.; John E. Vincent, postmaster at Hutchinson, Kan.; William H. Helsingier, postmaster at Cottonwood Falls, Kan.; Benjamin M. Prentiss, postmaster at Bethany, Mo.

Rushing in Goods.
WASHINGTON, May 4.—The treasury figures for the month just ended confirm Chairman Dingley's statement, made a few days ago, that there is likely to be nearly a year's supply of foreign goods in the country when the new tariff bill goes into effect.

Human Bones in a Cave.
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 4.—A large cave has just been discovered in Kendall county, and in one of the compartments was found a pile of human bones. The cave contains many perfectly white frogs and white spiders.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Condensed Proceedings of the Senate and House in Extra Session.

When the senate met on the 25th Senator Chandler (R. N.) gave notice that he would object to any business being done, because there was an understanding that none should be taken up during the absence of so many senators in New York to attend the ceremonies of dedicating the Grant monument. A message from the president transmitting the report of the commission to adjust the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, west of the Rio Grande, was read. Several resolutions were introduced, among them being one by Senator Vest (Mo.) directing the committee on commerce to report at the beginning of the next session the causes of the Mississippi floods and means of preventing them. A resolution was also offered by Senator Morgan (Ala.) asking the president to transmit all correspondence with United States officials in Cuba since the beginning of the war. The senate then adjourned until May 3. The house was only in session for seven minutes. Mr. Simpson (Kan.) protested against adjourning for more than one day without a quorum, but the "regular order" was loudly demanded and by a vote of 74 to 14 the house then adjourned until May 7.

ADLER'S SECOND VICTIM.

The Slayer of Post Office Inspector McClure Murders Another Man in Kansas City.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 3.—As the result of a quarrel over a ten-cent stake in a crap game last evening, Bill Adler, the notorious north end thug who, only two years ago last Carnival night, killed Postmaster Inspector Jesse McClure, shot and almost instantly killed William Johnson. The victim was a colored man. The shooting was the climax of a small riot, which followed Adler's refusal to cash a bet Johnson had made in a crap game a select party had started in the rear of Nolan's saloon at Sixth and May streets. Johnson died two minutes after the shooting. Adler himself was shot by James Gordon, colored, and was captured still bleeding, two hours afterward in Kansas City, Kan. He is now in jail there, refusing to come to Missouri without a requisition.

To Replace Carlisle Bills.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage issued an order Saturday that as soon as the \$1, \$2 and \$5 bills recently issued by the treasury, and known as the Carlisle certificates, come in they are to be destroyed. They will be replaced by bills of a new design. The bills now in circulation have proved far from satisfactory. The objections urged against them are numerous. The most serious is that the \$1 and \$5 bills are so much alike that it is difficult at a glance to tell them apart.

Pension Orders Revoked.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Commissioner of Pensions Evans has revoked orders 206 and 239 issued by Commissioner Murphy. The first order restricted congressional calls for information about pensions to cases within the senator's state or congressman's district and provided that data as to the status of a pension case shall not be furnished more than once in 90 days. The pension office now proposes to answer all calls for information, but to do so in printed circulars.

Occupation Taxes Illegal.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 3.—The appellate court has decided the case of the city of Leavenworth versus the agent for the Pacific Express Co., involving the validity of the occupation tax ordinance, against the city. The effect of the decision will be to prevent the city from collecting license or occupation tax from three express companies, two telegraph companies and probably all of the insurance companies and will apply to other cities of the state where similar ordinances have been passed.

Dunlop Must Serve His Sentence.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The president has decided not to interfere in the case of Joseph R. Dunlop, proprietor of the Chicago Dispatch, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for sending obscene matter through the mails. A strong effort was made to secure his pardon on the ground that his life would be placed in jeopardy by his imprisonment, but the president decided that Dunlop must serve out his term.

Reflects on Comptroller Eckels.

SEDLIA, Mo., May 3.—A letter containing grave charges reflecting upon the official conduct of the comptroller of the currency, prior to and subsequent to the wrecking of the Sedalia First national bank, has been prepared and signed by the majority of the depositors of the bank and will be forwarded to Congressman James Cooney, of Washington, demanding that he press the request of the depositors for a congressional investigation.

Chicago Bankers Indicted.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The grand jury has returned indictments against five men connected with the management of the defunct Globe savings bank. The men indicted are Charles W. Spalding, president of the bank and ex-treasurer of the state university of Illinois; A. D. Averill, vice president of the bank; Charles E. Churchill, cashier; W. B. Erwin, assistant cashier, and Allison W. Harlan, one of the directors.

Ex-Senator Ingalls Disqualified.

FAYETTE, Mo., May 3.—The literary societies of Central college several months ago invited ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, to deliver the annual commencement address and the distinguished gentleman accepted, but since he took so prominent a part in the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight the board of curators and faculty of Central college have entered a protest against the Kansas statesman.

Nebraska Bills Tampered With.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 4.—Representative Shelton, of Dawes county, who was employed to compile the laws passed by the legislature, says the bills had been tampered with since they had left the chairmen of committees. The most notable instance is that of the salary appropriation bill, which, by the changes made, increases the salary of the superintendents of the three Nebraska asylums for the insane.

M. R. Fisher, aged 90, was run down by a cable car at Fifteenth street and Troost avenue in Kansas City Mo., and fatally injured.