

Chase County Current.

W. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1897.

NO. 26.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SECRETARY WILSON, of the department of agriculture, has issued an order that on and after March 15 all beef offered for transportation to European ports must be accompanied by an official certificate showing that the meat was sound and wholesome.

THE work of making allotments on the Wichita reservation in Kansas will begin at once, a Washington dispatch of the 9th stated. The work will occupy about nine or ten months.

THE department of agriculture has issued a crop report, based on returns from three independent sets of regular correspondents, added to several thousand from mills and elevators, all carefully combined and weighed, relating principally to the distribution of grains, the stocks remaining on farms and the proportions of merchantable and unmerchantable.

PENSION examining surgeons, whose fees amount to \$300 and less per annum, have been declared not under the civil service rules.

A WASHINGTON dispatch on the 11th stated that it was practically certain that ex-Delegate Dennis Flynn will be named by President McKinley for governor of Oklahoma at the expiration of Gov. Renfrow's term.

H. CLAY EVANS, of Tennessee, has been tendered the position of commissioner of pensions and probably will accept, as it is one of the most important in the departmental service outside of the cabinet.

M. SKOUZES, Greek minister of foreign affairs, has cabled the thanks of the Greek government to the United States for the resolution of sympathy recently adopted by that body.

A STATEMENT issued by the immigration bureau at Washington shows that for the six months ended December 31, 1896, the number of immigrants that arrived in this country was 149,808, a decrease as compared with the same period of 1895, of 42,300. For January, 1897, the decrease as compared with January, 1896, was 3,323, making the total decrease for the seven months 45,525.

THE clerk of the house of representatives at Washington has classified the new house as follows: Republicans, 203; democrats, 122; populists, 21; fusionists, 6; silverites, 3; vacancies, 2.

GENERAL NEWS.

WILLIAM DUNN, died on the 14th at his magnificent home, Verdure, near Keithsburg, Ill. He was the largest individual landowner in the United States, having hundreds of thousands of acres in Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and Texas, beside 6,000 acres of the richest farming land in Mercer county, Ill. He was 87 years old.

THE American Woman Suffrage association has established its headquarters in New York, in charge of Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt.

BILL COOK, the famous Indian territory outlaw, who is serving a 45-year term at the Albany, N. Y., penitentiary, has been made a trustee and is said to be a devout Christian.

A DISPATCH from London stated that 30,000 ship engineers, besides a large number of kindred workers, were on the verge of a strike because a Sunderland company insisted on keeping one unskilled workman at a boring machine.

A WHIRLWIND visited the town of Mingo Junction, O., early on the morning of the 14th and blew off the iron roof of the cast house of the iron and steel works and the tall brick walls fell in. Three men were fatally crushed under them.

A CHURCH with a seating capacity of 3,000 persons, heated by three furnaces and lighted with electric lamps, was built between daylight and midnight of the 13th at Ravenswood, Ill., and was dedicated on the 14th by Rev. M. B. Williams, of Atlanta, Ga., assisted by nearly every clergyman in Ravenswood.

IN the Nebraska house on the 12th a bill to extend the franchise, giving women the right to vote at municipal elections, was defeated.

THE secretary of the Bee Hive Savings association of Indianapolis, Ind., voluntarily went before the grand jury on the 11th and confessed to embezzlement. The grand jury indicted him, he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

AT the recent session at St. Louis of the sovereign camp of the Modern Woodmen of the World the delegations from Colorado and Oregon asked for separate jurisdiction, and on their request being refused they walked out of the convention and organized a separate body.

BY the breaking up of the ice in Saginaw bay on the 12th about 150 fishermen, mostly belonging to Bay City, Mich., were carried out on a floe. All but five, however, managed to escape to Maitson and Lone Tree islands. About \$400 worth of nets and 30 shanties also went.

THE La Grange, Ind., county sale in the courthouse was blown open at two o'clock on the morning of the 11th and \$400 was carried away. Two thousand pennies just received from the mint was a portion of the plunder.

THE Texas senate on the 10th passed a joint resolution providing for the calling of an international cotton convention August 3, 1897, at Galveston. The purpose of the convention is to secure concerted legislation throughout the world looking to the abolition of bucket shops and cotton exchanges.

ON all the islands near Memphis, Tenn., and in the lowlands of Arkansas there was much suffering reported on the 14th among the people and great loss of stock and property through the high water of the Mississippi river.

IN the vicinity of Morrison and Lela, Ok., a terrific hailstorm occurred on the night of the 13th. Poultry were killed, window-glass broken out and farmers said many wheat fields were ruined.

UNEMPLOYED men and women met at Chicago on the 14th and adopted resolutions against paying rent, except at the option of the tenant, indorsed the repeal of the laws for the collection of debt and formed the Unemployed Workers' league. Speeches were made on the subject of finding work for the unemployed and the potato patch plan of the Salvation army was disparaged.

"SOLLY" SMITH, the clever little boxer from Los Angeles, Cal., gained the decision over Oscar Gardner, the "Omaha Kid," after 20 rounds of good fighting at the Broadway Athletic club at New York.

WALTER S. BURNHAM, grand treasurer of the Knights of Honor, died at his home in Dorchester, Mass., of typhoid pneumonia. He had been grand treasurer for 19 years.

ISAAC S. DEMENT, of Chicago, champion shorthand writer, broke his previous record of 397 words by writing 402 words in one minute at Quincy.

W. E. COLEBICK, a young lawyer, was found dead and his affianced, Miss Mae Hall, was found unconscious in a room of the young woman's house at Fort Wayne, Ind. They were soon to have been married.

ALONZO WALLING, under sentence of death for the murder of Pearl Bryan, has been respited by the governor of Kentucky until the 24th. This is to give Scott Jackson, the other convicted accomplice, a chance to make a confession, clearing, if he can, his companion in crime.

A RECENT London dispatch stated that the Parnells were in such financial distress that a subscription to aid them had been started in Ireland.

SEVEN young men of Elmond Ia., have been arrested for taking R. S. Ferguson from jail and riding him on a rail, beating him and then leaving him half dead in a barn all night, whereby his arms and feet were so badly frozen that amputation was necessary. Ferguson had been jailed for being drunk.

WORD was received from Toronto, Ont., on the 12th that Miss Eva Ballington-Booth, commander of the Salvation army forces in Canada, was dangerously ill and that her recovery was very doubtful.

FIRE broke out in John A. Tolman's wholesale grocery house at Chicago on the 12th and did damage to the amount of \$400,000. Chase & Sanborn's spice house also suffered. Both firms were fully insured.

THE barn and stable of L. W. Preston at Glasgow, Ky., was burned recently, together with 13 horses and mules. All of the horses lost were thoroughbreds and included Paragon, Jr., and Vidette Boy. The fire was incendiary.

CRITTENDEN MARSHALL, the Chicago Record's correspondent in Havana, declared on the 11th that Gen. Weyler had received positive orders from Madrid to end the Cuban war at once, even going to the extent of selling the island to the insurgents to accomplish that object.

A MASS meeting was held at New York on the 11th for the purpose of indorsing the arbitration treaty between this country and Great Britain, but the meeting was captured by the anti-Judge Lynn made a speech denouncing Great Britain for her policy in support of Turkey and against the Cretans and Armenians. The resolutions favoring ratification were put to the meeting by President Seth Lowe and, although only one-third voted in favor of them, they were declared carried. Pandemonium reigned at the meeting.

A SEVERE wind and hailstorm passed over Lela and Morrison, Ok., on the night of the 10th and hundreds of fruit trees and wheat fields for miles were ruined. Chickens and small stock were killed by hailstones, window lights broken out and some few houses were blown down.

BY the falling of a section of the old wall of the old town of Fez, in Africa, 180 workmen were killed.

JOSEPH N. DOLPH, ex-United States senator, died at Portland, Ore., on the 10th, aged 62. His leg was amputated in the hope of saving his life, which was threatened by blood poisoning, and the shock was too great for him.

THE Western Baseball league magnates adopted the schedule at a meeting at Detroit, Mich., on the 10th. The season will be opened at Kansas City by a game on April 22 with the St. Paul club.

A DESTRUCTIVE cyclone a mile in width struck Ralston, I. T., and great damage was done. Nearly every house in the town and in the path of the cyclone was either blown down or wrecked. Many persons were injured, but no lives were lost.

DESIDERIO SANDOVAL returned unexpectedly to his home at Coyote, N. M., early the other morning and found his wife and a man named Martinez occupying the same room. Sandoval immediately pulled his revolver and shot his wife and her paramour dead.

THE authorities of Kemper county, Miss., claim to have positive proof of an organized gang of professional and business men in the county who insure the lives of poor people and then poison them for the insurance money.

EX-COUNTY TREASURER FAIR was arrested at Butler, Ind., for embezzlement. He turned his office over to his successor \$12,000 short.

INVITATIONS to be guests of the city of New York and take part in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Grant monument April 27 have been sent to President McKinley and the governors of all the states.

CONGRESSMAN W. GODFREY HUNTER was nominated on the first ballot on the 13th at the caucus of the republicans of the legislature at Frankfort, Ky., for United States senator, the vote being 38 to 27 against the field. Senator Blackburn and his friends were said to be preparing to make a contest.

THE trestle approach to the high bridge over the Etowah river near Rome, Ga., gave way under a mixed train and five freight cars and the baggage and the smoker fell into the river and the engine plunged into the river 60 feet below. The wreck caught fire and the seven cars were burned. Four trainmen and two passengers were injured.

A FIRE which broke out in a furniture store at Elkins, W. Va., on the 14th burned almost the entire business portion of the place. The buildings were mostly frame and the place had no fire department.

STEPHEN HORTON, a wealthy farmer at Rutland, Pa., and his wife were found dead in their house on the 13th from poison. It was thought that Mrs. Horton poisoned her husband and then herself while temporarily deranged.

GEORGE MATTHEWS was hanged in the jail yard at La Plata, Md., on the 12th for the murder of James J. Irwin.

A DISPATCH from Trenton, N. J., on the 13th stated that Vice Chancellor Reed had dismissed the case against the American Tobacco Co. and the trust was victorious in the big fight to destroy it.

THE Wabash river dyke in Sullivan county, Ind., broke on the 12th and over 10,000 acres of farming land were flooded, together with two big coal mines.

THREE floors of a five-story flat building at Brooklyn were gutted by fire on the 9th. One man was burned to death and a woman and a child killed.

CAPT. H. D. BAKER, for many years a power in Kansas politics, died at Guthrie, Ok., on the 11th. During the Indian hostilities of 1808-1809 he commanded a company of Col. Crawford's Nineteenth Kansas volunteer infantry. In 1889 he removed to Oklahoma, where he served in the territorial council.

MOR. MARTINELLI, the papal delegate to the United States, recently had to leave New Orleans in a hurried manner because he had stirred up the Italian Mafia and they howled for his life. The eminent Catholic had made some strictures on the Italian immigrants who come to this country.

THIS safe of the Lexington savings bank, a colored institution at Baltimore, Md., was opened and found to contain \$28.92. The net liabilities were said to be about \$10,000. Everett J. Warring, the colored president and cashier, was reported missing.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

A COLLISION occurred on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad near Shelbyville, Ill., between two engines and an engineer and fireman were killed and a switchman probably fatally injured. Running without orders was the cause.

TWO negroes were drowned on the Green river near Conleton, Ky., their frail craft being crushed by some huge logs which they were trying to secure.

A BUGGY containing a man and a woman, while crossing the Erie railroad tracks at Bath, N. Y., on the 15th, was struck by a train and the woman was killed.

GOV. BRADLEY, of Kentucky, has refused a respite in the case of Alonzo Walling, convicted of complicity in the murder of Pearl Bryan, and he will be hanged with Scott Jackson, the other convicted murderer, on the 20th.

THE compress at Sheffield, Ala., was burned with 700 bales of cotton. Loss, \$45,000. Boys smoking about the place caused the fire.

SEVERAL men on a family boat near Vancelburg, Ky., were run down by a towboat on the 15th and all were drowned.

AT Dover, Tenn., the jail was destroyed by fire early on the morning of the 15th and two men and a woman, all colored, were burned to death.

CONGRESS convened in extra session on the 15th. Mr. Harris, the new senator from Kansas, was seated. Thomas B. Reed was re-elected in the house and the new members were sworn in. The speaker announced the membership of the committees on rules, ways and means and mileage. The president's message was read in both houses.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL GARY has announced that the administration has decided to adhere to the four-year tenure of office policy for all postmasters, except where removal for cause was required.

THREE negroes, who had been arrested for a double murder for the purpose of robbery, were taken from the sheriff at Tallahassee, Fla., on the 15th and strung up to trees by a mob and their bodies riddled with bullets.

THE big dry goods firm of the Ely Walker company at St. Louis was burned out on the 15th, throwing 1,000 persons out of employment. The loss by fire was roughly estimated at \$1,500,000. A falling wall killed George Gutewald, a fireman, and fatally injured Patrick Cardmore and Jerry McCahan, two other firemen.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Mr. Conquest ought to stand a pretty fair show in his fight for the post office at Dresden.

Mrs. Susan Morgan, who died at Alta Vista the other day, was born in Randolph county, Va., in 1800.

A Topeka dispatch said Chairman Breidenthal would soon resign from the populist state committee, being weary of the factional fights in his party.

A judgment was obtained at Wichita the other day for \$76,296.87 against M. W. Levy, formerly president of the defunct Wichita national bank. Levy was considered an honest man, but he undertook to carry all of his friends.

Rev. J. E. Brant, who has been preceding elder of the Fort Scott district, M. E. church, for six years, will soon move to Indiana to accept the pastorate of a church. Rev. Brant is one of the best-known Methodist preachers in Kansas.

The legislature passed a very strict measure against concealing, injuring or disposing of mortgaged property. It is argued that the passage of the measure will enable cattle feeders to get money at a much lower rate of interest than at present.

In the federal court at Wichita the other day Guy Pearl, who confessed to robbing the Crystal Springs post office, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. His young wife, who was sitting beside him, fainted when the sentence was pronounced.

Representative Maxwell, of Grant county, has been in a hospital at Buffalo, N. Y., ever since the legislative session opened and was unable to attend any of the sessions, but his fellow-members courteously voted him his share for per diem and mileage.

Prof. E. O. Sisson, a graduate of the state agricultural college at Manhattan and later principal of the Mound City schools, was recently elected president of the Bradley polytechnic institute at Peoria, Ill. The school has just been endowed with \$2,500,000.

County officers and other prominent citizens of Harper county petitioned Gov. Leedy to remove ex-Gov. Lewelling from the board of railroad commissioners, alleging that he betrayed his party pledges when he voted against the maximum freight bill.

The general fees and salaries bill passed by the legislature requires that all fees, with certain exceptions, be turned into the county treasuries. It also fixes the amount of fees in all cases and provides in nearly every office for a salary fixed in ratio to population.

Warden Landis' report of the penitentiary shows that the institution during the first month of his management was more than self-sustaining, the receipts above expenses being \$1,194.61. This is the first time in several months that such a showing has been made.

A Washington dispatch said that ex-Congressman Thomas Ryan, of Topeka, had a good show for the appointment as assistant secretary of the interior. It was also said that J. L. Bristow, ex-private secretary to Gov. Morrill, was in Washington pushing his claims for the office of fourth assistant postmaster-general.

They are having a serious school war at Ellinwood. The county superintendent of schools revoked the certificate of Prof. Johnson, principal of the high school. The people, however, stood by the teacher and would let no one take Johnson's place, and pending a settlement of the difficulty the high school has been closed.

The South Kansas conference of the M. E. church was held at Pittsburg last week. The conference embraces 30 counties in the southeastern portion of the state, and contains 27,380 communicants, 23,148 Sunday school scholars and 253 churches, valued at \$77,000. By a vote 75 to 21 the conference went on record in favor of the admission of women to the general conference.

Gov. Leedy has signed a number of bills, among them being: For a bust of ex-Gov. Robinson in the state university chapel; distributing the \$1,420 reciprocal tax insurance fund among the fire departments of the state; compelling street car companies to provide vestibules for cars; making divorces harder to secure by providing for the competency of husband and wife to testify against each other in a divorce case.

Gov. Leedy has named E. V. Wharton, of Woodson county, for coal oil inspector; W. W. Culver, of Barton county, for state grain inspector; W. L. Brown, of Kingman and F. M. Shane, of Jefferson county, for trustees of state charitable institutions; C. M. Brook, of Leocompton, and A. B. Kuehne, of Salina, state board of education; John Madden, George McGrath and W. H. Riche, regents state normal school.

On the 9th Gov. Leedy sent a scorching message to the legislature vetoing the Harris freight rate bill, which had passed both houses. The message was a lengthy one and he gave many reasons for his disapproval of the measure, principal among which was that it does not give the relief the people demand and expect. An effort was made to pass the bill over the governor's veto, but it failed. It was said that no effort would be made at this session to pass any railroad bill, and that Gov. Leedy would call an extra session in April and try again to enact a maximum freight bill.

McKINLEY'S MESSAGE

The President Directs the Attention of Congress to the Treasury.

PASSAGE OF A TARIFF LAW URGED.

Mr. McKinley Wants Sufficient Revenue Provided to Faithfully Administer the Government Without Contracting Debt or Disturbing Finances.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The president yesterday sent the following message to congress:

To the Congress of the United States: Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensable because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the government. It is conceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts and that such a condition has existed for now more than three years.

With unlimited means at our command we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon even an economical and prudent administration of the government. An examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the condition of the revenue which allows it is unjustifiable and should be corrected.

We find by the reports of the secretary of the treasury that the revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, from all sources were \$423,808,200.22, and expenditures for all sources were \$415,983,806.56, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$7,814,393.66. During that fiscal year \$40,370,467.08 were paid on the public debt, which had been reduced since March 1, 1889, \$250,078,800, and the annual interest charge decreased \$11,884,576.00.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$401,716,561.94 and its expenditures to \$459,374,887.05, showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$2,341,674.89. Since that time the receipts of the fiscal year, and with but few exceptions of no month at any time, have exceeded the expenditures.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, were \$372,832,498.29 and its expenditures \$442,605,788.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the resumption of specie payments, of \$69,803,290.58. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$6,079,128.79 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to provide for its daily necessities and the gold reserve in the treasury for the redemption of greenbacks was drawn on to meet them. But this did not suffice, and the government then resorted to loans to replenish the reserve. In February 1894, \$50,000,000 in bonds were issued, and in November following a second issue of \$50,000,000 was deemed necessary. The sum of \$117,171,706 was realized by the sale of these bonds, but the reserve was steadily decreased until on February 8, 1895, a third sale of \$65,315,400 in bonds, and the expenditures \$433,178,420.48, showing a deficit of \$2,835,223.18.

A further loan of \$100,000,000 was negotiated by the government in February, 1895, the sale netting \$111,166,245, and swelling the aggregate of bonds issued within three years to \$202,915,400. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, the revenues of the government from all sources amounted to \$406,473,408.78, while its expenditures were \$454,578,644.48, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$48,105,235.70. In other words, the total receipts for the three fiscal years ended June 30, 1893, were insufficient by \$17,811,729.46 to meet the total expenditures. For the last condition since improvement, from the first half of the present fiscal year, the receipts of the government, exclusive of postal revenues were \$157,507,603.76, and its expenditures exclusive of postal service \$106,210,000.22, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$51,297,396.46. In January of this year the receipts exclusive of postal revenues were \$24,316,944.65 and the expenditures exclusive of postal services \$29,269,880.29, a deficit of \$5,032,935.64 for the month.

In February of this year the receipts exclusive of postal revenues were \$24,400,997.38, and expenditures exclusive of postal service \$28,990,084.66, a deficit of \$4,589,087.28, or a total deficiency of \$181,041,580.44 for the three years and eight months ending March 1, 1897. Not only are we without a surplus in the treasury, but with an increase in the public debt there has been a corresponding increase in the annual interest charge from \$22,883,320 in 1892, the lowest of any year since 1862, to \$34,387,207.60 in 1896, or an increase of \$11,493,887.40. It may be urged that even if the revenues of the government had been sufficient to meet all its ordinary expenses during the past three years, the gold reserve would still have been insufficient to meet the demands on it and that there would necessarily have been resort to its depletion. Be this as it may, it is clearly manifest, without denying or affirming the correctness of such a conclusion, that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency, and business confidence immeasurably strengthened throughout the country.

Congress should promptly correct the existing conditions. Ample revenues must be supplied not only for the ordinary expenses of the government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt. In raising revenues, duties should be levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market, so far as possible, to our own producers; to revive and increase manufactures; to relieve and encourage agriculture; to increase our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation, the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled. The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue, need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this end I earnestly recommend that congress shall make every endeavor. Before other business is transacted, let us first provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer the government without the contracting of further debt, or the continued disturbance of our finances.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
Executive Mansion, March 15, 1897.

Franchise Taxes Upheld.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The attention of the United States supreme court was given largely yesterday to the power of states to tax the franchises of corporations, such as express, telegraph and railroad companies. Two Kentucky cases, involving the constitutionality of the state law of 1892, one affecting the Henderson bridge and the other the Adams Express Co., were both decided favorably to the state.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Condensed Proceedings of the State's Law-makers in Biennial Session at Topeka.

THE senate on the 9th passed the following bills: To prohibit state officials from appointing relatives to office; to dispose of the dead bodies of criminals and paupers to medical colleges; to protect intestate property from dead hands; to compel corporations to file copies of their charters and names of stockholders with register of deeds; to exempt a part of tenants crops from lien for rent; to provide for the semi-monthly payment of wages in cash; to increase the terms of state agricultural college regents from three to four years; requiring treasurers in counties of less than 25,000 inhabitants to report funds in banks; to deprive Chancellor Snow of the position of ex-officio member and president of the state university regents; to select the board of railroad commissioners by a vote of the people. The bill to compel railroad companies to pay salaries of railroad commissioners was killed. The senate adopted report of the conference committee on the general fees and salary bill. The senate receded from a number of immaterial amendments. The house agreed to the report of the standing committee on the bill to amend the constitution of the governor. Among the bills passed were: Providing for the election of county printers by the people every two years; giving the live stock commission power to prevent the shipment of cholera-infected hogs into the state; relating to high schools in counties of less than 2,500 inhabitants; authorizing townships to purchase land and erect buildings thereon; authorizing school districts to employ children outside their districts for school purposes; to secure prompt payment for damages to stock and by fire by railway corporations; appropriating \$55,000 for the current expenses of the state university and reducing the salaries of professors 10 per cent. The bill to exempt from taxation real estate mortgages and bonds was killed, as was also the bill to prohibit public exhibitions of hypnotism and mesmerism, to compel smelter companies to use smoke consumers, to appropriate money for certain experiments in irrigation.

SENATOR JUMPER's bill prohibiting the governor from ordering investigation of state officers passed the senate on the 10th. Among the other bills passed by the senate was one requiring foreign life insurance companies to pay 2 1/2 per cent tax on premiums received from business in Kansas, and appropriating \$70,000 for state printing for the year ending June 30, 1898, and \$80,000 for the year ending June 30, 1899. The bill to compel waterworks and lighting companies to give over 10 per cent of their net profits to the city was killed.

The house, by a vote of 76 to 42, killed the initiative and referendum resolution. The house passed the anti-Pinkerton bill. The house also passed the bill to amend the private contract of convict labor, and requires the warden of the penitentiary to employ the surplus convict labor on state roads and upon other work exclusively for the benefit of the state. Appropriation bill was passed, and slight reductions were made in several departments, including a cut to \$1,800 of the salary of the governor's private secretary. The bill to consolidate the irrigation board and the forestry commission was passed.

THE senate on the 11th killed these bills: Providing for a four-year term for state officers; to repeal the metropolitan police law; requiring justices of the peace to summon witnesses to testify regarding liquor violations. Both houses agreed on amendments to the text-book bill and it was sent to the governor; also on the state university appropriation bill, which provides for a reduction of 12 1/2 per cent in the salaries of professors. Both houses passed the bill placing the clerk of the supreme court on a salary of \$2,000 per year. The house passed Hanna's bill requiring all waterworks and lighting plants to turn over to the public all franchises where they operate all in excess of six per cent of their net profits, and authorizes cities of the first, second and third class to purchase and construct electric light, gas and power plants. The house committee to investigate the accounts of ex-State Coal Oil Inspector Taylor made its report recommending that the matter be turned over to the attorney-general for his consideration. The committee also recommended that the board of other bills passed by the house were: Raising the annual dues of pharmacists to \$1; amending the Australian ballot law; placing the penitentiary and reformatory under one board. Keller's bill to investigate the methods of trusts and corporations was killed.

THE 12th was the last day for the consideration of general bills in either house. No general congressional appropriation bill was passed and the only change made in the law was to put Shawnee county in the First district in exchange for Pottawatomie, which is put in the Fourth district. Among the bills passed by the senate were: To regulate the inspection of oil; regulate the board of regents of the state agricultural college; to dispose of the dead bodies of paupers and criminals to medical colleges; the anti-Pinkerton bill; levying a tax of 4 1/2 mills on general revenues. Resolutions thanking the lieutenant-governor and the populist majority for courteous treatment were presented by Hessin (rep) and passed. The senate, by a vote of 30 to 24, declared a Rile of state elected judge of the Fourth judicial district in place of Charles A. Smart, republican. The house passed a general bill removing the disabilities of about 100 ex-confederate soldiers. The house voted to discontinue the committee appointed to investigate stock yards bribery charges. The house committee appointed to investigate charges against District Judge Hazen, of Shawnee county, reported in favor of the judge, declaring the charges were not sufficient importance to warrant attention. The house passed Senator Matthews' insurance bill, which makes several radical changes in the present law governing insurance property. The house killed the following bills: To compel semi-monthly payment of wages by corporations; to retire the chancellor from the state university board of regents; to regulate express companies and reduce charges of same. The house passed the bill for the assessment and taxation of telegraph and telephone companies. Both houses got into a wrangle over the general appropriation bill and an adjournment was taken until nine o'clock Saturday morning.

THE senate and house on the 12th met in adjourned session on the general appropriation bill. As agreed upon it carries a sum approximately \$2,817,783 for the financial needs of the next two years. Cuts were made in the salaries of nearly all state appointive offices, except bank commissioner and labor commissioner. The salaries of all elected state officers, including supreme court and district judges, were unchanged. All employees in the state offices, however, from the governor's office down, were reduced in salaries. Among the appointive offices whose salaries suffered a reduction are: Board of railroad commissioners; secretary of the state board of agriculture; secretary of the state historical society; state mine inspector; superintendent of insurance; secretary of the state board of health; governor's private secretary; adjutant-general. Salaries of appellate court judges were cut from \$2,500 to \$2,000. The legislature rescinded its action with regard to the appointment of a committee to investigate bribery charges and appropriated \$3,000 to conduct a thorough investigation. The committee consists of Representatives Outcalt, Ravanscraft and Grimes and Senators Householder and Cooke. Gov. Leedy appointed Senators King and Campbell and Representatives W. F. Brown, Ed. T. Hackney and G. W. Johnson as members of the commission to confer with commissions from Texas and Oklahoma regarding reduced freight rates to the Gulf of Mexico.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

A LEGEND.

There is a legend he that runs may read.
That when a little child was called away
To make Heaven brighter, sore disquieted,
The mother's tears kept falling day by day.

In vain for her that the soft touch of
spring
Changed the chill white world to a liv-
ing green,
That robins sang and skies were welcom-
ing,
And on the hills ten thousand flowers
were seen.

God tried to help her, but she listened not;
He touched her gently, but she drew
away;
He swung a censer of forget-me-not
Between her and her helpless agony.

'Twas all in vain, for still the mother wept,
Until at length in dreams through the
dark hours
She wandered far where the lost gems were
kept
Within the country of the fadeless
flowers.

And as she journeyed, to her side there
came
The same lost darling that she thought
was dead,
Bearing a heavy pitcher full of tears—
They carry every tear that mothers shed.

'Twas such a heavy burden, and the child
Chided the mother for its weary weight,
And begged her for her sake be reconciled;
Overburdened, Heaven itself was deso-
late.

She caught the precious darling to her
heart,
And threw the heavy burden far away;
Wandered together in green fields apart,
And heard the songs of wondrous mel-
ody.

And when she waked she dried her weeping
eyes,
Bathed her hot cheeks; no teardrop
lingered there
Lest it might grieve the child in Paradise
And add a weight she was too small to
bear.

Perhaps some heart bereaved may read
these lines,
God help thee, dear, to Him be recon-
ciled;
Thy little one is safe with Him betimes;
Oh, lift the burden from the Heavenly
child!

—Nelly H. Woodworth, in Boston Journal.

AN AUDITOR.

LADY CARLINGFORD was a woman with a purpose in life, expending her energies on every kind of charitable work amongst the poor. By way of recreation she occasionally turned her attention to other affairs. Her most recent idea was that my society was not desirable for her youngest daughter, Nora.

I was not surprised, therefore, at the manner in which she greeted me when I called.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Aynesworth," she said, coldly, as she laid aside some knitting. Lady Carlingford was continually engaged upon the making of altogether impossible garments for people who did not want them. "I thought we had agreed that—"

"Exactly, Lady Carlingford," I broke in, cheerfully; "we agreed that I should not call here for the present, but alas!" I added, with a sigh, "duty must be attended to."

And I held up a neat little parcel in brown paper which I had brought with me.

Young Clarence Carlingford, a boy of 14, who was sitting behind his mother, looking at the parcel through her lorgnettes, "represent duty?"

"Yes. As you know," I continued, with a modest air, "I take an active interest in social work amongst the poor."

Lady Carlingford appeared surprised. "Indeed?" she said, politely. Young Lance, catching my eye, deliberately winked at me.

"Being aware of this, Mr. Stafford, who usually audits the books of the Pear-lane soup kitchen, came and asked me to undertake the work; he was so busy—"

"Mr. Stafford busy!" exclaimed Lady Carlingford. "I did not know that he had ever done anything in this world, beyond the work you refer to!"

"O, no," I explained; "that is quite a mistaken impression. Stafford doesn't talk much, but I can assure you he gets through a tremendous amount of hard work."

Young Lance suddenly crammed his handkerchief into his mouth.

"Well?" said Lady Carlingford, the tone was not encouraging.

I drew myself up, and assumed a business-like manner.

"To-morrow," I said, "I have to submit my auditing report to the committee. I have examined the books, but there are a few discrepancies, which I should like explained. As Miss Nora keeps the accounts I thought you would pardon my calling; it is quite a business matter."

Young Lance rose from his seat and made for the door; he seemed to be agitated.

"It was quite right of you, Mr. Aynesworth," said Lady Carlingford, graciously. "Having all the details of the soup kitchen work at my finger tips, I shall be pleased to answer any questions."

This almost unnerved me; however, young Lance behaved in a most intelligent manner.

"All right!" he cried, as he banged the door open. "I'll fetch Nora in a jiffy!"

"Lancelot!" cried his mother, sharply; her son obliged me by pretending not to hear.

Lady Carlingford was thoughtful for a moment or so; then, resuming her knitting, she remarked:

"You know we are going away to-morrow, Mr. Aynesworth?"

As if that was not the very reason that

I had bullied good-natured old Stafford into lending me the books! The facts were these: Nora was a girl of spirit, and, what was better, had attained her majority. If she had consented to be my wife, I did not think her mother's views on the subject would have carried undue influence; the difficulty was, that matters had not reached this happy stage when Lady Carlingford had devoted her attention to the affair. Since then, of course, I had been allowed no opportunity, and now they were leaving for a long visit. The thought of what might happen during this time had made me resolve upon a desperate effort.

Nora came into the room. Never, in my opinion, had she presented a daintier appearance.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Aynesworth," she said, a slight blush on either cheek. Lance tells me there are some errors in the soup kitchen accounts. Are they very dreadful?" she added, a suspicion of a smile playing round the corners of her mouth.

"Well," I said, officiously, "there are several matters to be gone into."

It was a long room, with rather a low ceiling, and the afternoon was drawing to a close.

"Bring the books to the little table in the window," said Nora; "you will see better."

I followed her up the room. Lady Carlingford glanced after us with a doubtful expression, but said nothing.

"The first thing," I began, as I untied the parcel—I was rather curious to see what the books were like—"is the question of—er—soup."

"What's that, Mr. Aynesworth?" cried out Lady Carlingford from her end.

Nora, who was sitting behind a large fern, her face hidden from her mother's view, began to laugh.

"I was going to say, Lady Carlingford," I continued, wondering what on earth an auditor would be likely to talk about—"O, that I could not find a voucher for the—er—vegetables," I finished.

I thought this was good. "Voucher" sounded business like, and I knew that vegetables were required for soup.

"If you will kindly look at the accounts," replied Lady Carlingford, in withering tones, "you will see that no vegetables whatever were purchased. My gardener supplied the entire quantity."

I looked, but saw nothing of the kind. However, I took her word for it.

"Yes, of course," I agreed, hurriedly. "How stupid of me!"

Nora was enjoying herself immensely behind the fern.

"Anything else?" said Lady Carlingford, in a voice that made me shiver. I decided on a bold move.

"Yes," I said. "I do not agree the cast."

I found a book that had figures in it and pushed it towards Nora.

"Would you mind trying the pence of that column?" I said.

She bent her head over the book and examined it intently. It was upside down, by the way.

"Do you make it nine?" I queried, anxiously.

"No, eightpence-halfpenny," she replied. "Let's try it together!" she added, as if inspired.

I drew up my chair close to hers. A servant entered the room and engaged Lady Carlingford's attention.

It was now or never, I thought.

"Nora," I whispered, "your mother

has asked me not to call—you are going away to-morrow, and I may never have another opportunity. You know I care for you more than for any other woman in this world. Will you—"

"Is there any mistake?" came from the other end of the room.

"We are trying the cast, mamma!" faltered Nora.

"Lady Carlingford can have no real objection," I went on, hurriedly; "she will come round in time. Nora, will you be my wife?"

Her little finger was trembling, as it wandered aimlessly up and down the lines of figures.

"Haven't you finished with Mr. Aynesworth?" cried Lady Carlingford.

I looked at Nora anxiously.

"No, mamma," she said, calmly. "I haven't. I am going to marry him."

As I predicted, Lady Carlingford eventually saw matters from our point of view. It is always better to accept the inevitable with a good grace.—The Magnet Magazine.

Sat on an Imaginary Pupil.

Dorothy had the chairs gathered around her and was sitting quietly in among them, evidently much engaged. Just what she was doing her grandmother did not know, but she sat down for a moment in one of the chairs to smile at the little girl and learn the cause of her absorption. "If you would not mind, grandmother," said Dorothy, "would you please take another chair. You are sitting on a little girl." She was playing school.—N. Y. Times.

Dreadful things slip off one's tongue when angry, things that spring up at the moment and come out hot, and which they afterwards repent of having said.—F. E. Montrossor.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—In Boston.—"We enjoyed our visit to the coal mine very much, mamma. We went down 800 feet in the elevator."—"In the depresso, you mean, Janet."—Chicago Tribune.

—The New Necessity.—The Governor—"I know French and German."—Mrs. Uptodate—"That is not sufficient. I want some one who can teach my children Scotch."—Brooklyn Life.

—"What on earth induced you, John? You gave that waiter five dollars for a tip, and he was the worst I ever—"

"That's just it, my dear. I wanted to enable him to retire."—Harper's Bazar.

—The Same Thing.—Castleton—"Fiddieback is making love to an heiress."—"Ah, I heard him say that he was trying to get a large amount of capital interested in a reorganization scheme."—Life.

—Bacon—"Your wife plays a good game of croquet, does she not?"—Egbert—"Yes."—"But she plays rather a conservative game, doesn't she?"—"Well, yes; I never heard her swear."—Yonkers Statesman.

—There is no occasion for you to envy me," said the prosperous person. "I have as many troubles as you."—"I allow you do, mister," admitted Dismal Dawson, "but the difficulty with me is that I ain't got nothing else."—Indianapolis Journal.

—Thoughtless.—"Of course," said the jeweler, "you meant well, but didn't do that again."—"What do you mean?" inquired the man in charge of the repair department. "You charged that last man so much that instead of having his old watch fixed he bought a new one that I had marked down to cost as an advertisement."—Washington Star.

—Her Plan.—He—"Do you believe in long engagements?" She—"Well, it all depends." He—"I don't understand." She—"If he has plenty of money and is inclined to be liberal, a long engagement is the thing; but if he cannot afford boxes at the opera and such things I always make his regime very short."—Philadelphia Leader.

THE FRENCH IN AMERICA.

Most Noteworthy Is the Canadian Contribution.

The French element in the United States at the present time embraces various groups. The French of Louisiana include the dwellers in and around the picturesque old capital of New Orleans—exotic among American cities with its French survivals, its dream of past commercial dominion, and its vision of future power; and the simple and ignorant Acadian farmers, continuing the primitive customs of the basin of Grand Pre, along the tranquil waters of the Aesche, remote from the corroding touch of busy modern life. The metis, or half breeds, also survivals of the old French days, are scattered in considerable numbers through the northwest, as packmen, boatmen and lumbermen.

But the most noteworthy French element in the United States at the present time consists in the French Canadians who began about 20 years ago to cross the border into this country. This movement was due in part to the expansive power of this fecund people and in part to the effort of New England mill owners to bring them as operatives. The result has been to introduce a new strain of French influence into this country. The United States census of 1890 reports 537,000 white persons having either one or both parents born in Canada and Newfoundland of French extraction. Leading French Canadians deny the correctness of this report, and on the basis of church records held that it should be more than doubled.

The French Canadians are found in greatest numbers in the North Atlantic states and the North Central states. As a rule they are grouped in settlements of their own, aiming to preserve their race, language, customs and religion.—Frederick J. Turner, Ph. D., in Chautauquan.

Corean Paper.

A remarkable kind of paper is produced in Corea entirely by manual labor and without the use of any machinery. Its quality exceeds that of the very best made in China or Japan. The raw material used for this paper is obtained from the bark of Broussoneta papyrifera, which is collected in the spring and beaten in water containing a large admixture of wood ashes, until reduced to thick pulp; this is taken in large ladles and spread upon frames of bamboo and in this way formed into thin sheets. Another kind of paper is produced from old scraps trodden into pulp much in the same way that grape juice is expressed in some countries—a process of pulping which, though slow, has the advantage of not breaking the fiber so much as when machinery is used; then after the pulp has been made into paper, the sheets are piled up to a height of six feet and cut into pieces, to be again subjected to the feet stamping—at the same time the roots and seeds of a plant called "tackpou" are added, the soluble parts of which are supposed to give tenacity and toughness to the paper.—Apotheker Zeitung.

A Good Opportunity.

Teacher—Have you finished your composition on what little boys should not do in school?

"Yes'm."

"Read it."

"Little boys when at school should not make faces at the teacher, and should not study too hard, 'cause it makes them near-sighted, and should not sit too long in one position, 'cause it makes their backs crooked, and should not do long examples in arithmetic, 'cause it uses up their pencils too fast."—London Tit-Bits.

A Bad Case.

"You wouldn't believe it, but Grampy has a bad case of swelled head."

"There must be some mistake."

"Not a bit of it. Genuine old-fashioned mumps on both sides."—Detroit Free Press.

What They Get.

The honest old fellow who cleans out a bank, with a broom, for a dollar a day.

Gets only the courtesy shown to a dog, except while he's drawing his pay.

The burglar who cleans out a bank at night, with a jimmy and powder and saw,

Gets only a sentence, to pay for his pains, that's the farthest extent of the law.

The trusted official who cleans out a bank gets the cash and he's nothing to fear. But why should the crookedest one of the three be acclaimed as a "financier?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE DIVIDED FAMILY.



Jimmie—Where are your folks going this summer?

Tommy—Don't know yet. Ma wants society and pa wants boating and fishing, but I am backing up pa.—N. Y. Truth.

Economy Is Wealth.

Lady of the House—Did you mail my letter, as I told you, Susan?

Blond Girl—Sure, mum, I did; but I had it weighed first, and as it was double weight I put another stamp on it.

Lady of the House—That's right; only I hope you didn't put the extra stamp on so as it would obliterate the address.

Hired Girl—Indeed I didn't, mum; I just stuck it on top of the other stamp, so as to save room.—N. Y. World.

WASTED PHILOSOPHY.



[Copyright, 1897, by Mitchell & Miller.]

"If thine enemy smite thee on the right cheek—"

"Look out better for him next time, and pound his head clean off before he can get within so much as a foot of your nose."

Seemed Appropriate.

"What sign do you think I ought to put up in front of my place of business?" asked the man who had opened a morgue.

"Remains to be seen," suggested the friend who had dropped in.—Chicago Tribune.

A Verbal Distinction.

"There are a great many men looking for work," said the philanthropist.

"Perhaps," said Senator Sorghum, as he laid aside a pile of letters; "but it seems to me there must be a great many more looking for positions."—Washington Star.

A Hopeful Circumstance.

"I think," said young Mrs. Torkins, "that we will like the new servant better than we did the other."

"For what reason?" inquired her husband.

"She carries a smaller basket to and from her home."—Washington Star.

Had Joined the Church.

Clerk—Sir, I've joined the church. Grocer—Right glad to hear it; I've been a member for some years; it's a splendid thing, and—

"Yes, sir; and will you get some other clerk to sell those pure spices now?"—Adams Freeman.

A Good Scheme.

Mrs. Higsby lets her husband practice on his cornet at home.

"What's that for?"

"It gives her an excuse to be away all the time."—Chicago Record.

Looking Forward.

"When I am rich," he said, haughtily, "I will return and taunt you with the opportunity you have missed."

"When you are rich," she answered, calmly, "I trust you will offer to pay for the broken leg of that spindle-limbed gilt chair."

And he went forth with a hollow groan.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Suspicious.

Landlord (to agent)—I wish you'd keep a close watch on the people who have that house on X street. I'm afraid they're up to something.

Agent—What has aroused your suspicions?

Landlord—They haven't asked for any repairs this month.—Cleveland Ledger.

The Financier.

He says he's fully satisfied that when he gets a chance

He'll fill the nation's treasury and straighten out finance;

But, since that's in the future, he would feel quite gratified

If you'd buy him a cup of coffee, with a sandwich on the side.

—Chicago Times-Herald.

His Silence Explained.

"Mr. Bluffy," she said, graciously, "you are one of the most original men I have met for ever so long. You haven't said a single word about the weather."

"No," he said, with a tinge of regret in his voice. "I couldn't say what I thought about this weather in the presence of ladies."—Tit-Bits.

Why She Let Him.

Cholly Chumpleigh (fervently)—Miss Coldeal, Ethel! May I call you Ethel?

Miss Coldeal—Yes, I think you may, as—

Cholly Chumpleigh—Oh, thank you, Ethel! Thank you!

Miss Coldeal—It isn't my name.—N. Y. Journal.

Anything Handy.

When Mr. Jones and Miss Smith made a match

The ladies said he was a splendid catch, but since they married comes the news so grim—

He needs to be—she throws so much at him!

—N. Y. Tribune.

On Time.

And very early too. That's what any one should be in treating one's self for action of the kidneys and bladder. The diuretic which experience indicates as supplying the requisite stimulation to the organs without exciting them, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Don't delay; kidney inaction and diseases are not far apart. For fever and ague, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism and nerve debility, also, use the Bitters.

She—"Do you understand those French jokes?" He—"I'm afraid I do." She—"Then I wish you'd translate them."—Pick-Me-Up.

If you need anything in the line of Hay, Coal, Stock, Grain or Cotton Scales, you should write to the Weeks Scale Works, Buffalo, N. Y., for catalogue and information. This is an old reliable firm, and you can rely upon right prices and right treatment.

Slumpleigh—"I don't see why you care so little for me." Miss Oyer—"Have you ever taken a good look at yourself?"—Town Topics.

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

When the Lord hands out a woman her harp, she will not feel as proud as when the minister asked for a second piece of her pie at a church dinner.

We think Piao's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Cough, Jennie Pinckard, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894.

"George describes the girl he is engaged to as a perfect vision." "Yes. And his sister says she is a sight."—Indianapolis Journal.

Feeble nerves—severe weather—neuralgia. Soothing cure—St. Jacobs Oil.

He Was a Slayer.—He—"I'm going to kiss you when I go." She—"Do it now while I'm still young."—Town Topics.

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

It will be heaven to the women because the angels don't wear corsets or tight shoes.—Aitchison Globe.

Don't snap in two. Limber up. St. Jacobs Oil will cure lumbago sure.

The man who minds his own business always has something to do.—Ram's Horn.

True Blood Purifier

Is Hood's Sarsaparilla as proved by its wonderful cures of scrofula, hip disease, and all forms of impure blood. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Best Spring Medicine.

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

1,340,000

CONSTANT WEARERS.

DOUGLAS \$3

SHOE 3

BEST IN THE WORLD.

For 14 years this shoe has been sold all over the world. Indorsed by over 100,000 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 given exclusive sale and advertisement in local papers on receipt of reasonable order. Write for catalogue to W. L. DOUGLAS, Hockley, Mass.

True Bearings

Perfect bearings are of vital importance in your bicycle. W

RIDICULOUS SECRECY.

Every New Administration Seems to Revel in It.

Office-Holders, When First Clothed with Authority, Forget That They Are the Servants of the People.

[Special Washington Letter.]

The new administration is like all new administrations. It is secretive. Administrations come and go, but they all begin in a maze of mystery. The political complexion of the administration makes no difference. The subordinate officials make fools of themselves with equal facility, whether they believe in free trade, free silver, high protection or yellow dollars.

Twelve years ago Postmaster General Vilas, Attorney-General Garland, and all the members of Cleveland's cabinet, gave orders to their messengers, chief clerks and civil service clerks to be careful to give out no information to newspaper men without first getting permission to do so. As a matter of fact, the clerks knew what should be given out as news and what withheld far better than the new cabinet ministers could possibly know; for the cabinet ministers had much to learn about executive affairs.

Eight years ago the cabinet ministers of the Harrison administration came into their places of dignity and power, and they at once ordered secrecy concerning administrative affairs. Legitimate items of news were hidden away, for no other reason than that the cabinet ministers did not know their own business, and were groping slowly into new channels.

Four years ago, when the second Cleveland administration began, the secretiveness of the officials was more than usually dense and exasperating. It was caused largely by holdover republican clerks who wanted to ingratiate themselves with the new bosses, by pretending to closely guard important executive secrets. Of course, after six months of experience in every administration, the cabinet ministers learn their business, and are more communicative with the newsgatherers. But, four years ago, there was a density of secrecy that was as maddening as it was unnecessary.

For example, there are approximately 4,000 presidential post offices, with salaries running from \$1,000 to \$8,000. The postmaster at each of these places holds a commission for four years; and at the expiration of four years a successor is appointed. The prominent democrats in every state wanted to know when these commissions would expire, in order that they might intelligently plan for their turn at office-holding. Acting under the advice of an old holdover republican employee, Postmaster-General Bissell declared that this information should not be given out. This angered the newspaper men, and they tried to get the information anyway. Each man had his own experience at that time. I can only narrate my own:

I was representing the Detroit Tribune, and sent to that paper a complete list of the presidential postmasters for Michigan with the date of the expiration of each commission and the salary attached to each office. As the representative of the St. Paul Dispatch I sent that paper a complete official list covering Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. To the Des Moines Register I sent the complete list for Iowa and Nebraska.

When those newspapers arrived in Washington copies were laid before the postmaster-general, and he was very wroth. He was anxious to find the clerk in his department who had given out the forbidden lists. If he could only find out all the particulars he would make some discharges, and teach his clerks a practical lesson of subordination. But he could not find out how the information was obtained.

Having formerly been employed in the post office department, I was familiar with the working of the great postal machinery, the manner and method of appointments, the book-keeping system, and all that sort of thing. I knew that the sixth auditor of the treasury kept duplicate accounts of all postmasters in the United States, and that the books of the auditor must always tally with the accounts kept by their third assistant postmaster general. The postmaster-general could suppress news in the post office department, but he had no control over the treasury department. The office of the sixth auditor of the treasury is purely a bookkeeping office, and nobody ever goes there for news. Consequently the sixth auditor had never been ordered to suppress news. Therefore, when I went to the books to get the names, salaries and dates of commissions of postmasters nobody interposed any objection. Thus the lists were obtained and printed in spite of the postmaster-general. He was afterwards told that this government has many ramifications, and that there are various ways of ascertaining facts.

Another news matter of considerable importance was harder to obtain, and it required considerable effort and some expense to circumvent the officials who refused to give information. For every post office there are always two or more candidates, and sometimes as many as 20 men aspire for a good office. All of the applications are kept in the office of the fourth assistant postmaster-general, and no clerk can give out the list of candidates for postmasterships without authority to do so; and there is no other office in which they can be found. Postmaster-General Bissell declared that the names of candidates should not be published, because it would create jealousies and rivalries in the various localities, and that many candidates did not want their candidacy known in their own home towns. Thus the channels of news seemed to be hermetically sealed.

With a sort of bullheaded determination to get the news anyway, somehow, that subject was uppermost in my mind for a week. Finally it was solved. I wrote letters to the editors of the news-

papers in each town where post office appointments were pending, asking for the names of the men who were known to be seeking the appointment, and the politicians who were backing each candidate. It was just the thing to do. Every newspaper man saw at a glance that they were suppressing the news at Washington, and also sympathized with the correspondent who was trying to get the news. Inside of two weeks I had letters giving complete statements of the cases in a hundred towns. With this information in my possession, I could talk with post-office officials here and glean additional facts. Finally, when these matters were published in prominent newspapers, Postmaster-General Bissell called up his clerks, assured them that nothing but rank treachery could have permitted these things to be made public, and discharges of clerks were about to be made. This rendered it necessary to expose the method of obtaining news, in order to save innocent clerks from being discharged. Then the postmaster-general threw up his hands, and stopped trying to run a bureau of secrecy.

The people have a right to know what their public servants are doing. They have a right to know what the books show is being done. It makes no difference what party is temporarily in power, the administration is the servant of the people. Men who get into high official positions usually suffer with cranial enlargement, and mistake the government for a personal possession. Clothed with a little brief authority, they strut like Muscovite ducks, and imagine their waddling to be the more graceful when it is the more grotesque. When a man becomes pompous, he ceases to be a gentleman. When one ceases to be a gentleman, he should cease to be a public servant.

The trouble with past administrations has been that advice has been too freely taken from self-seeking, holdover clerks who would magnify their own importance in order to retain their positions. The same trouble confronts the present administration at the outset. Without being a spoilsman, a man of experience in national affairs cannot but view with some disfavor that law which prevents a member of the cabinet from appointing his close personal friends to positions near him. Just as the tides agitate the ocean, as the waters flow in rivers, and as the blood courses through the veins, there should be rotation in public office, for the public health. The stagnation of men in public office, I think, is a detriment to good government. There should be new men in public places, and they should throw open the books to the people whom they serve.

President Arthur gave this country an excellent administration. Within the memory of man there has been no more commendable administration. It was an open book, seen and read by all men. One of the maxims of that administration was the declaration of Mr. Arthur to the members of his cabinet: "Let the newspaper men know everything about our domestic affairs, and what we are doing. We are not permitted, however, to tell the public what is being done in foreign affairs, because the other nations may not desire publicity in certain matters of importance. But in all domestic affairs we are the servants of the people alone, and they have a right to know what is being done."

Of course, where Great Britain, or Russia, or some other great civilized power is concerned, this government would not be justified in letting the world know what the other nations might want kept as an international secret. But in all domestic affairs President Arthur was right in giving recognition to the sovereignty of the people. It is to be hoped that the new administration will soon learn to take a similar view of the situation.

SMITH D. FRY.

A FATAL BUTTON.

Strange Mark Which Accompanies New Disease.

A strange malady has broken out among the lower classes in portions of Mexico and in the state of Guerrero. Doctors of the city have been entirely baffled in their diagnosis and are powerless to alleviate the suffering or to prevent the spread of the disease, which has proved fatal in a large proportion of cases.

The symptoms are described to be languor, followed by the appearance of a bright yellow button upon the forehead, deathly sickness and vomiting, accompanied by exhaustion and collapse.

The disease is not allied to yellow fever, according to the physicians, and its symptoms more nearly approach the mysterious malady known in Asia Minor than any other. It is stated that the people of Aleppo, Asia Minor, are all attacked by the disease at least once during their lifetime, and all newcomers to the city are attacked within a few days, but the disease, curious as it is, is rarely ever fatal in the far east.

In Mexico it assumes a malignant phase. The state and national boards of health are bestowing much attention upon it. Dr. Demetrio Majia, of the City of Mexico board of health, is investigating the epidemic.—N. Y. Journal.

Love at First Sight.

Friend—So yours was a case of love at first sight?

Mrs. Lonejoy—Yes, indeed. I fell desperately in love with my dear husband the moment I set eyes upon him. I remember it all as distinctly as if it were yesterday. I was walking with papa on the promenade at Brighton, when suddenly papa stopped, and, pointing him out, said: "There, my dear, is a man worth £50,000."—Tit-Bits.

It's Easily Done.

"I heard her boasting that she could write with both hands at once."

"Well, I guess that's right. She uses a typewriter."—Chicago Post.

Her Weakness.

She—You took the words right out of my mouth.

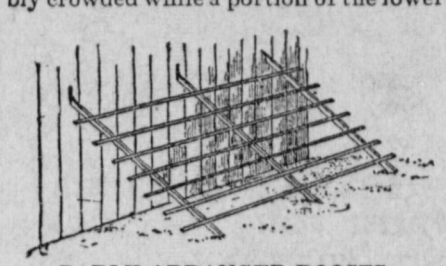
He—You mustn't talk when I'm kissing you.—N. Y. Journal.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

THE POULTRY YARD.

How to Construct Sensible Roosts and a Convenient Feed Box.

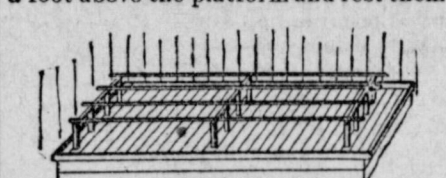
There are many ways of constructing and placing roosts. The aim should be to make them comfortable for the fowls and convenient for the attendant in handling and cleaning. Place all roosts back from the windows out of the way of draughts. They should be low and of a uniform height. Bruising of feet is frequently caused by fowls jumping down from a high perch. If arranged one above another, as seen in Fig. 1, the fowls will jump from the lowest perch to the next and the strongest fowls will crowd down the weaker ones. The highest perch will be uncomfortably crowded while a portion of the lower



BADLY ARRANGED ROOSTS.

one is unoccupied. The fear of danger will prompt fowls to seek the highest roosting place. If the roosts are level, no injury from getting on and off will occur and the fowls will not crowd one another.

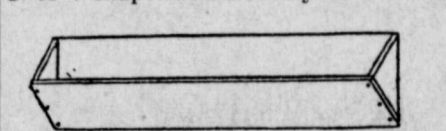
The following arrangement is a convenient one: Make a tight platform a foot and a half from the floor, to catch the droppings. Around the edge nail a strip one by three to keep the droppings from scattering and which will give a step for the fowls in going on and off. A platform arranged in this way is conducive to cleanliness, as the fowls will not step in the manure and track it over the floor. Place the roosts a foot above the platform and rest them



PROPERLY ARRANGED ROOSTS.

firmly in a slot or mortise, as seen in Fig. 2. Make them of two by three scantling, rounded on the upper side, planed perfectly smooth so that the fowls will not be likely to get splinters in their feet. Smooth roosts are easily cleaned and do not harbor lice. The perches should be far enough apart to prevent soiling of plumage; 14 or 15 inches is about the right distance. Allow one foot on the roost for each fowl of the large breeds and less for the small breeds.

In Fig. 3 is seen a handy feed trough. It is V-shaped and securely fastened to



CONVENIENT FEED TROUGH.

the wall of the poultry house. It can be recommended from the fact that it occupies no floor room and being up from the floor the fowls cannot get in it with their feet, thus soiling and wasting the food. A trough five inches deep and five feet long will accommodate 15 fowls. For a large flock several small troughs are better than one large one. Put in the soft food and spread it from one end to the other. As soon as the fowls are through eating the trough should be swept out. Once a week it should be washed with hot water. Many bowel diseases may be traced to the filth eaten in the soft food. It is impossible for fowls to pick up soft food from a filthy surface without swallowing the adhering filth.—Orange Judd Farmer.

MAINTAIN A STANDARD.

How to Make Poultry Raising Profitable and Satisfactory.

In the poultry business, as in any other branch of farm economy, the standard quality must be maintained by proper selection, crossing, mating of the best specimens, etc. If any ideal type of hen is found or a male bird it is always desirable to make them as near as possible the foundation of the flock, which not only raises the standard, but brings the flock up to that very desirable quality of uniformity of standard which makes famous the flocks and herds of the various noted breeders of domestic animals. Such fowls in the hands of the poultry raiser should be kept as long as they are productive. The average farmer may say that the few chickens he keeps will make but little difference in the end, let the care be what it may. This is not a good business course to pursue, for the reason that the flock may be ever so small, there is a possible loss or profit to the proprietor, and whichever it may be it will be set down as a guide in deciding what the results will be in other branches of husbandry on the same farm under the same management. Thoroughness on the farm may be seen in every detail if that is characteristic of the proprietor, and that is what pays in these competitive times. The farmer slack in one part or direction is shiftless in all.—Farmers' Voice.

Poultry as a Specialty.

Use the farm for poultry by giving the flocks plenty of room, and work with a view to making the hens pay, the same as is done for the cows, and the results will be satisfactory. Fifty hens on one acre could give at least a clear profit of one dollar a hen, or fifty dollars to the acre, and the cost for shelter will be less than for larger stock. The fact that so few know how to keep large flocks for profit is proof that farmers have all along neglected poultry, giving the hens on the farm but little notice, yet on the poorest farms poultry can be made a specialty. There are good markets for eggs close to nearly all the farms, as winter prices will show.—Farm and Fireside.

MOISTURE OF SOIL.

How to Preserve It by Means of Judicious Harrowing.

Harrowing to save moisture is thus treated in bulletin No. 120 of the New York experiment station. "The harrow, besides pulverizing and fining the soil for the seed bed, is most efficient in furnishing a soil mulch. The spring-tooth harrow is in reality a cultivator and its action is similar to that of the cultivator. When used as an instrument to conserve moisture, the teeth should penetrate to the depth of about three inches, and to produce the best effect the ridges left by it should be leveled off by a smoother which can now be purchased as an attachment to the harrow. The tillage of orchards by the harrow is now practiced extensively, and nothing short of irrigation will so nearly meet the demands of trees for moisture, particularly upon the heavier soils. A harrow having a plow-like action of its blades serves to pulverize the surface soil, to spread the loose mulch evenly, and it leaves a most excellent seed bed. The cutaway or disc harrow may be beneficial or of absolute injury. If the discs are so set that they cover but a portion of the surface of the mulch they leave a ridge exposed to the action of the wind and sun and the rate of evaporation is greatly increased. The disc should be set at such an angle that the whole surface shall be stirred or covered. Their chief value lies in their cutting and pulverizing action on clay soils, but as conservers of moisture they are inferior to the harrow with plow-like action or the spring tooth. Soils which need the disc harrow should generally be gone over again with some shallower tool. The mel-lower the soil the lighter should be the work done by the harrow. On most heavy orchard soils it will be found necessary to use the heavy tools like the spring-tooth and disc harrows in the spring, but if the land is properly handled it should be in such condition as to allow the use of a spike-tooth or smoothing harrow during summer. This light summer harrowing should be sufficient to keep down the weeds and it preserves the soil mulch in most excellent condition. With such a tool and on land in good tilth a man can harrow ten or more acres a day."

PLOWING IN SPRING.

Deepening Old Ground Should Always Be Done Gradually.

Good crops are dependent upon the plowing being done well. As it is rather slow, heavy work, and in the spring is usually hard on teams, it is always an item to lessen the amount to be done as much as possible. If the ground is well plowed in good season under ordinary conditions it is comparatively an easy matter to get the seedling done in good season. But it is important that the work be done thoroughly. There should be no cutting and covering, nor should there be any skips. If a stone or root throws the plow out, the team should be stopped and backed up and the furrow caught again.

With all spring crops it is an item to stir the soil thoroughly and reasonably deep. One of the essential conditions in securing a good growth and yield is to have the soil in a fine tilth when the planting is done, and thorough plowing is a great aid in getting the soil in this condition.

In order to lessen the work of the teams, and at the same time lessen the cost of the plowing in many cases, it will be found economical to use a somewhat larger plow—one that turns a furrow 14 or 16 inches in preference to one that turns only 10 or 12. With a large plow and three good horses one man will be able to do not only more work, but better work.

It is a good plan to take every opportunity to plow. Sod land can be plowed when fallow land would be too wet. It is an exceptional case after this, when it can be considered good economy to plow old land when it is too wet to work readily into a good tilth.

While deep stirring of the soil is best—giving not only a better yield, but lessening the risk of failure—still, if the plowing is delayed until spring it should be done very little deeper than the land has been plowed before, as bringing up to the surface of any great amount of fresh subsoil will prove more or less detrimental. Deepening old ground by plowing should nearly always be done gradually.—St. Louis Republic.

DRAWING A STUMP.

How to Hitch to Secure Results with the Least Exertion.

My experience has taught me that for those using capstan grub and stump



TO PROPERLY DRAW A STUMP.

machines or otherwise pulling in a horizontal direction, it is advisable to hitch to the stump in the manner illustrated. If the chain is fastened to a large side root at the side nearest the machine, double as much power is required as if it were hitched on the opposite side and the chain passed over the stump, either if hitched to a root and passed over, or when hitched to the further side of a high stump near the top and passed over.—Egbert Boukma, in Farm and Home.

Hogs Thrive on Sorghum.

A correspondent of the Texas Farm and Ranch says: I have found sorghum the best paying feed for hogs. Plant and cultivate as you would to grind to make sirup; common land, five-foot rows, 12 inches in drill. Plant three times for succession. First time at cotton planting time; twice more three weeks apart. Commence feeding when the seeds are in dough. I estimate sorghum as being worth as much per acre for hog feed as three times the same land in corn.

MCKINLEY'S POLICY.

A Mistake That Is Likely to Prove a Grave One.

Maj. McKinley enters upon the work of performing his contract to restore prosperity. It was understood during the campaign that the promise was to restore prosperity immediately after the election, but when that promise failed of redemption, the major's friends set forth that there had been a mistake about it; that it was unreasonable to expect important results until the newly-elected president was afforded the opportunity to put his policy into force. Accordingly the return of prosperity was postponed until after the inauguration, but we may now look for the opening of the mills, a thing very much more to be desired, as the major put it, than the opening of the mint.

Of course the new president must be given a little time to take his bearings and to get his working force in order. The restoration of prosperity is much more easy in promise than in performance, and it is not fair to be too exacting. Every reasonable person is willing to give the major a chance. Eliminate the partisan view and it will be seen that he is a very worthy gentleman, and that he cuts a pleasing figure in the public gaze. He means well beyond a doubt, and he will be as glad as anybody can be to see better times, leaving aside all consideration of the credit that must accrue to his administration through restoration of prosperity. It is a fact, however, that he seems to be on the point of making a mistake as to the means to be employed to bring about business and industrial improvement. The need for currency reform was admitted during the campaign to be a pressing need, but currency reform appears to be no part of the policy of the new administration, which is laboring under the impression that the safety and well-being of the country depend alone on tariff tinkering. It is widely believed that this is a mistake that is likely to prove a grave one, and it is to be noted that even the logical beneficiaries of the protective policy are protesting against it. It looks, therefore, as if the new administration had chosen the wrong course at the start, and as if the people were to be sacrificed for the sake of the favored few. One thing is clear, at any rate—the money power is serenely itself.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

A PLEDGE AGAINST TRUSTS.

President McKinley's Opposition to Oppressive Combines.

Although an inaugural address means no more than the subsequent conduct of the speaker shows it to mean, something is gained by President McKinley's expression of unqualified opposition to oppressive combines for the regulation of prices or of transportation rates.

This pledge of the president to do all in his power to smash the trusts was not given in the heat of a campaign, when the temptation to catch votes is well-nigh irresistible. It was given in the deliberation of careful preparation for an office intrusted to him by the people. If it means nothing, it stands for a deliberate and wanton intention to deceive.

It is presumed that the president knew the full purport of such a pledge and that it placed upon him the obligation to spare no legitimate exercise of his power and influence in the shaping and execution of laws to protect the people from the oppression of the monopolistic combines. This obligation embraces the approval of all proper legislation to destroy the oppressive combines, to disapprove all legislation tending to favor or in any way to encourage them and to select officials who will enforce anti-trust legislation.

Many of the trusts now in existence received their initial opportunity in the McKinley tariff law. Some are still profiting by tariff legislation. If President McKinley is true to his pledge he will refuse to approve any tariff law which gives profitable opportunity to a trust or in any way favors a trust. Unless the republicans in congress are willing to reflect discredit on the republican administration they will shape legislation in accordance with the promise of the president.

Democrats in congress in the president's anti-trust utterance have a strong weapon with which to combat monopolistic legislation in behalf of the Hanna syndicate. Every tariff tax on an article controlled by a combine may be condemned out of the mouth of Mr. McKinley.—St. Louis Republic.

Deluded Gold Bugs.

The democratic papers which supported McKinley last fall are steadily hugging to their breasts the delusion that they see prosperity on the threshold, and in spite of the fact that they have been fooling themselves this way for months, they are still at it, with undiminished confidence, apparently, in the substantiality of the phantom that fixes their gaze. Of course, the restoration of prosperity as the effect of popular determination to stick to "sound money" is about all the excuse those papers had for going over to the support of the republican candidates, and in view of their eagerness to see this excuse materialize, it is not surprising that they sometimes fancy they are about to grasp it. One would suppose, however, that after a daily disappointment for months they would begin to understand that the thing isn't there.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

Mr. Hanna has got what he wanted, but he paid a tremendous price for it. He has given up his birthright for a mess of pottage. He has surrendered the position of kingmaker for a senatorship, in which it is impossible for him to shine. He has stepped down from the seat of the supreme bossship to the level of the common, wrangling, greedy politician. His political greatness has been exchanged for a membership in the millionaires' club. His apparent triumph is defeat; he has played into the hands of his enemies. Boss Hanna has vanished and a fat man in a senatorial toga appears.—St. Louis Republic.

WHAT MR. BRYAN THINKS.

The Democratic Leader Analyzes McKinley's Inaugural Speech.

In a special communication to the St. Louis Republic regarding President McKinley's inaugural speech William J. Bryan says:

"I have read with much interest those portions of President McKinley's inaugural address which treat of the money question and the trusts. His declaration against trusts and other combinations of capital is encouraging to those who believe that it is the duty of the government to protect the weaker members of society from those who are peculiarly powerful. His words justify us in expecting an aggressive policy, for he promises to recommend new legislation, if new legislation is necessary, as well as to enforce the laws already in existence."

"The official duties of a president are so great and exacting that he must necessarily depend largely upon his appointees in the department of justice, both for the enforcement of the laws now upon the statute books and for suggestions as to additional legislation."

"If the appointees are thoroughly in earnest, they will find immediate work to do and can soon determine whether the trusts are flourishing because of executive clemency or because of legislative indifference. If, on the other hand, the president's subordinates are friendly to the combination, it will be difficult for him to carry out his promise, no matter how good his intentions may be."

"The sympathies of a public officer control his conduct, and it is to be hoped that the executive will surround himself with men whose sympathies are with the people rather than with the trusts. The promise of the president should make even his political opponents withhold criticism until he has a chance to redeem the pledge given."

"I was especially pleased to note the emphasis which he placed upon the demand for equal rights. It is not equality of possessions but equality of rights that the people demand; equality before the law, or to quote the democratic maxim, 'equal rights to all and special privileges to none.'"

"The president recognizes that prevailing conditions are unsatisfactory. He refers to the fact that willing laborers are idle, and that loss is entailed upon useful enterprises."

"He admits that the country is suffering from industrial disturbances and needs speedy relief. By following this admission with the financial question, he seems to suggest that the money question is a paramount issue."

"His promise to endeavor constantly to secure international bimetallism is a rebuke to those who think that the gold standard should be maintained because of its own merits. The system which is so bad as to justify an early and earnest attempt to get rid of it cannot be defended, but his declaration that, bad as it is, it must be endured until help comes from abroad will be discouraging to those who have ceased to expect international co-operation can be secured through persuasion."

"It is humiliating to think that after more than a century of national existence we must depend upon the right of petition instead of relying upon the right to legislate. If any part of our industrial depression is due to the gold standard, then it is certain that to that extent the depression will continue, unless the other great commercial powers of the world join us in restoring bimetallism."

"It is to be regretted that the executive did not define his position more clearly upon the question of paper money. If he had openly advised the retirement of the greenbacks the people could be considering the question, but instead of doing that directly he obscures his purpose by using the phraseology commonly employed in bankers' conventions."

"His reference to 'arrangements,' which are 'temporary in their nature,' and his anxiety to relieve the government from 'the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve,' are familiar to those who have watched the effort which the national bankers have made to secure the right to issue all the paper currency of the country. The commission is a favorite scheme of the financiers, but a commission cannot settle so important a question as that now before the people."

"If a commission is appointed, each member will have a fixed opinion before he enters upon the work, and each senator and member of congress will vote his own opinion without regard to the report of the commission."

"Shall we have bank paper or government paper? That is the question suggested, but not directly asked."

"The question must be settled by the people through their elected representatives and commissions will have but little effect."

"WILLIAM J. BRYAN."

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

—We trust Mr. McKinley will allow no previous engagement to stand between the people and prosperity.—Atlanta Constitution.

—A high tariff is a great boon to a few employers. It is an unmitigated curse to labor and to consumers.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Times.

—Mark Hanna evidently did not dictate that part of McKinley's address which spoke in opposition to the trusts.—Birmingham News.

—President McKinley has the advantage of his predecessor in taking charge with a rising instead of a falling gold reserve.—St. Louis Republic.

—During 1896 in New York city there were 200,000 people who could not pay their rent. Even landlords are forced to feel the effects of the goldite times.—Illinois-State Register.

—McKinley is going to make the country prosperous by raising the price of clothing and tools, while wages remain the same—unless they can be forced down a little lower.—Kansas City Times.

—As the advance agent of prosperity Mr. McKinley has now reached that point where it behooves him to open up his samples and show the goods the promise of which made his calling and election sure.—St. Louis Republic.

—Mr. Alger, the gentleman with a plethoric purse, who is to be Mr. McKinley's secretary of war, declares that the financial situation can be materially improved by the passage of a tariff bill. Mr. Alger's views have been thoroughly Cantonized.—N. Y. Journal.

—The old McKinley tariff reduced the revenues of the country and the republicans promise that the new McKinley tariff which they hope to enact will increase the revenues. A McKinley tariff is apparently a magician's bottle out of which you can get any kind of liquor you call for.—Buffalo Courier.

—The development of the steel industry in this country has absolutely outgrown the tariff system; we are now working practically on the basis of world-wide competition that requires everything possible in the way of efficiency and economy. In this open race we are more than holding our own, and the process of improvement has not come to a stop and will not.—N. Y. Times.

The Chase County Contract.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat from Washington under date of the 10th, says: "The cabinet meeting today resulted in one decision. The subject of patronage and the civil service was taken up and discussed at length. After the President and members of the cabinet had talked the matter over thoroughly it was decided to let the civil service orders of Mr. Cleveland stand."

H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, was, yesterday, appointed Commissioner of Pensions. President McKinley's appointees are certainly selected along the lines of originality if not of trverse conditions. The selection of gold bimetalist as Secretary of the Treasury to advance the cause of monometallism; of an Eastern man as Secretary of the Interior, to guard the interests of the West and South, and of a Southern man to adjust pension claims of Northern soldiers, is certainly unique in politics and a decided innovation in executive methods.—New York Journal, March 12.

Mrs. Charles Howard, of Baltimore, ninety-four years old, is the only surviving child of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner." In speaking of her father the other day she said: "Pa was always quiet, and he was averse to notoriety. He despised beggary. The begging of funds to erect a monument to him is very displeasing to me. I was born in the old Chase house at Annapolis. When we lived in Georgetown Washington was looked upon as a common place. All the wealthy and aristocratic people lived in Georgetown. Our back yard was destroyed when they built the canal, the canal cutting off the yard. Then we moved to Washington. John Randolph was very intimate with the family and he often took breakfast with us. He was always accompanied by a servant and two or three dogs, and he always came on horseback. He used to bring his dogs into the dining room and while at the table would throw crackers to them. My mother did not like it at all."

There is no kick coming to Kansas people because eastern or southern newspapers and men are lying about us. There never has been a time when those two sections did not indulge in that pleasant and sometimes hilarious habit. During the stormy days of our infancy the press of the east pictured the Kansas pioneer as a martyr and a man who was to be spoken of only as the name of the Lord was mentioned. The man who "jayhawked" horses from Missourians was a hero, and the honest settler almost divine. At the same time the press and people of the south regarded the new settlers as literally the spawn of hell, and fit only for torture and ignoble death. So it has been from that time to the present. Kansas never does anything as other people do it. When she does right she does better than any one else can, when she does wrong she makes Satan blush with very shame. And other States and people talk about her for both; they are talking about her now; they have talked incessantly about her for forty years. The chances are that if they should drop the habit, Kansas would die of loneliness.—Lawrence Journal.

ALL MAKE MISTAKES.

Here is gospel truth from the Fredonia Citizens: "There are many people who wonder at mistakes they detect in newspapers, but they seem to be oblivious of own mistakes. Doctors, lawyers, preachers all make them. The doctor's mistakes are buried, the lawyer twists out of his and the preacher's are forgiven. The man who can keep mistakes out of a newspaper can get a very large salary."

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. W. A. & S. B. our authorized agents.

THE NEW TARIFF,

New York Journal.
A member of the Ways and Means committee, on the tariff work of which, is reported to have lately said: "There are a thousand and one interests to be taken care of, and of course it is not easy to satisfy all concerned."

These pregnant words embody the whole policy of tariff figuring the Republican party since it ceased to be the organized political force of the war against disunion has based its struggle for supremacy on a vastly less defensible principle. It once fought for the rights of the weak and poverty cursed; it has since fattened on the spoils which it has wrung from them. By pouring this tribute into the treasury of the manufacturers it has secured a support which has made it so difficult to overthrow, so far reaching are its resources.

Not long since it was announced that the party would make its new tariff revenue earning in its main object, not protective except incidentally. But the same voracious devils of greed and selfishness which assail every Ways and Means committee have stormed the gates of this one, and all the intimations are that the new tariff will more than vie with the old one. It is enough that there is to be tariff tinkering, and that the thing of shreds and patches is to be sewed together by Republican tailors, to arm manufacturers of the country in every line with clamorous demands for higher schedules. This fierce insistence no Republican committee has ever been able to resist, for with the insistence goes the question of the sinews of war "There are a thousand and one interests to be taken care of!" That expresses it all—an epic in a nutshell. It is of a piece with the whole fabric of modern politics—to take care of the interests of the political workers and contributors, whether they be a traps or satellites, and to turn the people down.

VICK'S MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.

The March number of Vick's Magazine contains a great variety of interesting and practical matter for all those who love a garden and flowers. This publication has long been an acknowledged authority on gardening subjects, and one of its strongest claims, as a gardening Journal, is its thorough reliability. It appears to be increasing in vigor and beauty with age. Every page is bright and attractive, and the illustrations are admirable. The low prices at which it is published, 50 cents a year, in connection with its sterling value, should make it a welcome visitor in the home of every one who has a garden or raises a window plant.

"YOURS FOR HEALTH."

Expert physicians affirm that the right climate may cure consumption and kindred diseases.

The right climate is where a pure, dry air, equable temperature and constant sunshine are found. These essentials exist in the Salt River Valley of Arizona and various places in New Mexico.

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

COLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

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

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

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

"DREAMS OF OLD KENTUCKY."

and (Two Step) by G. O. Lang, composer of "In the Shadow of the Pines." A characteristic plantation hit, with visions of the old Kentucky home that makes us wish we were there. We do not hesitate to claim for it that it is the prettiest Two Step published. All readers of our paper will receive a copy from the publishers, Legg Bros., Kansas City, Mo., at half price. Send 25 cents for piano copy, 25 cents for band and 30 cent for orchestra.

Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.
Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.
Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

ORDINANCE NO. 228.

An ordinance relating to a Fire Company.
Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, that there is hereby created a Fire Company, to be known as the City Fire Company, of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, to be composed of not to exceed thirty members.

SECTION 2. The Chief and Assistant Engineers, Fire Marshal, and a Board of five Trustees shall be elected by ballot of the Firemen on the last Tuesday of February of each year. The election shall be held in the Council room of said City, for the purpose of nominating a Chief and Assistant Engineers, a Fire Marshal and a Board of five Trustees. At each meeting the firemen shall, from their own members, choose a President to preside over the same; also a Secretary and two tellers who shall keep a record of the proceedings of said meeting, and the President and Secretary shall certify to the Council the election of the Chief and Assistant Engineers, Fire Marshal and Board of five Trustees.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the Chief Engineer to adopt, in his discretion, all prudent measures for the prevention of fires, and, for this purpose, he may, as often as he deems proper, enter into any house, building or premises of the City and examine the fire-places, hearths, chimneys, stove-pipes, and places where ashes, gunpowder, or other combustible material may be deposited, and give such directions for the removal of the same, or the better care and management of the same, as he may deem proper, and shall report the same to the City Council.

SECTION 4. All members of the Fire Company shall, upon an alarm of fire, immediately repair to the place where said fire is, and report to the Chief Engineer.

SECTION 5. The Chief Engineer shall have full power, control and command over all persons or members whatever at fires, and shall station all apparatus of the Company and shall see to it that all persons belonging to the Company do their duty, and it shall be the duty of the Chief Engineer to direct all fires, all such measures as he shall deem advisable for the extinguishment of said fires. The Chief Engineer shall be in full command at all fires, and, in his absence, the Assistant Engineer shall command, and any person who shall obstruct, hinder, or resist him or any member of the Fire Company in the performance of his duties, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars.

SECTION 6. For the more effectually perfecting the Firemen in their duties, preserving the organization of the Fire Company and keeping in good order the apparatus, the Fire Company shall hold regular meetings, at least once a month, or more as prescribed in their By-Laws.

SECTION 7. The Fire Marshal or Chief Engineer shall have power to arrest any person or persons who shall refuse to obey the Chief Engineer or who shall resist or impede any of the officers or members of this Fire Company in the performance of their duties, and to detain them in custody until after the fire, when the person making the arrest shall be taken before a Judge for the proper complaint under this ordinance.

SECTION 8. The hook and ladder and ax-man shall, under the direction of the Chief Engineer or under the person acting in his place, or, in their absence, under the direction of two Councilmen cut down or remove any building, structure or fence for the purpose of checking the progress of the fire.

SECTION 9. The Fire Company organized under this ordinance may respectively adopt such constitution and by-laws and regulations for their government, subordinate to this ordinance, as they may deem best calculated to accomplish the objects hereby contemplated.

SECTION 10. After the Chief Engineer has reported to the City Council any neglect or refusal to fix any chimney, fire-place, hearth, stove-pipe, or places where gunpowder, straw, hay, shavings, or other combustible material may be deposited, or any other place that may be considered dangerous, and after the City Council has examined into it, and found that it needs to be fixed, they shall notify the person or persons owning the premises to fix the same at once, and if he shall again refuse or neglect to fix it, the City Council may have the same fixed, and the cost of the same shall be taxed up against the property as a special tax.

SECTION 11. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after its publication in the CHASE COUNTY COURANT.

W. W. SANDERS, Mayor.
J. B. SANDERS, City Clerk.

Passed the council on February 22, 1897.

(ATTEST)

W. W. SANDERS, Mayor.

J. B. SANDERS, City Clerk.

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For Consumption, Asthma, Bron-

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Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neu-

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AND ALL CHRONIC AND

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It has been in use for more than twenty-

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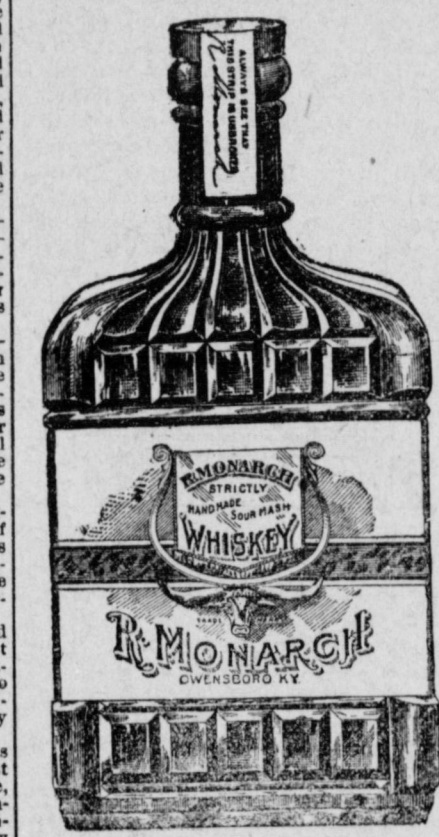
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THE ROOM UNDER THE RAFTERS.

The little room under the rafters—
Oh, me! how swift years have fled,
Since my brother and I, in the days long
gone by,
Slept there in the low trundle-bed.
I remember its furniture homely,
Its rocker, tall-backed, and the stand
Painted blue as the sky, and the bureau
so high,
And the looking-glass small as your hand.
I remember the old-fashioned rose bush
That bloomed in its pot on the sill,
Of the window so low where the vines used
to grow,
The hop vines, with leaves like a frill.
I remember the chest in the corner,
And the odoriferous herbs away
In the breeze that blew the low window
through,
Bearing scents of the flowers and hay.
I remember how often ere sunrise,
The robins my slumbers would break,
As they sang just outside the old roof
brown and wide,
In the elms which the winds loved to
shake,
And how often at morn I listened,
And while sunset was staining the west,
To the twitter sweet of the swallow so
fleet,
As she built in the eaves her clay nest.
Oh, the years have been many and varied
Since I knew the sweet peace of that
home—
Since I knew the rare bliss of a mother's
fond kiss;
And at times when alone there will come
A yearning, an infinite longing
For that dear childhood home far away—
For the old friends and best, and a night's
peaceful rest
In that room beneath the rafters so gray.
—Edwin B. Lowe, in Good Housekeeping.

MY STRANGE PATIENT.

By William T. Nichols
[Copyright, 1905, by J. B. Lippincott Co.]

XIII.—CONTINUED.

The half-hour passed with no tidings of the missing man. After another fruitless survey of the road, Mrs. Weston, dolefully shaking her head, vanished again, after once more informing me that his prolonged absence was wholly inexplicable. Presently one of her sons brought my horse and carriage to the door, and, somewhat reluctantly, I forsook the cool quiet of the office to begin the drive to the house of one of the patients whom I was attending during Mr. Banks' convalescence from his injury. Miss Gray was reading in the shade of the porch of the house over the way, and, in hopes of persuading her to join me, I crossed the road and went up to her.

"Really, I should be delighted, but I've promised my aunt to see her safely off," said she, in response to my invitation. "You know she is to take tea in the village, and her hostess is to see for her I don't know at just what hour."

"Oh, then there's no hope for me," said I, grumpily. "However, I shall be back in an hour or two. I'm expecting Dr. Banks to call for my report of the case, and he may appear before my return. If he does, will you kindly ask him to wait for me? Then, too, if Jones consents to drive up with his load of gravel, and you happen to speak to him, please be so good as to tell him that I should like to see him."

"If you care to wait a little," she answered, "we may interview him together. The team is in sight now."

Looking along the track toward the house of the knoll, I saw Mrs. Weston's horses jogging homeward at a trot, which indicated that the wagon they drew could not be loaded very heavily.

"Where's the driver?" Miss Gray asked. "Do you see him?"

"No, I don't," said I. "Quiet as the team is, it must have got away from him."

One of the boys ran up to the approaching horses and stopped them. We could see him pick up the reins from the ground, examine the wagon, and climb to the seat. By the time he drove up to us Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Clark, and one or two others had joined the group, and Mrs. Loring, who looked down from the window of her room.

"Dorothy! Dorothy!" she called out, "tell me, tell me, has anything happened? anything terrible? Where, oh, where is the man? Is he dead? Is he killed? Oh, Dorothy, I'm sure he must be!"

"Don't be alarmed, Mrs. Loring," said I, saving her niece the trouble of explaining that nobody knew more about the matter than she did. "The horses have probably started for home while Jones' eye was off them. No doubt he'll be along in an hour or so."

She tried to ask more questions, but no one took the time to answer them. All of us were busily inspecting the wagon and its steeds. The conveyance was loaded to perhaps a quarter of its capacity. One of the movable sideboards was gone, but that was the limit of damage.

"It's all plain enough," said I. "The horses became homesick and trotted off, very possibly while Jones, not satisfied with the gravel he had found, was prospecting for better. He'll be here in time for supper, with a splendid appetite from his tramp."

"I guess that's about it," said Mrs. Weston, with a sigh of relief. "But it's queer, I must say. Might as well count it a day wasted."

later Dr. Banks followed her, and hurried out to the road.

"For God's sake, Morris, come in as quick as you can," he cried. "There's been a terrible piece of business."

Reassured as to Dorothy Gray's safety by the sight of her, and therefore ready to deal courageously with the misfortune of anybody else, I sprang to the ground and followed Banks into the office. There on a lounge lay Jones, his face ashen pale, his eyes closed, and great beads of sweat on his forehead; his breathing was heavy and stertorous, and broken by low moans. His right boot and the leg of his trousers had been cut away, revealing the limb crushed from the knee down into a terrible wreck of bone and muscle, with a jagged fragment of the tibia protruding from the skin.

Banks' eyes caught mine for an instant; both of us read the meaning of the look we exchanged.

"No alternative," said he. "The sooner the better," I added.

The senior glanced at his disabled arm.

"This puts me out of it," said he, "except as I may manage to administer the anaesthetic. Have you ever conducted such an operation?"

"Never. I saw plenty of the sort in my student days, but since then—well, I've never pretended to be a surgeon, you understand."

"Nor, to tell the truth, have I. In fact, I've always hated to see the knife used. But there's no question here."

"Let us send to Bassettville for Fowler. I've heard he's a clever operator."

"He is: the idea had already suggested itself to me. But it will mean four or five hours—perhaps more. And whom shall we send? I'm too crippled to be of any use, and you ought to stay here."

"My horse is ready," said I. "Now for a messenger."

"Why not let me go?" suggested Dorothy Gray. She had been standing behind us so quietly that we had forgotten her presence. "I know the road," she went on, "and I think I can manage the horse without trouble."

"The very person," cried Banks, before I could utter an objection. "Miss Gray understands the circumstances better than any of us. If we send a boy he'll muddle the story so that Fowler won't be able to make head or tail of it."

"But—" I began.

"Now, Dr. Morris, please don't object," she broke in. "There is not the ghost of a reason why I should not go. I realize what Dr. Fowler is to do, the operation he will have to perform. I'm not a bit afraid of the horse. Besides, as Dr. Banks says, there must be no delay; every moment is precious. Please let me start at once."

"I don't like the idea," I protested, but rather feebly in the face of her entreaty. It had come, by this time, to be hard to deny her anything.

"After his timely assistance to me," she went on, "it is only fair that I should be allowed to reciprocate, to do some little thing to prove my gratitude."

"Very well, go, then," said I, shortly; but in the heart of me there was a vague feeling of relief that she should so soon repay her obligations to the man from whom I certainly had no good to expect: it was better for them to be quits as speedily as possible.

"She will round out a useful day by bringing Fowler here," said Dr. Banks, as we stood watching her hurry off her hat and gloves. "Did you know that it was she who found him?"

"No," I answered. "How did it happen?"

"Her aunt, it seems, must have been a good deal worried about the man's failure to return with his team, and

to ease her mind Miss Gray promised to keep a lookout for him. At last Mrs. Loring had to start for the village, but meantime Miss Gray had caught some of her aunt's fears, and, as soon as she was free, off she started on a hunt of her own. She followed the wagon-tracks almost to the house of that lone-some patient of yours, Morris. Then the trail turned to the southward, almost skirting the edge of the bog. It was a queer route to pick out for hauling a heavy load, and soon she had cause to believe that Jones had found the road rough, for in one place she saw a heap of gravel which undoubtedly had been dumped out of the wagon in some way. The ground thereabouts is very low—a sort of hollow, in fact—and in the depression she found herself out of sight of this house. In the other direction she could get a glimpse of your patient's dwelling, but nobody seemed to be stirring about the place. Not many yards beyond the gravel she discovered Jones, lying unconscious on the ground, with the ruts showing where the wheels of the wagon had passed over his leg. He came to a bit, after she reached him, and she was able to make out that he had slipped under the wheels, and had been so badly hurt that he was unable to move, and was forced to lie there and watch his horses wander away from him, and finally, striking the path in this direction, turn into it and trot off homeward."

"Miss Gray tried to get assistance from your patient's; but, though she

beat with all her might upon the door, no answer came from the house. Then, in despair, she came here. Luckily, I happened along just then. We got out a spring-wagon and brought Jones in—Miss Gray accompanying us and helping like the true woman she is, hardly faltering once, though you can imagine the job it was to lift him off the ground and into the wagon. Well, he's been in your office for the last half-hour, and what little can be done for him has been done. It's a fearful injury he has. I never saw such a mass of fractured bones and torn flesh. Amputation is the only hope to save his life."

"What do you consider his chance is?" I asked.

The old doctor shook his head doubtfully.

"He's young, and ought to have a fine constitution," he said, "but it will be a close thing for him, a very close thing, I'm afraid."

Dorothy came running up to us. I assisted her into the buggy.

"Don't use the whip; he'll go well enough without it," I counseled her. "Remember, he's hard-mouthed, and that if you get him waked up too thoroughly you'll have trouble holding him."

"I shall remember," she said, with a smile, and then she added, in a voice so low that Banks could not hear her words: "I am very, very grateful to you. You are trusting in me, and you shall not be disappointed."

XIV.

While we physicians busied ourselves in the room in which the injured man lay, making such preparations as were in our power for the grim event on the result of which a life depended, Dorothy Gray was driving briskly along the Bassettville road. The task she had undertaken was simple, but none the less important for that fact; she had merely to cover more than a score of miles in the shortest time possible. For many girls of her acquaintance the undertaking would have been the easiest thing imaginable; and with a good deal of envy she recalled the skill shown by one or two of her friends on occasions when the moving cause was nothing more weighty than a chance to display prowess as a whip. Unfortunately for her, she had seldom held the reins over anything more spirited than the lazy animals occasionally hired by her aunt on a specific guarantee that in no way could they be started out of a slow trot, hardly faster than the walk for which all of them evinced a strong preference; and, although she had gained a very fair understanding of the idiosyncrasies of the roadster in front of her, her knowledge had the drawback of being for the most part theoretical. Still, she had not begun the journey without duly considering its conditions, and, on the whole, they were favorable to a novice. The road was good, though here and there very narrow, as is sometimes the case with rural highways; there were no sharp pitches of the kind to shake untrained nerves; and the horse, so far as she knew, was utterly unacquainted with the equine joys of bolting. Not to press him at first—that was her plan, for much haste might mean little speed in the end.

For the first half-mile she drove almost leisurely, but when she had reached the top of the ridge which bordered the lowlands along the shore she tightened the reins a little, and felt instantly the roadster's response to the summons. He settled down to the work before him as if he liked it, with the long telling strides which covered ground with such deceptive ease. A quarter of a mile ahead was a buckboard bearing two passengers and drawn by a horse which, she saw as she came closer, was trotting steadily. It surprised her to observe how rapidly she overhauled the other conveyance, even when the driver, after a look over his shoulder, plied his whip with the evident intention of giving her a chase. A few hundred yards showed him the hopelessness of the contest, and, with native courtesy and perhaps a shrewd guess that his own wheels would be the safer by allowing the stranger a generous share of the road, he pulled his vehicle well out of the way as she sped by him. She caught a look of curiosity on his face as she turned in her seat to watch her swift progress.

There was just the tinge of excitement in the ride to make her forget for a time the sorry cause of it. The coolness of approaching evening was upon the land, although the sun was still well above the horizon, and what little breeze was stirring blew in her face. On she went, now across a plain, now surmounting a gentle acclivity, now winding along a valley among the low hills, but always with the same smooth motion, as steady as it was fleet. An old weather-stained farmhouse sprang into view on her right. She remembered that it was counted as marking the half-way point of the road. A glance at her watch showed that, even with her slow start, she had covered a little more than five miles in 24 minutes. With 15 or 16 miles yet to be traversed this might be doing too much; and on the next rising grade she set herself to the task of slackening the speed. There was somewhat of a struggle between horse and driver, but at last she won. More than once was the test repeated before Bassettville was reached, but when she turned into the main street of the town her watch told her that less than 50 minutes had sufficed to cover the last half of the trip.

A pretty little woman was sitting on Dr. Fowler's doorstep as the first messenger drove up. She came briskly to the gate, and, leaning upon it, listened intently to the girl's brief account of the accident, and the urgent need of a surgeon's services.

"But the doctor's away," the little woman said. "He has gone to Trent, and I don't expect him back before midnight—I'm Mrs. Fowler, you know."

"But can't we catch him by tele-

graph?" Dorothy asked anxiously. "Is

there no way? The case is so desperate isn't there anything we can do?"

Mrs. Fowler shook her head. "No," she answered, regretfully, for she was proud of her husband's surgical skill. "I shouldn't know where to address a telegram, and there's no train till the late one. Who is in charge of the case now?"

"Dr. Morris—that is Dr. Banks. I suppose he is in charge, with Dr. Morris assisting him."

"Umph! Dr. Banks—I know him. The other I don't."

The lady's tone expressed very little confidence in the surgical talent of Rodneytown.

"Dr. Banks has a sprained wrist, and Dr. Morris is a—a specialist in a—a—nervous diseases," Dorothy hastened to explain. "They united in sending for Dr. Fowler."

"Oh, I understand," said Dr. Fowler's wife, amiably. "It is dreadfully unfortunate that he is away."

"Mrs. Fowler, please advise me," said Dorothy, earnestly. "The doctors argue that an immediate operation offers the only hope of saving the man's life. I am sent here for a surgeon. I find him gone. What should I do?"

"There's nobody else here I'd trust with a cat's life. Dr. Morse—I mean Morris—must operate, or you will have to wait for your husband's return. He can hardly get to Rodneytown before two or three o'clock in the morning."

A new doubt assailed the girl. How about instruments? Banks and I should have them, she supposed, but there was the chance that we were unprepared with suitable appliances. As briefly as possible she told Mrs. Fowler what was in her mind.

"Sure enough," cried the little woman, "I don't believe old Dr. Banks has anything of the sort. We'll not risk it, anyway."

She ran into the house, returning in a moment with a case under her arm.

"Here's a set of instruments," said she. "Take it; my husband has another. Get back to Rodneytown as quick as you can. If they decide to wait for Dr. Fowler they can send word over this evening. Oh, don't bother about thanking me; if you ever marry a doctor, you'll be sure."

But Dorothy did not wait for the rest of her sentence. A twitch of her hand had set the bay in motion, and she was half a dozen yards down the street, leaving Mrs. Fowler to ponder over the abruptness of her departure.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FARM AND GARDEN.

HINTS FOR BEGINNERS.

How One Can Make a Sensible Start with Bees.

The first step is to get a good text book on bee-keeping and study it thoroughly. Then get another one and study that. Perhaps a third could be profitably added to the list. If a bee-keepers' convention should be held near by, attend that; if not, visit neighboring bee-keepers and "talk bees" with them—perhaps this would be better than the ordinary bee conventions, though both are good. After this, if it is the intention to make bee-keeping a special business, much time may be saved by spending at least one season with some professional apiarist. If this cannot be done, the best way will be to begin at home with a few colonies, and allow the bees and the knowledge to keep pace one with the other.

The beginner is quite likely to make some mistakes, and it is better to make them with a small number of colonies. Perhaps ten colonies would be sufficient to begin with. Many recommend buying cheap colonies of blacks in box hives, transferring them to movable frames and Italianizing them; but transferring as usually done is a very disagreeable job, requiring some nerve, patience and skill, and seems scarcely the proper work at which to set a novice.

In Italianizing there is also a risk of losing queens, particularly if the work is done by an inexperienced person. Still, if one has plenty of determination and little money this course may be advisable. It is much more pleasant, however, for the beginner to begin with Italians in movable comb hives.

Spring is the best time to buy bees, and it is better to get them as near home as possible, as express charges are very heavy and long journeys are likely to injure the colonies. I would advise even a beginner to buy black bees in box hives near home and then transfer and Italianize, rather than have bees shipped many hundreds of miles. The cost of beginning in bee-keeping might be estimated something as follows:

Bee literature.....\$ 5.00
Bee-smoker and veil.....1.50
Ten colonies of bees at \$2.00.....20.00
New hives for swarms.....10.00
Sections and comb foundations.....10.00

Total.....\$ 56.50

It might be well for the beginner to produce extracted honey at first, in which case an extractor would be needed. This costs about ten dollars, but no sections would be needed, nor so much foundation, though there would be needed some vessels in which to store the honey. The one thing that the beginner needs to avoid in producing extracted honey is extracting too closely, taking away too much honey and leaving the bees short of stores. No honey should be taken from the brood nest. A rock upon which the beginner is likely to split is dividing colonies too early, too frequently or too late. To allow each colony to swarm once, if it will, and prevent after-swarming, would be a safe plan for the beginner to follow.—Colman's Rural World.

BIRDS RAILED FROM THE TREES.

Famous Exploits of a Hunter Who Went Gunning for Blackbirds.

It was on a California ranch in early spring time, John, the cook, aged about 17 years, had offered to slay several thousand of the myriads of the blackbirds which were swarming around the ranch, if Brown, the boss, would furnish powder and shot. The birds were so numerous that the wheat had to be covered as soon as possible after sowing. If this were not done the ground would be cleaned as free of the seed in a very short time as if it had never been seeded. Under these conditions Brown was not slow in furnishing the necessary ammunition.

The next morning, after the breakfast dishes were cleared up, John made his appearance in the field, armed with the old muzzle-loading double-barrel shotgun. After stowing away a liberal amount of ammunition in the old gun, he took deliberate aim at a place where the blackbirds seemed to be most numerous on the newly-seeded ground. With a tremendous report the old gun belched forth its deadly charge. When John had recovered from the recoil and the smoke had cleared up, he was surprised and delighted at the havoc he had caused in the swarm of birds. Perhaps 40 or 50 lay dead on the ground and others dropped every few yards as the birds flew toward a clump of trees about 150 yards distant.

Loading the barrels which had been discharged, John proceeded toward the trees, intent on securing another shot, but as he drew nearer he was surprised to see the birds still dropping to the ground. When within about 30 yards of the trees he stopped, undecided, as to whether he had better fire again or not, for it seemed as though he must have wounded all of the birds, so continuously were they falling. As the birds did not seem to be alarmed by his presence, he concluded to count the dead ones and find out how many he had killed with one load. Cautiously making his way under the trees, he commenced counting and the birds kept falling. After counting about 200 dead birds, and seeing that they were still falling, he commenced to feel a little suspicious, and noticed that the birds were acting in a very unusual manner up in the tree.

"Ha! ha! ha!" yelled Brown, who had been taking it all in at a short distance, unseen by John. Laughing until he could scarcely walk, Brown approached, and John, who was sure something was wrong, demanded an explanation. "Well," said Brown, "I had just sworn about a peck of poisoned wheat when you came out, and the poison commenced taking effect just after you fired." The boys all call him "Blackbird John."—Forest and Stream.

Sir John Moore's Retreat.

The tale of Moore's splendid retreat, of his courage and calmness in loss and disaster, of his superb control of his men in their disappointment when Corunna was reached and no fleet was found there, of his brave fight with Soult on January 16, of the mortal wound which struck him down in the hour of victory, and of the self-forgetfulness which enabled him in the agonies of death to make all necessary arrangements for his men to embark on the belated ships—all this is a brilliant page of English history, perhaps the finest record in its course of glory won in retreat, of patience, moderation, and success in the very hour of bitterest disappointment. It was the spirit and example of Moore which made possible the victories of Wellington.—Prof. Sloane, in Century.

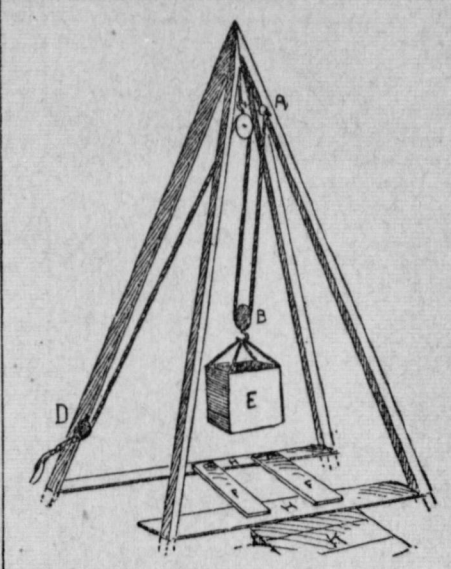
Sheep as Scavengers.

A few sheep can be kept very cheaply on every farm, for they will eat much that other stock will not touch. The sheep is, however, very delicate in its taste, so far as refusing what is uncleanly. But its taste is different from that of other animals. Sheep will eat green and bitter fruit that falls early, which no pig can be starved into eating. It is an excellent stock to prevent land growing up with bushes, as it browses down nearly everything that grows. In the winter sheep will thrive on bean fodder, taking to it naturally, while other stock, if they will eat it, can only be taught to do so.—American Cultivator.

DIGGING FARM WELLS.

How Horse Power Can Be Used to Excellent Advantage.

Horse power is cheaper than human muscle. To use the former in well digging, set four timbers four by four firmly in the ground over the well hole and bolt together at the top. At A attach a strong rope, run it through a pulley, as at B, through another suspended from the top of the framework, and finally through a pulley at D and to the whiffletree. The horse can easily raise the dirt which is shoveled into the



WELL DIGGING MADE EASY.

box or other carrier, as at E, after being lowered. Two two-inch boards are laid, as at H H in the cut. F F are also two-inch boards, fastened at one end and loose at the other, so that they can be spread apart to allow the box (E) to descend into the well. When it comes up loaded they are again placed as shown in the illustration and the box rests upon them. The track (K) is of plank and convenient for drawing the box over it to be emptied. A small truck can be run under the box after it is raised over the track (K) and on the cross pieces (F F). This makes unloading much easier. A short sled built after the fashion of a stone boat has also been found convenient for dragging it away by horse.—John Tucker, in Farm and Home.

HORNLESS HEREFORDS.

New Breed of Cattle Produced by a Kansas Stockman.

Gen. W. W. Guthrie, of Atchison, Kan., owner of a large ranch in Chase county and a stock farm in Atchison county, has just made public the result of an experiment in stock breeding, covering a period of eight years. He claims to have developed an entirely new breed of cattle, which has been the dream of stock raisers for years, and which for the present he has named Herefords. He has succeeded in developing an animal with all the main markings of a Hereford, but which is without horns. He began his experiments in the belief that a strain of cattle could be developed from the Hereford that would meet more satisfactorily the requirements for beef and milk, and he is confident that his experiments have been successful.

He has never abandoned the idea that horns could be bred out of the Hereford strain, and now, after years of experimenting, he has a herd of 27 heifers and two bulls that are polled Herefords. The new breed is somewhat larger than the Hereford and with sparer hips, but retain the natural markings. Gen. Guthrie believes that the new breed is superior to the Hereford as a beef quality, and is convinced that they will meet his expectations as to milking qualities.

LIVE STOCK POINTERS.

Young calves, growing colts and sheep should be allowed to run out every day that the weather will permit.

Feeding a mixed ration affords a better opportunity of feeding complete rations than when only one or two materials are fed.

If stock are allowed to run down in condition, the expense of getting into good thrift again will cut materially into the profits.

Allowing stock to drink water freshly pumped from the well will give them water several degrees warmer than if compelled to drink from a frozen pond.

Supplying plenty of dry bedding adds to the comfort of the stock, increases the quantity of manure and lessens the labor of keeping clean.

In feeding and caring for the stock during the winter the work should be systematized so as to save time and labor and secure regularity in feeding.

If sheep are to grow the best fleece of wool it is very essential that they be kept in a good thrifty condition. Wool, no more than flesh or milk, can be made from nothing.—Journal of Agriculture.

How to Dispose of Honey.

Undoubtedly the best way to sell honey is in pound sections or sections weighing less than a pound, but for family use extracted honey should be preferred, for it is just as good and the comb can be replaced, to be filled again, thus saving the bees from the useless labor of making a new comb. The reason sections weighing less than a pound are advised is that a section that can be sold for an even dime will often find a purchaser when one that must be sold for 13 or 15 cents will be passed by. A section with eight ounces of honey in it will sell for ten cents quicker than one containing a full pound will for 15 cents. Farmers' Voice.

Three Good Corn Varieties.

The Iowa station has been selecting and breeding corn with a view to securing a variety having large ears, with long, straight, even rows of deep grains well carried to the tip, of bright yellow color, on a stalk of medium size, and maturing before frost. The three best varieties thus far produced are Early Yellow Rose, 62 bushels per acre; Iowa Gold Mine, 60½ bushels per acre; Capital, 60½ bushels; Mortgage Lifter and Nickel Plate each yielded 50 bushels per acre.

WHERE RUBBER GROWS.

How Caoutchouc Is Sought and Found in Tropical Forests.

An American's Adventures in the Rubber Quest—White Men Are Dealers But Not Hunters—An Industry of the Future.

[Special Kingston (Jamaica) Letter.] There is perhaps no one article of commerce that plays such a varied and important part in the everyday life of modern civilization of the origin of which so little is popularly known as India rubber. Everybody knows what that substance is, and something of the infinite variety of uses to which it is put, but few indeed know anything of



A NIGHT CAMP.

its origin, and still fewer, I fancy, have any conception of the future that lies before its production as a tropical industry. A few notes on these points may therefore prove of interest.

Most of the India rubber at present comes from the forests of Brazil and Central America, but it is shipped in smaller quantities from Venezuela, British Guiana and other tropical countries. The process of gathering the gum is identical everywhere, and so far as this part of the subject is concerned, I may quote my own experience. Knowing a lot about gold mining, I went down to Guiana to look for gold. I got no gold. I knew nothing at all about India rubber, but it was with rubber that I covered my losses and came out with a satisfactory surplus. White men never dream of gathering their own rubber. The plan is to equip natives and send them after it, paying by results; but as I knew nothing about the matter, I set off with my party of Indians as though I were gold prospecting. Well, I had a trifle rougher time of it, that was all; and gained a deal of experience. The difference is this—in gold prospecting you stick to the rivers, while in rubber gathering you must leave the rivers far behind you and thread the dense and pathless forests.

For the first night, perhaps, you seek a river camp, after the manner of the miners. That is, you take your choice between slinging your hammock under trees, over marshy ground, as the Indians do, or squatting on the tarpaulin that covers your mound of stores in the dugout. The latter is not so comfortable as the former, but it is safer, as you escape the malarial miasma so fatal to the white man. The next stage in this cheerful, but withal, profitable, venture is to drag your boat—"portaging," they call it—through the better part of a mile of grass-tangled swamp until higher ground is reached, and the real forest begins. There you will perhaps pitch your tent, and then the business begins. You set about hunting the rubber trees and gathering their precious gum. The work is not without a certain interest, especially if you are new to it, as I was; but there are decided drawbacks, some of a most disagreeable literal sort—as when a boa suddenly launches at you from an overhanging bough, and you have to argue all you know how with a machete to persuade him not to constrict you for his breakfast.

Without going into a botanical description, I will say that the rubber tree



THROUGH GRASS-TANGLED SWAMPS.

grows to a height of 50 or 60 feet, throwing out huge branches at a great height. It grows in groups, and the Indians are very smart in finding them. When found, the process of tapping is easily enough got through with. The straight, columnar trunks are covered with creepers, and these must be cut away. This entails contact with wasps, scorpions, ants and other such pleasant trifles. Having disposed of these, the Indian climbs the tree by means of looped ropes and, getting as high as they can, begin to tap. They do this by cutting incisions round the trunk of the tree, which terminate in V-shaped cuts that lead downward by vertical incisions to other horizontal cuttings, until the tree is ribbed down its entire length, the incisions being about 20 or 30 inches apart. From these wounds the white gum exudes and flows down the vertical channels until it reaches the ground, where a hollow has been scooped in the ground to receive it.

The water from the milk rapidly evaporates, and then a decoction made on the spot from vines is added and the stuff coagulates into the crude rubber of commerce. And so the process goes on, from tree to tree, and group to group of trees, as long as the provisions last. The rubber is baled up and collected at the camp, whence it is portaged by Indians to the river and towed by canoes to the settlement. Such at least was my method of doing it, but naturally the conditions vary in different countries.

The great point, however, is this: Whatever the process followed, it is in the end so wasteful that already the time is within sight when the natural resources of the tropical forests will be exhausted. The demand for rubber is so great, and moreover is increasing so very rapidly, that in view of this threatened exhaustion of the source of supply, many governments are taking steps to encourage the cultivation of the rubber plant, particularly the Castilla elastica, as a regular industry. The government of Nicaragua, for instance, pays a bounty on each tree cultivated, and here in Jamaica the government has established an experimental plantation that is doing well. But those who know anything about the splendid results obtained by the few long-headed people who have established experimental plantations in Mexico and Central America, simply smile at the governments for interfering. For no other tropical industry offers greater inducements for investment to men of moderate capital who can afford to wait eight years for big returns.

For political and social reasons that are too obvious to dwell on here Jamaica offers far greater encouragement to the American who is seeking an outlet for his personal energy and surplus capital than any Central American state, or possibly even Mexico. And there are many openings in agricultural industry that may be taken up most profitably now that railroads traverse the island and tap its resources. But it is doubtful if among all these industries any one offers a better opening than India rubber, albeit it is not now cultivated outside the government botanical station. I say this because the climatic and soil conditions are identical with those of Nicaragua, and I have now before me some of the results of an experiment in rubber cultivation in the latter country.

Planted 15 feet apart, as they should be, an acre of ground will carry 192



A DECIDED "DRAWBACK."

rubber trees. The trees begin to yield merchantable gum in the eighth year, and it is estimated that they give one pound of rubber each crop or tapping for every year of their life. And the life of a rubber tree is practically of indefinite duration. However, the highest yield is probably 15 pounds, whilst an eight-year tree will probably not give above six or eight. The yield may be said to be governed by seasons and culture. At any rate, in the Nicaragua experiment I have in mind, the cost of planting out and maintenance of the acre during eight years amounted to \$36, whilst the cost of tapping the 192 trees when ripe was \$15. They yielded 9,601 pounds of rubber, which fetched 56 cents in the New York market, the net bringing \$537. Of course, freight must be deducted, but after all possible allowances are made it will be seen that there is money, and good money, too, in the India rubber business.

Anyone coming to Jamaica would not, of course, get land at \$1.20 per acre as in Nicaragua, nor would he receive the five cents premium per tree that the republic pays. But on the other hand, whilst he can get good land at reasonable rates and on easy terms, the government is prepared to extend special facilities to bona fide settlers that more than counterbalance Nicaragua's attractions, without mentioning the absolute security and the social advantages that Jamaica has to offer to settlers from the United States. And over and above all this, the botanical station affords all necessary information and practical assistance to agriculturists. In other words, the resources of the government are open to settlers "without money and without price."

T. P. PORTER.

Did Him Good.

"Mister," said the small boy to the druggist, "gimme another bottle of them patent pills you sold father day before yesterday."

"Are they doing him good?" asked the clerk, looking pleased.

"I d'no whether they're doin' father good or not, but they're doin' me good. They jist fit my new slung-shot."—Detroit Free Press.

The Fashionable Kind.

Brassy—What drove the poor fellow crazy?

Keeper—He was an architect, and he went crazy trying to construct plans for a three-cornered summer house with 17 gables.—Philadelphia Press.

A Domestic Difficulty.

"It's too mean," pouted the young housekeeper. "She is very disobliging."

"Who?" inquired her husband.

"The servant. I have discharged her and she won't go, and I think it's real impertinent of her."—Washington Star.

WASTE NATURAL FORCES.

Tremendous Power Running Away in Our Rivers.

It is a curious fact that in a great manufacturing country like the United States the vast resources of water power are, comparatively speaking, ignored and neglected. It is no exaggeration to say that for every mill turned by water a hundred might be in operation. The million and a quarter horse power which is derived from water is overshadowed by twice or thrice that amount of steam power. The former may be compared to its own mill pond, standing still in the march of industry, while the latter is pushing forward with the speed and power of the locomotive. For example, the increase of steam power in this country in the decade closed in 1880 was 80 per cent., while water power increased in the same period but 8.4 per cent. That the latter could be almost immeasurably increased, if warranted by economic conditions, is proven by the report of Prof. Swain, the census expert, who says: "A calculation based upon the best data obtainable furnishes the astonishing result that the total theoretical power of our streams, taken at an average throughout the year, reaches the enormous figure of over 200,000,000 horse power. Such is the energy developed by our rivers, streams and brooks, of which we are using a little over one-half of one per cent. Could it be utilized, the power afforded would probably be more than sufficient to turn all the machinery of the globe."

Steam has triumphed over all its rivals. The water mill has become a relic of a past age and the windmill is prehistoric. At the close of the last decade the triple-expansion engine was set up almost in the spray of the waterfall, and the locomotive found a level roadbed upon the abandoned tow path of the canal. But another power came upon the scene; or, to speak more accurately, another method of utilizing power, with the ability to take power from any original source—from steam, from water, or from winds—and to transmit it to a distant point for utilization. At once the science of mechanism was revolutionized. As soon as the electrical transmission of power became instead of a theory a practical reality, every waterfall, every coal deposit, no matter how remote from manufacturing centers, took an added value in the eyes of the commercial users of power. The mind of man cannot measure the possibilities embraced in the dynamo and the copper cable. Niagara Falls, with its 125,000 horse power directly available (500,000 horse power in the future) has been harnessed, but not until the principle of the electrical transmission of power from turbine to motor had been demonstrated, with various degrees of success at Schaffhausen, on the Rhine; at Fribourg, on the Sarine; at Geneva on the Rhone; at Guadalupe, Mexico, and at a hundred other places in the mountain regions of Europe and America; all on a much larger scale, but illustrating the feasibility of the practical utilization of water power through electricity.

Who can doubt that in the space of a very few years, in place of the present Lilliputian water mills there will be Brobdingnagian turbines, utilizing the vast reservoirs of energy placed by the wisdom of the Creator in every part of this broad continent? The mountain regions, so long looked upon as the waste places of the earth, hold treasures for posterity that will "far outshine the wealth of Ormus or of Ind." The bases of the Alleghenies, the Rockies, and the Sierras, with the vast plains at their feet will throb with the energy generated by the streams fed by their living springs. The glaciers of the giant peaks of Oregon and Washington hold sufficient power in their icy grasp to turn every factory wheel and light and warm every building in those states for a century to come, while the thousand mountain streams along the rocky barriers from Montana to New Mexico will perform the double duty of supplying power to the millions who will people those states (mills, mines, railroads, etc.), and irrigating the soil to provide for their sustenance.—John T. Brunhall, in Leslie's Weekly.

Indian Rain Makers.

All the Indian tribes had rain-makers, and some are yet left. This is one of their methods of operation. A large body of Creek Indians had gathered, all decked out in their best finery. Two elderly men retired a short distance and seemed to be mumbling to each other something like prayers or incantations; after some time a fire was made on the bank of the stream, when the two rain makers gave an order, and a young man plunged into the river, which was very deep. When he came up he had a blue catfish in his hand, which one of the old men took and threw into the fire, the tribe looking on in perfect silence. Then there was more mumbling, accompanied by various contortions and gesticulations, when the gathering dispersed. It rained that night. Perhaps, on the whole, the Indian rain maker is more generally successful than the civilized one occasionally appearing on the frontier in times of drought, the former having a shrewder and more experienced forecast of weather probabilities and putting in his incantations at the right time.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Art of Milking.

Suburban Resident—Yes, I want a useful man about my country place. Can you milk?

Applicant—Yes, sir.

"Which side of a cow do you sit on when milking?"

"Well, sir, O never milked but was cow, an' she was a kicker, sir; an' bad, a good deal as the toime O was on both sides av her, sir."—N. Y. Weekly.

Colors of Iron.

Iron is the only metal which appears in more than one color. It is found of every shade, from almost as white as silver to as black as charcoal.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Her Limit. The old generation of Galloway lairds were a primitive and hospitable race, but their conviviality sometimes led to awkward occurrences. In former days when roads were bad and wheeled vehicles almost unknown an old laird was returning from a supper party with his lady mounted behind him on horseback. On crossing the river Urr, at a ford at a point where it joins the sea, the old lady dropped off, but was not missed until her husband reached his door, when, of course, an immediate search was made. The party who were dispatched in quest of her arrived just in time to find her remonstrating with the advancing tide, which, trickled into her mouth, in these words: "No anither drap; neither hot nor cauld."—Tit-Bits.

A COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT.

The Police of Syracuse Make an Important Capture.

On Monday the 15th Harold Marquise, of Utica, N. Y., was arrested in Syracuse, N. Y., on a warrant sworn out by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., charging him with forgery. On the 15th of December Marquise visited a photo-engraver in Syracuse, saying he was the representative of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., and arranged for the making of a full set of plates for the direction sheets, labels, etc., of the famous Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. News of this reached the home office, and no time was lost in arranging for his arrest when he should return for the plates. He returned on the 18th, and was accordingly arrested and is now in jail in Syracuse awaiting examination, which occurs on March 2d.

This arrest proves to be an important one. In addition to various plunders, such as medical books, typewriters, rulers, etc., found in Marquise's trunk when arrested, the police also found counterfeit coin both in the trunk and on his person; and in a search of his apartments in Utica found a complete outfit for counterfeiting consisting of crucibles, bellows, nickel, lead, bismuth, antimony, a small blacksmith forge, a charcoal furnace, and several plates-of-Paris molds. The United States marshals want him just as soon as Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. are through with him, and no doubt, he will be sentenced for a long period.

In selecting Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for his counterfeiting operations, he showed his knowledge of the proprietary medicine business; for these pills are in such great demand that they are easily sold at any drug store in the United States. His scheme was to stock the country druggists and sell his imitations at a discount of from 2 percent to 5 percent, explaining the reduced price by the fact that he had picked them up in small lots and at a discount from dealers who were overstocked. By working fast and making long jumps, he would have secured many hundreds of dollars in a short time. The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are most fortunate to have caught the rogue, before he had fairly started, and to have thus kept these spurious goods out of the market.

Some of the best people we know are so fat that they will be able to reach their arms around a harp when they get up Yonder.—Atchison Globe.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

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

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A woman's idea of a man good and true is one who, on Sunday afternoon, reads to his child the little paper it received at Sunday school that day.—Atchison Globe.

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 healthy and mellow. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00, all druggists.

The trouble with most of us is that we neglect to do to-morrow what we have put off to-day.—Truth.

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

A man's importance cannot be determined by the number of initials before his name.—Atchison Globe.

Blacken the spot, surer the cure. Use St. Jacobs Oil for bruises.

Disappointments are wings that bear the soul skyward.

Put a pain to sleep? St. Jacobs Oil does this with scintilla. Torment cured.

"Glory" is "grace" perfected—and grace is ours on earth.

It is brave to overcome, it is saintly to endure.—Chicago Standard.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 15.	
CATTLE—Best beefs.....	\$ 3.25 @ 5.00
Stockers.....	2.50 @ 4.25
Native cows.....	2.70 @ 3.75
HOGS—Choice to heavy.....	3.10 @ 3.85
SHEEP.....	3.50 @ 3.90
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	91 @ 92
No. 2 hard.....	75 @ 76
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	17 1/2 @ 17 3/4
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	16 @ 16 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	29 @ 30
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	2.40 @ 2.50
Fancy.....	2.25 @ 2.35
HAY—Choice timothy.....	8.50 @ 9.00
Fancy prairie.....	8.00 @ 8.50
BRAN (sacked).....	55 @ 56
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	17 @ 17 1/2
CHEESE—Full cream.....	10 1/2 @ 11
EGGS—Choice.....	7 1/2 @ 8
POTATOES.....	21 @ 23

ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	3.50 @ 4.55
Texas.....	2.80 @ 4.10
HOGS—Heavy.....	3.40 @ 3.95
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	4.00 @ 4.10
FLOUR—Choice.....	3.15 @ 3.25
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	92 @ 93
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	20 1/2 @ 21
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	16 1/2 @ 17
RYE—No. 2.....	28 @ 29
BUTTER—Creamery.....	14 @ 14 1/2
LARD—Western mess.....	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
PORK.....	8.25 @ 8.80

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	4.30 @ 5.00
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	3.45 @ 3.95
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2.50 @ 3.00
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	4.25 @ 4.40
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	81 1/2 @ 83 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	23 1/2 @ 23 3/4
OATS—No. 2.....	16 1/2 @ 16 3/4
RYE.....	32 1/2 @ 33
BUTTER—Creamery.....	10 @ 15
LARD.....	4 1/2 @ 4 15
PORK.....	8 40 @ 8 45

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	4.75 @ 5.00
HOGS—Good to Choice.....	3.85 @ 4.10
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	79 1/2 @ 80 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	22 @ 23 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	22 @ 23 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	13 @ 19
PORK—Mess.....	8 75 @ 9 00

200 BUS. OATS, 173 BUS. BARLEY.

M. M. Luther, East Troy, Pa., grew 209 bushels Salzer's Silver Mine Oats, and John Breider, Mishicot, Wis., 173 bushels Silver King Barley per acre. Don't you believe it? Write them!

Fodder plants as rape, tares, vetch, spurry, clovers, grasses, etc., in endless varieties, potatoes at \$1.50 a barrel. Salzer's seeds are bred to big yields. America's greatest seed catalogue and 12 farm seed samples are sent you by John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 10 cents, and this notice, worth \$10, to get a start. [K]

There are almost as many crises in the average love affairs as there have been in the rule of the sultan of Turkey.

"Star Tobacco."

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

Our idea of a hopeless fool is a man who has a stiff neck from looking up for air ships.

Sudden weather changes bring rheumatism. St. Jacobs Oil makes prompt cure.

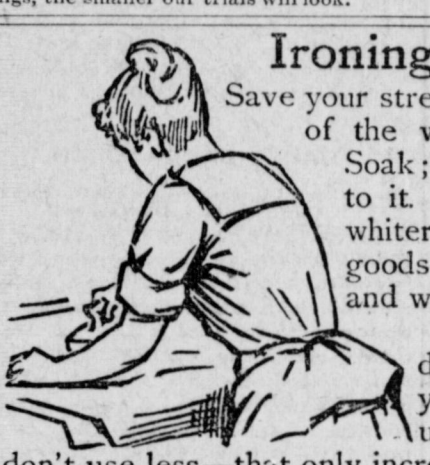
The word "entertained" is overworked worse than the mother of half a dozen children.—Atchison Globe.

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

Borrowed trouble demands large interest.—Chicago Standard.

Time counts, health gains. A quick, sure cure—St. Jacobs Oil for sprains.

The more grateful we are for our blessings, the smaller our trials will look.



Ironing is hard enough.

Save your strength for that. Make the rest of the washing easy with Pearline.

Soak; boil; rinse—that is all there is to it. The clothes are cleaner and whiter than in the old way; colored goods are brighter; flannels are softer and won't shrink.

Use your Pearline just as directed on every package, and you'll get the best results. Don't use more—that only wastes it; don't use less—that only increases your work. Use it alone;

no soap with it; nothing but Pearline.

Baker's Chocolate

MADE BY

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.,

Established in 1730, 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.

"When I Saw"

—your advertisement

I thought that it was probably like the announcements of many other makers of harvesting machinery—big blow and little show; but I'm ready to surrender; go ahead, gentlemen, you're all right! I bought one of your binders last season and it is equal to any claim you ever made for it.

This is the condensed essence of what Mr. Thomas Carney, of Washington Court House, Ohio, has to say about the McCormick Right Hand Open Elevator.

Harvester and Binder. The claims made for McCormick Machines are strong claims. That's because

MCCORMICK

Machines are so constructed that strong claims for them are justified. The machine you want will cost you more than the other kind, for the simple reason that it is worth more; that's all—there's no other reason—and in the end you'll be glad you paid the difference, because there's nothing cheaper than the best.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Chicago.

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

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

10¢ 25¢ 50¢

REGULATE THE LIVER

ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED! To cure every case of constipation, Cascarets are the ideal Laxative and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 211.

FREE 56-Page Illustrated Catalogue HAND, TYPEWRITING and BOOK-KEEPING. 30¢ Cheap board and 50¢ in time. Sold by druggists. Address B. L. MUNSIELMAN, President Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill.

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

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! gives relief in 10 minutes. quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 day treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S 808S, Atlanta, Ga.

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IN EXTRA SESSION.

The Fifty-Fifth House Re-Elects Thomas B. Reed as Speaker.

THREE COMMITTEES ARE ANNOUNCED

Mr. Harris, the new Senator from Kansas Seated—The President's Message Read—The Senate Only in Session—Thirty Minutes.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Fifty-Fifth house of representatives organized yesterday for the work before it. By 11 o'clock the reserved galleries, with the exception of those for the diplomatic corps and the executive, were walled in, tier on tier. As the hands of the clock pointed to 12 Maj. McDowell, clerk of the house, read the house to order. Rev. Mr. Couden, the blind chaplain of the house, delivered the invocation. The clerk of the house then read the president's proclamation convening congress, after which the roll was called. Immediately following, Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, was elected speaker. The vote was: Reed, 199; Bailey, democrat, 114; Bell, populist, 21; Newlands, silverite, 1. Speaker Reed was enthusiastically received on his appearance in the house after his election, and made a graceful and dryly humorous speech in assuming the gavel.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: It has been the custom for a hundred years for speakers-elect to fully to express their gratitude and their sense of honor conferred that the language by which thanks are conveyed has been long exhausted. Will you pardon me if I confess that on all the occasions when I have stood here I have been more oppressed by the sense of responsibility than cheered by the sentiment of thankfulness. Yet, I appreciate no man more—the high honor of your vote and the confidence which dictated it. But, high as the honor is, it will surely fade unless your favor is permanent. I cannot, having had experience, expect to please all of you always, but I do hope, with your assistance and your kind forbearance, to administer justice to each member and to both sides of the chamber, under the rules established by the house of representatives, without fear, favor or hope of reward.

According to time-honored custom, Mr. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, the oldest member in continuous service, administered the oath to the speaker. After the new members had been sworn in by the speaker, the oath was administered by unanimous consent to Messrs. Dilliver, of Iowa; Ball, of Texas, and Pierce and McMillin, of Tennessee, whose credentials had not yet arrived. Mr. Grosvenor then presented a resolution, which was adopted, for the election of the candidates for the other offices of the house selected by the republican caucus as follows: Clerk, Alexander McDowell, of Pennsylvania; sergeant-at-arms, Benjamin F. Russell, of Missouri; doorkeeper, William J. Glenn, of New York; postmaster, Joseph C. McElroy, of Ohio, and chaplain, Henry N. Couden.

The usual formal resolutions of notification of assembling were adopted. When Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, offered the usual resolution for the adoption temporarily of the rules of the last house, an ineffectual attempt was made, under the leadership of Mr. Hepburn, an Iowa republican, to limit the operation of the rules of the last congress, which were adopted temporarily, to 30 days. The democrats, populists and 14 republicans supported him, but were defeated—183 to 152. This was the only incident out of the ordinary connected with the proceedings.

The president's message was applauded vigorously, as was Mr. Dingley when he introduced the new tariff bill. The speaker appointed the republican members of the old committee on the ways and means committee and added Mr. Bailey, of Texas; Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, and Mr. Swanson, of Virginia, to the democratic membership. In view of the action of the democratic caucus, Mr. McMillin, who was at the head of the minority of the committee, was superseded by Mr. Bailey, although Mr. McMillin was left on the committee.

The speaker announced the members of the committee on rules, ways and means and mileage as follows:

Rules—The speaker; Henderson, of Iowa; Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, republicans; Bailey, of Texas, and McMillin, of Tennessee, democrats.

Ways and means—Dingley, of Maine; Payne, of New York; Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Hopkins, of Illinois; Grosvenor, of Ohio; Russell, of Connecticut; Dilliver, of Iowa; Steele, of Indiana; Johnson, of North Dakota; Evans, of Kentucky; Tawney, of Minnesota; republicans; Bailey, of Texas; McMillin, of Tennessee; Wheeler, of Alabama; McLaurin, of South Carolina; Robertson, of Louisiana, and Swanson, of Virginia, democrats.

Mileage—Wright, of Massachusetts; Darham, of California; Booz, of Maryland, republicans; Cooper, of Texas, and Lewis, of Georgia, democrats.

The ways and means committee then secured leave to sit during the sessions of the house, after which, at four o'clock, the house on Mr. Dingley's motion, adjourned until Thursday next.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The senate began its work in extra session at noon yesterday with 87 senators present and with galleries packed to their full limit. The business of the day was confined to the reading of the president's message, the seating of the new senator from Kansas, Mr. Harris, and the reference of the credentials of Mr. Corbett as senator from Oregon to the committee on privileges and elections. No legislative business was transacted during the day. At 12:30 a recess was taken until two o'clock to await the reception of the president's message, and at two another recess was taken until three, when the message was received and read. It took but ten minutes to read the message, and immediately thereafter, on motion of Mr. Allison, the senate adjourned, having been in session altogether but 30 minutes.

Nora Groom, a young girl living near Liberty, Mo., was fatally burned while boiling soap in a kettle.

GETTING OUT OF DEBT.

Mortgage Debt of Kansas Reduced \$195,000,000 in Seven Years. TOPEKA, Kan., March 12.—The Topeka Capital publishes an elaborate statement of the reduction in mortgage indebtedness in Kansas during the past seven years, showing a decrease of 45 per cent., or over \$195,000,000 since January 1, 1890. The comparison is drawn between the figures of the federal census of 1890 and reports from the registers of deeds of 38 counties, showing the recorded mortgage indebtedness on January 1, 1897.

In 1890 these counties had a mortgage indebtedness of \$63,158,631, and in 1897 on the same basis, \$34,620,188, or a net reduction in the seven years of \$28,538,493—over 45 per cent. If the same percentage holds good for the entire state the total reduction for the seven years amounts to \$105,968,298. This reduction is very much greater if settlement by deed and foreclosure in the western third of the state be considered.

Careful estimates of the same figures show that only \$40,000,000 of Kansas mortgage debt is held by persons outside the state. Of this, \$5,000,000 is held by insurance companies doing business in Kansas, and, therefore, but \$25,000,000 by individual foreign creditors, as compared with \$85,000,000 in 1890. In 1890 the total mortgage debt of the state on farms and lots was reported by the census to be 72 per cent. of the actual value of all taxed real estate. Now it does not exceed 15 per cent. The statement shows that Kansas has been diligently and successfully paying out and is to-day probably free of debt than any other western state. It could pay its present foreign obligations of \$25,000,000 from the proceeds of a single crop.

CAPT. BAKER DEAD.

The Former Kansas Leader Passes Away at Guthrie, Ok.—His Record.

GUTHRIE, Ok., March 12.—Capt. H. D. Baker, for many years a power in Kansas politics, died here to-day. He was a native of Kentucky and during the war was captain of a Kentucky regiment. After the war his father was assassinated for his loyalty to the union, and the family came to this county in 1867. During the Indian hostilities of 1868-1869 he commanded a company of Col. Crawford's Nineteenth Kansas volunteer infantry. He was always present at state and congressional conventions and sessions of the legislature. In 1889 he removed to Oklahoma, where he served in the territorial council.

WHIPPED THE TEACHER.

An Irate Woman at Pawnee Rock, Kan., Publicly Uses the Rawhide.

GREAT BEND, Kan., March 12.—Mrs. Smith, of Pawnee Rock, dissatisfied with the way her son was treated in the school taught by Crumpton, went there accompanied by two members of the board. The evidence secured was not satisfactory to Mrs. Smith and during the investigation she pulled a rawhide from under her cloak and began to whip the teacher. She was restrained by members of the school board, after she had hit Crumpton four or five times.

Gov. Leedy Signs Bills.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 12.—Gov. Leedy yesterday signed the following bills: The Breidenthal bill to change the state banking law; to prevent blacklisting of employees by corporations; to enable old soldiers to peddle without a license; to provide for the drainage of swamps; to provide for the taxation of mineral reserves; to require railroads to provide free transportation to stock shippers; to prohibit the formation of trusts and combines; to admit law graduates from the state university to the bar without examination.

No Railroad Legislation.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 12.—Both senate and house populists held caucuses last night to consider railroad legislation. Several populist senators favored extending the session until a satisfactory bill could be enacted, while others wanted an extra session. Gov. Leedy is understood as being opposed to an extra session. Both caucuses broke up without having arrived at any understanding and it is the prevailing opinion that no railroad bill will be enacted on this session.

W. R. C. Now in Charge.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 12.—Gov. Leedy has signed the bill turning the Ellisworth soldiers' reunion ground over to the W. R. C. It was signed in the presence of Mrs. Julia Chase, department president of the W. R. C. The governor presented to Mrs. Chase the pen with which the bill was signed, and she in turn gave the governor, on behalf of the W. R. C., a beautiful bouquet of roses.

Saving Is on Buildings.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 12.—The appropriations for all purposes this session will carry about \$2,900,000, as against \$3,400,000 two years ago. The difference between the two is in the erection of state buildings. About \$650,000 was spent two years ago on buildings; only \$160,000 will be spent this time.

Gov. Leedy Makes Appointments.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 12.—Gov. Leedy announced the following appointments: State bank commissioner, John W. Breidenthal, of Topeka; board of managers of the state soldiers' home, J. H. Grisham, of Cottonwood Falls, J. A. Davis, of Topeka, and Robert Kerr, of Glenock, Anderson county.

A Kansas Legislator Married.

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 12.—George J. Barker, member of the legislature from Douglas county, was married here yesterday to Mrs. Emma Dinsmoor, widow of the late Frank Dinsmoor, formerly superintendent of public instruction in this city.

Kansas Farmer Robbed of \$500.

WICHITA, Kan., March 12.—While John Cochran, a farmer living near Greenwich, was returning home from Wichita last night, he was held up and robbed of \$500. His assailants knocked him from his wagon and beat him until he was insensible.

RAGING WATERS.

Mississippi River Passes All Previous Records at Memphis.

In Many Places the People Are Made Homeless by the Water's Ravages—Elkins, W. Va., Fireswept—Fatal Wind in Ohio—Terrific Hailstorm.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 15.—The Mississippi river continues to rise, and the situation in the lowlands of Arkansas, opposite this city, is very serious. Last night the river stood at 46.3, a rise of 0.7 since Saturday night. This is the highest record since the establishment of the weather office here in 1872. On all the islands near the city and in the lowlands of Arkansas there is great suffering among the people, and there is great loss of stock and property. People continue leaving the lowlands for this side of the river.

At Marion, where a break in the dike occurred Friday night, a scene of desolation exists. The little town is four or five feet under water; many houses and cabins have been washed away and the inhabitants have sought shelter elsewhere. Hundreds of horses and cattle have been destroyed. At Osceola grave apprehension is felt, and yesterday every man and boy in the neighborhood went to work with a will building an additional levee to protect the town. At San Soue, a small town immediately below Osceola, the Anchor line steamer Bluff City yesterday afternoon attempted to land her passengers and freight. The citizens and levee patrolmen ordered the captain to keep his boat moving, saying that the waves from the steamers wheels would break over the levee. The captain, however, attempted to land, when the boat was met by a fusillade of bullets from the shore, but, fortunately, no one was hurt. At Helena the water is seven feet above the danger line, and at Vicksburg it is within a foot of it.

Elkins, W. Va., Fireswept.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 15.—At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning fire, which started in the building of the Elkins Hardware and Furniture Co., in the town of Elkins, burned almost the entire business portion of the place. Elkins has no fire department, and the flames were beyond control, having mostly frame buildings in their pathway. In all the buildings were valuable stocks, only portions of which were saved. The total loss is \$100,000.

Fatal Wind in Ohio.

STREUBENVILLE, O., March 15.—A whirlwind visited the town of Mingo Junction and shortly before two o'clock Sunday morning the wind blew off the iron roof of the cashstore of the Junction Iron & Steel Co. and the tall brick walls fell in. Frank Hobson and Larry Fahey were caught under the falling walls. Fahey was taken out dead. Frank Hobson, aged 29 years, was so seriously crushed that he died three hours later. John Weilas, a Hungarian, was badly crushed and will die.

A Terrific Hailstorm.

GUTHRIE, Ok., March 15.—In the vicinity of Morrison and Lela a terrific hailstorm prevailed Saturday night. Farmers say many wheat fields are ruined. Poultry were killed and window glass broken out. Old men say they never saw such hailstones, many being larger than hens' eggs, and drifted up in places two feet deep. Considerable wind prevailed.

IMPORTERS ARE ALARMED.

Hastening to Get Their Goods Out of Bond Before Tariff Legislation.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The total payment on account of duties at the custom house Saturday amounted to \$1,488,693.67, of which \$1,270,696.83 was paid on goods withdrawn from bond, making one of the largest totals in the history of the custom house. Payments on sugar alone were said to have amounted to several hundred thousand dollars. This anxiety on the part of the refiners was caused by the fears that the change from an ad valorem to a specific duty would largely increase the rate of duty on the sugar at present held in bonded warehouses.

CHURCH BUILT IN A DAY.

One Like the Ark to Hold Three Thousand Persons at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 15.—A church with a seating capacity of 3,000 persons, heated by three furnaces and lighted with electric lamps, was built between daylight and midnight Saturday at Winchester and Wilson avenues, in Ravenswood, and was dedicated yesterday morning by Rev. M. B. Williams, of Atlanta, Ga., assisted by nearly every clergyman in Ravenswood. The site of the church was on Friday night a vacant lot surrounded by a row of scraggy oak trees.

Woodmen of the World.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—The sovereign camp of the Woodmen of the World closed its biennial session at noon. By unanimous vote the delegates made Founder James Cullen Root sovereign grand commander for life. There was some talk of removing the headquarters from Omaha to St. Louis, but final action was deferred. A bonus of \$10,000 is offered by citizens of Davenport, Ia., to locate headquarters in that city. There was considerable discussion on the "department" plan of dividing the society into a north and south district, which work was left to a special committee to be reported on later. The convention will meet in Memphis, Tenn., in 1899.

To Found a Model Community.

STOUT CITY, Ia., March 15.—Irving and Florence Gilbert, son and daughter of old residents of this city, have gone to Massachusetts with the intention of buying land near Newton for the establishment of a model community, which shall be independent of the outer world. They have become convinced that society is organized all wrong, and they will found a society where all exchanges will be merely barter. While not communistic in nature, it will afford the members the best there is in life without much labor.

LEGISLATION FOR KANSAS.

Some of the More Important Measures Signed by the Governor—Total Appropriations.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 15.—Gov. Leedy, up to 11 o'clock Saturday night, when he left his office, had signed 300 bills and he still had a large number of them in his possession. He had not yet signed the public utilities bill, but it was believed he would sign it. The only bill he has vetoed is the railroad bill. Among the measures which passed both houses and were signed by the governor were the following:

Defining what shall constitute public stock yards, defining duties of persons operating same and regulating all charges thereof. Providing for the recording of assignments of real estate mortgages. Securing to laborers and others the payment of their wages in lawful money.

Relating to the maintenance of common schools in cities of the first class. Preventing the dockage of hogs, or inspection of hogs for purpose of dockage.

Providing for the assessment and taxation of mineral reserves. Granting license to ex-union soldiers and sailors to canvass for and sell goods.

Regulating the inspection and sale of oils. Increasing the penalty for train wrecking. Compelling railroad companies to fence their lines with lawful fence.

Providing for the sale of the Peabody silk station and repealing the act for the encouragement of silk culture.

Admitting graduates of the state university law school to practice in courts without examination.

Preventing discrimination of corporations or individuals against members of labor organizations. Requiring railroad companies to furnish free transportation to shippers of stock.

Abolishing Judge Vandiver's district. Providing for the distribution of money to the fire departments of the state.

A railroad maximum rate bill (vetoed by the governor). Providing for the election of city marshal, city clerk, city attorney and street commissioner in cities of second and third class.

Making it the duty of county commissioners in counties having a population of 20,000 or more to determine what bridges shall be built at the expense of the county.

Providing for the punishment of persons who shall conceal, destroy or dispose of chattel mortgaged property.

Providing for the interchange of judges in the several judicial districts.

To prevent blacklisting by employers of labor. Changing the boundary lines of Coffey and Lyon counties.

To allow public corporations, quasi public corporations and private corporations to become members of mutual fire insurance companies.

For the protection of prairie from incursion by fire. Appropriating \$16,000 for the improvement of the state house grounds and for furnishing rooms in the capitol building.

Authorizing county treasurers in counties of less than 25,000 inhabitants to deposit county money in banks.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Coffey county to levy a tax for the erection of permanent county buildings.

Appropriating the state into representative districts.

Authorizing the attorney-general to compromise the bonded indebtedness of the city of Cimarron, Gray county, and the city of Anthony, Harper county.

Relating to the mining of coal at the state penitentiary and providing for the sale of the output.

Relating to forestry and irrigation, and combining both lines of investigation under one commission.

Relating to the investment of funds of life insurance companies.

Making appropriation for the purchase of a marble bust of the late ex-Gov. Charles Robinson.

Providing for vestibules for the protection of motemen on street cars.

In relation to the competency of husband and wife to testify in divorce cases.

Defining and prohibiting trusts. Establishing trial by jury in cases of contempt of court and restricting powers of judges in contempt proceedings.

Relating to the settlement of the estates of deceased persons by administrators.

To incorporate cities of the second class, making the number of wards four where the population is between 4,000 and 8,000.

Compelling railroad companies to give passes to shippers of stock to and from destination.

To transfer the state G. A. R. reunion grounds and buildings at Ellsworth to the Woman's Relief corps for hospital and home.

The county fee and salary bill, putting salaries on a basis of population of counties.

Making it unlawful for firms or citizens to pay wages or salaries in anything but lawful money of the United States.

To prevent the sale of nostrums.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Kansas Legislature Makes Provisions for Running the State Two Years.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 15.—For the ensuing two years, approximately, \$2,817,755 has been appropriated by the legislature. The total appropriations for deficiencies for 1897 amount to \$181,961.10. The larger regular appropriations are as follows:

State university	\$194,000.00
State agricultural college	24,170.00
Insane asylum, Topeka	233,580.00
New building, Topeka asylum	60,000.00
Osawatomie asylum	313,328.00
Wichita asylum	75,160.00
Blind asylum, Kansas City	40,000.00
Olathe deaf and dumb school	91,740.00
Topeka reform school	64,770.00
Industrial school, Beloit	49,050.00
Hutchinson reformatory	110,940.00
Penitentiary	307,360.00
Soldiers' home, Dodge City	91,700.00
Orphans' home, Atchison	65,240.00
Horticultural society	3,850.00
Conveying prisoners	1,000.00
Board of agriculture	1,500.00
Kansas Children's Home society	2,800.00
State printing deficiency	55,000.00
State printing	140,000.00
Compiling statistics, 1897	19,000.00
Deficiencies salaries district judges	7,603.30
Legislative expenses	65,000.00
Forestry and irrigation	5,840.00
Executive and judicial	265,200.00
State house grounds	16,000.00
Accounts, claims and deficits	26,670.00
State normal	60,000.00

For Public Buildings.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 15.—The legislature has appropriated \$193,500 for new buildings and improvements at the various state institutions, divided as follows: Winfield asylum, \$35,000; Hutchinson reformatory, \$35,000; agricultural college, \$16,000; Topeka insane asylum, \$60,000; Olathe deaf and dumb asylum, \$16,000; state house, \$16,500; small buildings at various institutions, \$30,000.

Killed His Daughter's Lover.

ATCHISON, Kan., March 15.—Elisha M. Graham, 72 years old, who killed Jacob Hopkins at Cummings December 27, was convicted of murder in the second degree. Hopkins was courting Graham's daughter and the father objected. Meeting Hopkins on the streets of Cummings one Sunday morning Graham fired four shots into Hopkins.

Populists Sign a Compact.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 15.—Fifty-six populists of the house signed an agreement to vote for a maximum freight rate, providing the governor would call an extra session of the legislature.

IN EXTRA SESSION.

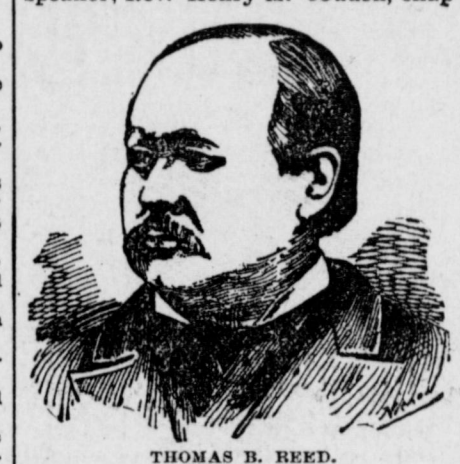
The Fifty-Fifth Congress Meets in Response to McKinley's Call.

May Be a Stormy Session—House Will Act Promptly—Caucus Leaders Chosen—Reed and Bailey Outline the Policies to Be Pursued.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Fifty-Fifth congress met in extraordinary session to-day at noon in pursuance of President McKinley's proclamation. The work before it—the passage of a tariff bill, is pretty well cut out in advance, but the indications are that it will be a stormy session and its length and scope are as yet mere matters of speculation. So far as the house is concerned the present determination of the leaders is to direct the energies of the lower branch to the accomplishment of the task before it with all expedition and throw the responsibility for any complications which may arise out of delays in the senate upon that body.

Republican Caucus Nominees.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The caucus of republican members-elect of the Fifty-Fifth congress, which was held Saturday, voted by acclamation to renominate Speaker Reed and all the officers of the last house. The slate was as follows: Thomas B. Reed, speaker; Rev. Henry M. Couden, chaplain; Alexander McDowell, clerk; Benjamin F. Russell, sergeant-at-arms; W. J. Glenn, doorkeeper; Joseph C. McElroy, postmaster. Of the 203 republicans, 175 were present. An effort to change the house rules failed. Mr. Reed's name was presented by Mr. Payne, of New York, who referred to him as "a man of towering intellect, of sterling republicanism and a peer of the greatest parliamentarians." In acknowledging the nomination Mr. Reed said:



THOMAS B. REED.

Gentlemen: I am very greatly gratified by your kind action to-night and shall try to serve your wishes with whatever ability I have. We have again, as in the last congress, a politically divided legislative power. The house of representatives will be republican by a considerable majority and, fresh from the people, will endeavor to carry out their wishes. I do not doubt your determination to do all in your power to bring this session of congress to a speedy close. Our duty is simple and the people expect us to perform it at once and then leave to them the recovery of the country from the stagnation and depression of business which have so sorely tried the patience of a vigorous and growing people. What others may see fit to do we do not know, but we have strong hopes that all branches of the government will be in accord as to the policy of giving to the people immediately whatever relief their wisdom may devise.

Democrats Nominate Officers.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The democratic members of the house Saturday nominated Congressman Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, speaker. Although the election was of no significance except in recognizing the nominee as the minority leader there was quite a spirited contest for the nomination. Mr. Bailey was placed in nomination by Mr. Sayers, of Texas; Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, by Mr. Maguire, of California, and Mr. Bland, of Arkansas. On roll call the vote stood: Bailey, 56; McMillin, 30; Bland, 22. The nomination was made unanimous and Mr. Bailey was escorted to the hall and, after thanking the caucus for the honor, spoke briefly. Mr. Bailey's view of the correct democratic policy and the one which he will urge his followers to adopt as their own during the extra session, is here defined by himself:

The democrats have 121 representatives in the present house, and there are besides 82 fusionists, silver republicans and populists, making all 183 members of the opposition. The republicans have 204, a majority over all of 81. It will be the purpose of the democrats, so far as my voice and influence go in shaping their policy, to interpose no obstructive opposition to the passage of a tariff bill, but to insist upon being accorded a fair hearing in the debate upon that measure. We want to go on record as expressing the opinion that republican policies and principles, as exemplified in the proposed bill, are wrong and will not bring about a return of prosperity. If our view be correct, then we will be able to go before the country two years from now and be returned to power. If the republican view proves to be the right one we may have to wait in the wilderness for yet another season. We propose to make the challenge clear, so that there can be no doubt as to the issue. Having placed ourselves right on the record as democrats, we will say to the republicans: "Hurry and pass your law and put it into operation that the people may judge of its effects in time to pass up on it in 1898." So far as I am able to judge this same policy will be pursued by the democrats in the senate. With the country in its present depressed condition, it would be very impolitic, and I may say unpatriotic, to try to delay the passage of the tariff bill.

Legislation Every Ten Years.

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 15.—Arizona's legislature has become specially remarkable for curious measures. A bill passed the council yesterday, providing that the legislature shall meet only every ten years. Initiative and referendum were killed, as also a memorial praying for a substitution of timber land for valueless desert school sections. Among the bills that passed both houses was one providing for territorial supervision of beneficiary societies. A memorial, favorably considered, asked congressional action toward governmental ownership of telegraph lines.

PRESBYTERIAN MOVEMENT.

An Effort to Be Made to Bring the Two Branches Together.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 15.—A movement is under way in Louisville to unite the branches of the Presbyterian church, which was separated by the war. Members of all the Presbyterian churches of Louisville have resolved at several preliminary meetings to do their utmost toward the amalgamation of the two branches. A resolution was adopted at a general meeting to have steps taken at the coming spring meetings, which will bring about action on this subject at the next meeting of the general assemblies. An effort will be made to induce the general assemblies of the Presbyterian church and the Southern Presbyterian church to hold their annual meetings in Louisville in 1898. It is hoped that by having both the branches meet in the same place at the same time a reunion can be effected.

PRAYER SAVED HER.

Strange Story of Miss Kates, Who Asked Relief From Disease and Was Cured.

MESOMINEE, Mich., March 15.—There is a happy family in Baker avenue this day, by reason of a miraculous cure. Miss Myrtle Kates is the daughter of J. F. Kates, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Five years ago, when she was 17 years old, the young woman became afflicted with cerebro-spinal meningitis. For the last few months she has grown worse, and a consultation of physicians February 24 pronounced her case incurable. Miss Kates has always been of a religious turn of mind, and in this emergency she prayed fervently to God to cure her. Instantly her pains ceased and the disease left her. She got out of bed immediately, dressed herself and found she was ravenously hungry. These facts are fully attested.

FUSIONISTS DEFEATED.

Bill Preventing Removal of Oklahoma Officers Except on Trial Vetoed.