

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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APRIL—1897.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The reports in regard to the prospective opening of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache lands are not understood at the interior department. The department states it has no knowledge of any steps to allot the lands and throw the reservation open to settlement.

SECRETARY SHERMAN stated the other night that he had assurances that Gen. Rivera, the Cuban insurgent leader, would not be executed, but would be treated as a prisoner of war.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY signed the flood relief resolution passed by congress on the 7th and left the white house with Mrs. McKinley and went on board the Dolphin. The president, just before leaving, also signed the bill authorizing the sending of a vessel with supplies to the famine sufferers of India.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY sent a special message to congress on the 7th about the flood situation in the southern states in the hope that the legislative branch of the government would promptly help the local authorities to alleviate the distress of the sufferers.

From information which came from H. Clay Evans, commissioner of pensions, it is practically settled that the consolidation of the pension agencies as proposed by the last administration will not go into effect, and it is predicted that the order will be revoked very soon, and the Topeka, Des Moines and other pension agencies will not be transferred to St. Louis.

SECRETARY WILSON, of the agricultural department, has issued a bulletin on how to grow mushrooms.

The report of the agricultural department for April makes the average condition of winter wheat 81.4 against 99.5 December 1 and 77.10 last April. In Missouri the average condition was 60; in Kansas, 80.

DANIEL WOOLSEY VOORHEES, for 20 years prior to March 4 last United States senator from Indiana, died on the 10th at Washington from heart trouble, aged 70.

GENERAL NEWS.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL report comes from Mexico that a retaliatory measure to offset the Dingley tariff bill is to be introduced in the Mexican congress.

Two men named George and Ben Fox were shot and killed in the eastern part of Oklahoma county, Ok., by Bailey Isabel in a quarrel about a girl.

The 20-round bout between Billy Murphy, the Australian, and Oscar Gardner, the Omaha "Kid," at New York on the 10th was a rattling good one, but Gardner gained the decision.

In view of the suffering from protracted drought the government of New South Wales has proclaimed that April 16 be observed as a day of supplication and prayer for rain.

PARTIES from Chandler, Ok., state that thousands of caves were being dug all over the territory as a protection from cyclones.

A TELEGRAM from Memphis, Tenn., on the 11th said that the water in the Mississippi delta was slowly receding and reports from the overflowed country were more encouraging.

The Peruvian government has suspended the coinage of silver at the government mint and has issued a prohibition against the importation of silver coins after May 10.

A TORNAO visited the section around Ozark, Ala., and Arlington, Ga., on the 9th, doing considerable damage to property. In Ozark several persons lost their lives.

The failures in the United States for the week ended the 9th were 232, according to Bradstreet's report, compared with 231 in the corresponding week last year.

The Greater New York charter was returned to the legislature with the disapproval of Mayor Strong, of New York, and Mayor Wuerster, of Brooklyn. Mayor Gleason, of Long Island City, approved the charter.

ABOUT 500 miners went out recently in the Des Moines, Ia., district on account of the operators refusing to grant the 75-cent summer scale adopted by the convention. The operators offered 70 cents.

SEAMAN KLINE, of the cruiser Philadelphia, died at San Diego, Cal., on the 9th, and two other sailors were nearly dead and several more were in a precarious condition from drinking wood alcohol. They broke into the medicine chest.

A BIG FOUR freight train was annihilated by an explosion at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 8th. The trouble probably originated in a car loaded with whisky. The car had a hot box. After the terrific explosion a fire company rushed to the scene, but the entire train of 14 cars was destroyed.

C. R. FOLTZ was run over by a loaded wagon at Ponca City, Ok., and fatally crushed. He was jolted from the wagon as it crossed the railroad track.

THE government steamer Ogemawa was sunk in about 12 feet of water on the 11th near Grand Forks, N. D., by the rapidly-moving ice in the river. She was on an expedition to relieve the flood sufferers.

WHILE workmen were placing in position the upper section of the granite monument to the confederate dead at Dallas, Tex., the chain broke, throwing the piece, weighing 30 tons, to the ground, breaking it in two.

Two children of a widow, name unknown, were carried away by the high water and drowned near Grand Forks, N. D.

The beginning of active work on the Transmississippi exposition at Omaha, Neb., will be celebrated April 23 by the laying of the corner stone of one of the largest buildings and a military and civic parade and speeches by distinguished men.

By a fire in Chilpancingo, Mex., nearly 200 business houses and dwellings were burned. Two children were also burned to death.

THE Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) glass works were completely destroyed by fire on the 9th. The loss approximated \$100,000; insurance, \$90,000.

THE Nebraska legislature adjourned on the 9th after a session extending 15 days beyond its allotted time. The last bill passed was the initiative and referendum.

A TECUMSEH Air line train struck a wagon load of people near Tecumseh, Ok., demolishing the wagon, killing the horses, fatally injuring William Mitchell and breaking the shoulder of H. A. Hiatt. Mrs. Thomas Brewer fell in the middle of the track and the engine passed partly over her, but she was not hurt.

A DISPATCH from Wapakoneta, O., on the 9th said that the ground was covered to a depth of five inches and it was still snowing. Fears were entertained that the fruit crop would be damaged and the wheat crop ruined, as it was growing colder.

DENVER Ep SMITH and Joe Choyinski are matched to box 20 rounds at New York May 11.

HON. W. J. BRYAN was injured at St. Augustine, Fla., on the 8th by the caving in of the piazza from which he was speaking. Nearly 400 men and women were precipitated 20 feet to the ground and many of them were injured, but none fatally. Mr. Bryan was picked up unconscious and removed to a physician's office, where an examination revealed that he had received no injuries of a serious character.

HUNDREDS of unemployed workmen the other day gathered in front of the Parliament building at Toronto and asked the Ontario government to provide work for them so that they could keep their wives and children from starving.

RECENT dispatches from Pretoria and Delagoa bay said that the whole of Gazaland, in Africa, was in open revolt. Twenty-five thousand natives had rebelled against the Portuguese government and the situation was regarded as most serious.

WALTER C. SANGER has mailed a challenge from Milwaukee to E. C. Bald, of Buffalo, for a bicycle match of three races, one mile each, the winner of two out of three to win the money. It is to be for \$1,000 a side and the largest purse offered.

A VETERAN named Dickerson, living near South Haven, Mich., shot and killed his wife and then shot himself, inflicting a fatal wound. He had driven his first wife from home and married the woman he killed only three months ago.

THE battleship Iowa earned on the 7th for her builders, William Cramp & Son, of Philadelphia, \$200,000 by making 17 knots an hour over the regular government course off the Massachusetts coast in the four hours' speed trial required under the contract. The Iowa proved herself to be the most formidable battleship afloat.

A MAN and his wife named Gage were found dead in bed at Chicago on the 7th. Gage was a mechanic. An empty bottle labeled laudanum was found on the floor near the bed. Gage had previously announced his and his wife's intention of committing suicide.

THE safe of the Fairfield (Ill.) Lumber Co. was blown open early the other morning and about \$85 in cash and the same amount of county and town orders were secured. Bloodhounds were brought from Seymour, Ind., and an effort was made to track the burglars.

The sultan of Zanzibar has issued a decree abolishing slavery. The government will pay compensation for all slaves legally held.

THE Australian baseball players, who are starting out on a tour of the world, arrived in San Francisco on the 9th. The athletes, who have come thousands of miles to ascertain how the best baseball players of Australia compare with those of this country, are 13 in number.

An elevator in the Elliott square building at Buffalo, N. Y., fell five stories recently and five men were injured.

THE executive committee of the Indianapolis, Ind., monetary conference has asked further aid of the commercial organizations of the country and blank copies of a petition are being sent out to secretaries of boards of trade and other commercial organizations. The petition is addressed to and urges the necessity of reform in the national currency and banking legislation.

A YOUTH named Harrison was killed in a glove contest with another boy named Tobin at Hampton, Ark., the other day, Harrison's neck being broken by a blow in the first round.

AN unknown woman, evidently insane, threw her two little children into the river from the ferryboat at St. Louis, and then plunged in after them. The children were rescued but the woman was drowned.

AT the finish of the six-day 12-hour-a-day woman's bicycle race at Detroit, Mich., the score stood: Tillie Anderson, 264 miles 14 laps, first; Helen Baldwin, 264 miles 14 laps, second; Dottie Farnsworth, 264 miles 14 laps, third.

THE new Plant line steamer La Grande Duchesse, which arrived at Savannah, Ga., on the 10th, reported that in a dense fog it had collided with the American barkentine Nellie Smith cutting it down and sinking it. The captain and four others of the barkentine were drowned.

A NORTHBOUND Florida special on the South railway collided with a southbound passenger train at Harrisburg, N. C., on the 11th and three persons were killed and six wounded. The two express cars were shattered and the postal of the passenger caught fire.

THE mayor of Fargo, N. D., on the 9th telegraphed to Secretary of War Alger that the water there was subsiding fast and that the people were in no need of assistance.

BOTH houses of the Colorado legislature have passed a law making women eligible to join the national guard. The governor had not signed the bill on the 9th, but it was said that there was no doubt he would sign it.

A STATE organization of the Daughters of the Confederacy was perfected at Montgomery, Ala., recently, most of the larger towns of the state being represented. The organization determined that its first work should be the purchase of the old house which was occupied by Jefferson Davis while the seat of the confederate government was in Montgomery and transform it into a home for indigent confederate veterans.

AN immense amount of damage has been caused by the explosion of a car loaded with fireworks at Buenos Ayres. The accident occurred near a block of buildings adjacent to the bourse and the buildings almost immediately caught fire. Ten persons lost their lives from the explosion or during the conflagration.

DELEGATES to the convention of the International Association of the Y. W. C. A. began their sixth biennial convention at Detroit, Mich., with an attendance of over 200 young women present.

FOUR thousand men were forced out of employment by the closing of the works of the Illinois Steel Co. at South Chicago on the 7th. This action was taken by the officials to head off a strike.

TWENTY persons were killed and many others injured by an explosion in a fireworks factory at Lisbon.

DEVELOPMENTS have strengthened the belief that the affairs of the Globe savings bank, which recently closed its doors at Chicago, are in much worse shape than the directors were willing to admit. Bonds to the value of \$400,000 belonging to the Illinois university were said to be missing.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THE five-story building occupied by the Refrigerator & Wooden Gutter Co. at St. Louis was destroyed by fire on the 12th. Estimated loss, \$60,000; partially insured. Two firemen and a boy were badly injured by falling walls.

IN conformity with a law passed by the Indiana legislature making the southern penitentiary at Jeffersonville into a reformatory and making the Michigan City prison the penitentiary for the state, about 200 men were taken from Michigan City to Jeffersonville and 356 men were transferred from the latter place to the former.

THE grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin committed suicide by throwing himself from the parapet of a bridge near the house he was stopping at in Cannes, France. It was thought he was delirious from illness when he committed the act.

RECENT advices received from Ichang, China, stated that owing to the failure of the main crop in that section hundreds of natives are dying of starvation. Owing to the difficulty of transporting rice in the famine districts, only those living along the waterways were being aided.

A LETTER has been received by the Transmississippi exposition authorities at Omaha, Neb., asking for \$70,000 feet of space to exhibit an airship which the writer says will carry 20 people to a height of from 10,000 to 20,000 feet.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY and party returned to Washington on the 12th on board the dispatch boat Dolphin. All were in good health and apparently refreshed by their trip.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY on the 12th announced the appointment of Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, Charles J. Paine, of Boston, and ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, as commissioners to an international monetary conference.

WHILE the family of John Atchison, of Arapahoe, I. T., was burning trash in the garden the wind blew the fire upon a three-year-old son and he was burned to death.

THE senate on the 12th listened to a prayer in which the blind chaplain alluded to the death of Mr. Voorhees and immediately afterwards adjourned out of respect to the memory of the deceased ex-senator.

A YOUTH named Harrison was killed in a glove contest with another boy named Tobin at Hampton, Ark., the other day, Harrison's neck being broken by a blow in the first round.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Lanyons will build a zinc smelter at Cherryvale.

Judge S. A. Riggs refused to appoint a receiver for the DeBoissiere Odd Fellows' orphans' home at Ottawa.

Memorial day, May 30, comes this year on Sunday, and it will be observed everywhere on the Saturday preceding.

During the quarter ended March 31 Bank Commissioner Breidenthal collected \$1,218 in fees which he turned into the state treasury.

Dr. Joseph Mills, of Fort Scott, who recently died in the Kansas insane asylum, left a valuable business block at Fort Scott and no heirs.

Frank J. Mileham, who was arrested for embezzling money order funds from the Topeka post office, has made good the shortage and will not be prosecuted.

The board of regents of the state university met at Lawrence recently and organized by electing Judge J. P. Sams president and Charles F. Scott secretary.

The latest report of the condition of Kansas national banks shows the average reserve to have been 37.97 per cent., against 35.24 per cent. December 17. Individual deposits increased from \$16,933,144 to \$16,217,414.

Col. E. C. Ellsworth, who had been a lecturer 35 years, died in absolute poverty at Atchison the other day. His anti-A. P. A. and Order of the Mystic Brotherhood lectures a few years ago attracted some attention.

A recent political sensation in Kansas is the election of Tim McCarthy, ex-republican auditor of state and past commander of the G. A. R., as mayor of Larned on a populist ticket, as a populist and anti-prohibitionist.

Judge Hazen, of the Shawnee county district court, decided that a probate court has no jurisdiction of a ward after he becomes of age, and cannot make a final settlement between guardian and ward after the ward maintains his majority.

Farmer J. Z. Schmidt, of Harvey county, was fatally burned recently by an explosion of chemicals. He was experimenting with a compound of linseed oil and turpentine, intended for use as a liniment, when he accidentally dropped some strong acid into the combination.

The outcome of the suit for damages by the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York vs. Webb McNeill, insurance commissioner of Kansas, will be awaited with interest as defining the powers which may be delegated by the legislature of Kansas to a subordinate and appointive office.

The female vote was largely in evidence at the recent municipal elections throughout the state. They cast a larger percentage of the vote than at any previous election since suffrage was conferred upon them. It is said their votes were cast almost unanimously for the enforcement of the prohibition law.

At Kincaid recently George Miller shot and perhaps fatally wounded Mrs. Burke and her two daughters, Effie and Jennie Kirby, because he had refused the company of one of the girls. Miller was shot during a fusillade with officers while resisting arrest. He was but recently released from an insane asylum.

A Topeka dispatch to a St. Louis paper said the populist party in Kansas would wage a war against the Methodist and Presbyterian churches because, it is alleged, the ministers of these organizations are advocates of the gold standard. The people are urged not to respond to the appeals being made by the church boards for funds.

According to the report of the state auditor there are 64 counties in the state which have failed to turn into the state treasury the amounts due for the sales of school lands. The counties owing the largest amounts are: Barber, \$3,467; Barton, \$4,318; Ellis, \$1,233; Geary, \$1,197; Ness, \$1,501; Rawlins, \$5,468; Rice, \$1,023; Riley, \$3,467; Sheridan, \$2,931; Wabaunsee, \$1,674; Wilson, \$9,327.

The new board of regents of the state agricultural college met at Manhattan recently and organized by electing Harrison Kelly, of Burlington, president and Mrs. John P. St. John, of Olathe, vice president. The resignations of every member of the faculty were demanded and accepted, and Prof. Thomas E. Willis was elected president of the college in place of George T. Fairchild.

The 25th annual meeting of the Masonic Mutual Benefit society of Kansas was held in Topeka last week. The newly-elected officers are: Dr. L. C. Wasson, president; Samuel T. Howe, treasurer; William M. Shaver, secretary; Judge George W. Clark, attorney. The reports showed the society to be in good financial condition, having all death claims paid, over \$21,000 cash in bank and upwards of \$50,000 in the reserve fund.

A religious census of the Kansas state university at Lawrence shows that 830 of the students are members of some religious denomination. About 45 per cent. of the men and 75 per cent. of the women belong to church. Altogether 27 denominations are represented. The Methodist Episcopal leads, then follows the Congregational, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Christian, Catholic and Unitarian in point of membership, the adherents of the other 18 denominations being classed as scattering.

FOR BIMETALLISM.

A Commission Appointed for a Monetary Conference.

A LONDON BUTTER MARKET WANTED

Secretary Wilson Has Ordered Some Butter to Be Put Up in Various Ways to Find Out What the English Like.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The president last night announced the appointment of Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, Charles J. Paine, of Boston, and ex-Vice President Adlai Stevenson, of Illinois, as commissioners to an international monetary conference. These appointments are made under the act approved March 3 last, "for the promotion of an international agreement for bimetallicism," and, by its provisions, do not require confirmation by the senate. It has been generally conceded that Senator Wolcott would be made a member of the commission. He has been an active leader in the movement for a monetary agreement and widely known as an advocate of the silver cause. His trip to Europe last summer was generally conceded to be at least semi-official as the representative of the new administration. His tour extended over several months and embraced the leading European capitals. He had audiences with the more noted financiers and ministers, and it is believed then laid the foundations for the international conference which the commission appointed last night will endeavor to bring to a conclusion. Senator Wolcott is now serving his second term in the senate, having been elected to that body in 1885. While a pronounced bimetallicist, he was a staunch supporter of the St. Louis ticket. Ex-Vice President Stevenson, the democratic member of the commission, though generally known as an advocate of bimetallicism, was a staunch supporter of Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform. He and Senator Wolcott, however, are said to be in accord on the financial question. Charles J. Paine, who may be termed the minority member, is a republican and was a McKinley man. He is one of the most prominent business men of Massachusetts, and is said to be a deep student of the financial question. While he is classed as a supporter of bimetallicism based on international agreement, he is regarded as allied with the sound money faction. Gen. Paine is largely identified with railroads and other corporations. He is a man of large wealth and probably better known to the public at large as one of the syndicate that built the cup-defending yacht Puritan, Mayflower and Volunteer. It is not yet known when the commissioners will meet and organize. When an organization is effected, however, it is believed that Senator Wolcott will be made president. It is authoritatively stated that the commissioners will not go abroad before May 1, by which time the new ambassadors will be at their posts and render the special envoys the assistance necessary for the consummation of their mission.

A LONDON BUTTER MARKET WANTED.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The United States government is going into the butter business. The enterprise had its origin at a wedding. At the wedding breakfast given to Postmaster-General Gary's daughter the other day in Baltimore, Mr. Wilson sat beside a Baltimore man who exports grain. He told the secretary he had a rate of eight cents a bushel on corn from Baltimore to Copenhagen, Denmark, and that considerable quantities were exported to that market. "What do the Danes do with the corn?" asked Secretary Wilson. "Feed it to their cows and then send their butter to London and Liverpool, where they have a big trade," was the answer. The secretary of agriculture began an investigation of our export butter trade. He found that until recently all our exports were of cheap stuff, oleos and butterines. Of late some good butter has been going abroad, but our people did not know how to cater to the English taste. As soon as he returned to his office the secretary called up some of his assistants and said to them: "I want you to buy several hundred pounds of the best creamery butter made in Illinois, Iowa and one or two other states. Have some of it put up in our own 60-pound tubs, some of it in the Australian foot-square packages, and the rest in tight tin cases. Ship it to our agent in New York. Instruct this agent to ship it to our animal industry agent in London. Send orders to him to put this butter on the market. Have him note carefully the price received from the different lots. Also to objections and comments of the butter people over there. We want to know what that market wants in the way of package, of color of butter, salt, grain, flavor, everything. Keep this up till we have learned all about the English butter market and till the English have learned to know and like our butter."

THEY HAVE NO POWER.

Notaries Public Cannot Compel Witnesses to Testify—Can Hold Two Offices.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 12.—The supreme court of Kansas Saturday decided that a notary public could not compel a witness to be sworn or to give his deposition, and the statute purporting to confer such power upon him was declared invalid. This decision will entirely change the mode of procedure now in vogue in Kansas in obtaining depositions of witnesses in cases pending both within and without the state, and will increase the expense and necessitate great inconvenience to litigants.

The supreme court also decided that the time-honored legal maxim that a man cannot hold two public offices at the same time does not apply in Kansas. The decision was called forth by a case from Leavenworth. H. E. Abery was city clerk of Leavenworth. While holding that office he was elected county clerk. He attempted to hold both offices through a system of deputies. Quo warranto proceedings were brought in the supreme court to oust him. The court held that there is nothing in the constitution or laws of Kansas which would prevent Abery from holding both offices.

Justice Allen wrote an opinion in the case of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. against the commissioners of Kearney county, in which he held that the townships of that county were irregularly organized and that the law attaching Kearney county to Hamilton county for judicial purposes was invalid.

Old Soldier Ends His Life.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 12.—Ezekiel Holmes, an aged member of the soldiers' home, committed suicide at that institution by taking chloral. Deceased was a physician of prominence, practicing his profession for years at Kansas City, Paola and other points after the civil war. He was a surgeon in the Mexican war, and also in the Twelfth Ohio cavalry during the rebellion.

Orders Joints and Dens to Close.

PITTSBURG, Kan., April 12.—County Attorney Widby has issued orders which will close every joint or drinking place and gambling den in Crawford county to-night at 11 o'clock. The joint keepers here own valuable bars and other fixtures which they purchased during the past three or four years of continual open saloons.

Mrs. Way Now Owns a Courthouse.

ELLSWORTH, Kan., April 12.—Mrs. William T. Way, of Boston, paid Ellsworth county \$9,500, and the county turned over to her a warranty deed to the Ellsworth county courthouse, as per decision of the United States court, in lieu of an illegal issue of Ellsworth city bonds by which the courthouse was built.

Southern Kansas Wheat Prospects.

WICHITA, Kan., April 12.—The wheat crop of southern Kansas has not been in such excellent condition since 1878. The last ten days have brought it out so nicely that it ranks in prospects now with the early wheat. With two exceptions the wheat crop of this valley this year will be the best since the country was settled.

The President Returns.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—President McKinley and party returned to Washington yesterday on board the dispatch boat Dolphin. At the navy yard carriages were in waiting and all went to the White house. All were in good health and apparently refreshed.

EASTER SONG

WAKE, awake, O earth!
 They many voices raise,
 And let thy echoing hills
 Repeat the note of praise.
 Let all thy isles rejoice:
 Let seas take up the strain—
 Christ from the dead hath come;
 He lives, He lives again!

Awake, awake, O earth!
 Forget the hour of gloom
 When in thy shuddering breast
 Thy Maker claimed a tomb.
 Put off thy wintry robes
 For garb of joyous spring;
 Crown thee with lilies fair
 To greet the risen King!

Bring treasures of the field,
 Bring leaf and blossom sweet,
 Thy choicest and thy best,
 Before His pierced feet.
 While all thy sons are glad,
 And tears are put away,
 Let youth and age alike
 Sing Christ is risen to-day!

Lift up thy gates with praise,
 And robes of joy put on,
 The Lord of Life and Death
 Hath risen to His throne.
 He hath gone up on high,
 And giveth gifts to men;
 He lives, no more to die,
 Alleluia, Amen.

—Lucy Randolph Fleming, in Harper's Bazar.

MISS GRANT'S EASTER EVE

MISS SARAH GRANT stood at the window of her little dining-room looking out at the tiny yard that separated her cottage from the street. It was the last day of March, but the air was full of the magnetic influence of spring. The grass was freshening while in the bed of brown earth at the right of the walk hardy daffodils, jonquils and one adventurous hyacinth nodded to the passers-by.

Miss Grant sighed a little impatiently as she turned from the window. Her neatly spread tea table stood waiting. There were a solitary cup, saucer and plate, each of rare old china. The silver was massive, of the fashion of a half century ago. There were slices of snowy home-made bread, all cut of exactly the same thickness, a pot of golden butter, a chicken salad, milk, a glass of amber jelly, and sugared doughnuts. It looked tempting. But the cloud did not lift from Miss Grant's face as she brought the steaming teapot from the kitchen and seated herself for her evening meal. She bowed in silence for a moment. Then, adjusting her napkin carefully over her neat black cashmere, she said to herself:

"And to-morrow's April Fool's day, too! As if there wasn't enough to bother without that! For the fact of its being Sunday won't make any difference with those unruly boys. Well, if they attempt to play any tricks upon me they'll suffer, that's all."

Had the most daring urchin in Glenville beheld the scowl upon Miss Sarah's face he would have hesitated long before attempting to "fool" her. She creamed her tea and slowly buttered a slice of bread.

"I haven't the heart to eat," she exclaimed a moment later. "To think that a Grant should have his home sold on a mortgage. I'm glad our father didn't dive to know it."

Miss Sarah had devoted the earlier part of the afternoon to making calls. It was at Mrs. Atherton's that some one had spoken of John Grant, Miss Sarah's only brother. There was an awkward pause, then dear old Grandma Atherton said, gently:

"Sarah, you will pardon your mother's friend if she tells you something, John's home is to be sold on the mortgage in three weeks. Did you know it?"

"No," was Miss Grant's uncompromising reply.

"It is too bad," grandma went on, after a moment. "He mortgaged it to get money to take his wife to New York for medical aid. It did her no good, poor thing. Well, times are hard and a man with an invalid wife and six small children finds it almost impossible to live on a clerk's salary."

There was no softening of Miss Sarah's face. After a few minutes she stiffly bowed herself out. Grandma Atherton watched her pass down the street, a troubled expression on the usually placid old face.

"I'm so sorry," she said, shaking her silvered head. "Sarah could so well afford to help John. She has been growing richer all these years while he has been growing poorer."

This was the subject Miss Sarah was revolving in her mind as she sat at the tea table. It was 20 years since the death of her parents. The family wealth had been equally divided between John and herself. Her share, invested in her present home and judicious loans, had doubled. John had gone into business, lost heavily through a dishonest partner, signed a note with a supposed friend, and paid it, then been glad to accept a situation as clerk. Five years ago he had asked his sister to advance money on his pretty home. Sarah had refused curtly and scolded him for incurring needless expense.

"It may do no good," he admitted, "but I cannot let Amy suffer as she does without one more effort for her relief."

"I don't believe there is much the matter with Amy," the sister declared. "Somehow the pink and white prettiness

of Amy Grant had always exasperated Miss Sarah. "If she'd exert herself more and—"

But John rose hastily. "We will not discuss that. It is time I was at the store," and he walked proudly away. Years had widened the breach. Mrs. Grant was still an invalid. The six children were all overflowing with spirits, rosy-cheeked and happy. Sadie, the oldest, at fifteen played at being housekeeper and nurse. The house was always bright and clean, but it was too noisy and disorderly to suit fastidious Miss Sarah. Sadie, too, was another grievance. She was a dimpled-faced girl with her father's clear gray eyes and proud poise of the head.

"A regular Grant," Miss Sarah said to herself. "I'd take her and do well by her. But I won't soon forget Madam Amy's almost indignation at my proposal. 'Give away one of my children? O, I couldn't think of such a thing,' she said. Then there is her ridiculous name. She was christened Sarah Catherine, but it's too plain and old-fashioned, so she's Sadie now."

The shadow of evening had gathered while Miss Grant sat over her untasted supper. She pushed her plate away and was about to rise when a gentle rap sounded on the door. Without waiting to light a lamp she opened the door, and peered out in the fast falling darkness. No one was there. Her foot struck against something lying on the doormat. It was a long, narrow package, apparently a box. A great wave of anger rolled over the spinster's heart.

"How dare those boys try fool tricks on me!" she muttered. "If I had 'em here I'd teach 'em a lesson, right quick," and with one sturdy kick she sent the obnoxious box half way to the street.

"O, Miss Sarah!" cried out a child's piping voice. "What air you doing that to your Easter present for?"

"What are you doing here, Maggie Smith?" Miss Grant demanded, sharply. "Are you concerned in this disgraceful affair? Come here this minute and tell me all about it."

Frightened by the sternness of the voice, Maggie came whimpering and trembling.

"I jest don't know nothin'," she declared. "I was comin' down the street with this 'ere loaf of bread ma sent me after when I seed Miss Effie Dean come up your walk. She laid down that bundle, knocked on the door and skipped. Hope to die, Miss Sarah, that's everything I know."

Miss Grant was puzzled. She vainly tried, in the dim light, to scan Maggie's face.

"Bring me that package," she said, sternly.

Maggie obeyed.

"Now go straight home. If I find you have deceived me in any way I shall see that you are severely punished."

Trembling with fear, Maggie started. Upon reaching the street, she broke into a run. As for Miss Sarah, she carried the mysterious package into the dining-room, lighted a lamp, pulled down the window shades, locked the door and sat down to think. Effie Dean—the sweet, refined daughter of Miss Sarah's pastor! Would she insult the old woman to whom she had always been so kind? Surely not. What had Maggie meant about Easter? A moment's thought—yes, the morrow was Easter as well as All Fools' day. She felt a twinge of conscience as she remembered that her anger against the prospective pranks of the boys had blotted out her memory of Christ's proven immortality. She came back to the present with a start. There lay the bundle.

"Why don't I open it?" she queried. "Of course, it's all nonsense. As likely as not another bit at my being an old maid."

Upon removing the paper she found a pasteboard box. Taking off the cover she held her breath in astonishment. There, on a bed of softest moss, lay great clusters of Easter lilies. The woman felt her anger slipping from her, and an unexplainable hush seemed to settle down upon her. Reverently lifting the card tied to the lilies, she read: "In loving remembrance of the joyful morrow." Joyful? Ab, not to her. And why not? Could there be any reason save that she had shut out of her life the influence of the risen Saviour? What if she had been lonely

and misunderstood? Had she always been just to others? And had not He, the divine One, been misunderstood? Her tears were dripping on the waxen petals of the flowers. Burying her face in their cool depths, a fervent prayer rose from her heart.

The next morning was bright and sunny. The little church was gay with flowers, and to Miss Sarah the very air seemed alive with loving memories of the first Easter morning. "O day of joy and gladness!" sang the choir, and the heart of the spinster repeated the words over and over. At the close of the service she hastened to her brother's pew.

"How is your mamma, dear?" she asked Sadie in so sympathetic a tone that the girl's eyes opened wide. "What a little woman you are, Sadie, to keep the children so quiet through church. Here's a note for your father. You can tell him I will come over and talk to him after dinner. I'll bring your mamma some of my quince jelly. Poor thing, I wish she could get out these nice days."

John Grant was discouraged and disheartened, yet for his wife's sake he had tried to be cheerful that Easter morning. When Sadie laid the little note in his hand he opened it and read, while happy tears coursed down his cheeks: "Dear Brother: I will let you have the money to pay that mortgage. You and yours may pay the interest in love. Can you forget the past and take anew to your heart the sister who has just learned to follow the risen Lord? Lovingly yours, Sarah Grant." — Anna Johnson, in N. Y. Observer.

AN INFAMOUS CLAUSE.

Protection Fanaticism in Tariff Legislation.

There is nothing in the records of American legislation which is a piece of stupid and ruthless tyranny equals the retroactive clause of the tariff bill just passed in the lower branch of congress. The face of legal opinion as well as of popular judgment has always been sternly set against ex post facto laws as opposed not only to public interest, but to the essential spirit of our institutions. Yet the tariff mongers have not forborne to include such a clause in the bill, in itself the most extreme in its high protection abuses ever proposed in congress, to make its burden still more onerous. Fanaticism could go no further in party madness.

Whether this retroactive feature of the tariff would, in case of its becoming a law, stand the ordeal of the courts is doubtful. No precisely similar case has ever been brought before the supreme bench, or, indeed any other of our aw tribunals, so far as we can learn. That its spirit does not accord with that supposed to be dominant in our political system is clear at half a glance. This, far more than any technical or superficial agreement with the established course of things, if such an apparent concord existed, as is not the case, would control the final decision. But in the meantime, during the pendency of the question, retroactive jurisdiction will do more to unsettle and agitate the business of the country than would even the final results of the tariff itself. Uncertainty is the prime factor of business convulsion, especially in those branches of business which deal with articles of a perishable nature, or such as are subject to rapid fluctuation of price. In these days, too, of immense production and of steamship and cable as commercial factors, prices fluctuate far more rapidly than in the more easy-going days of old.

An illustration of the working of the retroactive clause may be instanced in the case of the fruit commission merchants of New York city. Nearly all fruit arriving at this port is consigned, and the American merchant has to make large advances to make sure of his cargoes. Under the provision that only goods purchased and shipped prior to April 1 of this year will be free of the new excessive tariff, in case it becomes a law, foreign fruit when it begins to arrive will be met by exactions positively ruinous in its competition with the native fruit. The trade of hundreds of merchants will be destroyed. While the case of fruit importation, owing to perishable quality and liability to quick price fluctuations, perhaps is an extreme example, many other products will share in part a similar drawback. All consigned goods—and these constitute a very important portion of the volume of commercial business—will be specially liable. Importations purchased absolutely belong to the more stable priced articles as a rule, and the excessive hardship in any individual case would be less. But here also can be readily perceived the burden, which will tax business and cramp the operations of the merchant; for it is held that the difference between the new duties and those of the Wilson tariff would constitute a lien against all goods. The republican party came into power with clamorous bragadoecio as "the advance agency of prosperity." A more monstrous travesty on its claim can scarcely be fancied than this tariff, which arouses detestation in the minds of the more intelligent members of its own political family, and further invokes an agency which would scarcely be tolerable even in a despotic government of the Europe of to-day. The victim is made subject to all the terrors of prompt execution even before his trial has been decided. Mr. McKinley, while in the house, in one of his speeches on tariff agitation, deplored the evil which any change in schedules infallibly brought about. He laid stress on the importance, where these changes were necessary, of fixing such a date for their effect as would allow gradual provision for the new condition created. The mad army which tramps in his footsteps have proceeded in this retroactive clause of their new bill to negate most contemptuously the old dictum of their standard-bearer.—N. Y. Journal.



"WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE, MAGGIE SMITH?"

CRACKING OF THE WHIP.

Republican Opposition to the Dingley Bill Curtailed.

It is likely that, if the republicans in the house were really free men, there would have been many more protests against the Dingley bill from the majority side than were recorded. For it is to be observed that where the iron rule does not operate to check expression of opinion, republicans are freely condemning this latest manifestation of republican disregard for the wishes and the rights of the people. In fact, for the past four years leading republican papers all over the country have been at pains to deprecate any further attempt to force the republican party into commitment to a tariff policy that is not only antagonistic to the commercial and industrial interests of the country, but which is cordially disapproved by the people in two general elections. The evil of McKinleyism, which stirred up this republican opposition to prescriptive tariffs, was less of an evil than this proposed assault on the people, for the reason that it did not go so far as does Dingleyism in the direction of delivering the masses wholly over to the trusts and the capitalists.

That the republican opposition in the house to the Dingley bill is wholly disproportionate to the republican opposition throughout the country is due simply to the fact that only very few members of the majority have dared to say what they think about it or to vote as they think. They are protectionists, of course, for the most part, at least, but they doubtless understand that this bill proposes something worse than protectionism; that it goes far beyond the protective limit, even as it is established in republican policy. It passes, however, at the crack of the whip, under which the majority is cowed.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

USE OF THE WORD CLEVER.

How It Came to Be Synonymous with Kindly and Honest.

The English meaning of the word "clever" is given in the dictionaries as dexterous, skillful, ingenious. In the United States it is, in some parts of the country, used in the sense of "well-disposed, kind, honest." There can be no doubt that we obtained the word from England and with the meaning it has always had in that country. It is a significant fact that the English meaning is used and accepted in the oldest parts of our country and prevails in parts of our country farthest and most rapidly advancing in the circumstances we express by the word civilization.

We can readily see how, in this country, we came to change the meaning and why now we are gradually going back to its original significance. In the early settlement of America, and in the settlement of what we know as the new portions of the United States, it happened through the absence of means to hire assistance that the custom grew of neighbors helping each other. It was a common thing for a new settler to have a "house raising." From apple parings and bed quiltings to harvest gatherings neighbors far and near came in to lend a helping hand and made the occasion social as well as industrial.

In the "help gatherings" those who came in showed different degrees of skill and also different degrees of alacrity and willingness, for there was no compensation beyond the social enjoyment that accompanied the work. One would naturally imagine how the helping neighbors became noted in greater or less degree for "cleverness" in the English sense.

It is easy to see how the "clever" man more easily attended to his own affairs and had more time to devote to the assistance of his new neighbors. And this very "cleverness" which gave him more leisure was naturally conducive to the cheerful and willing disposition that usually accompanies the satisfactory condition of one's own affairs. Then, too, there is the natural disposition that makes persons more or less well disposed and kind and honest in the sense of kindly and fair-mindedness. Under such conditions of life in a new country just beginning to build itself up it might easily happen to come about that such a word as "clever" came to mean not only "dexterous, skillful and ingenious," but also "well disposed, kind and honest," and when people under such primitive conditions spoke of a "clever" person they referred to moral and social qualities as well as to intellectual and manual ability.

But as parts of the country became older and more settled and there was an increase of population and wealth, there came means for securing assistance without calling on "kind, well-disposed and honest" neighbors for voluntary help and we can see the word "cleverness" as applied to neighborly qualities gradually going into disuse.

And now it is noticeable that in Boston, New York and other old eastern cities and throughout the older settlements of the country the word "clever" is used in its original English sense, while the nearer we approach the newly-settled parts of the country we find "clever" used with its mixed local meaning. It is not unusual to hear in these new places a man spoken of as "clever" who is neither intellectually or mechanically ingenious, but simply "well-disposed and obliging." And, on the contrary, in other and more advanced communities we hear of a man who is neither kind nor willing spoken of as "clever," because he is so "skillful and ingenious."

Many English words that have a meaning in the United States different from that commonly used in England have been in the same way affected by local conditions and circumstances, but as these become more and more like the conditions existing in the older country we find the meaning in the use of the word going back to its original significance. There are many persons who give little study to the uses, meanings and history of words and often these new meanings are set down by them as a servile imitation of the English, but to the student of words these changes show the strength and pliability of our language, as well as the steady progress of our own country in the advancement of better and more mature conditions.—Philadelphia Times.

REPUBLICANS REVOLTED.

Opposition to Dingleyism Even Among the Protectionists.

The criticism of the cotton and woolen schedule of the Dingley bill by republican congressmen McCall and Lovering, of Massachusetts, is but a faint indication of the dissatisfaction with this extreme measure among moderate protectionists. Both these members pronounced the duties to be too high—more than the manufacturers needed or desired. "Massachusetts," said Mr. Lovering, "wants a tariff that will stand."

Certainly a worse-than-McKinley tariff, as it has been demonstrated that the Dingley bill would be, will not stand. The Dingleyites appear to have forgotten 1890 and 1892.

In replying to the criticisms of his own party colleagues Mr. Dingley repeated the old sophistry that "the protection afforded is only such as is necessary to equalize the labor conditions in the United States and those prevailing in other producing countries." Does Mr. Dingley pretend to say that there is a difference of 50 per cent. of the full value of the goods between the labor cost here and abroad? Has he forgotten that another Maine statesman—James G. Blaine—certified as secretary of state that the labor cost in American cottons was less than in goods made in England? Is the total labor cost in woollens anywhere equal to Mr. Dingley's duties? Can he mention the country and prove the fact?

When a tariff bill in two of its most important schedules is so extreme as to evoke dissent from Massachusetts protectionists, it is not hard to foretell what the people will think of it.—N. Y. World.

PRESS COMMENTS.

—Maj. McKinley's place in history as the author of the superlative iniquity in tariff legislation is slipping from his grasp. The house has voted him out.—St. Louis Republic.

—Putting a duty on hides will not afford protection to those of the Dingley billers. Two years hence the people will rip them off and hang them on the fence for the flies to have fun with.—Kansas City Times.

—All the arguments in the world will not convince the man who finds the price of the necessities of life advanced as the result of the Dingley robber tariff bill that the foreigner pays the tax.—Illinois State Register.

—We suppose that when the tariff bill comes up in the senate Mark Hanna will get in some of his fine work. Up to date he appears to have occupied his time in chiefly looking out for the cars.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

—Mr. Dingley emphatically and indignantly denies that his bill is worse than the McKinley bill. Mr. Dingley can find at the other end of the avenue a gentleman who utterly fails to see why either emphasis or indignation is called for in the circumstances.—Baltimore News.

—There are people who fail to understand why Mr. Dingley should seek to provide for \$100,000,000 of revenue when the deficit amounts to but \$25,000,000. It is quite likely that Mr. Dingley is trying to make plain sailing for the pork-hunting congressmen.—N. Y. Journal.

—Smothering the people by protection will bring about free trade quicker than anything else. The people submitted to protection with fairly good grace until they got an overdose in 1890, and they turned toward tariff reform for relief. The relief from Dingleyism is likely to be free trade.—Utica Observer.

—Is it not curious that power should be given to the president to remit duties on goods from countries that sign reciprocity agreements, and that the same power to remit duties on articles controlled by trusts should be denied him? Perhaps an answer to the question may be found in the fact that the managers of the trusts, who have made large contributions to the republican campaign fund, are apprehensive that a republican servant of theirs would not always sit in the presidential chair.—Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.

A Duty Unperformed.

The laying of necessary taxes for the support of the government is a task specially confided by the constitution to the house of representatives. In the method adopted to procure the passage of the Dingley bill the republican majority has divested itself of its constitutional function. It has sent a bill to the senate without discussing it or perfecting it. The duty unperformed in the house will be devolved upon the senate; and while the Dingley bill will, no doubt, be a very different measure after the discussion and amendment which it is sure to receive, the senate is, unfortunately, so constituted as to its membership and as to its political preferences that there can be no certainty that the bill will be greatly improved. And after the senate shall have new shaped the schedules of the Dingley bill the final result of the bargaining between the conference committees of the two houses will keep the business interests of the country in a state of conjecture and apprehension till the very last moment of manipulation.—Philadelphia Record.

—The retroactive clause in the Dingley tariff bill as passed by the house is simply another defiance of fate by extremists who are intoxicated with a wholly fortuitous grasp of power. If it were possible to believe that the senate would adopt this monstrous provision the effect upon trade and upon customs receipts would be simply paralyzing. The adoption of such an unheard-of provision simply betrays the eagerness of the tariff framers to give the trusts and monopolies an immediate control of our markets. They cannot wait even to pass the new schedules of extortion in the usual way.—N. Y. World.

At Two Sepulchers.

"He is not here! behold! He is not here! He broke the narrow bonds of His sealed prison:
 Lo! He hath conquered death!"
 For this the angel saith,
 "He is not here! the Christ is surely risen!"

A soul once dead hath found to-day new life!
 A buried heart hath broken Sin's dark prison:
 And on this Easter day
 I heard the angels say:
 "He is not here! He lives! this soul is risen!"
 —Charles H. Towne, in N. Y. Independent.

Classifying Himself.

Dismal Dawson—Could you help a pore gent—
 Wickwire—Hmh! What sort of a gent do you call yourself?
 "A indigent."—Indianapolis Journal.

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

Detroit elected a Democratic Mayor, Monday of last week, indicating a change of six thousand votes since last fall. There were Democratic gains all over Michigan; in fact every election held in the United States since November 1896 has shown an increase of Democratic votes.

Canton, the home of President McKinley, elected a Democratic Mayor, Monday of last week, by 400 majority. The Democrats also won a majority of the other officers, the Republicans electing only Marshal, Street Commissioner and Market Master. Of course there was no politics in it, but still—well the Democrats are cheerful that's all.—*Eureka Messenger.*

Smothering the people by protection will bring about free trade quicker than anything else. The people submitted to the protective tariff with a pretty good grace until they got an over dose in 1890 and turned tariff reform for relief. The relief from Dingleyism may be absolute free trade.—*Eureka Messenger.*

The Democratic candidate for Mayor was elected in Cincinnati, last week, by 7,320 plurality. The city gave McKinley nearly 20,000 majority last November. That is just the kind of reports we shall get from elections during the next four years. The Republicans owe their victory of last fall to a very peculiar combination of circumstances and the election of McKinley was mostly a matter of luck. The Cleveland administration had split the Democratic party and Mark Hanna marched between the two warring factions to victory. Now he will have to justify his pretensions as a political leader by combating a stalwart opponent on equal terms. The result is well foreshadowed by the Cincinnati election.—*Eureka Messenger, April 9.*

There are a few things that Republican tariff makers should keep in mind. One of them is the fact that never in the same length of time have our exports of manufactured articles grown to such an extent as they have since the Wilson bill went into effect. The admission free of duty of raw materials, which were heavily taxed before, relieved our manufacturers of a heavy burden and placed them on a fair footing with foreign competitors. The result was soon evident. The sales of American manufacturers increased rapidly in markets which they had never been able to enter before. The proposal to largely nullify this improved condition by restoring the tax on raw materials should be carefully considered before being adopted.

THE NEW TARIFF SCHEDULE.

The item in which an increase of revenue is expected under the Dingley tariff bill are given as follows:

Sugar	\$20,000,000
Wool and woollens	18,000,000
Flax and jute manufactures	4,000,000
Tobacco	4,000,000
China and glass ware	3,000,000
Spirits	2,000,000
Cotton hosiery and other cotton goods	2,000,000

All but the two items of spirits and tobacco are necessities of life. Cotton, hosiery, china and glass-ware, woollens and sugar are used by the poor. From the additional revenue is to be raised. In other words the price of these goods will be raised, so that the poor will do the paying.

The woolen taxes are especially burdensome. For every dollar's worth of such goods imported three or four dollar's worth of domestic goods are bought and consumed. By raising the price of the imported goods the price of the domestic goods is raised, and the increase in the latter is clear profit to the American producer. So if the government receives \$10,000,000 additional revenue from wool and woollens schedule, from \$50,000,000 to \$70,000,000 more tribute will be paid by the people

to the wool growers and woolen factories.

The schedule shows a great dissimilarity to the treatment of sugar in the McKinley act. There the taxes were entirely removed and a bounty of \$12,000,000 was paid to the American sugar growers. There was no more justification for this than there would be for paying a bounty to the growers of wheat, cotton or corn. The purpose of the Republicans was simply to reduce the revenue, and to bribe the sugar growers in to voting with them.

If the calculations are correct the new tariff will bring an increase in revenue from sugar alone of \$72,000,000 over the McKinley act, and \$20,000,000 over the Wilson act. At the highest estimates the additional revenue, in all things, will be about \$55,000,000. But this presumes two things: A continuance of imports and great improvement in business. The probabilities are that the increase will be disappointing as the methods taken to obtain it are burdensome and unjust.—*Kansas City World.*

SECOND-HAND SILVER IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

The silver of the executive mansion was bought from a Russian nobleman. "It seems that when the Executive Mansion was again occupied by Mr. Monroe, after its destruction, the United States purchased at an appraisal his private furniture, and with it a small service of plate, writes ex-President Harrison in the April Ladies Home Journal. "In 1833 the most important purchase of silver plate was made for the Executive Mansion, and at second hand. The pieces constituted the outfit of a Russian nobleman—E. le General Baron de Tuyl, who had been the minister Resident of Russia at the Court of Portugal. The total cost was \$4,308.82. The silver service consisted of three hundred and thirty-eight pieces, and there was a gold-plated desert set of spoons, knives, forks, etc., consisting of one hundred and forty pieces. These 'gold spoons' were perniciously active in the campaign of 1840. Much of this old silver is still in use—and a piece or two has been added now and then; but the White House plate is now meagre compared with that to be found in the home of many a private citizen who, at the time it was bought, was playing in his bare feet about the cabin door of a pioneer. The silver service recently presented by the citizens of Indiana to the battleship of that name cost \$7785.10—much more than the service used in the White House."

WHO PAYS THE FREIGHT?

Is the tariff a tax? Railroad Commissioner Campbell and A. A. Hurd of the Santa Fe were discussing what freight rates are, as the consumer pays them.

"You are a Republican?" queried Mr. Campbell.

"Yes, sir," promptly responded Mr. Hurd.

"Of course you voted for McKinley and supported the honest money platform?" continued Mr. Campbell.

"Certainly," said Mr. Hurd.

"And for protective tariff?" rejoined Campbell.

"Of course," replied Mr. Hurd.

"Now, what I want to know from you, Mr. Hurd, is how you harmonize the theory of the Republican party that the foreigner pays the tariff with the theory that the consumer pays the freight rates?"

JENNY LIND'S TERRIBLE NERVOUSNESS.

A reminiscent article on Jenny Lind and her home life has been prepared by her daughter, Mrs. Raymond Maude, for publication in the May Ladies' Home Journal. It is said to be filled with interesting memories of the famous singer, and is noteworthy also as being the first view we have of her through the eyes of her adoring daughter. Mrs. Maude brings to light the fact that Jennie Lind was always nervous and overstrung before events—just before singing in a new opera or oratorio, but was quite calm when the very moment of action arrived.

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

A CEM.
 Vick's Floral Guide for 1897 is just out. To call it a gem is to employ the use of a very mild expression. It is one of the most attractive publications ever issued by James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., and to those who have had dealings with this old, reliable establishment in past years, this means that the Floral Guide is one of the finest catalogues of the season. Aside from the brilliant ornamental features, it is a compendium of valuable information on the subject of flowers, and should be widely distributed throughout this country. Vick's Floral Guide and packet of either Branching Aster, Pansy or New Japan Morning Glory mailed on receipt of 15 cents.

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

A new book, "Knitting and crocheting," of 64 pages, over 50 original designs illustrated, beautiful lace patterns, shawls, hoods, jackets, etc., has been published by The Home, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass., and will be sent with a subscription to that paper. The Home is a 20 page monthly full of original stories, literary and domestic topics and fashions. Its department of fancy work is a special feature, new and original designs each issue. The price of subscription is 50 cents per year and will include one of these books. As a special inducement to trial subscribers, a copy of this book will be given with 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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AFTER-THOUGHTS.

I'm gettin' old 'n' feel lonesome at night,
 'N' my eyes ain't any the strongest,
 'N' I'm allus thinkin' the room ain't light,
 'N' ev'ry new night seems the longest.

'N' then I can't help thinkin' o' her,
 'N' all she done for me,
 'N' somehow the room'll kinda blur
 'N' tears won't let me see.

We'd lived together fer forty year,
 'N' gin'ally agreed,
 Though I'd git cross when livin' was dear
 'N' crops was mostly weed.

But now I know that we'd agree
 Because she wouldn't fight,
 'N' right er wrong give inter me
 'Till I seemed allus right.

'N' I was tight es bark to tree,
 A savin' might er main,
 Though she want dressed as she should be,
 I'd no thought o' her pain.

'N' I knowed she want a poplin dress
 By a wishful look on her face
 At the neighbors' clothes, whose means
 was less,
 But I'd jest turn my face.

But now these thoughts es come too late
 To bring us either cheer,
 Er stay fer me the hand o' fate,
 Er make my end less dear.

Fer though I'm givin' lib'ral now,
 It ain't no comfort when
 I think o' Mandy, en jest how
 She loved en suffered then.

I tell ye, boys, love ain't no thing
 To kinda fool away,
 'N' them that does 'I allus bring
 'Up short, alone, some day.

Fer loveless folks is mostly cross
 'N' cynic like 'n' cold,
 'N' folks ain't both'r in bout the loss
 'Uv cranky folks thet's old.

Er when ye gets a wife thet's right,
 'T' won't hert ye to be kind,
 'N' when she's gone ye'll sleep at night
 More easy in the mind.
 —George B. Baker, in Detroit Free Press.

MY STRANGE PATIENT.
 By William T. Nichol.
 [Copyright, 1895, by J. B. Lippincott Co.]

XVIII.—CONTINUED.

To a stranger he would have looked a sick man, but perhaps association had blunted my perceptions in his case, and his words surprised me. Assuredly he was no weaker than on the night when he first came to me. If there had been any change, it had been an improvement. The old air of the fugitive had in great part disappeared, though he still gave one the impression of continual vigilance.

He described his symptoms with his habitual deliberateness, closing the account with a statement that he believed his heart to be affected seriously, and that he desired me to examine him at once.

"I am afraid that you are correct in your diagnosis," said I, when the task had been accomplished. "There is cardiac trouble. It is far advanced."

"Its character?"

"Valvular. I should like a consultation at once."

"Of what advantage?" he asked, as coolly as if he were not discussing his own death sentence. "The disease is mortal. Treatment cannot cure it."

"But it may prolong life," I urged.

"Besides, it is only fairness to yourself to have an expert's opinion. Take my advice—"

"Pardon, but I must decline to do so. I am content with your skill unaided. It is a confirmation of my own suspicion. The end is not so much; I have the warning—it is all I desire."

He was silent for a little, this strange being, his expression unchanged, his self-control absolute. When at last he spoke there was no hint of emotion in his voice as he asked the question I dreaded to hear.

"How long may I, in reason, count upon?"

"I cannot tell you definitely," I answered. "It may be a year, two years, three years; it may be to-morrow. A shock, a—"

"I comprehend. But, undisturbed, what time do the odds favor?"

"Six months. But it is no more than the wildest guesswork."

Again there was a pause. Presently he asked:

"You spoke of a shock. Would it be of necessity fatal?"

"No. But it would be the one chance in ten if it were not." I knew my man well enough to understand that he desired no evasions.

"You speak from the book," he said, quietly; "but in that I think you wrong. I rate the chance greater."

"May you be in the right of it," I said; but he made no comment upon the hope thus expressed. Soon after, having given a few directions for his care of himself, and having promised to have a prescription for him made up at once, I left him to his thoughts.

What they were I could hardly imagine, but I hoped that among them was some shadow of remorse at the remembrance of the poor devil whom he had suffered to lie helpless for hours almost at his door. It was fate's irony that of these two men, the one who then was close to death should now be far on the road to health, with the prospect of many years before him, while the other, who had rejoiced in his misfortune, should find himself under a sentence which knew no chance of reprieve.

XIX.

After the dampness and fog came a week of almost tropical heat, under which the fields grew parched and dulled and the dust lay deep on the highways. The breeze, when it blew, was from the land, but much of the time there was a calm, even more oppressive than the heat-laden zephyrs. Against such conditions the energies of but one of us were proof. Mrs. Loring alone defied the heat and glare and dust, going on with her preparations for the fete with undiminished energy, amid the wondering comments of the rest, to

whom all unnecessary exertion had become a thing to be abhorred.

"Goodness gracious! how she do keep goin' 'n' beats me," Mrs. Weston confided to me one afternoon, when she had sought the comparative coolness of the office offered.

"She seems to thrive on high temperatures," said I. "She's a human salamander."

"Well, let that be as it may," said Mrs. Weston, who was not to be entrapped into a definite statement on such a doubtful point, "she's a marvel, I must say. 'Tain't like, now, as if she had to work for a livin'. But that's jes' the way the world seems to go. Them that don't need gets; them that wants to rest has to keep stirrin'. If 'twas her niece was rushin' round, 'twould be all natural, because she's got her livin' to get sooner 'r later. If I was in her place I'd be plannin' and savin' like a good fellow."

"Why should she?" I demanded.

"Her aunt must be at least well to do, and she's nearer to her than anybody else."

"Oh, come now, don't you know about Miss Loring's money?"

"No. Honestly, so far as I know, she is quite able to provide for her niece. What do you mean?"

Mrs. Weston's face shone with the joy of telling a story new to her hearer.

"Oh, it come straight to me," said she. "Miss Loring told Miss Clark, and I got it right from her. Miss Loring's husband left her jes' an interest in his estate, and when she dies it all goes back to his folks. She gets the interest every year, but she can't touch the principal. So Miss Gray can't get anything from her, though, of course, she pays her bills now."

"Perhaps Miss Gray has an income of her own," I suggested.

"Miss Loring says not. Her pa was kinder shifless, and didn't leave her nothing. Miss Loring's taken care of her ever since she was a little girl."

I sat deep in thought long after Mrs. Weston had gone back to her household duties. Did her news please me? So far as the girl was concerned, I was heartily sorry to learn that her prospects were so uncertain; so far as the tidings affected me, I rejoiced. I was free to press my suit, to ask her hand, undeterred by the dread of a misconception of my motives. At least one of the obstacles had been removed from my path.

When meditation had become a weariness—and when one is in love it requires a vast amount of brain-racking to produce this result—I picked up my hat and left the house, greatly influenced by the hope that Miss Gray might be tenanted some shaded nook in the neighborhood. Somewhat to my surprise, she was walking slowly down the road.

"We're going boating," she explained, when I overtook her. "It is so oppressively hot on shore that both aunt and I decided that it could be no worse on the water. Then, too, there is a chance that we may find some breeze stirrin' on the bay. Will you not join us?"

"With pleasure," said I. "But how does Mrs. Loring contrive to spare the time? She is supposed to be busy day and night with the arrangements for the fete, you know."

"So she is," said the girl, with a smile, "but when I proposed that she should take a vacation for a few hours she saw the wisdom of the idea. She will follow us to the boat in a few minutes. Really, I think it was the allurements of a little trip on the water which won her over to leaving her designs and programmes. She is devoted to boating, you know; it is surprising that she has resisted the temptation so often lately. She has been out with me hardly half a dozen times; and Mr. Johnson has had but one pupil at his sailing lessons."

"And how have you improved them?"

"My teacher is flattering. But perhaps I may be able to display my skill in a practical way, if only we get a breeze this afternoon."

"Count on me to be a severe critic," said I. "By the way, Miss Gray, do you mind if I combine business with pleasure? I have an errand to do at Mr. Lamar's, and if you would land me near his house, and then pick me up again, I should be your debtor forever."

"She fell in with this plan, and I turned back to the house to secure a volume which Lamar had asked me to lend him. It was a small textbook on histology, I remember, though why he should have desired to get a smattering of that branch I never learned. When I reached the boat Mrs. Loring was enthroned in the stern sheets, while her niece was perched on the narrow seat in the bow. The air was stifling hot on the sheltered waters of the creek, and the sweat gathered on my face as I busied myself with the oars.

"Ugh! this is like the fete of a furnace," I protested, ceasing rowing for a moment to wipe my forehead. "I envy you ladies your parasols and cool attire."

"Ah, but woman's dress is so illogical, you know, so contrary to the dictates of sense and science," said Miss Gray, a little maliciously. "To tell the truth, I think she was quoting a remark of mine with reasonable accuracy."

"Do you believe that?" I asked, rather feebly, glancing at her over my shoulder. She wore a gown of some light thin fabric, and with the art possessed by many of her sex, looked daintily comfortable in spite of the outrageous temperature.

"Of course she doesn't," Mrs. Loring broke in. "If any girl says such a thing, it is because the fashion is not becoming to her."

A remark so direct, so unqualified, and so free from repetitions was a novelty. It centered my attention on the speaker, who, I now noted, was dressed almost as seasonably as her niece, although she favored darker colors.

"No man's opinion seems to be weighty enough to count," said I, "especially as the kickers would, no doubt, be the first to protest if their objections were heeded and led to rational dress."

"Oh, really, I don't know," said Mrs. Loring, rising to the opportunity. "Some men are so persuasive, so delightfully persuasive, doctor, they can convince you, or make you think you're convinced—which is almost the same thing, don't you know? And so many of your profession, doctor—when I think how great my acquaintance with them has been, it appalls me, it really appalls me—argue so beautifully, but so differently, doctor, so differently. And very likely it would be the same thing, the very same thing with them, if they had to devise a national costume which should be healthy and hygienic and all the other things it should be—and they say it isn't now, doctor. Now, I like, yes, really, I must say, I like variety. You can't imagine how pretty, how very pretty some of the girls will look in their fete dresses, as peasants, don't you know, doctor, and all sorts of picturesque people. It seems a pity, such a pity, that they can't wear them all the time; though how the poor things would manage in winter—no, I'm afraid the short skirts wouldn't do; do you think they would, doctor? Or in church—how would they look in church? No, no, they wouldn't do in church, they really wouldn't; not exactly sacrilegious, don't you know, but inappropriate—yes, that's just the word, inappropriate. But for six days in the week, doctor, for six days in the week, think how romantic, how very romantic they would be. That is, in warm weather, of course—in warm weather, you understand."

"You are right, I dare say," I admitted. "We are looking forward to a great treat. But if you will pardon a personal comment, I'll repeat that you two ladies fill me with envy."

"How nice of you to say so, doctor, how very nice, indeed! But then you physicians have an art, such an art, of saying delightful things. You have such practice, you know, such wonderful practice, soothing the sick, doctor, and comforting the dying—"

"Aunt," Miss Gray broke in with some haste, "please do not talk about—about—dress any more on such a terribly warm day. It excites you too greatly."

"If I'm to attend my errand now," I added, "it might be well to put me ashore. I shall not be gone long; probably not more than ten minutes. Where shall I rejoin you?"

"We were abreast of the knoll, and not very far from it. I ran the boat to the bank and stepped upon it, Miss Gray taking my place at the oars.

"How will it do," she suggested, "for us to run down to the bay, and then coast along until we come to that other inlet, which runs so close to Mr. Lamar's house? We can run up it, and take you on board very conveniently."

"Excellent," said I. "You will find me a little distance landward from the house. There's some air stirrin' over the bay now, and you may meet a real breeze on the open water. It will be a pleasant change."

"Then we can spread the sail," said Mrs. Loring. "Do you know, doctor, I adore sailing, I really adore it."

Her niece bent to the oars, and the light craft glided on its voyage. While I climbed the side of the knoll I could see the boat enter the bay. A moment

later the girl had ceased rowing, and had shipped the slender spar which did duty as a mast. There appeared to be just breeze enough to fill the tiny sail.

Lamar met me at the door.

"Here's that book you wanted," said I. "There was an opportunity to deliver it this afternoon, and I improved it. Anything else you would like to have done?"

"Nothing, I thank you," he answered, turning back into the house. The direful news he had received so recently had had no softening effect upon him. He showed no longing for sympathy, no desire to seek from his physician a word of encouragement.

Johnson was at work near by, and I stopped to chat with him, while I watched the boat move slowly northward and turn at last into the inlet. Miss Gray, sitting on the midship thwart, was managing the sail, while Mrs. Loring, at her old post, held the steering lines. She was leaning over the side, I noticed, catching at bits of driftwood floating in the current.

"It's a ladies' breeze, Johnson," said I, "barely enough to give the boat steerage way."

"Ain't much of it," he answered, "and what little strength there's in it comes in puffs. D'you notice 'em?"

"Yes, but they're baby puffs; no weight in them."

"Not much, sir, that's true," said he, going back to his task.

I took my time in reaching the spot, about 100 yards from the house, where the boat was to touch; but so slow had been its movement that when I looked back it was yet opposite the knoll. Mrs. Loring was amusing herself as before, while Miss Gray was exchanging friendly nods with the fisherman. On the water just astern of the craft was a dark line, advancing rapidly toward it and marking the coming of a gust a little stronger than any of its predecessors. A few seconds later the sail filled with the breeze, and the boat keeled sharply, just as Mrs. Loring made an unskillful reckless grasp at the driftwood. I saw her, under the combined impetus,

lose her balance and pitch headlong over the side, struggle wildly in the water, and then disappear beneath the surface.

I ran at top speed toward the knoll, but long before I climbed its slope Johnson had leaped into the stream. He had some little distance to swim, however, and, though once the drowning woman's dress swung above the water, she had sunk again before he could reach her. He dived, but missed her. Dorothy, with rare presence of mind, had lost no time in bringing the boat about, and when Johnson rose to the surface the little craft was close to hand. Climbing into it, he stood for a few seconds searching the water for a glimpse of the unfortunate woman, and then dived again. When I reached the rocks above him, he reappeared for the second time, and I saw that he had been successful, at least in finding the body. He was a powerful swimmer, and almost as soon as I could clamber down the ledges he had brought his burden to the base of the lowest of them. Between us we had little difficulty in raising her from the water and bearing her to the level ground on the top of the knoll. Close behind us was the girl, aiding us when she could in our sorrowful task. I knew what that moment meant to her, and was amazed at her self-control, notwithstanding the evidences she had given of her ability to maintain it in emergencies. There was little likelihood, though, that it could avail aught in the present instance.

Johnson's life along shore had familiarized him with such cases, and I had seen several in which resuscitation had been attempted, but neither of us had anything in his experience to warrant much hope for Mrs. Loring, in spite of the brief time she had been in the water. Nevertheless, we labored over her long after we realized that our efforts were in vain. With that pale-faced girl struggling with the agony which possessed her, yet working with us unremittingly, it was a harder task to cease than to continue our endeavors. Lamar approached us once, but, after a glance at the scene, turned away without a word and reentered the house. A moment later, however, old Martha appeared, bearing stimulants, which she placed beside me, and then stood watching us with awe-stricken curiosity.

At last Johnson rose.

"It's no use, doctor, no use," he said, solemnly. "The poor lady's gone."

The girl gave a despairing cry. Some time before she must have begun to realize the truth, but she had battled against it, striving to deceive herself.

"No, no, it can't be, it can't be!" she moaned. "Oh, aunt, aunt! Gone, gone from me, forever!"

She reeled, and would have fallen, but I caught her in my arms, and held her close as she sobbed upon my breast, crying her heart out, it seemed, as the sense of her great loss burst upon her.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A RESURRECTION.

The Saving of Two Souls by the Angel of Love.

They parted.

Words had been spoken for which the moment could find no balm. Full of the pride of his manhood, he had accused her of vacillation and insincerity. Had charged her with double dealing. Had spoken cruelly of her devotion to a friend who, he seemed to think, stood nearer to her higher self than he—he who had given his very best to her.

She, proud in the consciousness of pure womanhood, jealous of her harmless friendship, had met charge with defiance. Indignantly she had denied that love had any share in their meetings. Friendship, loyal and simple, had caused her to hasten to his side; thankfulness for favors; anxiety to render mental help to one in need of it. Her heart, she had vowed, again and again, belonged to him who had given her a new life; to whom she, in turn, according to his own admission, had revealed the happiness which can come only from the blending of two souls into one.

The talk had ended. Convinced of the justice of his position, the man pursued his way. Convinced of the justice of her position, the woman sacrificed her love to her friendship.

And so they parted, stumbling under the cross they were carrying toward their cavity.

For years they bore the burden. Their paths diverged, but the memory of the last parting kept their anguished souls in constant communion.

At last they met again.

The angel of love removed the rock beneath which their hearts had been buried.

And Heaven recorded the resurrection of two souls.—G. W. Weippiert, in Banner of Gold.

Only a Sent-Off.

An Irishwoman stopped for the lawyer in great haste. She wanted him to meet her in court, and he hastened thither with all speed. The woman's son was about to be placed on trial for burglary. When the lawyer entered the courtroom the old woman rushed up to him, and in an excited voice said:

"Mr. B.—, I want ye to git a continuance for me b'y, Jimmie."

"Very well, madam," replied the lawyer. "I will do so if I can, but it will be necessary to present to the court some grounds for a remand. What shall I say?"

"Shure, ye can jist tell the court that Oi want a continuance till Oi can git a better lawyer to spake for the b'y."

The lawyer dropped the case then and there, and we are not informed of the old lady's next move.—Scottish Nights.

Injured Internally.

Bibbs—Was Col. Jawsom shot during the war?

Nibbs—No; but he has been half shot most of the time ever since.—To Date.

The Usual Way.

Tillinghast—I hear that Snooper is short in his accounts.

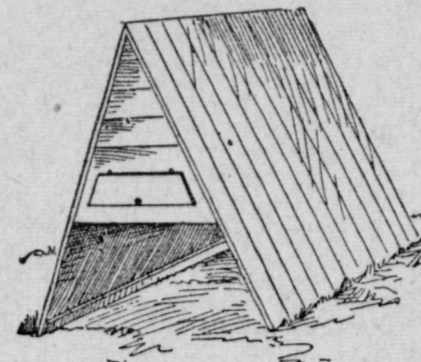
Gildersleeve—Yes, and also in his cash.—To Date.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

COLONIZING HENS.

A Plan That Has Worked Well Wherever It Has Been Tried.

An excellent plan for keeping a large number of hens on the farm is to place them out upon the rough land in colonies of 15 or 20 each. Oftentimes pasture land can thus be utilized. Several hundred hens can thus be given free range during the summer, their living being half supplied by themselves, and a large proportion of the care that must be given to yarded fowls thus removed from the attendant. Those who practice this colonization scheme build small houses at some little distance apart along the course of some pasture stream, or upon other rough land, the

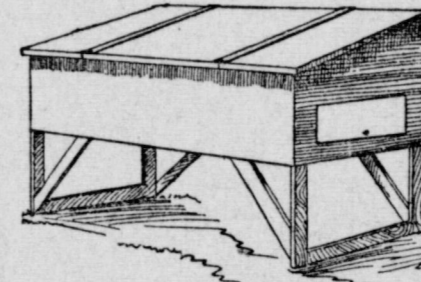


SUMMER SHED FOR POULTRY.

houses being just far enough apart so that the different flocks will readily distinguish their own homes. To help them do this, each house may be painted a different color, cheap ochre paints being suitable for this purpose.

Where running water is at hand the work of caring for 200 or 300 fowls during the summer would be reduced to a minimum. In the winter the fowls can most readily be cared for in quarters close to the house, two-story buildings being suitable for this purpose, as the fowls cannot be turned out when snow is on the ground.

Now, the average poultry keeper will be averse to building two sets of houses



ANOTHER CHEAP STRUCTURE.

for summer and winter use; but he can reflect that during the summer the fowls can occupy quarters that are exceedingly inexpensive; a roof to cover them being about all that is necessary. Two illustrations are given herewith that show cheap structures that will provide all needed shelter for fowls during warm weather. The one elevated upon supports has no flooring; the fowls flying up on to their roosts at night or up to their nests, that are reached from the outside by the narrow-hinged door at the end. A part of the roof can be hinged to give access to the interior.

One will not go far wrong in selecting either the white or barred Plymouth Rocks, or the silver laced or white Wyandottes. The Brahmas and Cochins give excellent results under proper conditions, but for colonization on a free range these breeds are not suitable.—N. Y. Tribune.

PURCHASING A HORSE.

Relly Upon No Man's Judgment and Keep Your Own Counsel.

If you want to buy a horse don't believe your own brother. Take no man's word for it, says an old horseman in Horsehoeer's Journal. Your eye is your market. Don't buy a horse in harness. Unhitch him, and take everything off but the halter, and lead him around. If he has any falling you can see it. Let him go himself a way, and if he walks right into anything you know he is blind. No matter how clear and bright his eyes are, he can't see any more than a bat. Back him, too.

Some horses show their weakness or tricks in that way, when they don't in any other. But, be as smart as you can, you'll get caught sometimes. Even the experts get stuck. A horse may look ever so nice and go a great pace, and yet have fits. There isn't a man who could tell it until something happens. Or he may have a weak back. Give him the whip and off he goes for a mile or two, then all of a sudden he stops on the road. After a rest he starts again, but he soon stops for good, and nothing but a derrick can start him.

The weak points about a horse can better be discovered while standing than while moving. If he is sound, he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs without moving them, with legs plumb and naturally poised; or if the foot is taken from the ground, and the weight taken from it, disease may be suspected, or, at least, tenderness, which is the precursor of disease. If a horse stands with his feet spread apart or straddles with his hind legs, there is a weakness in his loins and the kidneys are disordered.

Heavy pulling bends the knees. Blush, milky-eyes in horses indicates moon blindness or something else. A bad-tempered one keeps his ears thrown back, and a stumbling horse has blemished knees. When the skin is rough and harsh and does not move easily to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater and digestion bad. Never buy a horse whose breathing organs are at all impaired. Place your ear at the heart, and if a wheezing sound is heard it is an indication of trouble.

Do not wash the eggs, but rub them with a damp cloth when brought into the house; they will look bright and clean when taken to market. There is more than a little in the appearance of things.

CORN A CHEAP FUEL.

It Pays to Burn It in Western States in These Times.

The existing plethora of corn, resulting in fabulously low prices, has occasioned much speculation as to its fuel value. There is such a diversity of opinion and so little actual knowledge regarding the profitability of burning corn instead of coal that it seemed desirable to conduct a comparative test that would show the relative heating power of the two materials. The interests of the large number of people living in the region of cheap corn led to the determination of its most profitable use after it is upon the market by the authorities of the Nebraska agricultural college.

To make the test, a good grade of yellow dent corn, on the ear, of last year's crop, and not thoroughly dry, was burned under the boiler used to supply power for the department of practical mechanics, and the amount of water evaporated by the burning of a known quantity of corn was noted. The test lasted 9½ hours, and 5,232 pounds of corn and cob were consumed. The next day the same boiler was heated with screened Rock Springs nut coal, and the amount of water evaporated was recorded.

The data thus obtained show that one pound of coal evaporated 1.9 times as much water as one pound of corn. In other words, 1.9 times as much heat was liberated in burning one pound of coal as in burning one pound of corn. Several calorimeter tests were made which agreed very closely with these results.

The coal used cost at Lincoln \$6.65 per ton. With coal selling at this price, and worth 1.9 times as much for fuel as an equal weight of corn, the fuel value of the latter would be \$3.50 per ton, or 12.25 cents per bushel. The following table shows how much coal is worth per ton when its heating power is the same as that used in the experiment, and when corn is selling at a certain price per bushel:

Corn per bu.	Coal per ton.
9 cents.....	\$4.87
10 cents.....	5.41
11 cents.....	5.95
12 cents.....	6.49
13 cents.....	7.03
14 cents.....	7.57
15 cents.....	8.11

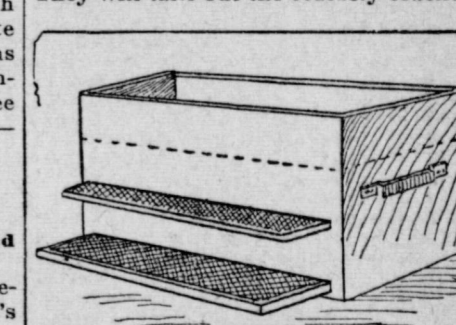
It will thus be seen that if this quality of coal were selling at less than \$6.50 and corn were bringing 12 cents, it would not pay to burn corn, while coal must sell as low as \$5.41 per ton to be as cheap fuel as corn at ten cents per bushel.

A very complete and thorough investigation of this subject is being conducted at the university. It was thought desirable, however, to publish the results already obtained, although they were based upon the performance of but one quality of coal. This coal is well known, and largely used in the state.

SIEVES ON THE FARM.

Useful in Sorting and "Sizing" Beans, Peas and Grain.

Few farms are fitted out with a proper assortment of sieves. When at hand they come into use almost every day in the year, and the owner wonders how he ever got along without them. They will sort and "size" various articles, beans, peas, grain, etc., and will clean the dirt out of many farm products. They will take out the coarsely-cracked



A NEST OF SIEVES.

corn for the older fowls, and separate the finer parts for the chicks, and so one might go on enumerating their conveniences.

Sieves are easily made. Get wire-cloth with mesh running from coarse to fine, and saw sections from grocery boxes for frames, on which to tack the wirecloth. Nail a small strip of wood over the edges and the sieve is complete. The cut shows a deep sieve with an arrangement for "sizing" an article into three or more grades. The sieve in the position indicated by the dotted lines is permanently fastened in place, and is very coarse in mesh. Below are two sliding frames with meshes finer and still finer. Thus with one shaking three, or even four, assortments can be made.—N. Y. Tribune.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Have troughs in which to feed all soft feed.

If your hens lay soft-shelled eggs they need more lime.

The sitting hen now has the floor. Take care of her.

Is there not room for a flock of geese on your farm? Study the situation.

A warm feed for breakfast goes a long way in inducing hens to lay now.

Pure breeds are rapidly superseding the old style cross-bred mongrels, and we are glad to note it.

A generous application of lime on the chicken yard and in the sheds and runs is now in order. It may prove a cheap prevention of disease.

Keep the direct rays of the sun from shining through glass on the incubator. They are growing stronger every day now, and may suddenly run the temperature up and spoil a hatch.

Ducks, if reasonably well cared for and in good condition, ought to commence laying during this month and continue well into warm weather. Raise more ducks and geese—they are profitable on the farm.—Rural World.

In nearly all cases it is the early-sown grass and oats that give the best results.

The Wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub.
A New Botanical Discovery.—Of Special Interest to Sufferers from Diseases of the Kidneys or Bladder, Rheumatism, etc.—A Blessing to Humanity.

A Free Gift of Great Value to You.
Our readers will be glad to know that the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, from the wonderful Kava-Kava shrub has proved an assured cure for all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or by disorder of the function of the Kidneys or urinary organs. The Kava-Kava Shrub, or as botanists call it, *Piper Methysticum*, grows on the banks of the Ganges river, East India, and probably was used for centuries by the natives before its extraordinary properties became known to civilization through Christian missionaries. In this respect it resembles the discovery of quinine from the peruvian bark, made known by the Indians to the early Jesuit missionaries in South America, and by them brought to civilized man. It is a wonderful discovery, with a record of 1200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly upon the blood and kidneys, and is a true specific, just as quinine is in malaria. We have the strongest testimony of many ministers of the gospel, well known doctors and business men cured by Alkavis, when all other remedies had failed.

In the New York *Weekly World* of Sept. 10th, the testimony of Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., of Washington, D. C. was given, describing his years of suffering from kidney disease and Rheumatism, and his rapid cure by Alkavis. Rev. Thomas Smith, the Methodist minister at Cobden, Illinois, passed nearly one hundred gravel stones after two weeks' use of Alkavis. Rev. John H. Watson, of Sunset, Texas, a minister of the gospel of thirty years, was stricken down at his post of duty by kidney disease. After hovering between life and death for two months, and all his doctors having failed, he took Alkavis, and was completely restored to health and strength, and is fulfilling his duties as minister of the gospel. Mr. K. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell, Indiana, was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease of ten years standing, by Alkavis. Mr. Wood describes himself as being in constant misery, often compelled to rise ten times during the night on account of weakness of the bladder, and treated by all his home physicians without the least benefit, and finally completely cured in a few weeks by Alkavis. The testimony is undoubted and really wonderful. Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, writes that she had tried six doctors in vain, that she was about to give up in despair, when she found Alkavis and was promptly cured of kidney disease and restored to health. Many other ladies also testify to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis in the various disorders peculiar to womanhood.

So far the Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 414 Fourth Avenue, New York, are the only importers of this new remedy, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of this paper who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. It is sent to you entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative powers.

Every eligible young man has a price mark that the women have set on him that in no way represents his real value.—*Atchison Globe.*

The ill-natured man gives himself a large field to expatriate in; he exposes those failings in human nature which the others would cast a veil over.—*Addison.*

A wise man can learn something worth knowing from a fool, but a fool is made all the more a fool by going to college.—*Ram's Horn.*

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The fact that there is so much stuff that shines like gold makes the story of disaster one of the saddest chapters ever written.—*Ram's Horn.*

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.

People always want to do things, until they find out that they can just as well as not.—*Washington Democrat.*

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 25 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

No person who worried a great deal, ever lived to an extreme old age.—*Atchison Globe.*

I cannot speak too highly of Pisco's Cure for Consumption.—*Mrs. Frank Mohs, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1894.*

We have often wondered why one can never find a thing until he quits hunting for it.—*Washington Democrat.*

At once use St. Jacobs Oil for sprains. At once it will cure. Athletes know this.

If there is such a thing as good luck, it is being endowed with good sense by your father and mother.—*Atchison Globe.*

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

It is astonishing how many people there are who say they do things for others' benefit.—*Washington Democrat.*

Use St. Jacobs Oil and say to rheumatism: "Will see you later."

Defect in our behavior, coming short of the utmost gracefulness, often escapes our observation.—*Locke.*

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

The secret of a secret is to know how and when to tell it.—*Ram's Horn.*

A sprain may cripple, but St. Jacobs Oil will cure it before it can. It cures.

Some women make up their husbands' minds.—*Washington Democrat.*

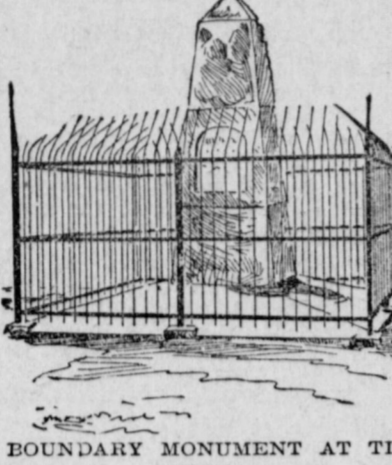
Great people always have small enemies.—*Ram's Horn.*

LIFE IN OLD MEXICO.

Account of a Visit to an Ancient and Quaint Village.

Where Men and Women Live Exactly as Did Their Ancestors Hundreds of Years Ago—No Place for Revolutionists.

[Special Tia Juana (Mexico) Letter.]
Tia Juana, Mexico, just over the California boundary line, is one of the most picturesque pueblos in "Old Mexico." The sleepy village is in ruins, and its sleepy inhabitants furnish a striking contrast to the American push and enterprise over the line, and especially with that of San Diego, 15 miles distant. It is a step from the present into the past of centuries ago, for the characteristics of the old village are the same as when the conquest



BOUNDARY MONUMENT AT TIA JUANA.

of the counter on the American side and sell them duty free. Other dutiable things are smuggled and sold on each side of the dividing line in this novel saloon, and the authorities seem powerless to stop it. In fact, the local officials claim that they cannot "see through it."

The dividing line, it will be seen, is a trifle crooked, but this is owing to a defect in what is known as the "Gadsden purchase," shortly after the end of the war with Mexico. The line should deflect a few miles southward so as to give us a port on the Gulf of California. This was the main object of the purchase of that strip of land, and, indeed, the port was agreed upon by both governments. But the American commissioners were outwitted at a grand dinner given at the conclusion of the purchase. The wily Mexicans had changed the wording so as to read "the mouth of the Colorado river" instead of "head of the Gulf of California." Our commissioners were too full of Mexican mesal to notice the difference, and we lost the gulph port. This line would also have taken in the Tia Juana, or Aunt Jane, which loss is about the only redeeming feature of the blundering transaction.

At "Aunt Jane" the customs of the musty past are adhered to with a zeal amounting almost to fanaticism, if it were not known that laziness was the underlying motive, in most instances. The one-story adobe house, of three-foot thick walls, seems to be the most proper style of architecture for this tropical climate. In winter the interior is warm and dry. In summer it is cool. One door is enough. For windows they have narrow slits, and for window panes iron bars, like a jail. That is handed down from the days of robber barons and counts, when every house was also a fort. There are no chimneys, and the light cooking is done in small charcoal stoves of masonry. The smoke escapes through the gratings in the windows. The kitchen, or bake-oven, is on the outside. Here the general cooking is done, excepting when it rains. There is not a frame or brick house in Tia Juana; consequently no fire department. A house on fire is something these benighted people have never seen. The streets are narrow and crooked, so crooked that a stranger would get lost in attempting to cross if they were not so narrow. The sidewalks are masses of loose cobblestones, making the middle of the street preferable. The streets are cleaned by the heavy rains, or winds, and by offenders working out fines. When a drunken man is arrested, and has no money, the alcade orders the guard to put him to sweeping the streets. He works until the alcade orders him released. It may be three days or a month. The alcade's word

toldors came. The picture is the same, only the figures that form it have come and gone, and their places have been taken by others. The pueblo is strangely named, Tia Juana, signifying "Aunt Jane." Legend has it that she was the "good nurse" of the pueblo before the advent of physicians with their mystical medicines, and more mystical prescriptions.

Tia Juana is an interesting point for travelers, especially those of the observing kind, who keep their eyes and ears open, and mouths shut, except at intervals. The ordinary tourist sees only with open mouth. A trip on the ramshackle narrow-gauge road is of interest only when it has ended, as nothing is to be seen until the passenger is landed in Tia Juana, a rare bit of Mexico, three and a half centuries old, slumbering on the borders of a nineteenth century civilization and enterprise. Just before crossing the line, however, are seen houses of modern make, and paved streets—a deserted or forsaken village—now going to decay as its neighbor across the line. This is the remains of a "boom town" which some San Diego speculators attempted to build up. But it withered under the influence of its surroundings.

The unprogressive Mexicans laugh at this failure of the "Americans," and point to their own pueblo, which no boom, nor anything else, can affect. The traveler learns that he is on foreign soil from a stone monument on the boundary line. It is 14 feet in height, and is "fenced in" with iron pickets sharpened at the top so that no one can climb over. This was done to protect the monument from "heads" who chip off pieces for relics and deface it with their ignoble names. The facing of one of the monuments was so vandalized that it had to be replaced by another. The monument at Tia Juana is the finest of the 250 on the boundary line, reaching from the Rio Grande to the Pacific, about 600 miles. Those in the desert or uninhabited sections are of iron and about six feet in height; the others are of stone, and are about ten feet in height. The inscription, which states that it marks the boundary line, is cut in a marble slab on each monument, both in Spanish and English. Although it is a misdemeanor under the laws of both countries to deface a monument, it is, nevertheless, done when a vandal can get a whack at one of them, unobserved.

Strangely, Mexico has a law prohibiting her citizens from occupying land within 50 feet of the boundary line. This is called the "free zone." The intent probably is to prevent private and international disputes over land occupancy, also personal difficulties. The Mexican boundary commissioners asked the United States boundary com-

missioners to recommend the passage of a similar law, thus leaving a "free zone" or path of 100 feet between the two countries.

Whatever may have been the recommendation of our commission the "free zone" idea was not adopted. On the contrary at some places on the line, the enterprising Americans have built right up to and over it. At Nogales, a smuggling saloonkeeper, fearing that he would not get near enough to the limit of his rights," went beyond. The boundary line runs through his saloon, and as it happened to be at a point where a monument should be placed, it was planted at about midships of the bar, running a straight line through the saloon. As there is a duty on tobacco and cigars, he can import them through the window, take them to the other end

of the counter on the American side and sell them duty free. Other dutiable things are smuggled and sold on each side of the dividing line in this novel saloon, and the authorities seem powerless to stop it. In fact, the local officials claim that they cannot "see through it."

Swearing is not heard; neither do they chew tobacco; but they are death on cigarettes.

At the zanga, or stream, the women meet on wash days, and air the family linen in more sense than one. The clothes are lathered with soapuds, and then pounded between two rocks, and what is left is hung out to dry, while the washerwomen go in bathing.

J. M. SCANLAND.

Not a Surprise.
Kentucky Official—Madam, I am after your son. He got into a fight in a saloon in our town and killed four men.

Mrs. Backwoods—Wall, now, did he really? I s'pose the dear boy was sleepy. Ever since he was a little baby he was always sort of cross when he was sleepy.—*N. Y. Weekly.*

A Gentle Stroke.
Sillicus—Is your pugilistic friend a hard hitter?

Cynicus—I've never known him to strike anybody for more than 50 at a time.—*Philadelphia Record*

WITH TONGUE OR TOOTH.

How Safe Breakers Can Tell When They Strike a Combination Figure.

In the county jail the other afternoon John Atkinson, the alleged robber and "pal" of O'Neil, who is now serving a long term in the penitentiary for one of the most daring "hold-ups" in the history of the city, did not know that the reporter was a newspaper man, consequently talked more freely than is his wont. The conversation drifted from one subject to another, and all the while Deputy Barry was playing with the combination lock on the door of the "bull pen."

"That's a pretty good lock," said Atkinson.

"Did you ever work any of this kind of locks?" asked the deputy.

Atkinson smiled. "That lock on a safe would be easy," said he.

"Come out and let us see how you would go at anything like that," said the deputy, at the same time opening the door. Atkinson did as he was bidden, and at once commenced to explain the mechanism of the lock.

"Well, let's see you try it," said the deputy, becoming interested. Atkinson hesitated for several minutes, saying that he could not "work" that combination because it did not have the same backing as a safe lock. Deputy Barry insisted upon being shown how it was done. Atkinson got down upon his knees and went to work. He knelt as close to the lock as possible, and put his tongue upon the metal ring around the knob of the combination. Deputy Barry watched him intently, and suddenly stopped Atkinson in his work. He had made the first move in the combination correctly, and the deputy thought this enough. Atkinson was willing to stop, and then explained his work.

"You perhaps know," said Atkinson, "that the nerves in the end of the tongue are very delicate and sensitive. Well, when the combination gets to the right point, the minutest click is sent at once to the brain. That's how we know we are right."

The deputy was astounded. William Clark, the alleged murderer, was standing near at the time. He seemed to be perfectly familiar with Atkinson's methods, and immediately proposed another and better method. He said: "It is much easier if you have a darning needle, place it on the tumblers, and put the other end in a hollow tooth. If there is a nerve in the tooth the first click, no matter how slight, sends a thrill through your head."

"I've tried that scheme, too," said Atkinson, "and have found it to be a good one."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Household Hints.
Potted ferns will soon die if dirt is allowed to accumulate on them. An occasional syringing will keep them clean.

The oval table is generally better suited for decoration than the square.

Three-handled loving cups in cut glass afford a very effective receptacle for flowers.

China in white and gold always looks well. A variety of colors destroys the harmonious effect and renders the scheme undesirable.

Many removes from the primitive biscuit jar are luxurious modern affairs in cut glass, with silver gilt tops, set with a miniature framed in jewels.

Old potatoes are greatly improved by being soaked in cold water over night, or at least several hours after peeling. The water should be changed once or twice.

With the growing demand for Marie Antoinette fashions come clocks with side pieces, said to be exact reproductions.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Following Instructions.
Instructor (in school of journalism)—You know, gentlemen, I told you in my last lecture to always carry a pencil and notebook with you, in which you were to jot down all your thoughts. Now, Mr. Robinson, did you follow this instruction last Monday?

"No, professor; last Monday I didn't have any pencil."

"How about Tuesday?"
"Tuesday I didn't have any notebook."
"Wednesday?"
"Wednesday I didn't have any thoughts."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12.

CATTLE—Best beefs.....	\$ 3 15 @ 4 35
Stocks.....	3 40 @ 4 50
Native cows.....	2 43 @ 3 90
HOGS—Choice to heavy.....	2 50 @ 3 45
SHEEP.....	3 40 @ 4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	92 @ 93
No. 3 hard.....	85 @ 86
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	21 1/2 @ 21 3/4
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	17 @ 17 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	30 @ 31
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	2 40 @ 2 50
Fancy.....	2 00 @ 2 25
HAY—Choice timothy.....	8 00 @ 9 00
Fancy prairie.....	5 50 @ 6 00
BRAN (sacked).....	53 @ 54
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	17 1/2 @ 18
CHEESE—Full cream.....	10 1/2 @ 11
EGGS—Choice.....	7 @ 7 3/4
POTATOES.....	22 @ 25

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	3 60 @ 4 80
Texas.....	3 60 @ 3 85
HOGS—Heavy.....	3 00 @ 4 05
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 25 @ 4 60
FLOUR—Choice.....	3 15 @ 3 35
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	90 @ 91
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	24 @ 24 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	18 @ 18 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	31 @ 32
BUTTER—Creamery.....	16 @ 21 1/2
LARD—Western mess.....	3 15 @ 4 02 1/2
PORK.....	8 25 @ 8 50

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to prime.....	4 75 @ 4 90
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	3 10 @ 3 35
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 15 @ 3 75
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	4 30 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	80 1/2 @ 83 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	22 1/2 @ 23
OATS—No. 2.....	16 @ 17
RYE.....	30 @ 31
BUTTER—Creamery.....	16 @ 18
LARD.....	4 10 @ 4 12 1/2
PORK.....	8 15 @ 8 20

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native Steers.....	4 35 @ 5 00
HOGS—Good to Choice.....	4 25 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	76 1/2 @ 77
CORN—No. 2.....	28 1/2 @ 29
OATS—No. 2.....	22 @ 22 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	19 @ 20
PORK—Mess.....	8 12 1/2 @ 9 00

Optim and Whisky Habits.
The letter quoted below, written March 23, 1895, by the editor and manager of the Sheffield, Ala., Standard, leaves no room to doubt that a successful treatment for the cure of the liquor habit exists:

"Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.: Your antidote for the liquor habit will do all you claim for it. After drinking whisky for more than twenty years I find myself entirely relieved of the accursed appetite through the use of three bottles of your medicine. It is absolutely a specific for the liquor habit, and leaves no bad effects."

"E. M. RAGLAND."
Shinnston, W. Va.—Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.: I have been cured, or quit taking the antidote nineteen months, and never had any call for opium after taking the first dose of your Antidote. You wanted to know if you might use my letter. Yes, and my name, also. Any one may write to me if they wish to know of my cure or ask any questions as to the efficacy of the Antidote, and if they enclose stamp I will answer.

GEO. J. RIBLET, SR.

Hail as large as eggs fell this afternoon; fish eggs.—*Atchison Globe.*

Are you bruised? Use St. Jacobs Oil and you won't be long. Shortest way.

Some people who say they are tired are really shiftless.—*Atchison Globe.*

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

Grief is an outcast, and no man grasps his hand cordially.—*Ram's Horn.*

Use St. Jacobs Oil promptly and freely and say good-by to neuralgia.

Did you ever stop to think how much we all lie?—*Washington Democrat.*

A prosperous iniquity is the most unprosperous thing in the world.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

MILLIONS NOW USE PEARLINE

Ladies SEE THAT THIS NAME IS STAMPED ON Every Pair OF SHOES YOU BUY. IT IS A POSITIVE GUARANTEE OF SUPERIORITY. Ask Your Dealer for Them.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS but have sold direct to the consumer for 24 years, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealers' profits. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO., W. B. PHATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

WANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
ALL DRUGGISTS

10c 5c
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative and never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.

REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s
Breakfast Cocoa.

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

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

The Man who is Raising a Big Crop
—realizes that the harvest time is ahead. Ideal farming comprehends not only the growing of the tallest grain—the most tons-to-the-acre of hay; the best farming—the farming that pays—must contemplate something more than this for there is a harvest time, and just in proportion as a crop is saved successfully, speedily and economically, in just that proportion may be measured the season's profit or loss.

MCCORMICK

Harvesting Machines are the profit-bringing kind; they are built for long wear, hard work, light draft, and in short, to satisfy. There are other kinds that don't cost as much, but there's nothing cheaper than the best.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Chicago.
The Light-Running McCormick Open Elevator Harvester.
The Light-Running McCormick New Steel Mower.
The Light-Running McCormick Vertical Corn Binder and
The Light-Running McCormick Dairy Reaper for sale everywhere.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Sold for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S 9025, Atlanta, Ga.

PENSIONS for SOLDIERS. Fee for Increase \$2. Rejected claims reopened. All laws from 21 1/2 yrs. practice. Success of 100 per cent. A. W. McCormick & Sons, Cincinnati, O., and Washington, D. C.

Yucatan, it is perfection.
A. N. K.—D 1652

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

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Does Cough Stop? Does Good Come? In 15 Days. Sold by druggists.

BIG MUDDY BOOMING

Inhabitants of North Omaha Move to Higher Ground.

A LEVEE AT DAVIS ISLAND BREAKS.

Throughout the Upper Mississippi Delta the Flood Situation Shows Little Change—The Work of Government Relief Actively Inaugurated.

OMAHA, Neb., April 13.—The Missouri river has risen almost two feet at this point in 24 hours, and is now higher than at any time since 1881. Yesterday evening the river broke over into its old channel by Omaha, flowing into Florence lake, which was formed when the river changed its course nearly 20 years ago. Last night the water was pouring down through the lake and has flooded the bottoms in the vicinity. All the houses in North Omaha, 900 or 1000 in number, are surrounded and the inhabitants have been moving to higher ground. The Missouri Pacific and Elkhorn tracks are under water, the roundhouse of the latter road being surrounded. The river is still rising rapidly, the engineer at the pumping station at Florence reporting that it had risen a foot between noon and ten p. m. The water from the break into Florence lake is finding an outlet into Cutoff lake, and if the rise is much greater there is great danger that the river will re-establish its abandoned course of 20 years ago. In this event the property loss will be enormous, as there are extensive railroad plants, factories, etc., in the line of the threatened cutoff. On the Omaha side the factories along the river have taken precautions against overflow. A portion of the Burlington tracks was washed out yesterday afternoon, and last night a force was at work trying to prevent washouts. The big Omaha and Grant smelter and the Willow Springs distillery are only a few feet above the stream. The threatened cutoff at Blair has been averted, for the time at least. The Northwest officials here say their bridge there is safe. At Yankton a huge ice house was floated against the Great Northern bridge over the Pine river and both structures are threatened with destruction. Heavy rains fell in this section yesterday, and the streams emptying into the Missouri are all running bank full again.

ANOTHER LEVEE BREAKS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 13.—The mighty sweep of the waters south of Vicksburg has at last had its effect upon the lower levees and last night a telegram from Tallulah, La., reports that the levee which protects Davis island has given away, and the island will in all probability be flooded. Twenty-five hundred people inhabit Davis island, which consists of about 3,000 acres of land. The place is situated in Warren county, Miss. Throughout the upper delta the flood situation shows little change since last reports. The work of government relief has been actively inaugurated. Many people are being fed and housed at Greenville, Rosedale, Helena, Friar's Point and other points along the river. A relief steamer is now plying up the St. Francis river with food and forage for man and beast. At Helena the river has fallen two-thirds of a foot in the past 24 hours. The Williamson crevasse has widened considerably, but the velocity of the water has been checked and no further breaks are feared. At Greenville the river was stationary last night. Capt. H. C. Martin, representing the secretary of war, arrived at Greenville yesterday, and is now thoroughly investigating the needs of the sufferers in that territory.

STOCK YARDS BEATEN.

Circuit Judge Foster Holds That the Kansas Legislative Act Is Not Class Legislation.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 13.—United States Judge C. G. Foster gave a partial decision in the Kansas City stock yards case yesterday morning. He holds that the federal court has jurisdiction of the case, that the attorney-general of the state was properly made a party to the suit and that the court had power to enjoin a state officer from enforcing an unconstitutional law. He holds against the complainant on the following points:

First—The act of the legislature complained of is not class legislation, but is general in its terms and uniform in its operation.

Second—The Kansas City stock yards is a public corporation such as justifies the legislature in imposing rules and regulations to govern its operations.

Third—The fact that its yards are located in two states does not put it under the operation of the interstate commerce act. It is answerable to the legislative power. Its business is not interstate to the exclusion of all state business.

Fourth—The act of the legislature is not in conflict with the act of congress establishing a bureau of animal industry. It simply limits the charge of yardage to one charge and permits the owner of dead stock to dispose of it as he may choose.

The question of the fairness of the charges fixed by the law, Judge Foster leaves open, to be decided upon evidence later.

Burned by Gasoline.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—An explosion of the supply tank of a gasoline stove through a leaking pipe in the home of George E. Lamsback, Thompson and Clearfield streets, caused injuries more or less fatal to the following persons: Mrs. Laura Lamsback, George E. Lamsback, Jr., Mrs. Annie Glendaniel and James Paul.

Photographed the "Airschip."

CHICAGO, April 13.—Walter McCann, of Rogers park, leaped into fame at a single bound yesterday. He has a photograph which shows an airship in the sky. He says he took it with his camera at 5:30 yesterday morning. He shows two negatives. Three witnesses assert that they saw McCann take the photographs.

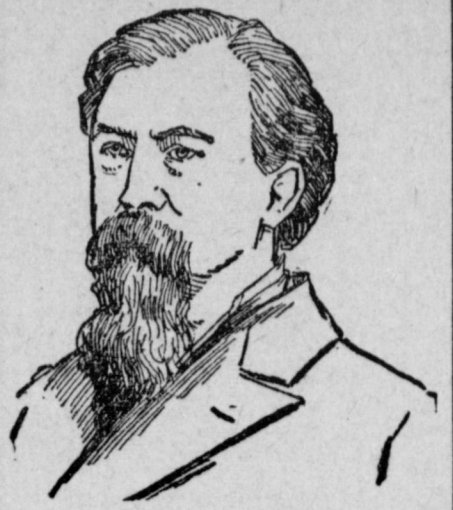
Proposed Cut in Miners' Wages.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 13.—The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. has made a proposition to its miners, 8,000 in number, to accept a reduction of five cents per ton on coal digging.

VOORHEES DEAD.

The Noted Ex-Senator from Indiana Succumbs to Heart Trouble.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Daniel Woolsey Voorhees, United States senator from Indiana for 20 years prior to March 4 last, died at five o'clock Saturday at his home here, No. 105 Maryland avenue, northeast. After his return to Washington last November from Indiana, Mr. Voorhees seemed to improve in health. Two weeks ago the old rheumatic troubles returned and three days ago became even more alarming, but he did not confine himself to his bed, and his



DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

family felt no immediate alarm. It was not, indeed, until half an hour before the final summons came that any one realized death was near.

The remains of ex-Senator Voorhees will be escorted from this city to his native state of Indiana today. Before being taken to the Terre Haute home the body will lie in state in the capitol building at Indianapolis, at the suggestion of Gov. Mount.

Biographical Sketch.

Mr. Voorhees was 70 years of age last September and prior to his retirement from public life on March 4 last, had been for many years one of the most picturesque figures in the senate. In 1849 he graduated from the Indiana Asbury (now DePauw) university and after studying law began his practice in 1851. His first public office was entered upon in 1858, when he was appointed United States district attorney of Indiana. In 1861, he entered congress and served in the house of the Thirty-Seventh, Thirty-Eighth, Thirty-Ninth, Forty-First and Forty-Second congresses. He was defeated for re-election to the Forty-Third by reason of the nomination of Horace Greeley by the democrats for president. He was appointed United States senator to succeed Oliver P. Morton and took his seat November 12, 1877. He was assigned to the committee on finance and remained a member of that committee until he retired March 4. In 1878, he beat ex-President Benjamin Harrison for the senate, having made the campaign on the free silver issue purely. In 1883 he was re-elected over Gov. Porter and in 1891 over Gov. A. P. Hovey. March 4 he was succeeded by Charles W. Fairbanks, republican.

OVER MUCH TERRITORY.

Official Government Report Says the Great Flood Covers 15,800 Square Miles.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A statement relative to the agricultural interests of the submerged districts of the Mississippi valley south of Cairo, Ill., has been issued by the department of agriculture. The total area under water on April 6 was about 15,800 square miles, of which 7,900 square miles was in Mississippi, 4,500 square miles in Arkansas, 1,750 square miles in Missouri, 1,300 in Tennessee and 450 in Louisiana. This region contained in 1890, so far as can be determined in view of the somewhat indefinite boundary lines of the flood, a population of 379,658, of which 186,489, or about one-half, was in Mississippi, 100,335 in Arkansas, and the remainder almost equally divided between Missouri and Tennessee. The flooded district contains, it is estimated, about 39,500 farms, of which about 18,500 are in Mississippi, nearly 10,000 in Arkansas and a like number about equally divided between Missouri and Tennessee. These farms contain a total area of 3,800,000 acres, one-half of which is in Mississippi and rather over one-fourth in Arkansas, the proportions in Missouri and Tennessee being about the same as in the case of the number of farms. The total value of these farms, with their improvements, farm implements, etc., is close upon \$95,000,000.

GRAND MILITARY DISPLAY.

Plan to Mobilize the Entire Militia of the Government and Various States at Omaha.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Representative Mercer had an important interview with Gen. Miles at the war department Saturday relative to a proposition to make a great military display on the occasion of the Transmississippi exposition next year. Gen. Miles suggested a similar display for the world's fair, but the matter was never pushed to a conclusion. The plan contemplates a mobilization of the entire militia of the United States and concentration of all the state forces at Omaha for a series of sham battles and drills. Gen. Miles, in 1892, was not in a position to carry out his plan, but now that he is in command of the army there is virtually no obstacle in the way except the co-operation of the state.

Want Altgeld Lynched.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Eight hundred angry depositors in the failed Globe savings bank met to protest against the treatment they received at the hands of C. W. Spalding, its president, and his fellow officers. Ex-Gov. Altgeld was frequently denounced, and cries of "lynch him," "send him to the penitentiary with Spalding and the rest of the gang," came from all parts of the room.

Three Killed and Six Wounded.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 12.—North-bound Florida special on the South railway No. 36 and local southbound passenger train No. 11 collided yesterday morning at Harrisburg, a small town about 13 miles north of this city, killing three persons and wounding six.

Eight Killed at Church.

PARIS, April 12.—While mass was being said in a church near Castres, in the department of Tarn, the roof collapsed. Seven women and one man were killed and 50 persons were seriously injured.

IN SPECIAL SESSION.

The Fifty-Fifth Congress Assembles in Response to President McKinley's Proclamation.

IN the senate on the 8th Senator Morgan (Ala.) called up his resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba and recognizing both parties as belligerents. During Senator Morgan's speech Senator Hale (Me.) questioned some of his statements which caused several stormy passages between the two senators. The morning hours intervened to cut off the debate and the bankruptcy bill came up and Senator Stewart (Nev.) took the floor and spoke against the measure. The sundry civil and the Indian appropriation bills were reported and the senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

A MESSAGE from the president on relieving the flood sufferers was laid before the senate on the 7th and, after being read, Senator Jones (Ark.) offered a joint resolution appropriating \$150,000 for the purpose. This was passed, but was afterwards reconsidered and the house joint resolution was adopted in its place. Senator Morgan (Ala.) then resumed his speech in support of the resolution for recognizing the Cuban belligerents. At two o'clock the senate went into executive session, and at 2:30 adjourned. In the house, after the president's message was read, Mr. Catchings (Miss.) offered a joint resolution appropriating \$200,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers in the overflowed districts in the southern states and in the north. It was at once passed. Mr. Simpson (Kan.) then spoke against the policy of the speaker in not appointing the house committees and Mr. Reed replied that the house had power to command the speaker if it disapproved of his course. The house at 1:30 p. m. adjourned until the 10th.

In the senate on the 8th Senator Morgan (Ala.) continued his speech for the recognition of the Cuban belligerents. Senator Nelson (Main.) spoke for two hours on the bankruptcy bill, opposing the pending Torrey bill as being harsh and designed as a collection agency for large creditors and urging his substitute as a measure drafted in the interest of thousands of poor debtors struggling to get on their feet. Senator Hoar defended the Torrey bill, and said that 500,000 debtors were awaiting the relief furnished by the measure. Senator Thurston (Neb.) gave notice that on the 12th he would address the senate on the Pacific railroad debt settlement. The senate then adjourned to the 12th. The house was not in session.

The senate was not in session on the 10th. The house, in accordance with the policy of inaction agreed upon while waiting for the senate to act on the tariff bill, after meeting immediately adjourned until the 15th.

LEWELLING UNDER FIRE.

Kansas Bribery Investigation Is Putting the ex-Governor in a Position Where Explanations Will Be Necessary.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 11.—When the bribery investigation committee adjourned Thursday, Senator L. D. Lewelling, Representative Frank H. Smith and ex-Representative Dave Hanna were in disgrace. When the committee adjourned yesterday Lewelling was deeper in disgrace than ever. Hanna was where Representative Metzler had left him, and Smith had changed places with Representative Clark, who made the charge of attempted bribery against him. Lewelling's additional troubles were caused by a brother Senator—Titus—who swore that Lewelling sought to corrupt him by holding out dishonest inducements for him to work against the school bill. This charge, coming on the top of the coal lands story, told Thursday by Warden Landis of the penitentiary, created a profound sensation and furnished Lewelling material for an explanation which will be most interesting.

A STRONG COMPETITOR.

Beet Sugar Company, with Two Million Capital, Organized to Fight the Trust.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 12.—It is announced that the Minnesota Beet Sugar Co. has been organized with a capital stock of \$2,000,000. The incorporators say that the directorate is to include two well-known Chicago men, representing the Chicago Wholesale Grocers' association, whose object it is to fight the sugar trust by the establishment in the northwest of a sugar beet industry. A \$250,000 factory is to be built at Hastings, Minn., and others will follow, as the farmers are interested in raising beets. The railroads are helping the association and auxiliary associations are to be formed in every county whose soil is adapted to the culture.

A MAD MOTHER'S ACT.

Two Children Thrown into the River, but Rescued—Suicide Follows.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—An unknown woman, evidently insane, threw her two little children, a boy and a girl, into the river this afternoon from the ferryboat Dr. Hall, and then plunged after them. The children were rescued by Michael Bradley, a fisherman, but the woman was drowned. The only clew to her identity was a note inside her hat band, which read: "Send to Mrs. Bertha Jost, 2337 North Market street." She was about 40 years old, heavily built, dark skinned and well dressed. The children were neatly clothed and very attractive.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

It Publishes the Gospel Truths in 153 Languages and Dialects.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Washington annual meeting of the American Tract society was held last night, Senator Borrows presiding. The report called attention to the fact that 30,000,000 of the population are outside the church, and that there is no more important work to be done in this country than that of carrying the gospel truth to these millions. It stated that the American Tract society publishes evangelical truth in 153 languages and dialects.

Is She a Murderess?

TRENTON, Mo., April 13.—There were startling developments yesterday in the murder case of S. G. Wilson, who was killed on the night of March 25, with an ax, in his own home. Jim Jones, a colored man, was lodged in jail, and upstairs in Sheriff Meyers' residence Mrs. S. G. Wilson, wife of the murdered man, was held under arrest charged with the murder.

Iowa Miners Strike.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 13.—Five hundred miners in this district went out yesterday on account of the refusal of operators to grant the 75-cent summer scale adopted by the convention Tuesday. The Van Ginkel, Oak Park, Carbondale, Keystone and Bloomfield mines are closed. The operators offered 70 cents. The Des Moines Coal Co., Great Western, Maple Grove and Clifton paid the schedule and their men are at work. Men in the Gibton and Christy mines refused to stand by the scale and continued work at the 70-cent scale offered by the operators.

FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS.

Congress Responds to Mr. McKinley's Message Urging Relief.

The President Calls Attention of the Legislators to the Destitute Condition of the Sufferers—\$300,000 Set Apart, Available Immediately.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—When the senate assembled yesterday a special message from the president on the flood sufferers was laid before it and read. The message was as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: Information which has recently come to me from the governors of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana and from prominent citizens of these states and Tennessee, warrants the conclusion that widespread disasters, involving the destruction of a large amount of property and loss of human life has resulted from the floods which have been submerging that section of the country.

These are stated on reliable authority to be the most destructive floods that have ever devastated the Mississippi valley, the water reaching the highest stage it has reached before. From Marion, Ark., north of Memphis, to Greenville, Miss., a distance of more than 250 miles by river, it is reported there are now at least 50 towns and villages under water and a territory extending from 100 miles north of Memphis to 200 miles south and from five to 40 miles wide is submerged. Hundreds of thousands of acres of cultivated soil, with growing crops are included in the submerged territory. In this section alone there are from 30,000 to 60,000 people whose property has been destroyed and whose business has been suspended. Growing crops have been ruined, thousands of cattle have died and the inhabitants of certain areas are treated with starvation.

As a great majority of the sufferers are small farmers, they have thus been left entirely destitute and will be unprepared for work, even to Greenville, Miss., a distance of more than 250 miles by river, it is reported there are now at least 50 towns and villages under water and a territory extending from 100 miles north of Memphis to 200 miles south and from five to 40 miles wide is submerged. Hundreds of thousands of acres of cultivated soil, with growing crops are included in the submerged territory. In this section alone there are from 30,000 to 60,000 people whose property has been destroyed and whose business has been suspended. Growing crops have been ruined, thousands of cattle have died and the inhabitants of certain areas are treated with starvation.

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Under such circumstances the citizens of these states look for the co-operation and support of the national government in relieving the pressing cases of destitution for food, clothing and shelter which are beyond the reach of local efforts. The authorities who have communicated with the executive recognize that the most energetic duty is to provide, as far as possible, the means of relief for their own citizens, but nearly all of them agree in the opinion that after the resources have been exhausted a sum aggregating at least \$250,000, and possibly \$300,000 will be required for immediate use.

Precedents are not wanting that in such emergencies as this congress has taken prompt, generous and intelligent action, involving the expenditure of considerable sums of money with satisfactory results. In 1874 \$500,000 was appropriated and in 1882 \$350,000 was also appropriated for relief in the same direction, besides large sums in other years.

The citizens' relief committee of Memphis, which has taken prompt action, has already cared for from 6,000 to 7,000 refugees from the flooded district, and they are still arriving in that city in large numbers.

Supplies and provisions have been sent to the various points in Arkansas and Mississippi by this committee, but the most that can be done by these efforts is to partly relieve the most acute cases of suffering. No action has yet been taken for the great majority of the inhabitants living in the interior, whose condition has already been described. Under these conditions and having exerted themselves to the fullest extent, the local authorities have reluctantly confessed their inability to further cope with this distressing situation unaided by relief from the government.

It has therefore seemed to me that the representatives of the people should be promptly informed of the nature and extent of the suffering and needs of the stricken people, and I have communicated these facts in the hope and belief that the legislative branch of the government will promptly reinforce the work of the local authorities in the states named.

MEXICO MAY RETALIATE.

Report That a Prohibitive Duty May Be Placed on American Meat Products.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The Times-Herald's Washington special says: The framers of the Dingley bill are much interested in a semi-official report from the City of Mexico to the effect that a retaliatory tariff bill is to be introduced in the Mexican congress. It is stated that, in view of the practically prohibitive duty on Mexican cattle, provided by the Dingley bill, the Mexicans will place a prohibitive duty on American hogs and packing-house products, which comprise one of our most important articles of export to Mexico.

BRIBERY CHARGED.

Another Turn in the Senatorial Deadlock in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 12.—Indictments charging bribery and conspiracy to bribe have been prepared by the Franklin county grand jury against three of the most noted republicans in the state and true bills may also be returned against ex-Congressman W. Godfrey Hunter of the Third district, republican nominee for the United States senate; Congressman J. H. Wilson, of the Seventh district, one of Dr. Hunter's closest advisers, and E. T. Franks, one of the leading republican politicians of the Second district.

HAIL IN OKLAHOMA.

Much Damage Done to Grass, and Cattle and Calves Killed.

PERRY, Ok., April 12.—A fearful hail-storm visited Beaver county, west of here. The buffalo grass along Clear creek was literally beaten into the earth and in some places the surface was full of small holes, indicating that the hail was remarkably large. The country is sparsely settled and is used only for cattle ranging. Cattle were injured and many calves were killed. At Beaver City the wind was heavy, and for many minutes great chunks of ice fell.

SILVER SENATORS FUSE.

A Coalition for All Legislative Work Formed by Leaders of Each Faction.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The final agreement among democrats, silver republicans and populists in the senate, looking to a permanent coalition, was reached at a meeting of representatives of those parties in Mr. Gorman's committee room at the capitol yesterday. The agreement has its origin in the effort to reorganize the senate committees, but it is destined apparently to reach far beyond this to the future proceedings of the senate on all matters.

Tillie Anderson Won.

DETROIT, Mich., April 12.—At the close of the six-day 12-hour-a-day woman's bicycle race at the Auditorium Saturday night, Tillie Anderson came in first. The finish was very hot, and it was only by keeping up the spurt for over an hour that she was able to get first money. Those who finished were: Tillie Anderson, 264 miles 14 laps, first; Helen Baldwin, 264 miles 14 laps, second; Dottie Farnsworth, 264 miles 14 laps, third.

The Condition of Wheat.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The report of the department of agriculture for April makes the average condition of winter wheat \$1.4, against 99.5 December 1, and 77.10 last April, and \$1.4 on the same date in 1895. Winter wheat states show the following averages: Pennsylvania, 96; Ohio, 83; Michigan, 85; Indiana, 65; Illinois, 40; Missouri, 60; Kansas, 80; California, 99.

Durrant's Day of Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Theodore Durrant was Saturday, for the second time, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Blanche Lamont in Emmanuel church two years ago. He will be hanged at San Quentin prison on June 11.

Got Hold of Some Matches.

MANCHESTER, Ok., April 12.—While Mr. and Mrs. J. Rodgers, living near Coldwater, were at the barn milking, their little daughter got hold of some matches and set fire to her clothes, being fatally burned before they could come to her rescue.

STRUGGLE HAS BEGUN.

The Sound of Artillery Announces the Opening of Hostilities Between Greeks and Turks.

ATHENS, April 12.—War on the Thesalian frontier has at last begun and blood is now being spilled by the acknowledged codes of war over the island of Crete. Arms are now clashing between Turkey and Greece and all Europe may be involved. The roar of artillery may be heard announcing that the struggle has begun. The soldiers of both nations are eager for the fight. The forces and chances are evenly matched, with the odds, if anything, on the Greeks, always providing that the powers keep their hands off. The admirals of the fleet in Cretan waters no longer preserve the pretense of acting in concert, but the vessels of the various nations shell the insurgents or send their officers ashore to lunch with them, as the whim of the hour dictates.

NO TRIPS AT PUBLIC COST.

Ex-President Cleveland and President McKinley Paid for Their Sea Outings.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Now that President McKinley has had his outing down the Potomac, enjoying a needed rest upon a government vessel, it is pertinent to say that the use of the Dolphin has occasioned the government no expense. Mr. McKinley's use of it, however, permits the friends of ex-President Cleveland to make a statement he would never consent to their making while he was in office. It does not seem to be generally known that when the chief executive makes use of any of the government vessels he pays from his private purse the expenses of his maintenance on the trip, sharing with the officers the cost of the mess. President Cleveland, it is positively asserted, always paid for his trips on government boats out of his own pocket.

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SECOND TIME VISITED.

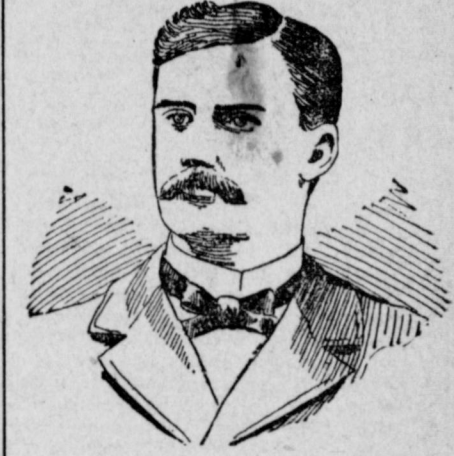
The Fated Town of Arlington, Ga., Struck by a Cyclone—Several Killed.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 10.—Telegrams from Ozark, Ala., Valdosta Crossing and the ill-fated town of Arlington, Ga., show that this section was visited yesterday by another gulf tornado, ascending the Apalachicola valley and sweeping northward with terrific force to the confluence of the Chattahoochee and the Flint rivers, where it divided. In one direction, toward Ozark, where timbers were uprooted and houses blown to pieces, several persons lost their lives, among them Mrs. Powers, who was caught beneath the falling timbers of her house and crushed. The rest of the family was rescued, among them a baby three weeks old, whom the mother protected at the cost of her own life. The second section of the tornado was deflected upon the Flint valley, breaking across south Georgia and passing through Arlington, where but a few weeks ago nine children were killed in the ruins of their schoolhouse. Reaching Valdosta, the storm became intensified in fury and trees were blown down in every part of the city. A church in the southern part of the city was wrenched from its foundations and twisted into fragments by the angry winds. From many other towns in the vicinity reports of equally alarming nature are coming in.

UNDER A CLOUD.

Rev. R. S. Martin, of Chicago, Forced to Withdraw from the Methodist Church.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Rev. R. S. Martin yesterday formally withdrew from the pastorate of the Western Avenue Methodist church and resigned his membership in the Methodist church at large. This action was, it is understood, not voluntary with him. The real reason for this action will never be made public, if the members of the committee



REV. R. S. MARTIN.

who have been pressing the charges against him and the officers of the Chicago conference keep faith with each other. It has been agreed that not a word on either side shall be said in reference to the rumors of misconduct that have been afloat concerning Dr. Martin and the reason for his withdrawal from the church. Dr. Martin has been prominent in religious and political affairs and has been frequently mentioned as President McKinley's probable appointee as consul-general to Cuba.

INTERNATIONAL Y. W. C. A.

Over 200 Delegates Attend the Sixth Biennial Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., April 10.—Many young women prominent in various lines of Christian educational work are among the 200-odd delegates to the sixth annual biennial convention of the International Association of Young Women's Christian associations of the United States and Canada, which began yesterday.

The committee asked for \$15,000 for work among the colleges and schools. It reported 343 associations; during the year 23 associations have gone out of the international association, four joined and 29 new associations were formed; 284 of the associations are college 59 city organizations.

Mrs. John W. Dickinson, of Chicago, chairman of the finance committee, read the report of the treasurer, Mrs. L. W. Messer. It showed subscriptions and collections the past year were \$13,715; expenses, \$13,877, and a small balance on hand.

SEED DISTRIBUTION.

Secretary Wilson Will Aim to Diversify the Farm Products of the Country.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has initiated a new system of seed distribution in his department. His aim is to diversify so far as possible the farm products of the country, and to this end he is making a specialty of selecting new and valuable seeds from all parts of the world and putting them in the hands of farmers likely to use them to advantage. He has begun the work with sugar beets and leguminous plants of all sorts. While sugar beets are now widely cultivated in the west, the best seed at present comes from abroad. A large supply of these high grade seeds has been ordered and will be judiciously distributed.

FOR A UNIVERSITY.

Mrs. Leland Stanford Takes Life Insurance for \$1,000,000 to Endow the School.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—Mrs. Leland Stanford yesterday signed the contract by which her life is now insured for \$1,000