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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1897.

NO. 28.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

As a token of regard for ex-Senator Dubois and his efforts in behalf of the silver cause a number of senators and representatives of that faith in this congress tendered him a dinner at Washington recently.

EX-CONGRESSMAN BINGER HERMANN, of Oregon, has been nominated by the president for commissioner of the general land office.

The board of managers of the national soldiers' homes met in annual session at Washington and took preparatory action for the erection of a branch home at Danville, Ill., for which an appropriation of \$200,000 will become available shortly. The board also provided for the distribution of the appropriation in aid of the homes in the 26 states maintaining such institutions.

It was said at Washington that Secretary Bliss would not serve out his term as secretary of the interior and that the president had fixed on Maj. William Warner, of Kansas City, Mo., to succeed him. The news came from a source close to the administration.

The first social function took place at the white house on the 24th. President and Mrs. McKinley giving a dinner to the members of the cabinet and their ladies.

J. H. BRIGHAM, of Delta, O., has taken the oath of office as assistant secretary of agriculture and assumed his duties.

CONGRESSMAN RAY, of New York, recently introduced in the house a bill to prevent the multiplication of suicides. It provides that no newspaper shall be transmitted through the mails of the United States which contains any picture of a suicide or any details relating thereto beyond the simple statement of death by suicide, giving name, date and place.

The United States internal revenue department at Washington has been notified of a new ruling in the treasury department which permits tobacco manufacturers to attach pipes to their tobacco packages as an inducement for sale. This was frequently done until a rule was made prohibiting it.

ALEXANDER M. KENADAY, secretary of the National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War and editor of the Vidette, died at Washington on the 25th.

SECRETARY WILSON, of the department of agriculture, has ordered the suppression of the pamphlet entitled "Local Taxation as Affecting Farms." It was prepared with great care under the direct supervision of Statistician Henry A. Robinson, with Secretary Morton's sanction.

MAJ. DUNWOODY, of the signal service at Washington, said on the 26th: "Reports received by the weather bureau indicate that the rise in the Mississippi river will continue for 14 days. It's going to be fearful. The greatest height has not yet been reached at Cairo and will not be for two weeks. Much greater damage may be expected to occur than has yet taken place."

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S proposition for a currency commission to study the currency laws during the recess of congress has not been abandoned. It may be introduced as soon as the conference report on the tariff bill has been agreed to by the two houses and the bill safely transmitted to the president for his signature.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY has promised that he will go to Philadelphia on April 9 and review the parade of the Union Veteran league, the occasion being the 26th anniversary of the surrender of Appomattox. The president is a member of the legion.

NOTICE has been given by President McKinley that unless there should be special reasons for the reappointment of former office-holders they will be passed over for men who have not had an opportunity to serve the government.

SENATOR CULLOM has prepared a bill to appropriate \$50,000 for the purchase of the spot where Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee met on the McLean farm at Appomattox, Va., April 9, 1865, and agreed upon the terms of capitulation for the erection of a peace monument to commemorate the close of the war between the states and the restoration of peace.

The president and all the members of his cabinet have accepted invitations to participate in the dedication at West Point, N. Y., on Decoration day of the "battle monument" to commemorate the deeds of the officers and soldiers of the regular army in the war of the rebellion.

It was said that formal application for annexation to the United States will be made soon by the government of Hawaii through its minister to the United States.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Illinois house of representatives killed the anti-department store bill which was being waged by small retail merchants of Chicago.

The Olympic club, of San Francisco, is trying to get up a 20-round contest between Corbett and Maher, and, if the ex-champion will not consent, to hang up a purse for a 20-round contest between Sharkey and Maher or Choyinski and Maher.

The citizens' relief committee at Memphis, Tenn., gave out an official statement notifying the outside world that that city was taking care of over 6,000 pauper negro flood refugees and half as many head of stock. This step was taken in order to show that outside aid was necessary.

LEE PON, grand recorder of the Chinese freemasons in America, was buried at St. Louis on the 28th. His obsequies provided entertainment for 5,000 people and secured more horses than the police have any record of.

A CALL has been issued for a national good citizens' convention, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., on May 18-20, to discuss matters relating to the many evils of the day, such as crimes, Sabbath desecration, intemperance, dishonesty, poverty, etc. The signers of the call are from every state in the union.

Mrs. MARGARET PRESTON, the well-known writer of southern war poetry, died at Baltimore, Md., on the 28th.

A FIRE occurred at Portsmouth, Va., on the 28th, making 50 families homeless and causing \$100,000 damage.

The northern Colorado coal operators' combine has been dissolved and the price of coal has dropped from \$4 to \$3.50 per ton.

ALDACE F. WALKER, chairman of the executive board of the A. T. & S. F. company, said on the 27th that he did not look for any immediate rate wars in consequence of the recent decision of the United States supreme court in which traffic associations of railroads were held to be contrary to the Sherman anti-trust law.

The steamer Olive, which arrived at New York on the 28th, brought 1,119 Italians, the largest number of immigrants brought to that port by any one steamer this season.

OFFICERS at Perry, Ok., have arrested over a dozen boys between the ages of 12 and 17 years on the charge of wholesale thefts. Most of the band are from Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis. They have been operating on the line of the Santa Fe railroad.

The time of all of the employees of the car, bridge and building departments of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad at Denison, Tex., has been shortened to three days of nine hours work per week.

At the bicycle tournament at San Francisco Allen Jones won a quarter-mile dash in 31 3-5 seconds, the fastest record for indoor riding. J. E. Wing won the fifth heat of the five-mile club race in 11:05, taking 11 seconds from the previous world's record. In the mile race Brecker covered the distance in 2:05, reducing the world's indoor record by three seconds.

At an informal meeting of distillers and wholesale whisky dealers at Cincinnati on the 26th it was unanimously agreed to advance the price of spirits in a few days.

The Iowa house on the 26th passed the senate medical practice act without change, driving out osteopaths, faith healers, massage doctors and all others professing to heal unless they pass examination, the same as physicians.

In the Canadian parliament two bills have been introduced to prohibit the importation of alien labor into Canada under contract or agreement. Both bills are drafted on the lines of the alien labor law of the United States, and are intended as retaliatory legislation against citizens of the United States.

The Order of Equity, operating in 15 states, made a deed of assignment at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 25th. Its lapses and matured certificates amounted to more than its new business last year.

MARSHAL RUSSELL, Maria Snowden and Maggie Short were boat riding on a pond at Allensville, Ky., when the boat capsized. The cries of the drowning people were not heard by anyone and their plunge to death was not known until late.

The Colorado senate on the 25th passed the bill for the abolition of capital punishment. It recently passed the house.

While the British cruiser Theseus was practicing outside the harbor of Malta with torpedoes one exploded as it was being thrown to the ship's launch, injuring 30 men, two probably fatally.

The pope's mass in the throne room of the vatican at Rome on the 25th was attended by 30 American pilgrims, mostly clergymen, from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey. After mass the pope permitted the pilgrims to kiss his foot.

OSCAR ERICKSON was crushed to death on the 25th in the basement of the old post office at Chicago by the falling of an embankment.

GEORGE DIXON, the featherweight champion, was declared the winner in a 25-round bout with Frank Erne, of Buffalo, at New York on the 24th.

The five children of Frank Penrod were burned to death at their home at Laddsdale, Ia. It was not known how the fire originated. The children were all under 12 years of age. The parents had left them alone while they attended a religious meeting at the schoolhouse.

WILLIAM HUGGINS died of hydrophobia at Wheeling, W. V., on the 25th. He and seven others were bitten by a dog last January. Those who were bitten now feel much alarmed at the death of Huggins.

The free silver republican party of Nebraska was launched at Lincoln on the 25th. Judge Gregory, of Omaha, was selected to attend the meeting of the provisional national committee, to be held June 8.

An earthquake shock was felt at Montreal, Que., at 6:07 p. m. on the 25th. The Tennessee house of representatives passed the senate bill declaring whitecapping a felony and fixing the punishment for the violation of the law at imprisonment for not less than three nor more than 21 years in the penitentiary.

DURING a quarrel between J. D. Armstrong and his wife at Columbia, Tex., Mrs. Armstrong picked up a Winchester rifle and shot and instantly killed her husband.

WILLIAM T. ADAMS, the well-known writer of boys' books under the name of "Oliver Optic," died at his home at Boston on the 27th from fatty degeneration of the heart, aged 75 years.

A COMBINATION was said to be nearly completed between dealers in the products of the fresh water fisheries of the United States and Canada which will practically control the supply. The trust is backed by English capital.

AUSTIN, Tex., and the surrounding country was visited by a terrific cyclone on the 28th that did a great amount of damage to property, many buildings being unroofed and twisted from their foundations. Several persons at different places were reported killed or fatally injured. Railroads in the state were also badly damaged by the heavy rains which followed.

At the Broadway Athletic club at New York on the 27th Paddy Purtell, of Kansas City, Mo., and Dick O'Brien started in for a 20-round bout, but in the seventh round O'Brien sent Purtell to the floor and the police stopped the fight and the referee declared O'Brien the winner.

Two bills have been introduced into the New York legislature to establish the state of Manhattan, including within its boundaries the territory of the greater city of New York.

JOHN F. CAMPION and other mine managers at Leadville, Col., have received letters signed "The Committee," threatening to blow up their mines unless they immediately discharge all non-union workmen. The letters have caused considerable uneasiness.

ROBBERS tried to derail a train on the Texas, Saline Valley & Northwestern road on the 25th by piling iron on the track, but the pilot of the locomotive pushed the obstruction and the plan miscarried.

A DETECTIVE at Chillicothe, O., made the statement on the 26th that he had located Kate and Jake Bender, two members of the notorious family who murdered nine people near Independence, Kan., over 20 years ago. He said he would arrest them as soon as he heard from the authorities in Kansas.

THREE men were blown to atoms and ten others injured by an explosion of nitro-glycerine at the Repauno chemical works near Gibbstown, N. J., on the 26th. The remains of the victims were gathered up in two buckets.

The East German Methodist Episcopal conference in session at Scranton, Pa., voted against the admission of women as delegates to the general conference. The vote was 44 against to 3 in favor of admission.

At the session of the New Jersey Methodist conference at Trenton a vote was taken on the question of the admission of women as delegates to the general conference and resulted: In favor, 68; against, 103.

It was announced that Baroness Hirsch intends to give \$1,800,000 to various Hebrew benevolent institutions in the United States.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

A DISPATCH from Bloomington, Ill., said that a general reduction of operating expenses has been inaugurated by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. and an order issued dispensing with the services of many train dispatchers and clerks and reducing the salaries of operators \$5 per month.

ONE man was fatally gored, another had a gaping wound in his hip and limb and a whole train crew was exhausted in an attempt to transfer a ball from one car to another at Webster City, Ia.

THE coal fields of Jackson county, O., have been bought for an English syndicate. Twenty companies were in the transfer and \$4,000,000 was the consideration.

THE boiler in the power house of the electric street railroad at Elmira, N. Y., exploded on the 29th. The fireman was instantly killed and the engineer was seriously injured. The damage done was estimated at \$25,000.

THE Spanish general, Hernandez Velasco, while operating in the hills of Pinar del Rio, recently defeated a party of Cuban insurgents under Gen. Ruiz Rivera, who was wounded and taken prisoner. The crew of the Spanish gunboat Dependente deserted to the insurgents, after having burned the gunboat and secured the arms and ammunition on board.

Two rivals for a woman's hand, named John Hodges and Williams Minks, met in an encounter at Lily, Ky., and Minks was fatally wounded.

Two tobacco merchants, named William Eades and John Hallfield, were killed by a passenger train while crossing the tracks at Paducah, Ky., in their buggy.

THE bill against prize fight pictures was reported favorably to the senate on the 29th. A joint resolution was adopted by both houses appropriating money for the immediate improvement of the Mississippi river. A resolution was introduced in the house for making the new state of Hawaii. The tariff bill then took up the rest of the time of the house.

THE United Press, having its principal office in New York, on the 29th filed in the county clerk's office an assignment for the benefit of its creditors to Frederick G. Mason, the auditor of the corporation. The assignment papers were filed by Charles A. Dana, president of the corporation.

THE boiler of a sawmill exploded at Augusta, Ky., on the 29th, killing two men and fatally injuring three others.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Santa Fe will erect a depot and eating house at Dodge City to cost \$50,000.

U. S. Grant has been holding a position as guard at the penitentiary for two years.

A Washington telegram said ex-Congressman Blue is a candidate for Indian commissioner.

The Santa Fe railroad has built a new elevator at Winfield with a storage capacity of 150,000 bushels.

Congressman Peters, of the Second district, has introduced a bill to appropriate \$250,000 for a government building at Kansas City, Kan.

Gov. Leedy announces that he will stand by Insurance Commissioner McNall in the latter's fight on the four insurance companies who oppose paying the Hillman policies.

EX-Representative Eckstein and Representative Lewis, of Wichita, were accused of charging two cripples \$800 apiece for lobbying a benefit bill through the last legislature.

While the sheriff was making his closing up rounds in the Oswego jail the other night, three prisoners overpowered him and taking his pistol and keys locked him in a cell and made good their escape.

The state board of railroad commissioners began the annual inspection of roads April 2, the party being under the charge of an official of the Missouri Pacific. The final junket will be extended into Colorado.

The legislature reduced the salaries of railroad commissioners from \$2,500 to \$2,000, but increased the "contingent fund" from \$1,000 to \$3,000. This will enable the commissioners to keep their pay up to the old figures.

The state board of education has decided that an institute instructor must have four years' experience and be 25 years of age. Institute conductors must have seven years' experience in teaching and be 25 years old.

A Lawrence dispatch said District Judge Riggs would bring action for libel against Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow should the latter return to Kansas, for alleged libelous articles in Bristow's paper.

The district court at Eldorado decided against the Lower heirs, who brought suit for valuable land in the heart of the city, valued at \$250,000. They claimed that their father, who signed the original deeds, was insane.

Four well-known Kansans—J. M. Simpson, of McPherson; C. S. Martin, of Salina; J. H. Richards, of Fort Scott, and K. E. Wilcoxon, of Oakley—were in a serious railroad wreck near Oakland, Md., recently, but they escaped injury.

Mrs. Mary J. Ward, the first white woman settler in Shawnee county, died in Topeka recently. With her husband, Anthony Ward, she came to Kansas long before its formation as a territory, first settling at Shawneetown, Johnson county.

The Marshall county man who tried to hold a two-year-old steer by tying a rope around the critter's neck and then putting his own leg through a loop at the other end, thinks, if nothing happens, he will be able to bear his weight on that leg in a couple of weeks.

At the recent session of the South Kansas conference at Winfield enough money was raised to pay a debt of \$25,000 on the college at Winfield. Of this amount \$5,000 was given by President Robinson, of the First national bank at Winfield, and \$5,000 by W. W. Hinshaw, a Reno county stockman.

The legislature adjourned sine die on the 29th, after the senate had confirmed the school text-book commission, composed of A. V. Jewett, S. W. Black, S. M. Nees, A. H. Luffler, S. I. Hale and W. J. Hurd, fusionists. The two republican appointees, D. O. McCray and Senator Lamb, were not confirmed.

At their country home near Ottawa, Hon. Baz Campbell and wife recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. The couple came to Kansas in the early days from Illinois and settled in Linn county. Mr. Campbell has served in the state legislature and held other positions of trust. He is one of the most successful farmers in the state.

State School Superintendent Stryker thinks the schools of the state will receive great financial benefit from the competition of the various schoolbook companies under the new text-book law. He says the law will apply to every county, notwithstanding existing contracts, and that new boards of education have power to abrogate contracts made by their predecessors.

Bank Commissioner Breidenthal expresses gratification over the workings of the new banking law and the promptness with which bankers are adjusting their affairs to the law. He is now preparing a statement showing the exact financial status of every bank in the state as regards their capital stock, loans, cash on hand, deposits, overdrafts, amount of real estate, and sums loaned to depositors.

William Campbell, one of the new railroad commissioners, declares that a maximum freight law is not wanted in Kansas. He says that 165 legislators cannot establish an absolutely stationary schedule of rates; that a schedule which would be just when crops are immense would not be equitable when half crops are produced. He wants all rate schedules referred to the board of railroad commissioners, of which he is one.

FIGHT PICTURES.

The Bill Against Them Reported Favorably to the Senate.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Joint Resolution Adopted in Both Houses—A Resolution for the New State of Hawaii—The Tariff Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Before turning to the arbitration treaty the senate yesterday gave an hour to routine business in open session. Resolutions were agreed to by Mr. Pettigrew, asking the secretary of the interior for information relative to President Cleveland's sweeping order establishing forest reserves, and by Mr. Gallinger, calling on the civil service commission for the reason why certain classes of workmen were subject to competitive examinations contrary to the law exempting laborers from the classified service. The first phase of the tariff in the senate made its appearance in a senate resolution by Mr. Allen, declaring that tariff taxes on articles of daily consumption should not be laid so as to enrich one class at the expense of the masses. It went over until to-day.

Mr. Morgan submitted a minority report on the bill for a commission to settle the Central Pacific railroad indebtedness to the government. The bill was passed for the settlement of an account between Arkansas and the United States. It involves a payment by the state of a balance of \$160,000.

The bill to prohibit the exhibition of prize fight pictures in the district of Columbia or the territories by means of the kinoscope and kindred devices was reported favorably with amendments from the judiciary committee by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Caffrey, of Louisiana, secured immediate consideration for a joint resolution making immediately available \$250,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio river. The resolution recites the present serious condition of affairs in the flooded districts, and stated that the appropriation is to be used to relieve the flood sufferers and to preserve the lives and property of citizens and the government improvements along the river. The appropriation is to be deducted from the \$2,500,000 given to the Mississippi river by the last river and harbor appropriation bill. The resolution was adopted without division.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—This was by far the most exciting day the house witnessed since the tariff debate began. The proceedings throughout were of a lively order and several times bordered on the sensational. The democrats blocked proceedings in the first instance by demanding the presence of a quorum before allowing any legislative work. Mr. Richardson offered dilatory motions, but finally withdrew them. Mr. Dingley moved the approval of the journal, and after an hour and twelve minutes delay it was so ordered, 223 to 1. On resuming the consideration of the tariff bill, Mr. Dingley announced that the ways and means committee had several amendments to offer. The first increased the rate on gelatine and glue valued at not above ten cents per pound from two to two and one-half cents. The second placed a duty of \$1 per ton on bauxite not refined.

Mr. Dockery called attention to a novel proposition in connection with protection. Heretofore, he said, protection was accorded to equalize labor conditions, now for the first time it was proposed to equalize freight rates. Mr. Dalzell denied that any new doctrine was involved in according protection to bauxite. Labor was at the base of freight rates, and the theory of protection was now and always had been to equalize labor conditions.

A somewhat sensational scene occurred at this juncture, which necessitated the summoning of Speaker Reed from his room. Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, entered an exceedingly vigorous protest against the irrelevant discussion with which the time of the house was being taken up, and after Mr. Sherman, of New York, who was in the chair, had ruled him out of order, he continued to protest. Twenty times the irate Indianan was admonished to take his seat, but the latter continued his defiance. The speaker was hurriedly summoned. As he appeared on the scene Mr. Johnson quickly dropped down into his seat. The speaker looked toward Mr. Johnson, who arose, and in calm tones said he had protested with feeling vehemence, but, he said, he thought the occasion called for warmth and vigor. His course may not have been parliamentary, but precious time should not be wasted on the consideration of a measure fraught with such important consequences to the American people. Some of the republicans applauded Mr. Johnson.

The speaker replied in a conciliatory spirit and the house then went back into committee and proceeded with the debate.

Mr. Bland waited 15 minutes to discuss the silver question, but was given five, and during the wrangle Mr. Barlow, of California, moved that all debate be ended and that "we close this blamed farce."

Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, at this juncture offered some amendments which were ruled out of order.

FARM BOUNTIES PROPOSED.

Senator Smith, of New Jersey, Wants Export Premiums on Grain and Cotton.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Senator Pettigrew's declared purpose to propose an anti-trust amendment to the tariff bill, coming in such close conjunction with the supreme court's decision in the Transmissouri freight pool case, is giving much anxiety to protectionist senators who respect aggregated capital. Now Senator Smith, of New Jersey, a democrat, declares that he will offer an amendment to the tariff bill to provide for the payment of a bounty on wheat and cotton, two of the principal articles of export. He says that neither wheat nor cotton are imported into this country in quantities to interfere in any degree with American wheat and cotton growers and that therefore the domestic producers of these articles cannot be protected by import duties as can manufacturers. He insists that there is no essential difference between a protective duty and a bounty, and that as wheat and cotton cannot be protected by a duty, it is but fair to help them by a bounty.

A CASE WITHOUT PRECEDENT.

Judge Dale, of Oklahoma, Says United States Statutes Belong to All of Us.

GUTHRIE, Ok., March 29.—Judge Dale, in the district court here, rendered a decision without a precedent in the United States. It was in a case brought by the territory against the State Capital Printing Co. for printing and selling statute books which the territory had copyrighted. Judge Dale holds that the government is not a "person" or "citizen" in any sense, and that only persons or citizens are entitled to copyrights; that a state government is not an institution organized for profit out of anything arising from its sovereignty; that the laws belong to the people, and any citizen has a proprietary interest in them and can publish them if he sees fit. The court could find no other decision on the subject anywhere on record and was obliged to tread entirely on new ground.

TOPEKA PENSION AGENCY.

Congressman Curtis Claims That Removal to St. Louis Would Be Very Costly.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Congressman Curtis, of Kansas, has sent to Secretary Bliss a vigorous protest against the proposed removal of the Topeka pension agency to St. Louis. He declares that it cannot be possible that \$105,675.37 will be saved in clerk hire, but on the contrary that it will cost at least \$177,030 extra for rewriting the roll books as the result of the consolidation, and then \$150,000 more will be needed to compare the new rolls with those in the interior department. He declares also that there would be heavy expenses from the renting of new rooms and in conclusion figures out that the carrying out of consolidation would cost the government at least \$321,000.

BOY HERO DROWNED.

Jumped into the Water to Save His Brother and Both Are Lost.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 29.—A double drowning happened at McKees Ricks yesterday, when Willie Dewalt, five years old, and Elmer, his brother, ten years of age, were carried off by the swollen Chartiers creek. The little fellows, on their way home from Sunday school, stopped to play on the creek bank, and Willie slipped into the water. He called piteously for help, and Elmer, though unable to swim, made an effort to save his brother, but both boys were drowned.

DECLARED NOT GUILTY.

Harry Adams Acquitted at Fort Scott for Killing Four Brothers at Frontenas, Kan.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 29.—Harry Adams, of Crawford county, charged with having killed and then burned the bodies of the four McFadden brothers, aged 10, 12, 15 and 17, respectively, at Frontenas, was acquitted after a four days' trial. Ben Whittington, of Pittsburg, Kan., who was held on the same charge, was discharged. Adams was immediately arrested, charged with arson in setting fire to the house in which the boys were burned.

Stuart Thinks They Will Fight Again.

DALLAS, Tex., March 29.—The friends of Corbett still believe that Jim can whip Fitzsimmons, and it is said to be not at all unlikely that the two may face each other once more in the ring. This is the opinion of Dan Stuart, who says the probabilities are that they will meet in the near future. The fight, if it takes place, will be for a side purse of \$20,000 or more, and the prospects are good that the money will be posted.

Will Make It National.

CHICAGO, March 29.—In the event of the defeat of the anti-department store bill in the house, the exclusive retail merchants of this city will effect a permanent organization and endeavor to make it national in its scope. In the present organization which is fighting the big stores are 7,500 persons. This tremendous association is unwieldy, and its work will necessarily be done through committees.

Injured While Being Initiated.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 29.—Lenna R. Winslow has brought suit here in the circuit court for \$2,500 damages against the Knights of the Maccabees for injuries received while being initiated into the order. Winslow claims he was tossed in a blanket and pushed off a high plank, falling to the floor and receiving permanent injuries.

A GIRL'S STRATAGEM.

BY CLARA L. BURNHAM.

Lakewood did not fulfill the promise of its pretty name. It was a western suburban village, and with its numerous saloons and untidy streets presented a repulsive appearance to all but the property-owners, who were biding their time.

Mrs. Billy Stevens was one of those property-owners. Yes, the little store stocked with candy and books for the neighboring school-children, and a heterogeneous lot of dry goods for their parents, was in her name. Billy was only a partner in it on sufferance. Indeed, most of Billy's rights were allowed him on sufferance—even the privilege of giving a home to his orphan niece, who had no one in the world to look to but him; but he was a faithful, uncomplaining individual. Mrs. Stevens could not have procured another man-of-all-work who would have been so loyal to her interests and accepted so slight a return. Three meals a day, as a perquisite, a corner to smoke his pipe in at evening, was all he required to content him. By which it will be seen that Mr. Stevens was not an ambitious personage—perhaps not an admirable one; but his niece Lucy loved him with all her heart.

She had come to her uncle nearly a year ago, just after her nineteenth birthday. His wife looked her over with sharp, swift consideration, and pending a decision to send her about her business, had consented to try to make her useful about the store. Now, it was a very capable individual whom Mrs. Stevens could not make use of if she undertook it, and Lucy soon had no time to mourn the loss of home or parents.

She vibrated between the living rooms at the back of the building and the shop itself during the livelong day. She had not even leisure to consider whether she was cook, chambermaid or clerk—the offices of all three were so strangely intermingled in her life; and Mrs. Stevens, when she beheld Billy busy in the shed chopping wood, and Lucy leaving her dishes to skip with alacrity into the store at the call of his sharp bell, could congratulate herself complacently on the possession of executive ability and take the train for town to make purchases for the emporium of Stevens & Co.

Events were moving on in this satisfactory manner when Mrs. Stevens' son came home. Yes, it is true that even Philip didn't belong to Billy, either. The name "father" was another privilege allowed him from his wife's bounty; for Philip had been ten years old when Widow Nash married Mr. Stevens, and this privilege of step-fatherhood Billy enjoyed perhaps more than of any others, for Philip was a generous, bright, energetic lad, whose presence was like a sunbeam, and who from the first responded to lovable traits in the kindly playmate his mother brought him.

He had been away from home now for some time, learning the carpenter's trade, and one day came back to take a job on a large building going up in the neighborhood of his mother's store.

He was a tall fellow, with frank eyes and white teeth; a man for whom the saloons might yawn in vain; a man who looked as clean and honest as his trade; and it is little wonder that at his home-coming Mrs. Stevens' calculation vanished for once, and she gave Lucy carte blanche to open preserves, buy cream, and prepare as festive a supper as lay in her power.

When the meal was over that evening Lucy still sat quite absorbed, listening with eager, open eyes to the stranger's interesting talk.

"You can clear away now," said Mrs. Stevens, turning to her, impatient even of so much time lost from her dear son.

The girl recalled her attention and rose with quiet obedience, and Philip paused a minute to look at her. She had mentioned to him when he entered as Lucy Bates.

"Who is that?" he asked when she had carried a tray of dishes into the kitchen. "Oh," Mrs. Stevens tossed her head slightly, "she's a girl I'm giving a home to."

"Pretty good cook, don't ye think, Phil?" quavered Billy, not quite satisfied to have his pet disposed of in so cavalier a fashion.

"Well, I should say. If she gets such meals as that and clears them away afterwards, I don't think you give her a home, mother. I think she earns it."

Mrs. Stevens sniffed. "I don't keep idlers around me. Lucy does very well. I will say she's got more faculty than her uncle has."

The speaker's glance left no doubt as to the identity of the delinquent relative.

"Is she father's niece?" demanded the young man, with interest. "Why didn't you say so?"

Here the girl returned to the room for another load. To his mother's surprise and dismay, Phil rose and went to meet her. "I've only just found out that you're my cousin, Lucy. Shake hands," he said.

The girl flushed from brow to chin as she put her hand in his. No one had given her a cordial smile like that in many a long month, with the exception of Uncle Billy, and, oh, how different this strong, unwavering look and clasp from Uncle Billy's!

Lucy Bates was a calm, well-balanced girl, but pleasure kept her awake a long time that night.

"I'm afraid it will make her angry, though," she thought, regretfully. The little incident did disturb Mrs. Stevens momentarily, but she set it aside for the time.

In the days that followed it trans-

pired that Phil's home-coming had changed life for Lucy. Instead of spending her evenings in the shop, which was kept open after tea, she stayed in the living room, except when the bell called her out. Philip wouldn't have it any other way. His presence had amalgamated the members of the household into a family circle. They actually began to play games in that back room, and Billy cracked jokes and laughed his high, quavering laugh un-reproved.

Mrs. Stevens began to be actually afraid that Lucy would "take notions." She bestirred herself in church matters and bore her son off on some pretext in the evening as frequently as possible. The day after a sociable or a call she would take pains to relate to Lucy how popular Phil was, and how much notice the prettiest and most desirable young women in the place took of him.

One day when he found Lucy alone in the shop he surprised her utterly by asking her to be his wife. She changed color rapidly, but said "No."

"I expected this," he returned, and he was pale; "but I had to try. You are the most honest girl I ever knew, and you don't love me."

"Yes, I do!" burst from poor Lucy's tempted heart; then, as he took a step toward her—"but not enough—not enough!" she added, swiftly retreating.

"Not enough to marry me? Why—?" "Yes I do! oh, please don't touch me!" Phil's arms fell at his sides, and his flushed face gazed at her in bewilderment. The two breathed fast in a moment of silence; then the young man had an inspiration.

"Is it mother?"

For answer Lucy nodded emphatically and fled from the room.

She did not sleep that night. She could only dread vaguely some sort of family explosion the next day which would throw her out upon the world; for let Philip argue as he might after being worsted by his mother, she did not intend to capitulate. She did not feel that her life with him could, under the circumstances, be self-respectful and happy.

His behavior during the week that followed was entirely unlike anything for which she had prepared herself. He was in the best of spirits, and infected the whole household with his happiness. He submitted without demur to being carried off by his mother in the evening. It was enough that Lucy loved him. He waited upon her in a hundred unobtrusive ways, and the occasional look that flashed from his eyes into hers assured her that, far from having accepted defeat, he was biding his time without a particle of doubt as to the outcome.

Lucy did not share his hopefulness. In spite of her pride in him and the great wonder that he loved her, her future looked dark. Uncle Billy was usually left at home with her when mother and son went abroad, and they always talked about Philip, Mr. Stevens little suspecting what profound echoes were awakened in his niece's heart by his words of praise.

One evening, however, the arbiter of his fate decreed that Billy should put on his best suit and go to a church so-called. Lucy was left alone to tend the shop, Philip allowing his protestations to be silenced.

"Only a little while longer," he said, as he held her hand a moment before parting.

"I wish you wouldn't expect what is hopeless," she answered, looking down.

"Would you rather please her than me?" he asked, his controlled feelings making his voice stern.

Lucy tried to answer, and stammered: "I—I'm afraid I can't make you understand!"

"What are you waiting for, Philip? Come along!" his mother's voice sounded from the door.

Left alone, a feeling of depression came over Lucy. She sat down behind the counter of the shop and took out her crocheting; but the fine work was hard on eyes which persisted in swimming.

Some rowdyish boys went by, shouting and singing.

"This neighborhood gets worse and worse," she thought.

She was a courageous girl, and the loneliness that settled upon her to-night did not proceed from any apprehension for her safety. When about 8:30 a couple of rough men entered the little shop, her mind was so full of Philip that she rose with an abstracted air to serve them.

They stared at her curiously, and she returned the look patiently. She wished they would go and let her go on thinking.

"I want to get a \$20 bill changed," said one of them hoarsely, his shifty eyes roving around the shop. "I'll take somethin'; a handkerchief, I guess."

"I can't change your money, sir," she said, civilly.

The man waited and grumbled, but she returned his roving glance with a steady look, and after some hesitation the couple left.

When the door had slammed behind them Lucy's heart was beating fast. She had remembered all at once that there was an unusual amount of cash in the shop to-night. Mrs. Stevens, intending to pay bills the following day, had taken some money from the bank and placed it in the tin box under the counter, which served her for a safe.

For a minute she considered closing the store and putting out the lights; but as all was quiet and her heart ceased its fluttering, she decided not to alter the usual custom of the place.

Half an hour passed, and her thoughts had returned into the old channel, when the door of the shop opened and, to her dismay, the two rough customers reappeared. One of them remained with his back against the closed door, and the other swaggered forward with an air of determination.

"Can't get my bill changed anywhere. You'll have to do it." Lucy had started to her feet at the sight of them.

"I've told you I mustn't," she replied. "It's against the rules."

"Oh, I'll take all the blame," said the fellow, leaning on the counter with a mocking grin. "Come now, hustle."

"Get right out of here, both of you," said the girl, with the most commanding air she could assume, while her heart beat like a triphammer as she thought of the tin box a few feet away.

"None o' that," returned the other, threateningly. "We know you're alone here, and there ain't nobody in sight for two blocks either way. Get that money out—quick, now!"

The speaker started to come around the end of the counter. In a moment his dirty hand would be upon her.

Lucy, very pale, gave one glance toward the street, then retreating a step, pressed her finger firmly against a brass button which stood out upon the wall. As she did so she courageously gazed into the thief's eyes.

He hesitated and halted. "What are ye up to?" he ejaculated.

Lucy managed to smile. "I guess you've forgotten that if there isn't anybody in sight for the next block, there's a police station there."

She saw the surprise and dismay in the rough's face. "They won't keep you waiting long," she added, significantly.

At this moment, as it happened, there was a fanfare and crash of bells down the street. Lucy's visitors were probably more or less familiar with the pitch of a patrol wagon's gong, but their imaginations were inflamed at the moment, and the company of bicyclers wheeling around the neighboring corner did Lucy the service of completing the panic which her action and words had begun.

Instantly the man nearest her vaulted back over the counter and ran for the door, which his mate had jerked open at the first note of the bell. The spring wind streamed into the shop as the intruders vanished into the darkness.

Meanwhile Philip had been having an open talk with his parents—or rather, with his mother—Billy didn't count; but he listened with a swelling heart to Philip's declaration that he wished and intended to marry Lucy, although the young man made it very clear that she had refused him.

Billy's confidence in his stepson's power to triumph supported him through the tirade which Mrs. Stevens entered upon as soon as her son's determination penetrated her amazed brain.

Phil let her talk until she was tired—the three were on their way home from the so-called.

"A girl without a cent to her name!" finished the angry woman at last.

"Plenty of time to think it over, mother," he returned then, without excitement. "Meanwhile I'm afraid the evening has seemed long to Lucy. I'll hurry ahead and see how she is getting on."

He quickened his pace, and just as he entered the home street he saw something that made him break into a run. Two men had just leaped from his mother's door and fled away.

With his heart full of vague dread he vaulted up the steps and into the shop. Lucy, white and wide-eyed, was clinging to the counter.

"Philip!" she exclaimed, and in a second she was clinging to him instead of the woodwork; and then she laughed and cried at once, for it had a comical side to see those miscreants turn and flee.

She managed to tell him that the men had tried to rob her; that his mother had left a lot of money in the shop, and that she had pressed the electric bell to call the police and so frightened the thieves away; but she was still confused and Philip's lips were set hard when Mrs. Stevens entered, followed by Billy, and breathless from hurrying to see what her son might be about.

She was ready to utter a severe speech when Phil, still holding Lucy's hand, turned upon her. "How could you leave this poor child alone with the money to guard in this public place at night?" he demanded.

"For mercy's sake, nothing has happened, has it?" ejaculated Mrs. Stevens, starting forward in instant alarm.

"Two thieves have been here, that's all."

The strength went out of Mrs. Stevens' limbs, and the color from her face. "No! no!" she gasped. "Nearly three hundred dollars! They saw me go to the bank—they saw us go out!" she groaned, despairingly.

"Yes," said Lucy, with a catch in her breath, "they knew I was alone."

"You could have done something!" exclaimed Mrs. Stevens. "Which way did they go?" She started wildly toward the door.

"No matter," said Philip. "Come back, mother. They didn't get anything."

"What?" wheeled around.

"Absolutely nothing. This plucky girl frightened them away. What more do you want than a daughter who can earn three hundred dollars in an evening?"

Mrs. Stevens rushed to the money drawer and to the tin box, and eagerly counted her bills; then she rose to her feet and, running to Lucy, kissed her in an excess of gratitude.

Later that evening, when the happy girl was for a moment alone with her lover, she took timid hold of the lapel of his coat.

"I have something to tell you," she said, blushing brightly and studying the lapel as closely as if she were learning how to make one.

"You know you said I was the honestest girl you ever knew. Well!" she swallowed—"well, you know, to-night I—I pressed the electric button to scare those men away."

"Yes, I'm thankful my mother was enterprising enough to have such a thing."

"Well—well," hesitated Lucy, rosier still, "that electric button was only a brass button that we used to hang suspenders on!"—Ladies' World.

THE DINGLEY BILL.

Similar to an Attempt That Failed in 1890.

The Dingley tariff bill is as near to the McKinley law as the committee dared to go, or indeed found it necessary to go. In a few things the McKinley rate is exceeded by the Dingley rate. On the whole it may be said that, with the exception of metals the bill is a long stride backwards towards McKinleyism. It is estimated that the bill will increase the revenues of the country by \$12,000,000 per year. The increase will be distributed in the various schedules as follows:

A—Chemicals	\$3,500,000
B—Crockery and glassware	4,000,000
C—Metals	4,000,000
D—Wool	1,750,000
E—Sugar	2,750,000
F—Tobacco	2,000,000
G—Agricultural	6,300,000
H—Liquors	1,800,000
I—Cottons	1,700,000
J—Fur, linen and hemp	7,800,000
K—Wool	17,500,000
L—Manufactures of wool	27,000,000
M—Silks	1,500,000
N—Pulp and paper	58,000
O—Sundries	6,200,000

It will be noted that the greatest increase is expected from wool and the manufactures of wool. The government will seek about \$35,000,000 from the carpets and clothing of the people. It is estimated that by protective tariff taxation ten dollars is taken out of the pockets of the people for every dollar that gets to the treasury, and thus it will be seen that to secure this increase of \$35,000,000 revenue for the treasury the pockets of the people are drained at least \$350,000,000. This is for clothing and carpets alone. Who gets it? It is taken from the people in increased prices for the goods. Who gets it? Look to Washington, and who are interesting themselves about the rates? The manufacturer and the wool grower are thus engaged in the conflict of opposing interests. The consumer is at home struggling for existence and waiting to see which "interest" will succeed in getting the greater share. The consumers' interest in the tariff is the one interest that is entirely eliminated from consideration in Washington. It is absurd to expect that a law so burdensome as the Dingley bill will be can add to the sum of prosperity.

Will it produce the expected revenue? That will be the test by which it will be judged, and upon that point we merely call attention to the fact that in 1890 the McKinley tariff was entitled: "A Bill to Reduce the Revenue and Equalize Duties on Imports and for Other Purposes." The title of the Dingley bill is: "A Bill to Provide Revenue for the Government and to Encourage the Industries of the United States." In nearly all its revenue-producing features the one bill is very much the same as the other. The exception is in the sugar schedule. Sugar was free in the McKinley bill and it is taxed in the present bill. If we grant the item of \$21,000,000 increase expected from sugar, we grant all that reason demands in respect to its revenue-raising power.

The attempt to accomplish an increase of revenue in 1897 by exactly the same plan that caused a decrease in revenue in 1890 is a task that our republican friends have on their hands, and we wish them the joy of their work!—Utica Observer.

MCKINLEY TARIFF OUTDONE.

The People to Be Made the Chief Burden-Bearers.

The original McKinley bill was known throughout the country and condemned at the polls as the "worse-than-war tariff." This was not an exaggeration. The average duty under the first war tariff, in 1862, was 36 per cent. ad valorem. At the close of the war it was 47 per cent. Under the McKinley law it was over 50 per cent.

But the Dingley bill, as framed, threatens a "worse-than-McKinley tariff." It will not only tax more articles than did its abominable forerunner, but it will tax them for the most part on an average higher. Think of a tax of 11 cents a pound on raw wool, equivalent, with the duties on woolsens, to a tax of two dollars per head for the entire population of the country for every sheep in it! It will double the duty on tobacco and on lumber, tax sugar heavily, restore the tax on salt, increase the tax on iron and coal, and in general make the prime necessities of the people the chief burden-bearers of the government.

When Dingleyism exceeds McKinleyism it is evident that the framers of the new tariff law think that the voters have little sense and very short memories.—N. Y. World.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

—President McKinley reminds the august senators that it's a case of no tariff, no pap.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

—A tax on wool is a tax on the health and comfort of the masses of the people as well as on the export trade of the country.—N. Y. World.

—"Silver Dick" spoke right out in meeting when he accused the republicans of pushing the tariff bill in order to pay their debts to the trusts. Mr. Bland does not mind matters when he speaks.—Kansas City Times.

—In his recommendation of a new tariff measure President McKinley does not enlarge upon the benefits of protection. He takes it for granted that his old tariff speech is still in the minds of the people.—Detroit Free Press.

—It is not yet clear that any increase of revenue will be produced by the Dingley bill, but it is reasonably certain that living will be dearer for the consumer—whereat every good McKinleyite will be expected to rejoice.—Albany Argus.

—The patriotic manufacturers who have been howling for three years over the government's need of more revenue are making a grand rush to get all the surplus sugar and wool in the world into the United States before the increased duties laid by the Dingley bill can be made operative. Dr. Johnson was not far wrong when in his dictionary he defined patriotism as the last resort of a scoundrel.—Louisville Times.

AN INCREASE OF TAXES.

Extravagance to Be Practiced Instead of Economy.

The republicans in congress propose to increase taxation instead of reducing expenditures. The proposition boldly stated by the chairman of the ways and means committee is to compel the plain people to pay directly into the treasury the first year under the new tariff at least \$80,000,000 more than they are now doing, with an increase upon that enormous amount in the years to follow. This is the direct taxation increase that is proposed. The indirect increase of expense to the people through the tribute they will be compelled to pay to the protected monopolists will be immensely greater than the direct taxation, which in itself will prove an enormous burden.

Under the "Dingley" robber tariff bill, as proposed, Mr. Dingley, the chairman of the committee of ways and means, stated that the people will have to pay in taxes \$21,700,000 more than they do now for the sugar they use; \$27,000,000 more for their woolen clothing; \$17,500,000 more for raw wool; \$7,500,000 more for their linen, jute and hemp goods; \$4,000,000 more for their crockery and glassware; \$4,000,000 more for the articles they use made of metal; \$3,500,000 more for their drugs, medicines and chemicals; \$7,000,000 more for their tobaccos; \$1,700,000 more for their lumber; \$6,200,000 more for their sundries. These millions of direct taxes, as we have said, are not all. If they were the people might stand it. But under the robber tariff system the indirect tax or tribute levied upon the people by the protected monopolists is many times greater than the duties paid on importations.

In startling contrast to the immense increased taxation on the necessities of life, proposed by the Dingley robber tariff bill, is the fact that the bill reduces the duties on diamonds 10 per cent. Under the Wilson bill diamonds pay a duty of 10 per cent. The republican bill admits them free. It is noticeable also that the Dingley bill proposes to increase the tax on champagne and other foreign liquors only \$1,500,000, while on woolen clothing the increase is \$27,000,000. The rich plutocrats who wear diamonds and drink champagne are expected to contribute even less than they do now. It is the plain people that the republican leaders are after. The plutocrats elected McKinley and the republican congress—the plain people must foot the bills.—Illinois State Register.

A GRAB GAME.

The Dingley Idea Is to Favor the Rich Manufacturer.

Chairman Dingley estimates that the new tariff bill will increase the revenues the first year by from \$70,000,000 to \$75,000,000. This is an overstatement, because many of the taxes levied in the bill are prohibitory and will greatly cut down the trade on which the estimate is based.

But, whatever the increase of revenue, it will be gained at tremendous cost to the people, for, as the Republic's Washington correspondent puts it, ten dollars will go into the pockets of the favored manufacturers for every one dollar that goes into the treasury. Every one dollar of revenue covers ten dollars of robbery.

The Dingley bill differs from the McKinley law in the fact that it adds fraud to oppression. There was no pretense of anything but high protection in the McKinley bill, but the Dingley bill, under a plea of revenue needs and a pretense of modifying the McKinley tariff, is a robbery measure in few respects better and in many worse than the McKinley law. It taxes all the necessities of the poor to further enrich the millionaire backers of the republican party. It is only by a fortunate circumstance that the bill does not greatly increase the price of food, for it levies heavy taxes upon all foodstuffs and the seed that goes into the ground. If we imported them largely, starvation would be increased by the enactment of this law.

How fraud has been practiced in the framing of the bill is shown by the agricultural schedule, where an attempt is made to dupe the farmers by useless protection. How petty deception has been resorted to for the purpose of hiding a whole class of low-taxed wools used in the carpets and the clothing of the poor to a high-taxed class, without mention of the rates levied on them.

More than a month ago, the Republic foreshadowed the completed bill by stating with remarkable accuracy the taxes agreed upon in a large number of important articles. It predicted that the revenue which the bill would raise would be chiefly private. The truth of the report and the prediction is found in the bill submitted to congress. The fruit of the campaign of boodle is a harvest of grab.—St. Louis Republic.

A Cure for Everything.

The republican leaders have come to the conclusion that a high protective tariff will cure all the ills from which the country is now suffering. They claim that the Dingley bill, when it becomes a law, will provide ample revenue, revive the languishing industries of the country, raise the wages of labor, protect the gold reserve and relieve financial distress everywhere. Inasmuch as the republican leaders never had any well-defined views on the money question, it is not strange that they have abandoned all ideas of currency reform. They regard a high protective tariff as the great cure-all, and will depend on it to relieve the industrial depression and give us a healthy system of finance, besides working other wonders too numerous to mention.—Chicago Chronicle.

—The fact that we are shipping wheat abroad will not prevent President McKinley from pointing with pride to the dollar mark on the wheat market. The prosperity maker must claim everything.—St. Louis Republic.

Spring Cleaning.
Spring cleaning need not necessarily be made the drudgery it is if properly done. Paints, floors, hard walls and windows may all be cleaned without rubbing, by wiping over with strong suds made of Ivory soap and hot, soft water, then rinsed and dried. A room thus cleaned will be fresh and sweet, with no unpleasant odor of strong soaps or cleaning fluids.
ELIZA R. PARKER.

Little Ethel—"I wonder why men like to talk about their old school days?" Little Johnny—"I s'pose after they get growed up they is always tryin' to find out where the teacher lives, so they can lick him."

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

"Tommy, who was Joan of Arc?" asked the teacher. "Noah's wife," said Tommy, who is considered great at guessing.

Limp and lame—lame back. St. Jacobs Oil cures it promptly, surely.

Opportunity makes short calls. When one is out it leaves a card and moves on.—N. Y. Weekly.

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

Many are willing to wound with a word who dare not strike a blow.—N. Y. Weekly.

A crutch is used for sprains. Use St. Jacobs Oil instead; it cures.

The ordinary schoolboy doesn't think, and is much healthier.—F. F. Montross.

Rest assured that if your misdeeds find you out they will call again.—N. Y. Weekly.

Humors
Run riot in the blood in the Spring. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels every trace of humor, gives a good appetite and tones up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the One True Blood Purifier.

All druggists. \$1.50 for 60 days. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

W. L. DOUGLAS

3 DOLLAR SHOE

BEST IN THE WORLD

FOR 14 YEARS this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors.

INDORSED BY OVER 1,000,000 WEARERS as THE BEST in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at \$3.00.

IT IS MADE IN ALL THE LATEST SHAPES and STYLES and of every variety of leather.

ONE DEALER IN A TOWN gives exclusive sale and advertised in local paper on receipt of reasonable order. Write for catalogue to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

FUN MAKING

and health making are included in the making of HIRES Rootbeer. The preparation of this great temperance drink is an event of importance in a million well regulated homes.

HIRES Rootbeer

is full of good health. Invigorating, appetizing, satisfying. Put some up to-day and have it ready to put down whenever you're thirsty.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

The **Waverley** Bicycle

\$100 For VERY fastidious people.

\$60 A good wheel, very cheap.

The success of the Waverley Bicycle in '96 places it at the head of the leaders for '97. This year we produce a new and expensively made wheel, equipped with the only perfect bearings yet made—\$100

Last year's famous model, greatly improved, has been reduced to \$60. The saving is in

THE VOICE OF SPRING.

Up from the vales a voice of gladness comes,
Out of the woods a sound of waking mirth;
Dead dies the winter 'neath the greening earth.

MY STRANGE PATIENT.

XVI.

Early the following morning, after satisfying myself that Jones was getting on as well as we had any ground to hope he would, and that he would be carefully looked after by the nurses who had volunteered for the service, I set out for the house on the knoll.

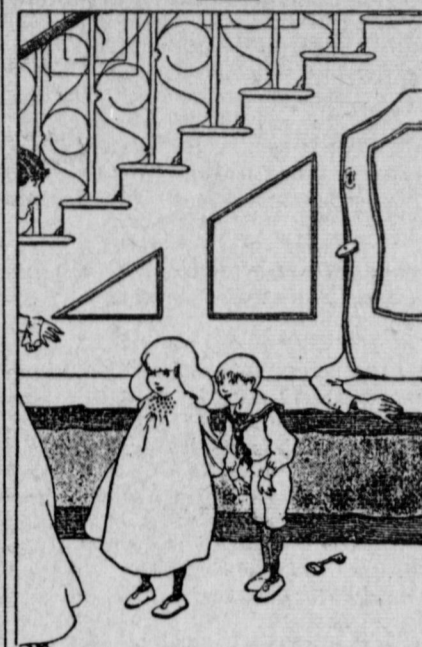
he fell. At the same moment the horses started. The fore wheel of the loaded vehicle passed over his leg, and before he could get it out of the way—

"Writes to New York, as a rule," I suggested. "That's about it." "But his answers are slow in coming."

gave me his stereotyped greeting, and our talk was as brief and formal as usual. He asked no questions as to the progress the injured man was making, and I volunteered no information on the subject.

A Man of Parts. Mr. Dukane—Young Mr. Homewood is about as smart a man as you'll find in a day's journey.

How She Found Out. "Mr. Scorjel," said Kitty, addressing the caller, whom she suspected, "how much money did you have when you went downtown this morning?"



Whatever is all this noise about?

"Oh, mother, such fun; we've locked Daddy up in the cupboard, and when he gets a little angrier Reggie is going into the lion's den."

Not a Quack. Patient (about leaving eminent physician's office)—Well, doctor, I will get this prescription filled at once and—

A Cruel Thrust. "Who is the belle to-night?" asked she as they walked around the hall.

His Honor's Toothache. A good story is told of Judge W. D. Greer, a prominent lawyer of Paducah.

Hash. Merchant—My experience is that young men with college educations do not make good salesmen.

A Dangerous Task. Mrs. Gosling—George, you once said you would risk your life for me.

His Mistake. Bloomfield—Spillins is fond of saying that he is a self-made man.

Opinions Differ. Critic—That performance of yours last night was rare.

The Party. A miss is still, perhaps, as good as a mile, though it's plain to see that misses are not by any means as good as they used to be.

Too Much Competition. "Mrs. Bowker has cured Mr. Bowker of swearing."

A Charitable Answer. He—What do you suppose would happen if I had to live by my wits?

Why Baby Got the Prize. "And so my darling got the prize at the baby show. I knew he would. It couldn't have been otherwise."

His Preference. First Transient—If you had got to go into business what line would you choose?

An Ounce of Prevention. Mrs. Nubbins—Why do you employ that darky to whitewash the henocop?

Making an Average. Freddie—Mamma, do you think Johnnie is as good as I am?

Suspicious Secretiveness. The Young Wife—I am afraid George was intoxicated last night.

The Cooking School Version. The queen of hearts she made some tarts All on a summer's day;

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A VOICE FROM CUBA.

"WELL, I WONDER WHAT I SHALL HAVE TO EXPECT NOW?"

Neighbor's Pretty Daughter—How much is this a yard?

Neighbor's Pretty Daughter—If it's so cheap I will take three yards, and grandma will pay you.

A Bit of Lace. 'Tis but a light and fragile thing, This dainty little gift I bring;

A Dangerous Task. Mrs. Gosling—George, you once said you would risk your life for me.

His Mistake. Bloomfield—Spillins is fond of saying that he is a self-made man.

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The Chase County Courser.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Twenty-two cotton mills are running at Fall River Mass.—but forty-four are closed.

Bill Morgan thinks that as fourth assistant postmaster general, Joe Bristow will have two duties: First, fire Democrats for cause. Second, find cause. —Emporia Republican.

The Dingley tariff tax bill proposes to make us all rich by enabling the manufacturer to charge us about 25 per cent. more for all the necessities of life which we must buy of them.

The call has been issued for the annual meeting of the Democratic Editorial Fraternity at Lawrence, April 13th. Something should be done in regard to this meeting. If the Democratic editors want the association to live they must attend its meetings. Lawrence is easy of access and there ought to be a large attendance at the April meeting. —Eureka Messenger.

The Peabody Gazette says: "An illustration of Kansas climate and good stacking is shown in a sample of wheat on exhibition at Rhodes' drug store, which was raised on W. D. Butler's farm in 1887, and was just threshed last Monday, having been in the stack during the intervening ten years. The wheat is of an excellent quality."

At this season of the year when eggs are getting down to three dozen for a quarter and the poor boy may have egg on his chin as well as the pampered child of wealth, we are reminded of the services of the Kansas hen. You may talk about the Kansas steer and the Kansas wheat and corn, but the most steadfast friend of the plain common people is the Kansas hen. In evil and perilous times when everything else seemed to be going to smash the hen has stuck steadfastly to business and increased her output. She has supplied the tables of a several thousand western homes with about all the delicacies they ever had, and when crops failed she has furnished nearly all the family ever sees. If it hadn't been for the Kansas hen many a Kansas family would have been without coffee or tea, or sugar for them of the past three or four years. When nearly everybody else was howling about hard times, she cackled with undiminished cheerfulness and her lay was about the only one that had nothing of the "hark from the tomb" in its general make-up. The official report of her proceedings show that the value of her products was something over \$2,500,000 in round numbers, which did not take in the account the eggs eaten by the family or the yellow-limbed pullets slain in order that the Methodist ministers might be sustained while spreading the gospel of light. Poets may go wild about the song of the meadow lark and sing of them when the robins nest again, but when it comes to songs the song of the hen discounts the song of the meadow lark or night-herald, and so far as nests are concerned the nest of the robin is not in it with the "Black Spanish" nest or "Plymouth Rock." —Emporia Messenger.

A SCATHING ARRAIGNMENT.
In opening the debate for the Democratic side on the Dingley tariff bill Congressman Benton McMillan, of Tennessee, arraigned the Republican record on the tariff question in the following scathing manner:

Mr. McMillan (Dem. Tenn.) who followed Mr. Johnson, was given a round of applause by his colleagues, as he took the floor.

Mr. McMillan prefaced his remarks with some figures to prove that there was a sufficient surplus, \$118,000,000 exclusive of the gold reserve in the treasury to meet all estimated deficiencies for two years, and that the alleged necessities for this bill was a mere pretext. He prophesied a repetition of the disaster which overtook the congress that enacted the McKinley law if this bill were passed and made the Republican change of front on the question of sugar bounties the text

for some caustic remarks. Despite the appeals of the Louisiana sugar growers, he declared, the bounty was established in 1890. "The cry for a free breakfast table had gone forth," said he, "and although everything on the breakfast table, except coffee, was taxed, the promise made that sugar should be put on the free list was kept. And only the tax necessary to enable the sugar trust to exact its millions from the people—half cent a pound between raw and refined sugar—was imposed.

"But, sir, you will search in vain for free sugar in this bill, or anything else free which benefits the American people: All the demagogic cry of 'free breakfast table' has had to be abandoned. I remember how the melodious voice of the chief magistrate proclaimed the boon of untaxed sugar. I remember how the gentleman from Maine, who now increases the tax on sugar, proclaimed that the sugar tax was a burden paid by the consumer. I remember how the vigorous and vehement gentleman from New York (Mr. Payne) stood up and lauded the Republican party for taking the tax off sugar.

"If the transfer to the free list of sugar and molasses gave the greatest relief then, it must follow that the reimposition of a high tax on sugar will be the greatest hardship now. These gentlemen must confess themselves as standing for an increase of the burdens of the people according to their confession. Not only have they reimposed this burden of taxation, but in doing so they have taken good care of the corporations and trusts which now control the sugar market. The profit to the trusts is raised by this bill from one-eighth of a cent a pound by the present law to from 35 to 50 cents on the hundred pounds difference between raw and refined.

"The gentleman from Maine tells us that they have taken lumber, salt, wool bagging, cotton ties and books from the free list and put a tax on them. Why does he not tell us the reason for retaining free salt for his maine fisheries and imposing a duty on the salt used elsewhere?"

"Why does he not explain the reason for increasing the duties on linoleum, some grades to be between 100 and 200 per cent. when it is in a trust, and when one large concern in his own State has not just a day's work in many years? We make two-thirds of all the cotton that is produced in the world; two-thirds of all we make is shipped abroad; the bagging that surrounds it and the ties that bind it are a total loss, being consumed in the United States. The makers of bagging in this country organized a gigantic trust to rob the farmer.

The ties can be made as cheaply here as anywhere in the world. Why did he not give us some reason for thus hampering agriculture and smiting the tiller of the soil? After a careful and painstaking examination of this bill I do not hesitate to declare it the most unconscionable effort at legislative robbery ever attempted upon a people. Neither the great fire of Chicago, or Boston, nor the fearful flood that now devastates the southland could begin to compare with it as a calamity.

"Mr. Chairman, this bill not only carries higher rates of duty than the present law, and higher rates than the McKinley bill, but higher than any law passed by an American congress or groaned under by an American people.

"The claims that the increased burden is on luxuries is not sustained by facts. Are coarse shawles and knit goods luxuries? Are wool hats and overcoats luxuries? Are knives and forks in this urban age luxuries? And I beg with all deference to ask whether in the state of Maine a clean shirt has become such a rarity that it is classed with the luxuries? I ask him when among Americans the sugar that sweetens tea and coffee became a luxury? when watch chains became a luxury to the farmer? Not only is the bill itself higher, but the different schedules average above those of the McKinley bill.

"The increase according to their own showing makes this bill more than one sixth higher than the McKinley law. It is not inappropriate

to remark in this connection that the increase in taxes cannot increase the wealth. Burdens are not riches and cannot be coined in to cash. How absurd the contention that high taxation and great prosperity go hand in hand.

In conclusion he said: "I beg the gentlemen on the other side to remember that the victory obtained last fall was obtained by such an expenditure of money, such an exertion of bulldozing and force and such a prostitution of ejections as was never before witnessed in this land. They must not take such a verdict as the established and irrevocable will of the American people. I beg them to remember that a purchased verdict cannot stand. The Democratic party has suffered defeat before and by stern adherence to never failing principle, it has regained power and re-administered government. Let us now and here resolve anew that the principles of Jefferson, Jackson and Polk shall be the principles of the Democratic party, now as they have been in the past and as sure as the day succeeds the night, it will return to power and restore the government to the constitutional moorings from which it has been wrested by such mal-legislation as that which is being forced upon us to-day."

DEMOCRATIC EDITORS.
The annual meeting of the Democratic Editorial Fraternity of Kansas will be held at Lawrence, on Tuesday, April 13, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m.

In addition to the business and political matters to come before the Fraternity for discussion, an interesting program will be prepared and the meeting made a pleasant as well as profitable one.

Let every Democratic editor in the State drop his work for a couple of days and go to Lawrence.

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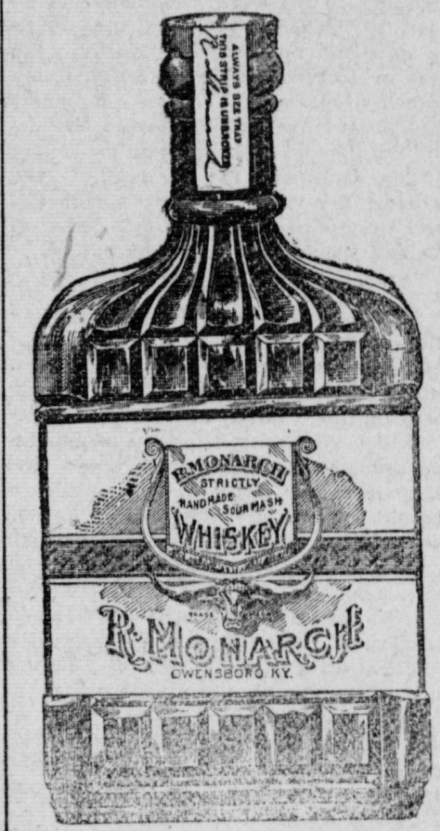
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All the above remaining uncalled for April 14, 1897, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.
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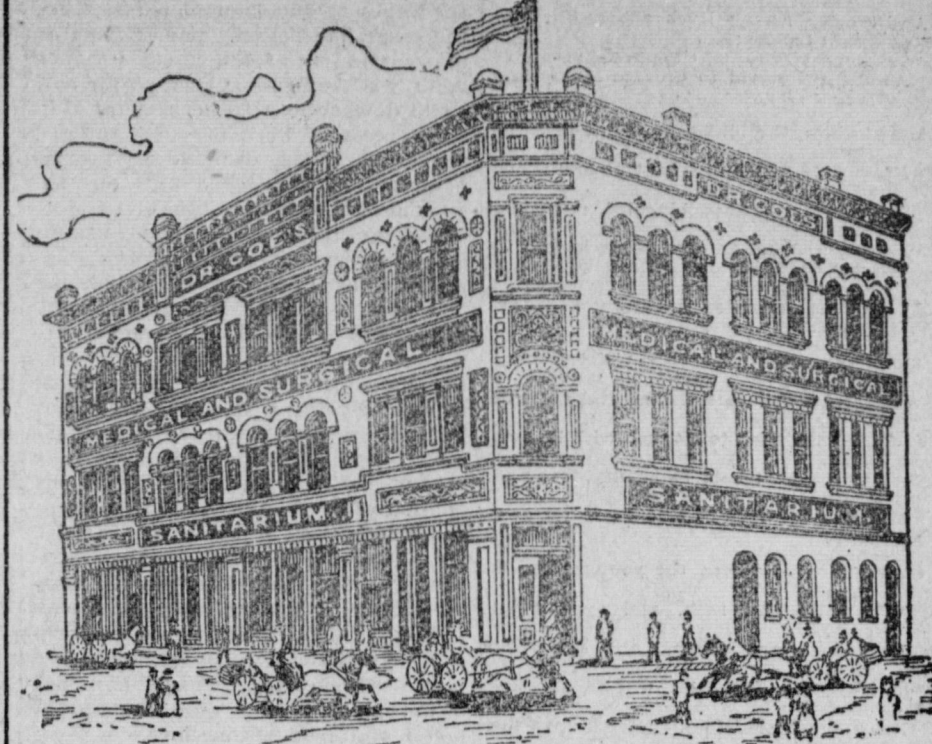
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A LESSON OF LIFE.

A long day's journey there lay before;
I crossed the meadow at breaking morn,
I saw the road wind by hill and moor,
And beyond the hills was my distant
bourn.

I thought of the greetings I should win—
What was it moaned at my feet mean-
while?

A poor old terrier, lame and thin;
I stooped and helped him over the stile;

Then would have crossed, but a dreary yelp
Arrested me, and I turned to view
A limping poodle whose need of help
Was manifest; and I helped him, too.

Of every nation and tribe are they;
And each has a fresh, restless wife.
Each says, in his own peculiar way:
"Please help a lame dog over a stile!"

They're greyhound, Skye, Pomeranian,
They limp along in an endless file,
They're smooth and curly, they're black
and tan,
They all are lame, and would cross the
stile.

The shadows deepen o'er hill and glen,
Dim is my pathway of many a mile;
Yet will I renew my journey when
The last lame dog is over the stile.
—May Kendall, in N. W. Christian Advoca-
cate.

HE WOULD BE BAD.

BY P. M'ARTHUR.

If you were rich you
would never be
blue, would you?
If you had in your
pocket the price of
a box at the opera
and of a good sup-
per after, you
would leave care to
its proverbial occupa-
tion of killing
cats, wouldn't you? Well, perhaps you
would, but in that case you would be
unlike Mr. Gordon Smith, the youthful
multi-millionaire, philanthropist, finan-
cier, etc.

Mr. Smith was sitting in his favorite
club one afternoon completely in the
lumps and passing his time in meditat-
ing silent profanity, which was both
sinful and unsatisfactory. Sinful, be-
cause all theologians agree that to think
an evil is as bad as to commit it, and
unprofitable because it didn't clear his
mental atmosphere. And the sole cause
of his wrath was that his name was ex-
ploited in the evening papers on account
of his giving some thousands of dollars
to help a deserving charity. Mr. Smith
was certainly a strange man.

While he was fidgeting in his leather-
cushioned chair and sipping a glass of
vichy, a quiet-looking man entered the
room, looked about, and then pounced
on Smith like a bird of prey.

"Hello, Gordie!" he exclaimed, extend-
ing his hand. "How are you?"
"Well, Al," exclaimed the millionaire,
with an amount of animation that
seemed incredible from one who had
been so dejected a moment before, "I'm
awfully glad to see you. When did you
get back from Paris?"

"Last Wednesday."
"Strange I didn't see anything about
it in the papers. They always have so
much to say about you on the sporting
page. And say," he rattled on, with-
out noticing the look of mild consterna-
tion that came over the newcomer's
face at the mention of the sporting
page, "what a time you have been hav-
ing abroad! I read all about your
breaking the bank in that club and
about that little affair of yours in Paris.
O, I say!" and he gave a chuckle that
immediately suggested a Sunday school
superintendent gone wrong.

"But," gasped the man with a pall,
"you speak of it as if you enjoyed it all!
How—er—I don't understand!"
"Oh, yes. I suppose you saw in the
evening papers about my contributing
to that confounded charity. Well, it is
just my luck to be always doing good-
goody things and never having any fun.
When I went to Sunday school I got a
good conduct card every Sunday, and
the same blasted luck has stuck to me
ever since. I was born with a good
name, and I've got to pass it along to
posterity untarnished, and I can't have
any fun to save me."

The sporty one whistled softly.
"I know you think I am crazy, but
you just happened to come in when I
was in one of my worst fits of blues,
and to see you who have made a world-
wide reputation as a sport and a man
of the world threw me off my guard
and I talked too much, but now that
I've started I may as well tell you all."

"Do; it may do you good—but—talk-
ing is dry work."
"Why, certainly. Here, Jean, take
the gentleman's order. A pint of Extra
Dry? All right; and bring me some
fresh vichy."

When the order was filled the two
men settled into confidential attitudes.
"You remember, don't you, Al, when
we were school chums and used to read
the dime novels you got from the stable
boys?" Al nodded. "Well, you could
play at killing Indians any time you
liked, but whenever I tried it I was
sure to be caught by that old hen of a
tutor I had and get soundly thrashed.
It was so all through my boyhood, and
I simply had to be good. I worked
twice as hard at my studies as any other
boy, but it was not because I loved work,
it was because I wanted to go to college,
for I felt sure I could be as wild as I
pleased there."

"Yes?"
"Well, after I had matriculated, my
mother took me down to Cambridge and
got me a boarding place in the family
of a minister. Of course I could have
broken loose, but if I had, he would
have reported me to her and it would
have broken her heart. And you know,
Al, I couldn't do anything to hurt her
for the world. I think she is the dearest
mother a fellow ever had. You remem-
ber how sweet she used to be to us,
don't you? Yes, well, I simply couldn't
cut up like the other fellows when there
was a chance of her hearing it, so I
plugged away for dear life so as to get
through college and get out into the
world where I could be cursed for
awhile and sow my wild oats."

The bad man murmured: "What says
the poet?"

"Oh, the devil drew an inward breath, for
his soul was free from care.
A rumpy-tumpy-tumpy-tum—but the
roots of sin are there."
"Well, when I was in my fourth year
I fell in love with the sweetest woman
that ever breathed. Say, you have never
met my wife, have you? No? Well,
say, you must come home to dinner—
er—er—"

"That's all right, Gordie. Don't em-
barrass yourself by inviting me. I
couldn't go, anyway, for I know how I
have cut loose from society, and you
wouldn't dare to take me, for a man as
tough as I have the reputation of be-
ing wouldn't be the sort of man you
would care to introduce to your wife."
There was a painful silence, during
which the man with a past gulped down
a glass of champagne and viciously bit
the end of a cigar.

"Go on with your story, Gordie!"
"Well—I—er—er—I got married, and,
of course, I couldn't do anything that
would pain the woman I loved so de-
votedly. If I was out late at night, even
with business, I would always find her
in tears when I got home, so I finally be-
came so methodical that I was able to
spend all my evenings with her. Now,
I'm not grumbling about that, for I
have the coziest home a man ever had,
and oh—you have never seen my chil-
dren, have you? You must see them—
er—er—"

Al smiled grimly. "That's all right,
Gordie. It's because you are such a
good soul that you forget my limita-
tions, and I forgive you for old sake's
sake. You don't drink or smoke, do
you?"

"No; the fact is, both my wife and
mother don't like drinking and smok-
ing, and I don't think myself that it is
a good example to set before the chil-
dren."

"Right, my boy, and don't you do it.
But go on. You haven't finished."
"Well—there isn't much more," said
the good man in an embarrassed way,
"except that as I was the oldest in the
family I naturally took charge of the
business my father left, and as the es-
tates of my younger brothers and sis-
ters were in the same boat, I had to give
business every attention, so that they
wouldn't lose anything. And as our con-
cern is highly respected, it wouldn't do
for me to dissipate in any way, for fear
the story would get out and the public
lose confidence in us."

"Quite right. Now I don't suppose
you want to hear my story, so I'll just
tell you the results. I've been tough,
haven't I?"

"Well, you've had a good time."
"You put it delicately. I don't think
you would hurt the feelings of a mi-
crobe if you could help it; but look at the
result. I can't be received in good so-
ciety on account of my escapades, and I
am dead broke."

"Why, my dear fellow," exclaimed the
good man, reaching for his purse. "Let
me—"

"That's all right, Gordie, but take out
your checkbook, not your purse. You
have money to burn, and I have a per-
sonally conducted bonfire that has al-
most gone out. I'll touch you for the
amount of that contribution to charity
that was worrying you when I came in."
The millionaire signed the check for

POLITICS IN THE EAST.

The Money Power Opposes Greece
and Her Claims.

In European Capitals Rumors of War
Are Discredited—The Part Ma-
cedonia Plays in the Gre-
cian-Turkish Crisis.

[Special Letter.]
The latest advices from the Levant
are to the effect that Turkey has massed
55,000 well-armed troops on the Mace-
donian frontier and that the Greeks
have sent 13,000 men into Thessaly.

This would indicate that the Grecian
government, if too closely pressed by
the powers in reference to its Cretan
policy, purposes to provoke trouble with
the Turkish empire in a direction where
foreign interference would be virtually
impossible, unless indeed Russia should
act as the sultan's guardian and pro-
tector and send troops for his defense
into Macedonia.

The line of action hitherto pursued
by Greece has been venturesome and
bold. In the face of combined opposi-
tion from the six great powers it has
held the island of Crete and will, in the
end, succeed in annexing it. Should it
be forced to evacuate the island tempo-
rarily, it will instigate a revolution in
Macedonia and somehow or other
manage to bring about an attack on the
Grecian outposts in Thessaly by the
Turkish frontier guard. Such an as-
sault would be a casus belli to which
none of the European powers could ob-
ject. It would leave Greece free to form
alliances with other states and to pur-
sue a war against Turkey in any way it
should see fit.

Greece alone might be unable to van-
quish Turkey, but should its talented
premier, M. Delyannis, succeed in ne-
gotiating an offensive and defensive al-
liance with Bulgaria, Serbia and Mont-
enegro the struggle would be a more even
one. Greece, with a population of
2,500,000, can put 150,000 men in the
field; Bulgaria could turn out nearly as
many; Serbia's strength is estimated at

153,000, and Montenegro could furnish
15,000 of the best fighting men the
world has ever seen. Turkey, by calling
out three classes of its reserves, could put
400,000 men into a European campaign
on comparatively short notice, and still
have its Asiatic possession fairly well
protected.

Although the Turkish army is not as
well drilled as some of the continental
troops, it is well armed with modern
rifles; its artillery is equipped with the
latest Krupp guns, and its cavalry well
mounted. What the soldiers lack in
training they more than make up in
fanaticism and frugality. They are not
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G. W. WEIPPERT.

FARM AND GARDEN.

PURCHASING BEES.

For the Beginner, Spring Is by All
Means the Best Time.

This is one of the puzzles to the be-
ginner, when to buy. A writer in an
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I think the spring the best time. In the
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dition to winter successfully or not, or
what to do in case they were not, or how
to prepare them in case they needed
special attention preparatory to going
into winter quarters. But by purchas-
ing in the spring, even though they cost
a dollar per colony more, there is no
risk to run, for with a reasonable sea-
son they will pay for themselves and
there will be something left.

I would advise buying as near home
as possible, to save express charges, as
it is very difficult to ship small lots of
bees by local freight. If you feel timid
about handling them I should advise
buying pure Italians, as they are more
quiet than the blacks or hybrids; but if
you are not, I would not pay large prices
for any particular strain you may see
advertised in the bee journals. The
honey gathered by the blacks and hy-
brids is just as sweet, and the quantity
just as great as that gathered by the
high-toned or high-priced races, and
no bee on earth builds such delicate
combs, or caps its honey with such vir-
gin whiteness as the poor despised black
bee.

I would advise, if possible, to buy full,
strong colonies, and wherever you may
live I would advise having them moved
or shipped about the time apple trees
bloom. Make your purchase as early as
possible, but don't be in a hurry to have
them moved; they are much better
where they are until settled warm
weather has come to stay, and the bloss-
oms are producing nectar. Perhaps
some of you don't feel able to buy strong
colonies; if not, you can buy two, three
or four-frame nuclei for less money and
at less cost of transportation. These
you can build up during the season, and
make good colonies of them by fall, but
you could not reasonably expect much
increase in number, or much surplus
honey, while, on the other hand, with
strong colonies you can double your
spring count, and with a good season
and good management get enough sur-
plus honey to pay for the colonies you
buy in the spring. I advise beginners
to make haste slowly, and make the
bees pay their way every season; then
should you meet with winter losses you
will be nothing out but your time, and
will have your experience, hives and
combs left to begin with another spring,
all of which you will find valuable.

ABOUT SITTING HENS.
A Simple Contrivance That Will Cure
Them of the Habit.

Sitting hens receive not a little abuse
at the hands of their owners when at-
tempts are made to "break up" the sit-
ting fever. This is unfortunate, and

also unnecessary. Take the hen and put
her by herself in a yard upon the
ground. She will go to scratching, and
in a few days will give up all idea of
sitting. As yards are not usually at
hand for this special purpose, a substi-
tute can be found in the bottomless box
illustrated herewith. One end has a
sloping top to protect the hen from
rain. The remainder of the top is cov-
ered with slats. Two openings at the
side give the hen, or hens, access to
dishes of water and food which, by the
way, should be light and small in quan-
tity, to reduce the hen's condition. Oats
are excellent for this purpose.—Orange
Judd Farmer.

Damp Weather and Roup.
There is more roup in the spring
months than in winter, due to spring
rains and dampness. While the drafts
of air in the poultry-house may not be
cold, yet they are damp and chilly, ren-
dering the fowls very uncomfortable.
It is at night that fowls seem to take
disease. During the day they are active
and at work, but at night they cannot
change their positions on the roost,
and are consequently helpless to avoid
damp drafts of air. The longer days
and warmth at midday induce the fowls
to remain outside during the spring sea-
son, and they consequently do not al-
ways resort to shelter in damp spells.
It is then that they are frequently at-
tacked by roup. A little extra atten-
tion until dry weather sets in will great-
ly aid in preventing roup and the lia-
bility to disease.—Farm and Fireside.

The Number of Roosters.
The Reliable Poultry Journal says:
Dealing with averages, we would sug-
gest that for fowls kept in moderate-
sized yards the following number of
hens to each cock would be found suit-
able: Asiatics, seven or eight; Ameri-
cans, nine or ten; Mediterraneans,
12 or 15. Or if free range can be given,
then we would suggest the following:
Asiatics, 12 to 15; Americans, 15 to 20;
Mediterraneans, 20 to 30. In both of
the above instances we have presumed
that the fowls will be well fed. In-
deed, we might have made feeding an
essential point, for a cock properly fed
will fertilize more eggs, and the chick-
ens hatched from them will be strong-
er, than one which is under-fed or over-
fed upon articles of wrong diet.

WINDMILL POWER.
How It Can Be Used for Cutting and
Grinding Feed.

About a year ago it came into my
head that I wanted some kind of pow-
er to cut and grind feed. The windmill
power takes care of itself without a
fireman or driver. So I bought a wind-
mill made not very far from my place
(for convenience in getting "repairs").
It is a sectional one that you can hold
to the wind. It is rated at 2½ horse
power. It is on the barn. The perpen-
dicular shaft runs down to a foot
gear. Just below the big beam under
the scaffold is the horizontal shaft. I
have a large hopper-shaped bin that
holds about 50 bushels. There is a 20-
foot elevator that carries the grain
from the floor to the large bin on the
scaffold. Then there is a spout that

carries the grain from the large bin
to the grinder placed on a large box
on the drive floor. In the spring when
grinding is over till fall, the grinder and
box can be taken out. Then I run a
feed cutter that stands on one side of
the driving floor, and as fast as the
feed is cut it runs down below into a
large bin in the basement. I also run
a corn sheller, an emery wheel and a
buzz saw. I have to run the saw with
a long belt. The cut shows fairly well
the construction of the mill and its at-
tachments, and part of the barn.—Ohio
Farmer.

SORE-MOUTHED HORSES.
A Plan Which is Almost Certain to Ef-
fect a Cure.

Many horses, especially during the
first year of their working period, are
constantly in possession of a sore
mouth, and this not only causes the an-
imal great suffering and usually loss of
flesh, but is also a matter of great in-
convenience to the driver.

This, if continued for several months,
is also liable to leave the animal with a
chronic habit, such as throwing the
head while hitching or unhitching.
We have in view one very valuable
young horse, owned by a neighbor,
which became almost worthless on ac-
count of the habit of throwing its head,
and at the same time lunging sideways
into the ditches.

The most effective plan which we
have ever tried consists of winding any
ordinary bit at the corners and down
on the same for about one inch, with
tanned sheepskin (which can be pre-
pared at one's harness store), being sure
that it is not too thick and heavy.
With this well wound on have a
cup of sulphur, and each time as the bit
is placed in the horse's mouth moisten
the leather and rub on a little of the
pulverized article. It is well also to
lengthen the bridle as much as possible
during the time and not drive with a
tight checking rein.

After having adopted this plan we
succeeded in curing a young horse of a
very sore mouth which was contracted
during the working period the past sea-
son.—C. H. Whitcomb, in National
Stockman.

LIVE STOCK POINTERS.
A small amount of the right kind of
food is better than too much inferior
stuff.

The best means of obtaining a profit
with any class of stock is to keep the
best and keep it well.

If the farmer cannot afford to breed
and raise pure-bred stock he can at
least breed and raise good grades.

Clean up the hog pens, the horse and
cattle stables, and disinfect thoroughly
with carbolic acid before the spring
opens.

The cheapest feed is not that which
costs the least, but rather that which
in proportion to its cost gives the best
results.

Early maturity is one of the best
ways of lessening the cost of raising
stock, and good feeding is an essential
to early maturity.—Farmers' Union.

Make a Good Beginning.
Most of those who begin farming buy
more land than they can pay for because
a part payment on land leaves good
security for the balance. They find
innumerable expenses in purchasing
tools and stock to begin operations.
The temptation always is to economize
in the stock, thinking it is easy to breed
up. Sometimes this is done, but more
often the economy in not buying the
best stock dooms the farmer to the same
labor and expense in caring for it, while
it is, when grown, not worth half or a
quarter what it would have been had he
begun right at first.—Dakota Field and
Farm.

WAR SHIPS OF THE POWERS IN CRETAN WATERS.

153,000, and Montenegro could furnish
15,000 of the best fighting men the
world has ever seen. Turkey, by calling
out three classes of its reserves, could put
400,000 men into a European campaign
on comparatively short notice, and still
have its Asiatic possession fairly well
protected.

Although the Turkish army is not as
well drilled as some of the continental
troops, it is well armed with modern
rifles; its artillery is equipped with the
latest Krupp guns, and its cavalry well
mounted. What the soldiers lack in
training they more than make up in
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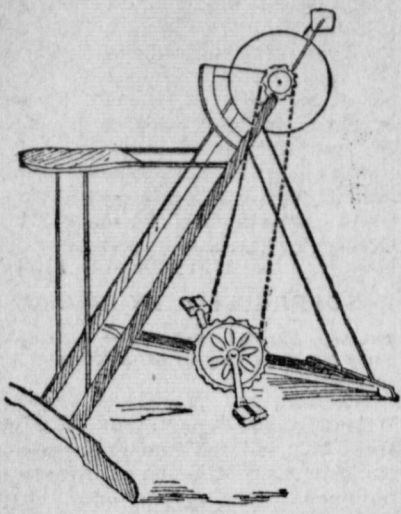
THE FARMING WORLD.

GRINDSTONE DEVICE.

A Cheap and Effective Method of Getting All the Speed Needed.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker has devised a contrivance for turning a grindstone, by means of which one can both turn and grind at the same time with comparative ease. The inventor gives the following instructions for constructing the device, which is shown in the accompanying cut:

Take the small sprocket wheels and chain from an old worn binder or other



GRINDSTONE TURNING MADE EASY.

farm machinery, and gear it two to one; that is, the lower or crank shaft wheel must have twice as many cogs as the one on the stone shaft. Use a stone 20 or more inches in diameter, and be sure to get a good one. An Amherst is better than a Berea, for all purposes. If geared higher than two to one, it will turn hard, and if much lower it will not turn fast enough. It is the fast motion that cuts. One may find an excellent pair of cranks from some old bicycle; a friend gave me mine.

MANAGEMENT OF SWINE.

Too Many Animals Should Not Be Kept in One Enclosure.

One great fault in the management is to keep too many hogs together in one shed or inclosure. From want of proper protection in the form of housing, hogs are very apt to crowd together in bunches during cold weather; and, coming into the sheds wet and dirty, and being obliged to lie either on old and filthy straw bedding or on a wet and damp floor, their sweating and steaming soon produces a foul atmosphere, and the bedding not being removed at proper intervals, gets rotten, and adds to the contamination of the air. Being thus packed together in the building, the hogs, in a warm and perspiring condition, are next exposed to the influence of cold winds and wet, by being turned out in the morning hours to run in the field among grass wet with cold dew or from rain or hoar frost, or to be fed from troughs in the yard. Among the common consequences are congestion, cold or catarrh, and, if the so-called hog cholera happens to be prevailing, they are almost certain to be affected with that disease, as their systems, under such management, are rendered predisposed or susceptible thereto. In many places the hogs are kept in miserable sheds, no provision being made for proper drainage, the ground sloping toward the sheds, which frequently being un paved, or without flooring, are constantly damp and wet, while pools of urine and filth abound, and with wind and sleet approaching from all quarters. In proportion as the standard of breeding has become higher, so has the vital force, energy and hardiness become lessened; and the effects of improper quantity and quality of food, filthy or stagnant water, faulty construction of houses, and undue exposure to atmospheric influences, have become proportionately more baneful.—Western Plowman.

Application of Manure.

Some farmers make the mistake of putting coarse, straw manure into wet, heavy soil, thinking that it will have a beneficial effect by making such soil loose and dry and consequently warmer; also that the moisture in the soil will cause the straw to decay more readily than it would in dry land. There are conditions in this reasoning that cannot be brought together. The lumps of wet soil will not mingle with the straw and are held apart so that they dry out and become hard and the manure is not converted into plant food. Put coarse manure on dry soil and it will be mixed and incorporated more readily. Plow it into dry land five or six inches deep and after the seed is covered put a heavy roller over it and the roots will find the manure.—Journal of Agriculture.

Seeding Clover in Knolls.

It is often hard work to get a clover seeding on the dry, elevated knolls in grain fields. Lack of moisture is usually the cause. But the evil may be remedied by drawing a few yoads of stable manure and spreading over the knolls. The manure not only protects the young clover plants, but it also holds the moisture in the soil, by checking evaporation. This will soon make them as rich as any part of the field. It is usually the lack of clover seeding on such places that keeps them poor.—Rural World.

Where Geese Are Profitable.

Geese are always profitable for those who have low, wet pastures. On such a pasture geese will thrive better than anything else that is kept on a farm. Geese will also do well on dryer land, but this can usually be turned to better purpose than using it for goose pasture. The truth is that the markets of the west do not do justice to geese. The price is generally fixed at so much a head, when it should be according to weight.—Farmers' Voice.

Oats and peas grown together make a good hog pasture.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

Impossible Where Judgment Is Not Cast Along Intelligent Lines.

If every farmer were as enthusiastic on the subject of good methods on the farm as he is about having good and favorable seasons, there would be a great deal less misery in the world. One of the phases of practicing better methods that very few farmers seem to really understand is that of making all operations and transactions of the farm work together to the one end of producing big crops regularly, just as a piece of complicated machinery has all its parts working in harmony, that the machine may do its work effectively. Any crop a farmer may cultivate, or any kind of live stock he undertakes to keep upon the farm, has its relation to other crops or kinds of stock to be cultivated or raised, and this very relation is the thing that should determine the extent to which the farmer is to go with his various operations.

The man with one idea or a sort of hobby, on a farm, generally has a hard road to travel. He works without any of the advantages that flow from smaller economies. It is one thing to make the ends meet, but it is another and better thing to make them lap over. This is what the up-to-date, all-around farmer should be constantly doing. He should strive as far as lies in his power to make of the farm a complete home. He must vary his methods, too, to suit the occasion. And this is where the well-informed farmer always has the advantage of those who know little or nothing as to what is passing in the world outside their own immediate neighborhood. It requires knowledge and the exercise of judgment along all these lines for a man to know with anything like precision whether it is best to extend or curtail his operations along certain lines of crop production for any particular year. Jumping at conclusions, or following along in an old rut, is a style of farming that ought not to be permitted in this day and age.

If there is any one expression that describes the successful farmer of to-day, it is that of being up to the times. Other things being equal, this farmer is found in the lead every day and everywhere. Some farmers are always waiting for an opportunity, but there are others who make a business of creating opportunities. A good and favorable season for crop growing is not the only thing that pushes prosperity into a farmer's doorway. Let the farmer follow his best judgment with a look-out for the main chance always, and he is certain to succeed, provided his judgment is cast along intelligent lines.—Dakota Field and Farm.

BOYS ON THE FARM.

They Should Be Taught Self-Reliance from Infancy On.

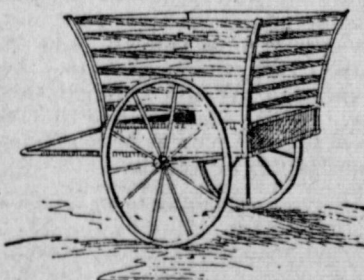
I am acquainted with an instance where a certain farmer brought his boy up just as you would train a colt. He was never allowed to exercise the least amount of judgment in anything pertaining to farm matters. In fact, he was a mere machine. When the boy was 18 his father was stricken down with a lingering disease, but still the latter persisted in pursuing the course of training his boy. He planned everything until three weeks before his death. To-day his boy knows but little more than an infant about laying out his work.

As soon as the boy is 12 years old his training should begin. Show him that he is of more consequence than a machine, that he is put here to think, plan and carry out work. Give him a piece of ground and teach him the first rudiments of farming, letting him see all the while that he is working for himself. As he grows old, give him a colt or a cow, and let him raise stock for himself. Then take him into confidence as to the buying and selling of farm produce, and occasionally let him manage the farm for a day or so. Above all be patient with him. Nothing discourages the average boy more than fault-finding, which makes him gradually lose all confidence in his ability to work. Good judgment, patience and self-control will train your boy so that, when at last you are unable to run the old farm, you will have some one who can easily assume the entire management in everything and do credit to his parent's early training.—Orange Judd Farmer.

HANDY PUSH CART.

Anyone Having the Tools Can Easily Make One.

The accompanying illustration shows a push cart that will be found of service in a score of ways about the place. It is a common handcart, with sides and ends of slats so arranged that all may be used, forming an inclosed rack,



A HOME MADE HAND CART.

or the two sides only, when it will be found especially convenient for drawing in green cornstalks from the field, or garden, where one keeps but a cow or two. It is a handy cart for the village resident who has to depend on a wheelbarrow, or some such arrangement as this to move his small crops and other stores. The sides and ends fit tightly into iron sockets, and for stability lock together at the corners when in place, as shown in the portrayal. Anyone handy with tools can construct a very serviceable rig of this sort, the only necessary adjuncts being a pair of wheels, which are often at hand, from some broken or worn-out wagon, saily or other light vehicle.—Farm and Home.

HYGIENIC COOKERY.

Homemade Bread Is the Best for Children.

In the first place do not feed the children on baker's bread if you can possibly manage to give them a good home-made loaf; the flour used in the ordinary baker's loaf does not compare favorably with that used in making bread at home, as to the amount of nutriment contained in it, and the extraordinary baker's loaf has had the fermenting process so extended that not a little of the proportion of nutriment which it originally possessed has been destroyed before it is baked. And again; the baking of the baker's loaf is very frequently so indifferently performed as to make of it a dangerous article of food, when fresh, and no one craves it stale, except for toast. And still again; all bakers are not so superior to the temptation presented by successfully manipulated adulterants as to place their breads beyond suspicion.

Then, do not attempt to feed and nourish children—nor anyone else for that matter—on the "beautiful, white loaf" of which, in the ignorance of our hearts, we have been prone to boast. As a "staff of life," and that is what our bread, and, again, especially our children's bread, is supposed to be, the "beautiful white loaf" is a fraud. As a starch food it is an eminent success and, undoubtedly, very delicious, and may be used occasionally to vary the monotony of the usual bill of fare. But it gives to us little except heat and fat, while the brown breads give food to all parts of the body and constitute a true, complete food. I sincerely wish that I could persuade all housemothers to take this matter to heart. Our children are fed so largely on bread and consume, comparatively speaking, so small a proportion of meat that it is of first importance that we should give to them in their bread all the necessary materials for the proper building of their bodies; and that we should deliberately give to them only a part of their proper food and deliberately throw away the rest because of the foolish prejudice in favor of a white loaf is most remarkable and most undesirable. Certainly there is some choice between the two kinds of bread as to taste, but the difference is so slight, and a preference for one or the other so largely a matter of habit, that this side of the question is of but little moment. And particularly it need not be considered where the children are concerned, except as an argument in its favor, for I have never known a child who would not select the entire wheat or graham bread in preference to the white.—Anna C. Pollok, in Washington Home Magazine.

WET DRESSING.

How to Prepare and Apply the Damp Compress.

A wet dressing, or compress, as it is called, consists of a moist cloth next the skin, a slightly larger piece of oiled paper or makintosh above the wet cloth, and two or three thicknesses of a still larger piece of flannel above this, the whole bandaged sufficiently tight to exclude the air.

The object of a wet dressing is to relax and soften the skin and the flesh immediately underneath, and to act as a local sedative to the nerves. Its use tends to relieve congestion and inflammation. It also acts as a counter-irritant, drawing organic and deep-seated inflammation to the surface.

The wet dressing corresponds to a warm bath at 95 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit. To be of service it should be continued for a considerable time.

This form of treatment is applicable to chronic stiffening of the joints, sprains and bruises of all kinds. The heat and swelling rapidly disappear, though the stiffness may require proper manipulation after the removal of the bandage.

By using it as a counter-irritant, applied to the feet, it is possible to control the circulation of the blood in the brain. A convenient method is to wring a pair of cotton socks out of warm water, put them on the feet and cover them with two pairs of knitted woolen socks. A compress may be made for the hands by using gloves in the same manner.

Wet dressings applied to the pit of the stomach are of great value in inflammatory conditions of the digestive tract. In these cases we may simply use a towel wrung out of hot water. The towel is kept in position by two or three folds of flannel wrapped around the body, and should be changed every hour or two.

By moistening the compress with liniments, mustard or antiseptic solutions such various effects may be obtained as the particular nature of the case seems to require.—Youth's Companion.

Steamed Meat.

Get one and a half or two pounds of fresh beef from the round cut about an inch in thickness. Put your spider or the stove and try out one or two slices of salt pork. Cut the beef in two and put it in the hot spider. Sear it all over the edges and all. When it is well browned put it into a stone or porcelain kettle. Dust over the meat a little flour pepper and salt and pour over this the pork fat left in the spider. You don't want too much of this or it will taste. Put on the back of the stove, where it will simmer. Cover as nearly airtight as possible and simmer all the forenoon, four or five hours, when it will be nice and tender, ready to serve, with the gravy all made.—Boston Globe.

Cream Candy.

To make cream candy place over the fire a vessel containing two large cups of granulated sugar and half a dozen tablespoonfuls of water. Let the mixture boil until, when a little of the sirup is dropped into a cup of cold water, it will harden. The moment it will do this add two teaspoonfuls of vanilla and a small teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Then turn into a buttered dish, and when cool enough to handle with the hands pull it until it is white, cut into short lengths and set it away to get cold.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Tour in Versailles.

A well-known lawyer who recently returned from a visit to Europe tells of a trip he made to Versailles on a coach according to tourist fashion. The party was made up entirely of Americans, mostly strangers to each other, and, like most Americans or English traveling in foreign lands, exceedingly suspicious and in no way anxious to break the ice of conventionality. A little incident occurred in one of the galleries, however, that speedily reduced the frigid tone of the party and the journey homeward was as jovial as could have been desired. The guide who accompanied the tourists through the palace paused before a portrait and remarked: "This is the great American patriot, Gen. George Washington." Some one, evidently a patriot of vigorous type, asked, with the well-known intonation, "Who was George Washington?" and simultaneously answered every man in the crowd, telling of the great patriot's rank in war and in peace and in the hearts of his countrymen. Scarcely had the sounds died away when a gentleman from Kentucky produced a flasked of his native beverage. Half a dozen other men were as fully as well equipped with the wine of the land and the thawing process was well under way even before the crowd remounted the coach on the homeward trip.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

How's That?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Wadding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Lall's Family Pills are the best.

"While Miss Fitz was away, George took her parrot." "Anything happen?" "I don't know; she keeps the parrot down cellar now, and the engagement is off."—Life.

Milton Reizenstein, a graduate student of the Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, has prepared a monograph as a thesis for a degree which he expects to receive next June. He has chosen for his subject the history of the B. & O. R. R. from its inception on the night of February 12th, 1827, when 25 of the leading business men of Baltimore met at the home of Philip E. Thomas and devised means whereby the trade of Baltimore with the West could be restored. It was at this meeting that the company was organized which afterwards built the B. & O. R. R. Mr. Reizenstein's monograph takes up the history of the road from that night until tracks were laid to Wheeling, W. Va., in 1853. The 70th anniversary of the B. & O. R. R. Co. was February 12th, 1897.

Probably the first thing every man resolves when he gets up in the morning is that he will go to bed earlier the next night.—Acheson Globe.

"Star Tobacco."

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

It is not difficult to make old people happy; show them some one 20 years older than themselves who is still in good health.—Acheson Globe.

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

"Were you an eye witness to this affair?" asked the prosecutor. "I don't know what you'd call a night witness, but I wasn't more'n five rods away."—Chicago Record.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. Moulton, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

"They say people who live together get to look alike." "Is that so?" Well, just in the interest of science, let's try it.—Chicago Record.

A cold—sore and stiff. All right again. St. Jacobs Oil did it—cured.

Your friends may not know much, but they know what they would do if they were in your place.—N. Y. Weekley.

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

If a man could only get as much for his old family horse as his wife thinks the animal is worth!—Acheson Globe.

A cruel pain—sciatica. Its cure is sure. Use St. Jacobs Oil.

"Great Scott, Eph! what's the number of your boots?" "Two, sah; one for each foot, sah."

Character is measured by the distance traveled from the starting point, and every thing depends upon whether the progress has been up stream or down.—Ram's Horn.

"Don't let this occur again," said the photographer who prides himself on being enterprising. "What do you mean?" asked the assistant. "You've made the portrait more prominent than my signature."—Washington Star.

"The ass in the lion's skin," said the king of beasts, at the usual after-circus soiree. "It is no fable, but a fact. In truth, it was my skin that the ass occupied. He made a far superior luncheon to the meat trust beef we get here."—Indianapolis Journal.

By Mr. Sherlock Holmes.—"I think he's a money-lender." "Why?" "Didn't you notice that he said his wife's mother would visit him probably 'for 60 or 90 days?'"—Chicago Record.

Parent—"How did you get along with your geography lesson to-day, Johnny?" Pupil—"Bully." The teacher was so pleased that she had the boy stay after school and repeat it all over again only just to her."—Boston Transcript.

Having company may mean the exercising of hospitable instincts to the women, but it means giving up the rocking chair to the men.—Acheson Globe.

"Do you think the English have a right to boast of their superior blood?" "Well, there certainly isn't much humor in them."—Detroit Journal.

"Er man kin get hisself inter a heap o' trouble an' sponibility," said Uncle Eben, "by convincin' people dat he's smelter dan what he re'ly is."—Washington Star.

He—"Do you think your father would offer me personal violence if I were to ask him for you?" She—"No, but I think he will if you don't pretty soon."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There is one thing to console the man whose woeon folks have whiskers; they are always on the upper lip, and never side whiskers.—Acheson Globe.

264 BUS. CORN PER ACRE.

It's marvelous how we progress! You can make money at 10 cents a bushel when you get 264 bushels corn, 320 bushels oats, 173 bushels barley, 1,600 bushels potatoes per acre! Salzer's creations in farm seeds produce.

\$10.00 WORTH FOR 10 CENTS! JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10 CENTS to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get 12 farm seed samples, worth \$10.00, to get a start. [K]

The baby said (and gave that yell which makes his father scowl), "I may not be a howling swell, but I'm a swelling howl."

Reforms Need More Than a Day To bring them about, and are always more complete and lasting when they proceed with steady regularity to a consummation. Few of the observant among us can have failed to notice that permanently healthful changes in the human system are not wrought by abrupt and violent means, and that those are the most salutary medicines which are progressive. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief of these. Dyspepsia, a disease of obstinate character, is obliterated by it.

There are some women who are reminded that they are superior creatures every time a man takes off his hat to them.—Acheson Globe.

Doubled up and bent with pain—Lumbago. Use St. Jacobs Oil and straighten up.

He—"I love you better than my life." She—"Considering the life you lead, I cannot say that I am surprised."—Indianapolis Journal.

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

Mamma—"Where's papa?" Flora—"He's downstairs." Mamma—"What's he doing?" Flora—"His bicycle is out of breath, and he's giving it some more."

Dull, gnawing pain—neuralgia. Prompt, soothing cure—St. Jacobs Oil.

Men look for signs of spring out doors; women look for them in dry goods stores.—Acheson Globe.



To Pearlina Users Only.

You have confidence in Pearlina. You must have, or you wouldn't be using it. But what do you do with it, besides the ordinary washing and cleaning? There's a long list of things in which Pearlina ought to be helping you. Why isn't it doing so? For every purpose for which you would use soap and water, Pearlina is better. You ought to be ready enough to believe that, with what you must know of Pearlina.

The Electric Light of Mowerdom

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

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

McCormick

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

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Chicago.

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

Baker's Chocolate

MADE BY

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.,

Established in 1780, at Dorchester, Mass.

Has the well-known Yellow Label on the front of every package, and the trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

BANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Best Laxative, never grip or grippe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 917.

Weeks Scale Works,

HAY, COAL, STOCK, GRAIN, BUFFALO, N.Y., AND COTTON SCALES.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURSES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup, Tussis Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS and WIDOWS

For increase of. Rejected claims reopened. All laws free. 31 yrs. practice. Success of 100,000. L. W. McCormick & Sons, Cincinnati, O., and Washington, D.C.

YUGANT, KING OF GUNS.

A. N. K.—D 1850

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

SIX DROWNED.

Children of a Farmer Lose Their Lives in Crossing a Creek.

THE WAGON UPSET IN THE WATER.

Out of the Seven in the Wagon Only the Mother Gets Safely to Land—Fears That Her Reason May Be Dethroned.

SENECA, Kan., March 30.—Mr. and Mrs. John McGrath, who live in the northwest part of Nemaha county, Seneba, the parents of six children, are childless to-day, and the mother is so distracted by grief that it is feared her reason may be dethroned. The children were drowned Sunday afternoon while trying to ford Manley creek in a wagon. Mrs. McGrath, who was with them, escaped with her life. The dead are: Frank McGrath, aged 14 years; Katie McGrath, aged 13 years; Leo McGrath, aged nine years; John McGrath, aged five years; and a babe McGrath, aged eight months. At two o'clock Sunday afternoon Mrs. McGrath and the six children started in a wagon from their home in Clear Creek township to visit the family of a neighbor, John Hines, who lives on the same section. To reach Mr. Hines' place it was necessary to cross Manley creek, ordinarily an insignificant stream, carrying but a few inches of water. A light rain had fallen in the morning, raising the creek somewhat, but parties had crossed the stream all day, which led the McGraths to believe that there was no danger. At the source of Manley creek, however, the precipitation had been very heavy, amounting almost to a cloudburst, and by the time the McGraths reached the creek the banks were full and the current running like a millrace.

The mother protested against attempting to cross, considering it a hazardous undertaking, but the children were eager for a visit, and all urged the eldest boy, Frank, who was driving, to attempt to ford the stream. Prompted by their pleading, and encouraged by the knowledge that others had made the crossing safely earlier in the day, he drove in. The horses had advanced but a few steps when they were beyond their depth, and were forced to swim. They immediately swung around in an attempt to return to the bank they had left, and in doing so upset the wagon and threw its human freight into the swiftly running water.

The older children struggled desperately with the current, striving to grasp the floating wagon or overhanging boughs, but the mad waters were too much for their childish strength, and, one by one, they sank to their death. Mrs. McGrath directed her special efforts to save her babe, but the icy waters soon chilled her until she was almost helpless, and when she realized that all she could possibly do was to save herself she found that a most difficult task. After having been swept some distance down stream, however, she succeeded in laying hold of overhanging limbs of trees and managed to draw herself half dead with cold and horror, on to the bank.

When she had recovered sufficient strength to walk, she wandered in a half dazed condition along the stream, looking eagerly into the dark, pitiless water for her loved ones. After following the stream for a mile, she came to the residence of John Calnan, where she told her heart-rending story. Search for the bodies of the drowned children was begun immediately. Two were found in a short time, and three more were recovered yesterday, leaving one still to be located. It is probable that it has been carried far down stream. John McGrath, the father, is a prosperous farmer.

GEN. RIVERA CAPTURED.

Maceo's Successor in Cuba a Spanish Prisoner—His Fate Certain.

HAVANA, March 30.—Gen. Ruiz Rivera, who succeeded Gen. Maceo as commander of the insurgent forces in Pinar del Rio and is considered next in importance to Gen. Maximo Gomez, was captured yesterday morning after he had been severely wounded, with his chief of staff, Col. Pacallo, and his adjutant, Lieut. Terry. The last named died from wounds caused by a Spanish shell soon afterward. The two former were taken to San Cristobal, where they will be held for a short time and then may be brought here for trial. That death will be their portion is beyond question.

THE UNITED PRESS FAILS.

Charles A. Dana Puts the Organization into a Receiver's Hands.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The United Press, having its principal office in this city, at a late hour this afternoon filed in the county clerk's office an assignment for the benefit of its creditors to Frederick G. Mason. Mr. Mason is the auditor of the corporation. The assignment papers are filed by Charles A. Dana, president of the corporation.

Fought for a Woman's Hand.

BARBOURVILLE, Ky., March 30.—Two rivals for a woman's hand met in an encounter at Lily, this county, yesterday, where both men reside. John Hodges shot and perhaps fatally wounded William Minks. Several shots were exchanged. Hodges, who is said to have been unharmed, escaped.

The Commission of Indian Affairs.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A Sun special from Washington says: It is not at all settled that Representative Pickler is to be commissioner of Indian affairs. Two more formidable candidates are yet to be pacified, Needles, of Illinois, and Elliot, of the District of Columbia.

A Headless Corpse Found.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The headless corpse found in the catch basin of a sewer at Dunning may be that of J. J. Barstow, a young mining student, who mysteriously disappeared two years ago.

IN SPECIAL SESSION.

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

THE senate on the 23d passed a resolution to investigate the operation of the civil service law. Senator Berry (Ark.) secured the adoption of a resolution for the purchase of 1,000 tents for the use of the flood sufferers. Senator Turpie (Ind.) spoke at considerable length in advocacy of the election of United States senators by popular vote. A bill was passed to establish the official survey of certain lands in Nebraska. On motion of Senator Hoar (Mass.) the bankruptcy bill was made the unfinished business thus giving it the right of way after two o'clock in the afternoon daily. Senator Pettigrew (S. D.) called up the bill to amend the act repealing the timber laws and it was passed and a constitutional amendment to make April 30 inauguration day was introduced by Senator Hoar (Mass.) and referred to the committee on elections. The day and hour was mostly taken up in listening to speeches on the tariff bill. Messrs. Gibson (Tenn.) Dockery (Mo.), Newlands (Nev.), Dooliver (Ia.) and several others giving their views on the measure. Mr. Howe (N. Y.) introduced a bill to compel respectful treatment of the United States flag by government employees.

The senate's session on the 24th lasted only half an hour and no business was done beyond the introduction of bills. Among these was one by Senator Allen (Neb.) to repeal the civil service law and to do away with educational tests as a preliminary to entering the public service. Senator Hoar (Mass.) presented a bill prohibiting vitascope exhibitions of prize fights in the District of Columbia and the territories and forbidding the shipment of pictures for these exhibitions by mail or through any interstate means. The executive session was devoted to considering the Anglo-American treaty. The house listened to speeches on the tariff bill at both the day and night sessions. Mr. Brownlow (Tenn.) introduced a bill establishing a department of commerce, labor and manufactures, its head to be a cabinet office, and providing for the necessary clerical force.

In the senate on the 25th the Torrey bankruptcy bill was read at length and Senator Nelson (Minn.) offered a substitute, differing in a number of particulars from the committee bill. There was no debate on the subject. The amended credentials of John W. Henderson, appointed by the governor of Florida to Mr. Call's seat, were referred to the elections committee. The senate then went into executive session for two hours on the arbitration treaty. In the house the four days' general debate on the tariff bill was closed at night and the five-minute rule entered into force. Messrs. Simpson and Harris (Kan.) and DeLoach (Mo.) were among those who made speeches on the subject. Mr. Callahan (Ok.) introduced two bills. One is to authorize persons who have made homestead entries in Oklahoma to complete their entries of 160 acres, which they were unable to do by reason of the fact that their lands were surrounded by Indian allotments. The other is to enable the citizens of the Pottawatomie Indians to obtain patent to their lands.

A BRIEF discussion of civil service rules occurred in the senate on the 26th. Senator Gallinger (N. H.) showing that the commission required of applicants for typewriters to be able to hop on one foot for 12 feet. A resolution was adopted asking the president for information as to the death of two American sailors in Cuba, also resolutions asking Attorney-General McKenna for information of an proposition to sell the Union Pacific railroad. Among the bills introduced was one imposing a penalty on companies charging passengers more than three cents a mile for transportation through the territory of the five civilized tribes. Another bill authorized the president to employ idle men in the construction of public works. The arbitration treaty was taken up in the executive session. In the house the tariff bill was thrown open for amendment under the five-minute rule, but during seven hours of work only nine pages of the 162 pages of the bill were disposed of. All the amendments offered by the democrats were rejected. The senate was not in session on the 27th. The house worked on the tariff bill and, during the discussion on free hides, Mr. Simpson (Kan.) said that a duty on hides is of more importance to the farmer than all the other duties in the agricultural schedule, but Mr. Payne (N. Y.) insisted that imported hides should be put into competition with American hides, as the former were used almost exclusively for sole leather.

FOR A NEW STATE.

Bill Before the New York Legislature to Create One Out of the Greater New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—The proposal to establish the state of Manhattan, including within its boundaries the territory now included in the greater city of New York, is before the legislature. Assemblyman Trainor last week introduced two bills with that end in view. The bill in the consequence of threats made by democrats and republicans alike who have represented for the last ten years the city of New York, that unless the city was relieved from paying 75 per cent. of the entire taxation of the state made an individual body.

FOR A PEACE MONUMENT.

Senator Cullom Would Have One Erected at Appomattox to Commemorate the War's Close.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Senator Cullom has prepared a bill to appropriate \$50,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a peace monument at Appomattox, Va., to commemorate the close of the war between the states and the restoration of peace. It is provided that the site so selected shall be the spot where Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee met on the McLean farm at Appomattox April 9, 1865, and agreed upon the terms of capitulation.

THEY HAVE A PLAN.

Western Railroads Will Establish Bureaus of Information and Statistics.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 30.—Western railroad managers decided yesterday to wind up the affairs of both the Western Freight and Western Passenger associations. In their place bureaus of information and statistics will be organized for both freight and passenger business. Acting under the advice of their attorneys, the managers decided to cease their connection with the Western Freight and Passenger associations and all similar organizations.

Carried Supplies to Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—The famous filibustering steamer Laurada arrived in the Delaware last night after having successfully landed the most important expedition yet sent from this country to Cuba.

Beat the Robbers Off.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 30.—The room of John Jones, who lives over his saloon at Ninth and Milberly streets, was entered by two masked robbers early yesterday morning. A revolver was placed at Jones' heart and he was ordered to give up his money, but Jones showed fight and engaged the robbers in a desperate struggle. He was shortly joined by his nephew and the two men, though unarmed, succeeded in putting the burglars to flight. Later the police arrested Henry Mahoney and Billy Hanon for the crime.

MISS KING WON.

The Topeka Young Lady Carries Off Honors in the High School Contest.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 27.—The second annual contest of the Kansas State High School Oratorical Association was held in this city last night. The schools contesting were Topeka, Ottawa, Wamego, Lawrence and Kansas City. The following orations were delivered: "Our Heroes," Miss Lydia Reigen, Kansas City; "Since the Shackles Were Removed," George O. Foster, Lawrence; "The Willmot Proviso," Miss Emilie P. King, Topeka; "The Kingly American," Miss Carrie B. Sheldon, Ottawa; "America's Mission Among Nations," H. F. Parsons, Wamego. Miss King, of Topeka, won the contest, with George O. Foster, of Lawrence, second; H. F. Parsons, of Wamego, third; Miss Sheldon, of Ottawa, fourth, and Miss Reigen, of Kansas City, last.

KANSAS WHEAT CROP.

The Prospects in 75 Out of 105 Counties Warrant a Prediction of a Yield of 40,000,000 Bushels in the State.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 27.—The scattering reports about the bad condition of wheat are not borne out by the facts. The prospects now in 75 of the 105 counties warrant a prediction of a total yield of 40,000,000 bushels in the state. It is impossible to secure estimates covering all the state, but letters to Secretary Coburn, of the agricultural department, reports to railroad officials and estimates of expert grain men who have traveled through the wheat belt to gather facts, indicate that the plant is in fine condition. Of course, the critical period is the latter part of April and the month of May, but from indications now Kansas will yield 40,000,000 bushels.

ANTI-TRUST LAW APPLIES.

Insurance Superintendent McNall Says Kansas Companies Must Withdraw from the Pool.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 27.—Superintendent of Insurance Webb McNall says that the Farrelly anti-trust law is applicable to the Kansas advisory rate inspection and map bureau, a pool of fire insurance agents organized to maintain uniform rates. Harrison Clarkson, of Topeka, has for years been manager of the bureau. McNall believes that the Farrelly law is sufficient and will order agents to withdraw from the pool. Companies whose agents refuse to withdraw will be barred out of the state.

NOW IN FORCE.

Bill Giving Kansas Cities the Right to Acquire Water and Lighting Plants a Law.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 27.—The Hanna bill, giving cities of the first, second and third class authority to acquire waterworks and electric light plants by a vote of the people upon a petition signed by two-fifths of the resident taxpayers, and to compel corporations furnishing such cities light and water to surrender all over six per cent. on the investment in the cities as rent for streets and benefits of franchises, was published yesterday, and is now a law.

THE ORDER REVOKED.

Gov. Leedy Changes His Mind in the Fort Scott Police Board Matter.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 27.—Gov. Leedy has changed his mind regarding the police affairs at Fort Scott. Last night he announced the appointment of a board of metropolitan police commissioners for that city. They are J. P. Robey, a silver republican for chairman; J. W. Howls, a populist, for secretary, and V. D. Lowery, a democrat, for the third member.

A GOOD SHOWING.

Kansas Banks Have an Average Reserve Fund on Hand of 46 Per Cent.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 27.—Bank Commissioner Breidenbach has 125 returns from the call made last week for a statement of the condition of the state and private banks of Kansas. These returns indicate the best showing ever made in the state, says Mr. Breidenbach. They show an average reserve of 46 per cent. This is eight per cent. higher than was ever shown before.

May Apply to Labor Unions.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 27.—The members of the late legislature were practically unanimous in a desire to deal the trust a knockout blow, and in their zeal to accomplish this purpose they enacted a law which may be applicable to labor unions as well as to the great commercial and transportation companies. When the measure was discussed in the senate and house nothing was said about labor organizations. However, some very good lawyers express the opinion that there is ground for the courts to construe the act so as to make it apply to labor unions.

A Place for Tillotson.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 27.—Gov. Leedy has announced the appointment of D. C. Tillotson, a silver republican of Topeka, to be a member of the school-book commission. The governor has not decided whether Tillotson will take D. O. McCray's place or that of Senator Lamb. It is generally believed that the governor will let McCray out.

Bad Years for Milling.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 27.—The forthcoming report of the state labor bureau will show that the past two years have been particularly severe upon the milling industry, due to the scarcity of good wheat and the high price of that product. Only 115 of the 450 mills in the state complied with the request of the labor commissioner for statistics.

Boy Burglars Confess.

PERRY, Ok., March 27.—Officers have arrested half a dozen boys, aged from ten to 15, for burglary. They have confessed to several robberies which amount to hundreds of dollars at Purcell and along the Santa Fe line. It seems to have been a well organized band of 12 or 15.

Ran a Sawmill into His Eye.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 27.—Vest Wherley, the 15-year-old son of J. M. Wherley, while playing at the Salem school, east of this city, ran a sawmill into his eye, completely destroying the sight.

CYCLONE IN TEXAS.

Terrible Wind and Rain Play Havoc in the Lone Star State.

Meager Details Indicate That Several Were Killed, While the Property Damage Will Be Great—State University Injured.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 29.—This city and the surrounding country were visited yesterday afternoon at two o'clock by a terrific cyclone that did a great amount of damage to life and property. The wind came from the southwest and blew at about 40 miles an hour for nearly 30 minutes, tearing down trees or splitting them asunder with terrific force. Several large electric light towers were blown down and quite a number of houses in the residence portion of the city were demolished. In several cases narrow escapes from death are reported.

In addition to doing much damage to the state university, the wind blew off the entire roof of the adjoining dormitory, letting the rain drive full into the four-story building, doing inestimable damage to the building and the property of the 200 students there, many of whom fled for their lives when the roof was carried away.

The small town of Clarksville, near this city, was swept by the winds, and many horses were killed by flying debris, while a number of small houses were blown down, though, fortunately, the inmates were not killed, but several were badly maimed. With the terrific wind came a driving rain that was little short of a flood, and swept everything before it.

The little town of Buda, near here, quite a number of houses being blown down and one or two persons killed, though their names are not obtainable, owing to the fact that most of the wires are down. Late details of the storm show that the loss to property will reach into the thousands. Many fine dwellings were demolished. At Calvert an old lady and two children, who were in their house, were fatally injured by the collapse of the building, which was partially destroyed by fire, notwithstanding the torrents of rain which were falling.

It is authoritatively stated that through the heavy rains which visited Texas generally yesterday 20,000 feet of track is gone at Valley Mills, two bridges gone at Kopper, one at Blum, one at Morgan, one south of Alvarado, and quite a lot of track between Cleburne and Alvarado, and a great number of small bridges. The Santa Fe is sending out every available man to repair damages. The tracks are reported to be all right north of here.

GOOD CITIZENS' CONVENTION.

One to Be Held at Nashville to Discuss the Many Evils of the Day.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A call for a national good citizens' convention to be held at Nashville, Tenn., on May 18, 19 and 30, was issued by an organization of church workers at Nashville, of whom Rev. R. W. Binkley is chairman. The purpose of the convention, as stated in the circular, is to discuss matters relating to the many evils of the day, "crime, lawlessness, Sabbath desecration, intemperance, licentiousness, gambling and dishonesty; the undesirable economic, financial and industrial situation; the hard up and debt-burdened condition of people generally, and especially the poverty and slavery of millions where capital and labor together produce the greatest plenty every year," and to effect a permanent organization of the International Good Citizens' league. The signers of the call are from every state in the union.

WORST YET TO COME.

Weather Bureau Predicts Even More Disastrous Floods Along the Lower Mississippi.

CAIRO, Ill., March 29.—That the flood situation on the Mississippi has not nearly reached its zenith now seems certain. Local weather and river men in many parts have said so, and now the announcement bears the official stamp of the weather bureau of the nation. A special official bulletin was issued from Washington to the river districts stating that the river will continue to rise for at least ten days in the region from Helena southward to Vicksburg, and to rise during a longer period from Vicksburg southward; that the levees will be subjected to the greatest strain about April 10, in southeastern Arkansas, western Mississippi and in Louisiana, and that should the levees break the result will be one of the most disastrous floods ever known.

HARD ON THE "EXES."

Men Who Held Office Under Harrison Will Get Little Comfort from McKinley.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The men who held office under the Harrison administration and came to Washington on the advent of President McKinley, with the expectation that they could secure appointment to their old places, are leaving the city one by one, thoroughly discouraged over their prospects. President McKinley has told his intimate friends, and through them wishes to have the party generally understood, that no ex-officialholder will be appointed to a place under his administration unless there are extraordinary reasons for the man's selection.

He Wanted a Bride.

PERRY, Ok., March 29.—Emmet Jones, the 14-year-old boy, who shot his uncle near Grey Horse, Osage Indian nation, has been sentenced to the Boston reform school for two years. Jones shot his uncle because he objected to his 11-year-old daughter and young Jones being married.

"Oliver Optic" Dead.

BOSTON, March 29.—William T. Adams, known to all boys of the English speaking world as "Oliver Optic," died at his home on Dorchester avenue Saturday from fatty degeneration of the heart, after a long illness.

LABOR SHOULD NOT POOL.

An Attorney Who Thinks the Sherman Act Should Also Apply to Unions.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The far-reaching effect of the United States supreme court's decision in the Trans-missouri Freight association case is beginning to dawn upon persons interested in pools of various sorts. The view grows general that the supreme court has struck a vital blow at every form of trust and combination under the terms of the Sherman anti-trust law, which is sustained by the decision. They say the combination among the anthracite coal producing and carrying companies, commonly called the coal trust, is illegal. Frederick W. Whitridge, counsel for the reorganization committee on the Reading railroad, speaking of the supreme court decision, said: "If it is a penal offense under the Sherman anti-trust law for railroads to pool traffic, how about the labor organizations—the Knights of Labor, the American Railway union, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the other railroad labor organizations?"

THE KING OF ALL POOLS.

Attorney-General McKenna Will Push the Joint Traffic Case to a Conclusion.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Attorney-General McKenna sent instructions yesterday to District Attorney McFarland at New York to take an appeal to the United States supreme court from the decision of the circuit court of appeals in the case of the United States against the Joint Traffic association, which includes 44 railroads, and is the largest pool in the world. As soon as the papers shall reach the department of justice a motion will be made in the supreme court to advance the case on the docket, so that a speedy determination of the questions involved may be had.

Prospects of Bimetallism.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the democratic national committee, has recently received two letters from England regarding the prospects of bimetallism by national agreement. One of them says the gold standard is more firmly fixed in England now than ever before, and the other says that the time seems to be very favorable for bimetallism, and expresses the belief that, in case the United States should make the proper effort, bimetallism might be brought about.

A Fraucher Guilty of Libel.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 27.—Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow, editor of the Pennsylvania Methodist, has been found guilty of criminal libel in the suit brought by Capt. John C. Delaney, superintendent of public buildings and grounds. Dr. Swallow in his paper charged that Capt. Delaney had been given presents by different contractors to whom he had awarded contracts.

Mr. McKinley's Graceful Tribute.

ALTOONA, Pa., March 27.—Among the floral emblems received by the family of William Painter, who was buried yesterday, was a beautiful wreath from President McKinley. Painter was crushed against an iron pillar in the union depot at Pittsburgh by the crowd trying to see the president-elect. Mr. McKinley also sent a personal letter of condolence.

Four Democrats Will Support It.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Four democratic members of the house, it is understood, will vote for the Dingley tariff bill. Three of the four are in the Louisiana delegation and the other is from Texas. The Louisiana men are induced to vote for protection mainly on account of the sugar schedule of the bill, which meets their approval, while the wool schedule has won the member from Texas.

M. K. & T. Shops at Sedalia.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 27.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas engineers and surveyors yesterday took possession of the 30 acres of land donated by the city for coach and car shop purposes. The work of surveying for the site of the shops and location of the numerous tracks will be completed in a week. According to the accepted plans the shops will cost \$800,000, one-third of which was donated by Sedalians.

A Bill Relating to Pensions.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Senator Cockrell introduced a bill in the senate providing that all pensions heretofore or hereafter allowed to Mexican and Indian war survivors and their widows under the act granting pensions to volunteers, and other acts granting such pensions shall be rated and paid at the rate of \$12 a month.

The Benders Located Again.

CHILLICOTHE, O., March 27.—Detective George W. Caldwell makes the startling statement that Kate and Jake Bender, two members of the notorious family who murdered nine persons near Independence, Kan., over 20 years ago, are now hiding in this county. He has them located and will arrest them as soon as he hears from the authorities in Kansas.

Price of Whisky to Be Advanced.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—At an informal meeting of distillers and wholesale whisky dealers here yesterday it was unanimously agreed to advance the price of spirits in a few days. It was the consensus of opinion that it was not necessary to obtain the formal consent of distillers of the country, since all of them are now producing at a loss.

Agreed on an Advance in Price.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Reports have been current in the hardware trade that the manufacturers who comprise the Cut and Wire Nail Manufacturers' association, or pool, were again to work in concert under some form of agreement. Such a plan has been adopted by practically all the cut nail makers east of the Alleghenies, who met last week and agreed on an advance of ten cents per keg. The price of cut nails at store is now, accordingly, \$1.40 per keg per carload and \$1.55 for less than carload lots. It was decided to maintain this price through the month of April.

GREAT BRITAIN WITHDRAWS.

Turkey's Boastful Attitude Regarding Christian Massacres Changes the Situation at Crete.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 28.—As a result of the massacre of 100 Christians in church at Tokat, Armenia, Sunday by Turks, and the fact that the Turkish government has sent out notes to the provincial officials declaring that the powers were supporting the sultan in his repressive measures against Christians, thereby almost encouraging further massacres in Armenia and elsewhere, Great Britain has withdrawn from the blockade of Crete, and the admiral in command of the Mediterranean fleet has been ordered not to send any British warships to participate in the proposed blockade of Greece. France is expected to take similar action, and the much boasted harmony of the powers is, it is acknowledged, in imminent peril. It is stated further that Great Britain has intimated that if Greece be blockaded similar action should be taken in regard to Turkey.

SUPPRESSED BY WILSON.

The Secretary of Agriculture Will Distribute No More Copies of a Certain Publication.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, has ordered the suppression of circular No. 5, division of statistics, department of agriculture, entitled "Local Taxation as Affecting Farms." The pamphlet was prepared with great care under the direct supervision of Statistician Henry A. Robinson. It was issued during the closing days of Secretary Morton's administration and with his sanction. One hundred thousand copies were ordered printed and preparations for their distribution were in progress, when Secretary Wilson issued a peremptory order to Statistician Robinson to suspend their issue and turn over the account for all copies in his possession, including those already wrapped for mailing.

JAPAN AND GOLD STANDARD.

Senator Wolcott Says Low Prices of Silver Is a Benefit to Her Industry.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Senator Wolcott, who has interested himself so much in international bimetallism, expressed the opinion that the recent action of Japan in attempting to depreciate silver would hasten international action to restore the equality of the two metals, and made the following statement giving his reasons for this belief: "The monetary situation in Japan is not only interesting, but most far-reaching, and perhaps not generally understood. The result which Japan seeks is to make permanent the depreciation of silver in relation to gold, and to preserve thereby the advantages which this depreciation naturally gives to Japanese agriculture and Japanese industry, and is not in any sense an attempt to equalize values."

TO AVOID DUTIES.

English Exporters Hastening Shipments to Avoid Dingley Tariff Provisions.

LONDON, March 26.—The announcement that the new United States tariff will not be retroactive has resulted in the inevitable rush of exports to America and for the moment every industry is pushing work. Ship owners are finding difficulty in handling the business offered. Their regular ships have been filled with cargoes long in advance of the dates of sailing. The Pall Mall Gazette observes that "it is singular that the American speculators who are engineering the heavy buying have forgotten the lesson of 1890-91." Continuing, the Gazette says it anticipates even a worse demoralization than then.

AN EXPLOSION.

It Starts a Fire in the Beaver Star and a Fine Building Burns.

BEAVER, Pa., March 26.—The town of Beaver this morning experienced a fire that, on account of a high wind and the poor fire fighting facilities, threatened to destroy the entire business portion of the city. The J. M. Buchanan block, a four-story brick, the finest building in the city, is entirely demolished and adjoining buildings suffered from fire, water and the falling walls of the Buchanan structure. The fire started from an explosion in the office of the Beaver Star, which was in the Buchanan block. In the block was the post office, the contents of which was destroyed.

NO LONGER IN FORCE.

Many Western Railway Lines Withdraw from All Traffic Agreements.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 28.—Yesterday the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain, and the St. Louis & San Francisco companies followed the lead of the Santa Fe and Burlington systems and gave notice of withdrawal from all traffic associations, both freight and passenger, in the west and southwest. The decision is not supposed to effect the weighing and inspection bureaus and they will be continued. No action has yet been taken as to the car service associations.

ANGRY HUSBAND'S CRIME.

Killed His Sister-in-Law and Then Shot Himself Through the Heart.

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., March 26.—Frank Nielan, a resident of Oakland, shot and probably fatally wounded his sister-in-law, Mrs. John Stallock, and then shot himself through the heart, dying instantly. Nielan had been living apart from his wife for some time, and she has been living with her sister, Mrs. Stallock. Nielan called at Mrs. Stallock's house and requested to be allowed to enter to see his wife. He was denied admission, whereupon he fired at Mrs. Stallock.

Kissed the Pope's Foot.

ROME, March 26.—The pope's mass in the throne room of the vatican yesterday was attended by 100 visitors, of whom 30 were American pilgrims, mostly Catholic clergymen, from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey. After mass the pope, seated in front of the altar, permitted the pilgrims to kiss his foot, addressing to each a few words.

Sullivan Puts Up His Money.

BOSTON, March 26.—Frank V. Dunn, manager of John L. Sullivan, posted \$1,000 yesterday with a temporary stakeholder to bind a match with Bob Fitzsimmons.