

Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1897.

NO. 23.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SECRETARY CARLISLE, Postmaster-General Wilson and the members of the Virginia congressional delegation left Washington on a special train for Winchester, Va., to attend the funeral of the late Hon. Randolph Tucker on the 18th.

The supreme council of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union at Washington on the 17th elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Mann Page, Virginia; vice president, C. Vincent, Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary-treasurer, W. P. Bricker, Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has been informed that the friends of the arbitration treaty considered it advisable not to attempt to force its passage by this congress, as a vote now would probably result in its defeat. Mr. Cleveland expressed his disappointment.

The national congress of mothers opened at Washington on the 17th. After organizing and accomplishing some routine business a recess was taken by the members to call on Mrs. Cleveland, who had tendered them a formal reception.

GEN. ALFRED PLEASANTON, the famous cavalry leader, who had long been ill, died at Washington on the 17th.

The First Baptist church at Washington was crowded on the 18th by attendants at the mothers' congress. Mrs. Ballington Booth conducted the devotional exercises. Many prominent women discussed the best way to bring up children.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WILSON has announced that he has accepted the presidency of the Washington and Lee university at Lexington, Va. He will assume the duties on July 1.

The last evening reception of this administration was given by President and Mrs. Cleveland at the white house on the 18th for the benefit of the general public. The crowd was a record breaker in point of attendance, it being estimated that between 5,000 and 8,000 persons were in line during the two hours.

SECRETARY OLNEY sounded the British government about the amendments which have been proposed to the arbitration treaty in the senate. Ambassador Bayard stated that Lord Salisbury cared little about the amendments eliminating King Oscar of Norway and Sweden and reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, but the British were surprised at the objection raised in the senate and attributed it to political and personal motives rather than to serious opposition to the general idea of arbitration.

The mothers' congress at Washington on the 19th passed many resolutions and listened to the reading of papers bearing on the bringing up of children and then adjourned to meet again in Washington next year.

The postmasters and the patrons at every one of the 44 post offices where rural free delivery has been in operation have endorsed the plan and the postmaster-general will make a special report to congress concerning the experiment.

GILES Y. CRENSHAW, of Maysville, Mo., has been nominated by the president successor to the late Gen. Jo Shelby as United States marshal for the Western Missouri district.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the explosion of natural gas in the press room of the Chicago Chronicle six persons were burned, two of them dangerously. The explosion was caused by a leak in the pipes.

A mob of about 150 colored men assembled at the Guthrie, Ok., depot for the purpose of lynching Eldridge Preston, colored, who shot another colored man, but the sheriff and his deputies outwitted them.

Gov. THORNTON has placed a company of infantry on guard at the penitentiary at Santa Fe, N. M., on account of the discovery of a plot to blow up the building so as to liberate four members of the Borrego gang, under sentence of death for murder.

REPUBLICANS, including Messrs. McKinley, Hanna and Carnegie, proposed to raise a fund of \$100,000 for the benefit of the family of Col. J. R. Fellows, of New York, who recently died from a cold caught while stamping the south for the Palmer and Buckner ticket.

The loss to the Texas & Pacific Coal Co. from the recent fire at Thurber, Tex., was the tippie and engine-room and engine and hoist of shaft No. 5, part of the fanhouse and 11 mules suffocated.

The failures in the United States for the week ended the 19th were, according to Bradstreet's report, \$25, against \$76 the same week last year.

The seventh annual convention of the National Alliance Aid association was called to order at Dallas, Tex., on the 15th by President Wardell. About 40 delegates and members, representing six states, were present. The following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year: President, A. Wardell, of Topeka, Kan.; vice president, Evan Jones, of Dublin, Tex.; second vice president, Helen S. Johnson, of Pennsylvania; secretary, S. D. Cooley, of Topeka, Kan.

KYLE was re-elected United States senator at Pierre, S. D., on the 18th by the solid republican vote and a few populists who stayed by him.

The 11th annual convention of the Newspaper Publishers' association began at New York on the 17th, the attendance being unusually large.

FOURTEEN persons were badly poisoned in a boarding house at Humboldt, Ia., by eating canned raspberries.

Two children, Nora Cain, aged four, and a two-year-old brother, set fire to the grass in the yard near Shaner, Ok., during their mother's absence and were burned to death.

The eastbound Norfolk & Western express was wrecked through a wash-out near Lovelette, O., on the 21st and three trainmen were probably fatally injured.

The county infirmary at Canfield, O., was burned on the 21st. One of the insane patients was cremated, but the 235 others were all rescued.

A TRAIN in two sections on the C., St. P. & O. road, while backing up to recouple near Ponca, Neb., collided. Several cars were derailed and the wreck caught fire and Michael Waters, a traveling salesman, was pinned under the debris and so badly burned that he will die.

Gov. BUSHNELL, of Ohio, has published a statement that when Senator Sherman resigned to enter President McKinley's cabinet Marcus A. Hanna would be appointed as United States senator in Sherman's place.

JOSEPH MURDOCK, of Scott county, Va., who was supposed to have been murdered 25 years ago, and for which crime Bud Lindsay served 21 years in the Virginia penitentiary, has returned to his former home. Lindsay died recently.

The attorney-general of Nebraska has rendered an opinion declaring that the curfew law in force in a number of towns in the state is unconstitutional.

The squadrons of the united powers bombarded Canea, the Cretan capital, on the 21st to prevent Greece occupying it.

The annual exhibition of the National Carnation society opened at Cincinnati with over 15,000 blooms. The decorating committee used 2,000 carnations and two miles of asparagus, fern and smilax on the banquet hall.

JUDGE E. A. THOMAS, a leading lawyer of Falls City, Neb., was run over and killed by a train while he was crossing the track.

The general conference of Seventh Day Adventists commenced at Lincoln, Neb., on the 19th, delegates being present from Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and all portions of the United States. President Olsen made an address, in which he reviewed the work done by the denomination.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway elevator "A" at Toledo, O., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th, entailing a loss of \$855,000. About 325,000 bushels of wheat in the elevator and in 60 unloaded cars went up in smoke.

The National Editorial association adjourned at Galveston, Tex., on the 19th to meet at Denver, Col., next year. Louis Holtman, of Brazil, Ind., was elected president; J. E. Junkin, of Sterling, Kan., first vice president, and W. J. M. Page, of Jerseyville, Ill., corresponding secretary.

JAMES A. GARY, of Baltimore, Md., had an interview with President-elect McKinley at Canton, O., on the 19th and then stated to an Associated press reporter that Mr. McKinley had tendered him a portfolio in his cabinet, but which one had not been definitely decided.

M. A. HANNA will contest in the Ohio legislature next winter for the full term in the United States senate. His supporters have already organized his campaign. The hope that Gov. Bushnell may appoint Hanna to fill the unexpired term of Senator Sherman has practically been abandoned.

The Colorado house, by a vote of 32 to 15, passed the high hat bill. Three women representatives voted for the bill and their votes created some applause. The bill provides for a penalty of \$10 for the first offense of wearing a high hat in a theater and as high as \$50 in aggravated cases.

A CLAY bank near Rock Island, Ill., caved in and buried three workmen. One was taken out dead and the other two were seriously injured.

THERE was a great gathering at a Charleston, S. C., hotel on the night of the 18th, where the chamber of commerce served their annual banquet, with Secretary Herbert as the guest of honor. The secretary, with Adm. Bunch and his staff, the captains and executive officers of the war ships and the governor of South Carolina were invited guests.

MR. HANNA declared to an Associated press reporter on the 17th that he would not be a member of President McKinley's cabinet.

AFTER a four hours' debate, full of feeling and often bitter with personalities, the bill allowing the women the right of suffrage went to a vote in the Oklahoma house on the 18th and was defeated by a vote of 11 to 18, the majority of the populists fighting it hard.

A RECENT dispatch to the Madrid Imparcial from Havana stated that the opinion was prevalent in Cuba that the proposed reforms in the island will have absolutely no influence on the war.

CHARLES N. CREWSON, of the University of Chicago, has received a letter from Chairman James K. Jones, of the democratic national committee, urging upon him the importance of reorganizing the Bryan League of College clubs and starting at once a "campaign of education" in the interests of free silver for the presidential election of 1900. Senator Jones stated that he had written similar letters to other educational institutions in various parts of the country.

A BABY girl was born to ex-President and Mrs. Harrison at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 21st.

A KNOWSLIDE at Pitkin, Col., killed Martin Mentley and seriously injured J. W. Brigham while asleep in their cabin near the Cleopatra mine.

A FIRE broke out in Beares' dry goods store at Grand Forks, N. D., at two o'clock on the morning of the 21st, and did damage to the amount of \$225,000. There were many narrow escapes of people in scanty clothing.

A DISPATCH from Middlesboro, Ky., on the 21st stated that a most disastrous flood had visited that valley, many people being forced out of their homes. Railroad bridges had been washed away and trains water-bound. Near Powell's river James Chadwell and his family were drowned, the flood sweeping away his house.

CHUNG SING, a Chinaman, was hanged at San Quentin, Cal., on the 17th for three atrocious murders.

KID O'BRIEN, of Arkansas, knocked out Chess Allen, of St. Joseph, Mo., in the 14th round of a contest for 15 rounds at Hot Springs, Ark.

JOHN CIRCELEZ started to make a fire at five o'clock on the morning of the 19th and got the gasoline can instead of the coal oil can. In an instant there was an explosion and the house was set on fire. John Circelez's family and his brother Jacob's family were seriously burned. At the hospital it was thought that five out of the eight persons injured would die.

DANIEL MCCARTHY was hanged at Chicago on the 19th for the murder of his wife on May 12, 1896. She had separated from him on account of his drunken habits and on her refusal to live with him, he shot her at her mother's house while he was in a state of intoxication.

WHILE a force of workmen were lowering a boiler into a Spanish cruiser at the naval yards in Cadiz on the 18th the tackling gave way and the boiler fell on the men, killing six and seriously injuring ten others.

The residence of Thomas Brownowski at Iron River, Mich., was gutted by fire on the 18th and two young children who were in the house at the time were burned to death. The mother had left the children locked in.

JAMES A. GARY, of Ellicott City, Md., it was stated on alleged authoritative information, will be McKinley's postmaster-general.

The woman suffrage amendment was lost in the Nevada assembly on the 16th by a vote of 15 to 5.

THE special reporter of the Associated press, who has visited the famine stricken districts of India, states that children are deserted and left to forage for themselves and that the mortality is awful at Banda, the blackest spot of the Bundelkund province, where, out of a population of 700,000, 200,000 are receiving relief and the number is expected to reach 300,000.

THE motormen and conductors on the street railways at Galveston, Tex., struck on the 17th for an increase in wages.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

The congress of the Daughters of the Revolution opened at Washington on the 23d. The president-general, Mrs. Stevenson, wife of the vice president of the United States, called the meeting to order and her address was responded to by Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, state regent of Ohio.

JAMES ASHTON, a brakeman, tried to dislodge a tramp, who was stealing a ride on a freight train near Hawkins, Tex., and a desperate fight ensued and Hawkins was killed.

MICHAEL GLEASON, aged 85, residing at Galena, Ind., started to transfer a flock of 40 sheep from one lot to another, and was letting down the bars of a fence, when a ram dashed at him and butted him to the ground. While lying prostrate, the other sheep followed and trampled him to death.

REV. PETER WALLACE died at Chicago recently, aged 84. He was for over 40 years a noted Methodist preacher and raised a company of soldiers in 1861 in Sangamon county, Ill., for the Seventy-third regiment, known as the "Preacher regiment," all of the officers of which were clergymen.

The Paris Gaulois stated on the 23d that the powers had entrusted to Italy the authority to pacify and administer the affairs of Crete pending the establishment of constitutional autonomy for the island.

The annual meeting of the National Reform Press association was called to order at Memphis, Tenn., by President Paul Vandervoort, of Nebraska. Nearly every southern and western state was represented.

A SECTION of the elevated seats at a circus at Brownsville, Tex., collapsed and precipitated 300 persons to the ground. Six persons may die. Many others were badly bruised.

The senate on the 23d listened to the reading by Mr. Daniel of Washington's farewell address and then turned its attention to the Indian appropriation bill, the clause directing temporary contracts for sectarian schools being agreed to. The house passed the general deficiency bill and then took up the naval bill.

The president has issued 13 proclamations setting aside certain timber lands in South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Washington, California and Utah as forest reservations.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Ex-Senator W. W. Martin, of Fort Scott, wants to succeed Col. Thomas Moonlight as minister to Bolivia.

Kansas is said to have two candidates for consul-general to Mexico—Congressman Kirkpatrick and Judge Vandivert.

The president has appointed these Kansas postmasters: Mrs. Jennie W. Beard at Hutchinson and Stephen Breeze at Cottonwood Falls.

Kansas Royal Arch Masons, in session at Salina, elected C. E. Monell, of Kirwin, high priest, and J. W. Smith, of Minneapolis, grand scribe.

Gov. Leedy has signed the bill abolishing Judge Samuel W. Vandivert's judicial district, composed of Rush, Edwards and Pawnee counties.

C. C. Georgeson, professor of agriculture in the state agricultural college at Manhattan, is being urged for assistant secretary of agriculture.

Capt. Thomas N. Graham, of Lawrence, has been awarded a medal of honor by congress for gallantry in action at the battle of Missionary Ridge.

The Kansas state university has received a gift of \$10,000 from the New England Emigrant Aid Co., of Boston, of which Rev. Edward Everett Hale is president.

Willmer Carver, agent for the Hartford insurance company at Tonganoxie, who was accused of forgery and embezzlement, committed suicide rather than face the shame.

A Clay county farmer has raised an interesting question. He says that a farmer's crop is his income, and if it is unconstitutional to tax incomes, it is unconstitutional to tax the farmer's crop.

Miss Eva Beem, formerly money order clerk in the Hutchinson post office, who is charged with embezzling \$1,965, had her preliminary trial at Wichita recently and was held to the grand jury.

Half a hundred farmers in the vicinity of Ellinwood will this season experiment with sugar beet raising. It is claimed that the beets will withstand more drought than any other crop that can be planted.

Owing to the non-payment of taxes by the abandoned Frisco road, school districts in the southern part of Sumner county find themselves short of funds, as the railroad's taxes were depended upon for means to run the schools.

While out hunting near Emporia 16-year-old Evan Williams met a peculiar accidental death. A charge of shot entered under his chin and passed out at the top of his head. The flash of the gun ignited his clothing and the body was badly burned.

Editor Mayse, of the Ashland Clipper, until recently clerk of the house committee on live stock, was discharged from his position and expelled from the floor of the house for writing "pieces" in his paper reflecting on the moral integrity of certain members of the legislature.

Bondsman of the late Postmaster Mapes, of Kansas City, will have to pay the shortage. They have been cited to appear before United States Judge Foster at Topeka and show why they transferred all their property about the time of the reported shortage. The judgment against the bondsman is for \$9,000.

Maj. Calvin Hood, of Emporia, a wealthy stockman and leading republican, is opposed to the tariff to exclude Mexican cattle from the United States. He says the Mexican cattle shipped into Kansas do not interfere with the cattle we raise, and creates a demand for our surplus corn. He says Kansas can better afford to fatten cattle than to raise them.

Cimarron, Gray county, and Anthony, Harper county, have asked the legislature to aid them to compromise their indebtedness. The bonded indebtedness of Anthony is \$170,000, with several years' interest, while the taxable wealth of the town is far below that amount. Cimarron owes \$88,000, with interest, and her taxable property is only valued at \$27,000.

If sensational charges made by the Wichita Beacon are true, that city needs a Lexow committee. The bonded debt of the city is about \$1,000,000, and about \$246,000 of this amount is in refunding bonds. The Beacon charges that a large part of these refunding bonds is a reissue of special assessment bonds, which have been paid by the taxpayers, and the money diverted to other purposes than for which it was intended.

The published declaration of Dr. Lyman Abbott that he disbelieves the Bible story of Jonah and the whale, brings out the statement that Chancellor Snow, of the state university, himself a member of the Congregational church, denies the whole story of Adam and Eve and the creation of man. He says that the theory of the instantaneous creation of man comes largely from Milton and a mistaken interpretation of the Bible.

The grand lodge A. F. & A. M. of Kansas was in session at Salina last week. Reports showed the order to be prosperous and harmonious. During the year 226 masons died in the state. Wichita was selected for the 1898 meeting place. Officers elected were: William M. Shaver, grand master; Maurice L. Stone, deputy grand master; H. C. Loomis, senior warden; Charles J. Webb, junior warden; Robert E. Torrington, treasurer, and A. K. Wilson, secretary.

FOREST RESERVES.

The President Issues Proclamations Setting Aside Timber Lands.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Clause Directing Temporary Contracts for Sectarian Schools Agreed To—The General Deficiency Bill Passed—The Ferrine Grant.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—President Cleveland celebrated the 165th anniversary of the birth of George Washington by signing and promulgating 13 proclamations, establishing as many additional forestry reservations containing an aggregate area of 21,379,400 acres, two-fifths the area of the state of Kansas. Secretary Francis' report to the president on the subject shows that a commission visited most or all of the forest reservations and other public forests of the United States, devoting three months of hard travel and careful study, without compensation, to the work assigned them. The amount of land in each reservation already entered under the general land law is, the secretary points out, insignificant, and the portions of the area described are exempted from the proclamations. Some of the sections are within the limits of the railroad grants, and in such cases an executive proclamation only reserves the alternate sections. The secretary will submit to congress a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to identify the beneficiaries in any of these railroad land grants included within the limits of the forest reservations established by proclamation of the president, by patenting to them an equal quantity of other portions of the public domain within specified limits. The reservations are situated in South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Washington, California and Utah.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The senate spent its first hour yesterday in listening to Washington's farewell address, read by Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, and then turned its attention to the Indian appropriation bill. It involved a contest over sectarian Indian schools. The clause directing temporary contracts with these schools, when no government schools were available, was agreed to—51 to 8. A provision was added declaring it to be the settled policy of the government hereafter to make no appropriations whatever for the support of sectarian schools.

A veto from President Cleveland on a private pension bill brought out sharp criticism from Mr. Gallinger against the president's course. Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, endeavored to pass the bill relating to judicial proceedings in the territories, stating that the lives of four men, under sentence of execution in the Indian territory, were dependent largely on this bill. Mr. Vest, of Missouri, said the bill could not pass without debate, whereupon Mr. Platt did not press the measure. A resolution by Mr. Allison was agreed to, fixing the hour for assembling at 11 o'clock a. m. on and after next Wednesday.

The house yesterday passed the general deficiency appropriation bill and began the consideration of the last of the money bills, that providing for the naval establishment. A long debate occurred over the propriety of the appropriation of \$1,300,000 for the Southern Pacific railroad under the judgment of the court of claims, but the house, by a vote of 103 to 138, refused to strike it out. The members who favored the appropriation for the repayment to members of the last congress of salaries withheld from them on account of absence carried their fight into the house, but they were beaten, 96 to 123. Sixteen of the 48 pages of the naval bill were completed. The attempt of Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, to secure an amendment to retain session employes on the roll after March 4 to March 15, when the extra session would begin, drew from him, when pressed as to whether he was "authorized" to proclaim an "extra session," the good-natured admission that he was authorized to assume that there would be an extra session.

THE FERRINE GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The senate committee on public lands yesterday began its investigation of the action of Secretary Francis and his associates, who gave 23,000 acres of Florida lands to President Cleveland's father-in-law.

TO PRISON AT SEVENTY-SIX.

Pennsylvania Banker Gets a Light Sentence for Committing a Big Wrong.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 23.—E. K. Smith, the ex-banker of Columbia, Pa., who made a long and hard fight to keep out of jail, was surrendered to the sheriff yesterday and taken to the eastern penitentiary at Philadelphia. Smith ran a private bank at Columbia and attracted savings by paying interest on deposits. When the institution closed the deposits amounted to about \$300,000, while the cash on hand was practically nothing, and what real estate he owned was more than covered by judgments. The depositors lost everything, and Smith was prosecuted for receiving deposits when he knew the bank was insolvent. Upon conviction he was given 7 1/2 years in prison, but he fought the case to the last court of resort and lost. He is 76 years old.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

What Our Senators and Representatives Are Doing at the National Capitol.

SENATOR CHANDLER (N. H.) made a speech in the senate on the 16th against the single standard of either gold or silver and advocated bimetalism. He also arraigned the silver proponents who bolted the St. Louis convention and arraigned Senator Palmer (Ill.) and the Indianapolis convention. The bankruptcy bill was then taken up, Senator Horner (Mass.) speaking in favor of the measure.... The house, after routine business had been disposed of, devoted the day to the consideration of private pension bills and 59 were passed. The president's veto of the bill to pension the widow of Peter H. Alballach, of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania volunteers, was sustained by a vote of 115 to 79. A bill was also passed to define the jurisdiction of the United States courts in cases for infringement of letters patent.

The senate on the 17th agreed to the conference report on the immigration bill. Senator Allen (Neb.) spoke on his resolution asking the civil service commission for information relating to the dismissal of employes at South Omaha, Neb. The resolution was agreed to. A remonstrance was presented, signed by representatives of the five civilized tribes of Indians, against the passage of legislation for reforms in the Indian territory as proposed in the Indian appropriation bill. The house passed the bill for the use and occupation under the right-of-way act of March 3, 1891, of all the reservoir sites reserved by the geological survey. The measure is of considerable importance to the arid regions of the west.

The senate on the 18th spent six hours in executive session, the greater part of the time being given to the consideration of the nomination of Hon. C. F. Ammon to be district judge of North Dakota, who was finally confirmed. It was so late when that matter was settled that Senator Sherman (O.) asked for the postponement of the debate on the arbitration treaty until the following day, which was agreed to. Only minor business was transacted at the open session.... The house, by a vote of 197 to 61, reversed the finding of a majority of the elections committee and decided the contested election case of N. T. Hopkins vs. J. M. Kendall, from the Tenth Kentucky district, in favor of the republican contestant.

The senate on the 19th agreed to the conference report fixing the pension of Gen. Stevenson's widow at \$50 per month. Senator Hoar (Mass.) introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, that Senator Daniel (Va.) should read to the senate Washington's farewell address on the 23d. A bill was passed setting aside a plot of ground in Washington for memorial purposes under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The senate then went into executive session and spent eight hours on the arbitration treaty without accomplishing any business of importance. The house considered the general deficiency appropriation bill, a spirited debate occurring over the general subject of paying claims against the United States. Mr. Grow, of Ohio, branched off and spoke for an hour on the homes bill, deprecating its fate by being smothered in committee. The house refused to concur in a conference report raising the pension of the widow of Gen. Carr from \$20 to \$75.

In the senate on the 20th the Indian appropriation bill was taken up. The provision obliging Kansas merchants to go upon any reservation or agency to collect accounts against Indians to whom allotments had been made had previously been stricken out by the committee and the senate sustained the committee. The sectarian schools provision caused considerable discussion but no final action was taken on it. A resolution was passed expressing sympathy with the Greeks and Cretons in their struggle against the Turks. The senate also took up the bill passed by the house last session authorizing the appointment of a non-partisan committee to collate information and recommend legislation to meet problems presented by labor, agriculture and capital.... The house discussed the general deficiency bill, Mr. Hopkins (Ill.) moving to strike it. A sum of \$12,000 to pay members of the Fifty-third congress the amount withheld from them on account of absence. After a lively debate the item was stricken out by a vote of 118 to 65.

WILL DEFY CHURCH RULES.

A Roman Catholic Girl to Be Married by a Protestant Minister.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—Another Roman Catholic girl is to wed outside her faith, and the affair is likely to grieve Archbishop Kain. It will be remembered that only the other day this prelate ex-communicated Miss Josephine Rowley, who married Dr. Whipple, and also her bridegroom. The present case is that of Miss Frances Homes, who is to wed on Wednesday Max J. Orthwein. Friends of the bride to be, feeling that an appeal to Archbishop Kain to have the marriage take place at the Homes residence would be futile, presented the matter to Archbishop Martinelli, the apostolic delegate, who recommended to the archbishop here that a dispensation be granted. Of course, Archbishop Kain at once made the necessary concession, but for some reason the father of Miss Homes is not satisfied with the arrangement. The result will be that the wedding will take place in the Homes parlor; that a Protestant minister will officiate; and that the Roman Catholic church will likely lose another communicant.

WHOLE FAMILY DROWNED.

Loss of Life and Property from Floods in and Near Middlesboro, Ky.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Feb. 23.—A most disastrous flood visited this valley yesterday, flooding two-thirds of the town. Sixty families were forced from their homes. Cumberland avenue, the principal street, is under water. Most of the stores are flooded. Several hundred people have to be fed by citizens. At West Pineville the Cumberland river broke over its banks, doing immense damage. Fifty families were forced from their homes. James Chadwell, wife and children were drowned in Powell's river. The flood burst over the bank and caught them in their homes, which was swept away.

WATONA, I. T., Train Robbers.

MUSCOGEE, I. T., Feb. 23.—Saturday night while the northbound local on the Valley road had taken the siding at Watona for the passenger, two masked men entered the car and compelled Conductor Matt Wallace and Brake-man Cotton to hand over \$9.50 and a revolver. The passenger train pulled in at this moment, and the men would have attempted to rob it had not the citizens of the town been aroused and they were compelled to flee.

MY MATRIMONIAL AGENCY.

My scheme was that a marriage should be arranged between Uncle James and Miss Stubbs. Not that it was my business in the least—but that did not hinder me from interfering; nor that I thought the chief parties concerned were at all suited to each other—I never troubled my head about such minor details. I have always been fond of interfering with other people's affairs; not for their good at all, but simply for my own pleasure. I have the greatest sympathy for people who put their fingers into neighboring pies, provided they confess they do it for their own enjoyment and not for the advantage of the pies; men do not kill foxes for food, but from love of sport; women interfere with their neighbors for exactly the same reason. Put your fingers, dear ladies, into one another's pies, by all means; but remember that it is the finger and not the pie which derives pleasure from the operation! Having so much to see after in important matters, Providence seems sometimes in need of local agencies to manage minor affairs in remote country districts—at least so I thought in my young days—and I was more than ready to undertake the office of Providence's local agent. Therefore I decided that Uncle James should marry Miss Stubbs.

We met Miss Stubbs while we were traveling in Switzerland. She was a little, timid, washed-out old maid. Her besetting sin was gentleness; she was too gentle for anything. Once when my brother Tom was a little boy he was naughty, and mother thought her wisest course lay in the proverbial soft answer. Tom bore mother's soft answers as long as he could, but he was but youthful flesh and blood after all, and naughty at that; so at last he exclaimed: "I wish, mother, you wouldn't be so silly and gentle!"

Miss Stubbs always made me recall that early remark of Tom's; she was so very "silly and gentle." Then she added to her gentleness gentility, which is also a trying virtue to onlookers. What with her gentleness and her gentility, she spoke so softly that one could only hear half that she said, and that half was by no means stimulating mental food. She had pale hair and pale eyelashes and pale ideas; but underneath all that, the sweetest, most unselfish nature that woman ever possessed. At first I laughed at her, she seemed so dull and colorless; but as I grew to know her better I discovered many virtues and no faults in the faded little woman. She took a great fancy to me—because I was so young and strong and full of life, she said—and told me all her dreary history. Her parents were gentlepeople of good family, and late in life her father came into a small estate for which he had been waiting for years. But the estate was so greatly impoverished and so heavily encumbered that he was ruined by his succession to it; and he died of the disappointment, leaving his wife and only child with a miserable pittance; while the estate, which was strictly entailed, passed on to a distant cousin. Mrs. Stubbs survived her husband several years, but now she too was dead, and Miss Stubbs was as lonely as she was poor. There was something very pitiful to me about Miss Stubbs; she seemed to have missed all that makes life worth living—to have sat alone on the bank while the stream flowed by; and it has always seemed to me sadder to die of starvation on the bank than to be dashed to pieces by the current.

"My dear," she said to me one day when we had become intimate with each other, "don't say you want to see life—seeing is dreary work. I never wanted to see life, I wanted to live life; but I have never done either."

I took her thin little hand in mine, and stroked it. "Were you unhappy when you were young?" I asked.

"Oh! no, not unhappy, my dear; but not happy, either. I am not complaining, for everyone was very kind to me, and ready to give me little scraps of their lives to share; but no one seemed to realize that I wanted a life of my own."

"Poor Miss Stubbs!" I whispered. "It is kind of you to be sorry for me, my dear Madge, but really I am not complaining. I have had a very peaceful lot compared with many women. But I have always had the feeling that there is such a great deal to be got out of life, and that I have somehow missed it all. There is plenty going on somewhere, but I am always out of it."

"I think I know what you mean; it is dull to sit in the boxes when one wants to be on the stage."

"But do tell me what happened," I urged.

"Nothing happened. I once met some one whom I loved very much, and I think he loved me; but I am not even sure of that. I sometimes feel I'd give everything I have if I could only be sure of that, but I'm not. He was a young man who had his way to make in the world; and my dear father—as I have told you before—thought a great deal of our family and position, and considered the man I loved was not good enough for me. So he just put a stop to our friendship."

"And you tamely submitted?"

"What else could I do? My dear father was a very stern man, and I dared not disobey him."

And as I gazed into the timid face I realized that poor Miss Stubbs had not needed much coercion to make her give up her day dream at her stern father's command.

"What was your lover like?" I asked.

"Oh! my dear, he was the handsomest man I ever saw, with such attractive manners," she replied.

"Was he tall?" I asked. (Being five-foot-nine myself, I had a profound contempt for little men.)

"Yes, dear, and such a fine figure; nice broad shoulders, you know, and a splendid carriage."

I could not help wondering how a fine, handsome man could have fallen in love with such a colorless nonentity of a woman, but—as I have frequently noticed—there is no accounting for tastes.

the past, and will do every day in the future; but she seems to think that the expression protects her from the well-founded charge of over-indulgence.

So Uncle James and Miss Stubbs came to stay with us. My uncle arrived first; and as he sat with mother and me in the morning room, he asked: "Is anyone else staying with you, Jane?"

"Only Miss Stubbs," replied mother; "and she arrives this afternoon. We met her at Lucerne, you know."

"Oh! some girl that Madge took a great fancy to, isn't she?"

"I took a great fancy to her," I answered; "but she isn't a girl. She is quite old."

"What a nuisance!" said Uncle James, in his sharp manner. "I hate old women, and old maids, especially."

"You won't hate her, James," said mother, soothingly; "she is so quiet and unobtrusive that you'll hardly know she is in the house." Then she smiled slyly at me, and I felt my matrimonial plans foredoomed to failure.

At that moment Miss Stubbs arrived, and mother and I ran into the hall to meet her. She looked as faded and washed-out as ever, and as I followed her and mother into the morning-room I sighed over the futility of my well-meant scheme.

"Let me introduce my brother to you," mother began. "James, this is—"

Could we but know the things our best friends say. When we're away, And how we serve for targets for attack, We'd not come back. Could we but know the things they never say, When we're away, About our conscious dignity and fame, We'd quit the game. —Chicago Evening News.

PAYMENT DEFERRED.



Mr. Jones—I've got a number of notes to meet to-morrow and not a cent to meet them with. There'll be the devil to pay.

Mrs. Jones—Well, let him wait.—N. Y. Journal.

Accommodating. The gay fool-killer now may shrink At ease, as wintry slush he views. His victims kindly do the work By leaving off their overshoes. —Washington Star.

A Case in Point. Miss Prion (quoting)—Wise men make proverbs, and fools repeat them. Miss Smart (musingly)—Yes; I wonder what wise man made the one you just repeated.—Tit-Bits.

A LOVE STORY.



A maiden, having fallen in love with a snow man, finding that tender words failed to warm his frozen heart, begs an old friend, the sun, to assist her.



Copyright, 1897, by Mitchell & Miller. Moral: Never call in a third person in a love affair.

Reducing It to a Certainty. "Hello, Clippinger! I haven't seen you for a long time. How—" "I am not quite sure I know you." "You're not? Why, I'm Gluppina, that lent you 75 cents about ten years ago."

"Then I am quite sure I don't know you. Good morning!"—Chicago Tribune.

In No Danger. Resident—Colonel, let me caution you to drink no water while in town unless it is spring water or has been thoroughly boiled.

Visitor—I drink nothing, sah, but what has been thoroughly distilled, sah.—Chicago Tribune.

An Explanation. Miss Prude (while out walking with her younger sister thinks she is rudely treated)—Were you staring at me, sir? Strange Gentleman—Bless you, no, madam, I was admiring your little granddaughter.—N. Y. Weekly.

Invited to Call. He—I suppose that sap-headed dude has proposed to you a dozen times.

She—No; once was enough. Come and see us when we get settled.—Detroit Free Press.

The Supreme Test. Love's flame is brightest when, at morn, It burns with keen desire To be the first to leave the bed, And go and build the fire. —Chicago Journal.

Not Plagiarism. Spats—Hackley is being accused of plagiarism in his last book. Socrates—I would not say that. He was merely collecting his thoughts.—Pittsburgh News.

Giving the Facts. "Scribbs, I have accepted a position in an insurance office."

"Yes; they told me that you begged for it, and were glad to get it."—Chicago Record.

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

Fodder plants as rape, teosinte, 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]

She had been looking at herself in the glass. "I suppose I'll get used to it," she said, "but after what we've been through in the last few years these tight sleeves actually make me feel immodest."—London Figaro.

The Famous West Coast Hotels. The famous hotels of the west coast of Florida are all open. The magnificent Tampa Bay Hotel, aptly termed a "modern wonder of the world," with its casino, swimming pool, theatrical auditorium, etc., situated on Tampa Bay; The Seminole, at Winter Park, in the lake region of Florida; the Ocala House, at Ocala; the Hotel Kissimmee; the Belleview, at Belleair, overlooking the Gulf of Mexico; The Inn, at Port Tampa, and the Hotel Punta Gorda, at Punta Gorda.

The Plant system of hotels is under the management of Mr. D. P. Hathaway, Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Florida.

Mr. J. A. Farnsworth, Eastern Passenger Agent, 261 Broadway, New York, or Mr. L. A. Bell, Western Passenger Agent, 312 Marquette building, Chicago, will give full information regarding any of these hotels, together with rates via rail or water.

Palace Car Porter—"Kin I brush de dust out yer clothes, boss?" "Traveler.—"There's no dust in my clothes, Sam." "Well, yer doesn't look like yer was dead broke, boss." —Yonker's Statesman.

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

The people have the promise best Of an approaching calm; The orators will take the rest And so will Uncle Sam. —Washington Star.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves whooping cough. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The man who has a strong will is often strong in nothing else.—Ram's Horn.

The worst of winter is to slip and sprain. Best cure—St. Jacobs Oil.

Gray hairs and wrinkles may come, but a happy heart is always young.—Ram's Horn.

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

It is a rare man who gets anything but bills and kicks in his letters these days.

In winter sciatica is worse. Any time St. Jacobs Oil is the best cure.

A man encourages notoriety in everything except his love affairs.

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

No one likes bologna sausage outside of a saloon.—Atchison Globe.

Whenever a boy says he is not hungry, it is a sign he is polite.

Purify Hood's Sarsaparilla. Your blood now with a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla and be strong and vigorous when the change to warmer weather comes.

QUARTER OF CENTURY OLD. THE FAY MANILLA ROOFING CO. CHEAP WATERPROOF. Not affected by gases. No rust nor a white surface on iron. A durable substitute for plaster on walls. Water proof sheeting in quantities at lowest cost and cheapest in the market. Write for sample, etc. The FAY MANILLA ROOFING CO., CAMDEN, N.J.

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THE OLD CONSTITUTION.

To Be Forever Kept as a National Naval Museum.

Commodore Farragut's Flagship, the Hartford, is Also to Be Permanently Maintained—Relic of the Kearsarge.

[Special Washington Letter.]

"There is nothing in all my work of which I am more proud," said the secretary of the navy the other morning, "than the accomplishment of the reclamation of the old battleship Hartford. Congress is often very prodigal in allowing large appropriations for claims, but congress is not primarily patriotic or sentimental. It was very difficult to secure an appropriation, but, by constant urging, it was accomplished. And now Commodore Farragut's flagship will be permanently maintained in the navy.

"Do you know that a relic of heroism incites patriotism? The young men who see the Hartford in future years, and who read her splendid naval career, will be stimulated to honor the flag which floats over her, and have an ambition to do as well for their country as did the heroes who trod her decks and served her guns. They will read of the old commodore lashed to the mast and handling his fleet in the smoke and carnage of battle; and particularly our young midshipmen will have before them constantly the memory of the commodore, with a stimulated ambition to fight as he fought, if ever in command of a battle ship in time of war.

"Yes, I am glad that the Hartford is preserved; but I am not satisfied with the progress made towards a restoration and reclamation of the Constitution. That splendid relic of American prowess should be preserved. Although I have constantly asked congress to make an appropriation for that purpose, I have failed to receive a dollar, up to date."

Secretary Herbert is not alone in his desire to have the Constitution repaired. Congressman Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, has secured the adoption of a resolution calling upon the secretary of the navy for an estimate of the amount of money which will be necessary to move the Constitution from Portsmouth to the Washington navy yard, where it is contemplated that the ship shall be forever kept as a naval museum. In support of his resolution, Mr. Fitzgerald made a speech in the house of representatives. He said:

"In connection with the resolution I present a petition of the Massachusetts Historical society that congress may take some action in regard to the preservation of the frigate Constitution, which now lies at the Portsmouth navy yard, and is in such a condition as to be in danger of sinking at any time.

"As every member of this house knows, there is no vessel in the American navy that possesses the history and the record that the Constitution possesses. It is my proud privilege to represent in congress the district in which is located the wharf where this famous old frigate was built and launched. In grateful memory of her untarnished record it has been called Constitution wharf. As a boy I have the pleasantest recollections of the happy days spent at the wharf where the Constitution was built over a century ago, and when I stand here pleading for the preservation of Old Ironsides my deepest sympathies are moved. The achievements of the heroic sons of Massachusetts with her have produced within my breast, as they must within the breast of every American citizen, feelings of deepest reverence for the historic ship.

"Why should it be necessary to call the attention of the government to its duty with regard to the preservation

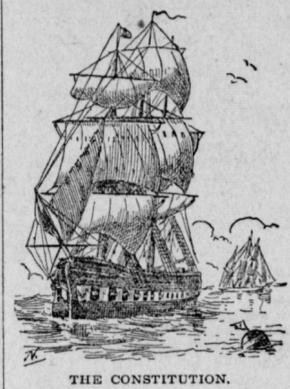
Her deck, once red with heroes' blood, Where knelt the vanquished foe, When winds were hurrying o'er the flood, And waves were white below, No more shall feel the victor's tread, Or know the conqueror's knee; The harpies of the shore shall pluck The eagle of the sea!

Oh, better that her shattered hulk Should sink beneath the wave; Her thunders shook the mighty deep, And there should be her grave, Nail to the mast her holy flag, Set every threadbare sail, And give her to the god of storms, The lightning and the gale!

"Massachusetts asks that this grand old ship be perpetuated, and she relinquishes her claim to have her placed in the waters of the state, near where she was built and manned, that she may be placed in Washington, here to serve as a national monument of the triumphs of the American seamen during the war of 1812. Such has ever been the true, chivalrous spirit of Massachusetts.

"Through the care and labor of her own historical society she preserves the revered relics of the revolutionary times and of her illustrious sons; and she feels that she has the right to insist that the national government shall no longer be unmindful of its duty to the flower of the American navy, the Constitution."

At the conclusion of the congressman's speech he was given an ovation of applause such as seldom is given to the most gifted of orators. The resolution



THE CONSTITUTION.

was passed without objection, and in a short time the old frigate which bore our banner aloft with honor and glory will be properly cared for. Meeting the congressman on the evening of the delivery of his speech, and congratulating him on the success of his effort, he said: "I am no orator. I never made a good speech in my life. I was gratified with the passage of the resolution, but the applause did not turn my head. The representatives of the people of this country were not applauding me. They were patriotically applauding the staunch old frigate of which I spoke, and for whose preservation I was pleading. They were also applauding the grand poet and his poem. Had it not been for the lines of Holmes, the Constitution would have been torn to pieces as an old hulk, worn out, and no longer useful."

The gentleman is modest and sincere. Nevertheless, his speech was delivered with the eloquence of fervid earnestness. He is not an orator, and he is wise enough to know it. But his speech ought to pass into history with the splendid poem which he quoted. Oliver Wendell Holmes prevented the destruction of the Constitution. Congressman Fitzgerald secured the appropriation which will result in her permanent preservation.

It is a pity that the Kearsarge could not have been preserved. She was lost by careless seamanship on a reef in the Atlantic ocean. The gallant cruiser ought not to have been on duty. She should have been kept in the Washington navy yard forever. But our statesmen are shortsighted. The republic is young. Our people have not become accustomed to making sacred history for the future. They make history for the present, and fortunately it is intended to be patriotic history; but they read well through all generations; but they are reckless of the nice little details which go to make beautiful the history of nations.

But we have a relic of the Kearsarge which will be preserved carefully for all time. It is the oak rudder post of the historic cruiser. In the museum at the navy yard the rudder post stands. Imbedded in it is a conical shell which came near destroying the ship. It was fired from a rifle on the confederate cruiser Alabama. But it did not explode. An explosion would have resulted in the sinking of the Kearsarge, and the escape of the Alabama. The shell was found there after the celebrated engagement. A skillful gunner, risking his life, and of course risking the safety of the vessel, sat astride the rudder post and drilled a hole into the shell until he came to the powder. Then he poured in water and saturated the explosive. After that, he drilled off one end of the dangerous missile and took out of it the explosive materials. The rudder post was then mended and strengthened with steel bands, and the Kearsarge sailed away after other confederate privateers. Finally, the rudder post was taken out and a new one put in its place. The old rudder post, with its shell inclosed, is at the navy yard, and it is all that remains of the famous ship.

SMITH D. FRY.

Rumor Verified.

First Girl—I am told that Charley behaved in a very chilly manner toward you last week when you went skating together.

Second Girl—Yes. He fell through an air hole, and when he came out he was covered with icicles.—Detroit Free Press.

An Irresistible Appeal.

In an advertisement for a young gentleman who left his parents, it was stated that "if Master Jackey will return to his disconsolate parents, he shall be allowed to sweeten his own tea."—Tit-Bits.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

REPAIR BADLY NEEDED.

Indiana's Governor Discusses the Enforcement of Road Laws. Good roads are essential to our highest development socially, intellectually and financially. Many counties in our state, actuated by a commendable spirit of progress, are rapidly improving the highways. In the near future some of our counties will have a complete system of free gravel roads. The main thoroughfares in these counties, having been graveled and received by the county commissioners, are kept in repair at the county's expense. The supervisor, being thus relieved from care of the main thoroughfares, is enabled to concentrate the labor and tax at his disposal upon the lateral roads; hence all will soon be improved. The economy in road improvement will soon



GOV. MOUNT, OF INDIANA.

be demonstrated by the fact that the counties having the best roads will maintain them at less cost than the mud roads, with all their inconveniences, are maintained in their wretched condition. The work required by law of able-bodied men, together with the road tax, gives to the road supervisors of our state the expenditure, in money and labor, of a vast sum. Much of this is wasted by reason of incompetent management. The railroad tax for highway improvement, in some road districts of our state, is so manipulated by the road supervisor that the money inures more to his benefit than the improvement of the thoroughfares. In some instances in our state, a brokerage business is carried on, and money is made out of trafficking in this road tax.

While some of our road laws need reforming, the manner of their execution needs revolution. When competence is made the test in selecting supervisors, and tax-payers see that they discharge their duties, we will find some improvement in our highways without additional tax.—From the Inaugural Address of Gov. Mount, of Indiana.

ABOUT BITTER MILK.

Cleanliness Will Remove Most of the Causes Which Produce It. Bitter milk has three causes—something eaten by the cow, advanced period of gestation and pure curdness. It is not a pleasant thing to contemplate, but there is a great deal of horse manure eaten by cows. The best way after regulating the ration is to fence off a part of the yard, and put the horse manure in it, or else fence off the cows. I have read that rag weed would cause bitter milk, but as my cows would never eat it I cannot say anything from my own experience on that score.

For the second cause there is no cure that I am aware of, and the third is almost as hard to prevent. Briefly stated in its natural state milk after a certain time gets sour because of the action of a certain kind of bacteria whose business it is to make milk sour. But if these bacteria are prevented from getting in their work owing to cold weather (they work only in warm weather or in a warm temperature) then nature, which abhors even a vacuum of bacteria, immediately sets another gang of bacteria to work whose job it is to make milk bitter. And if politicians attended to their job as well as bitter bacteria to theirs we would be much better off, for it takes much work to persuade them to quit work. The remedy is first to wash with boiling water every vessel with which the milk or cream comes in contact, or, better still, put the vessels in boiling water on the stove for 10 or 15 minutes. This kills off all the bitter bacteria. Then to get the sour bacteria to work for a few days keep all the milk at a temperature of 70 degrees and put a little sour buttermilk in the cream. This will give the sour bacteria a chance to get firmly established. Then do not let the milk get too cold or it will all have to be done over again. As two sets of bacteria cannot get along at the same time the bitter bacteria give up the job.—National Stockman.

ORCHARD PRUNING.

Don't Go at It as Though You Were Cutting Cord Wood.

Don't get a crazy fit and go into your orchard with an ax and cut and slash the branches off and think you are pruning, says H. E. Van Deman. Every stroke with a tool on a tree is a stroke at its life, unless very wisely made. There need be no elaborate or stylish method of pruning adopted. Common sense is a good guide, but if a person judges his knowledge of pruning by the amount of brush he makes, he is sadly lacking in common sense, and should never be allowed to prune.

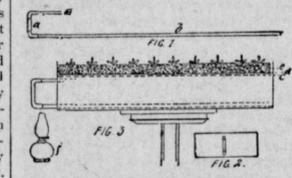
All dead or sick branches should come off, all that cross or chafe each other should be relieved by the removal of the one which can best be spared. Do not cut great open spaces in the tree tops and so let in too much hot sunshine and injure the limbs that have been used to being shaded. It is dangerous to prune cherry trees at all; they are rarely benefited by so doing, but are often injured. Train old orchard trees to have low, broad heads, which will shade the trunks, lessen the purchase of the winds, and make more convenient the gathering of the fruit.

PROPAGATING TANK.

One Can Be Made at Home at a Really Trifling Expense.

Most farmers, particularly those raising early vegetables, sometimes wish they had a good propagating tank for starting cuttings. Many an odd tank can be picked up in the spring with a few hundred flowering plants or early tomato and lettuce plants. A little sand table, with a gentle heat, would be very handy in the house. A hotbed may be inconvenient or troublesome and a small greenhouse out of the question. Such a propagating tank suitable for a window can be easily made by any tinsmith or gas fitter. Have the gas man join up with "elbows" three pieces of common inch gas pipe; two pieces, a, five inches long and one piece, b, five feet long. Joined up, they would look like Fig. 1. Have a zinc box made five feet long, two feet wide and six inches deep and made water-tight. At one end, in the middle, cut two holes, so that the piece of gas pipe can be laid in the box, resting on the bottom and projecting two inches beyond the box. Fig. 2 shows how the pipe is placed on the box. The openings where the pipe enters the box are to be soldered up water-tight. The box is then placed on a table with the pipe end of the box projecting beyond the table as seen in Fig. 3. The box is then filled with water, covering the top of the pipe as shown by the dotted line, c. Place in the water pieces of brick and on the brick lay pieces of roofing slate to form a loose slate top two inches from the top of the box and half an inch above the top of the water, as shown at d. Leave a small hole in one corner of the slate to supply water to the tanks. Fill the whole top of the box over the slate with sand, e. In this sand cuttings can be raised, as the tank, when in operation, will be full of warm water, giving a gentle bottom heat for the cuttings.

For heat use a small kerosene lamp, f, placed directly under that part of the pipe which projects beyond the box. The engraving shows the position of the box on the table and the lamp. The heat of the lamp will warm the wa-



PROPAGATING TANK.

1, Heating Pipe; 2, End View; 3, Tank Complete.

ter in the pipe and set up a constant circulation through the whole box under the slate. All the water in the tank will in turn pass through the pipe and while the lamp burns the water circulation will keep in motion. Even after the lamp is put out the water will remain warm for several hours. On snowy days, in a warm room, the lamp can be put out during the day and started up at night, and on cloudy, cold days. Such a propagating tank would hold about 500 ordinary plant cuttings and should give their crop between January 1 and May 1. A few days' trial would soon show how much the lamp would have to be used to maintain a regular heat in the sand.—Charles Barnard, in Orange Judd Farmer.

PRISON-LABOR PROBLEM.

How to Avoid Competition Between Convict and Free Labor.

The prison-labor problem presents difficulties at every turn. The abolition of the contract system of disposing of prison labor was undoubtedly a wise step, but by no means effected a solution of the problem. The competition of prison-made goods with the product of free labor is a bad thing, yet it must be remembered that the convicts can scarcely be employed at all without competing more or less with outside labor. In the nature of things this must be so. If the convicts were not in prison they would be at work outside competing with other laborers. Seeing the demoralizing effect upon the market of prison-made goods, leaders of organized labor have asked that convicts be employed in making goods for use by the state and its political subdivisions. In accord with this suggestion, which has decided merits, Gov. Tanner has recommended that convicts be employed in making text books for use in the public schools. And, naturally enough, though certainly inconsistent, at a meeting at which the general policy of employing prisoners in the manufacture of goods for the state was commended, the particular proposition to employ them in making text books was condemned by the representation of the printers that was in attendance. This episode serves to illustrate the difficulty and complexity of the problem, and should inspire in all a spirit of toleration in considering the subject.

The only way prisoners can be employed without competing directly with free labor is to put them to work on public improvements that could not be constructed for years to come but for the utilization upon them of labor of this sort. In this way there may be secured improvements of inestimable value for all time that the public might not have felt warranted in constructing under other circumstances. There is no doubt that good roads would be worth almost any amount to a community, but it is practically impossible to get taxing bodies to take from the people the sums necessary for their construction. Making of good roads would be in many respects ideal employment for a portion of the state's convicts, and the proposition so to employ them has been revised in New York. The chief objection to the plan, peculiarly enough, is a sentimental one. It is argued that the popular sense would revolt at the sight of convicts under guard at work in the presence of the public. This objection has some weight, but it should not be made to appear insuperable.—Chicago Record.

AN UNFULFILLED PROMISE.

How the People Were "Sold" by the McKinley Crowd.

The general public has become somewhat accustomed to the great disappointment it began to experience shortly after the November election because of the failure of the promised prosperity to materialize, and, as a consequence, we don't hear so much about it now as we did a couple of months ago. It having been settled that the promise of prosperity was nothing more than a bunco game, the people have philosophically set themselves to the task of bearing the hard times and the growing stringency as best they can, satisfied, at least, that they were successfully "worked."

Occasionally, however, we still find expressions of dissatisfaction; sarcastic comments on the gullibility of the public, and caustic references to the grand republican rainbow of promise, in contemplation of which the American people were so easily "sold." Rev. J. C. Hogan, of Forest City, Pa., a Methodist clergyman, who is well known in this city, recently wrote a letter to the Carbonade Leader, bearing on the republican promise of prosperity, and the pith of his communication is found in the following excerpt: "I am looking for the 'Advance Agent of Prosperity.' Evidently he is lost, stolen or strayed, and I want to send word to the public through your valuable paper."

"A few months ago we were told to vote for 'McKinley and Prosperity.' The undersigned then stated that the people could get McKinley by voting for him, but doubted if this would bring prosperity. To-day reports from the large cities relative to the number of unemployed show that there are over 4,500,000 men out of work. There are 200,000 in New York, 150,000 in Philadelphia, 50,000 in San Francisco, 30,000 in Detroit, 20,000 in Cleveland, 15,000 in Cincinnati, 7,000 in Boston, and so on. During the past few weeks widespread destitution has been reported by the papers.

"Where is the prosperity that was to follow?"

"It will hardly satisfy us to say that McKinley & Co. have not yet gone into business. Why? Because they told us all that was needed to usher in a 'paradise of prosperity' was 'sound money' and 'confidence.' By 'sound money' was meant the 'existing gold standard' that we now have, and immediately after the election ignorant partisans and pulpit orators 'pointed with pride' to the 'great boom in business' as a proof that the announcement of republican success had brought us an overproduction of 'confidence.'

"But since the late lamented election many private banks, mis-called national, have gone republican, too. Over 30 of these banks at the west failed during the month of December. 'Here in Forest City, preceding the election, many 'patriots' were especially anxious to save the 'honor' of the nation. They held a meeting in the opera house, at which a certain ancient 'statesman' discoursed on the 'benefices of sound money and confidence. The boys organized and sat up nights to sing for 'McKinley and Prosperity,' and they are now getting it at the rate of seven days per month. They even tramped in parades with the 'bosses' in command in carriages. And lo! even the 'bosses' have now been placed on half time. A thing which has never been known before the advent of the 'Advance Agent of Prosperity.'

"That 'confidence' game was a success in one way, but fails to work the other way."

"I notice that many of the preachers who so zealously spoke and voted in favor of plutocracy are now asking their pew renters to contribute food and clothes for the support of poverty. It is good to feed the poor, but it is better to work for conditions under which none need be so poor. A just social and industrial system would make this possible."

Mr. Hogan gives strong and graphic expression to his estimate of the situation, but his view of the case is not, in other respects, a whit different from the view entertained by the people, who are not saying much, of course, but who are perfectly satisfied that they were "roped in." For it is hardly to be doubted that the promise of prosperity saved the major and his party last November.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

—The Ohio republicans call the Zanesville meeting a "love feast." The emblem of love in Ohio is a knife up the sleeve.—St. Louis Republic.

—As far as can be ascertained at the present juncture, the new tariff scheme most favored by congress is constructed on the old-fashioned, crazy-quilt pattern.—Chicago Record (Ind.).

—In 1896 we imported more raw wool by \$26,343,804 than in 1894. And we exported more manufactured wool by \$765,274 in 1896 than in 1894. That's how the Wilson law blighted the woolen industry in this city.—Utica Observer.

—Those who are in a position to get in on the ground floor of republican protection are now eagerly looking forward to the 15th of March, when an extra session of congress will begin to rip up and tear up along tariff lines. Prosperity must take a back seat for the present.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

—In addition to a cabinet position the lumber trust is to be rewarded for its "campaign contribution" with a heavy duty on all the materials that are used in building the houses of farmers and artisans. To an old-fashioned moralist this seems a strange sort of compensation for the wasted forests, the denuded headwaters, the corrupted legislatures and the impudent purchase of public rights by bribery.—N. Y. World.

—One Mr. Marcus Hanna has been confiding to the benighted public just what sort of a new tariff we are to have. Now will this Mr. Hanna confide to that public what district he represents in the house of representatives, or what state he represents in the United States senate? There is a vague sort of impression that congress makes our tariff laws. Whonell's Hanna, anyhow?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—The beauty of protective tariffs is being strikingly shown just now, when the price of American steel rails is five to six dollars a ton below the English minimum and yet we have a duty of \$7.80 a ton to protect our infant industry from the terrible foreigner. In a few weeks the foreigner will be complaining that we are taking his own markets from him, but congress will continue the duty for the benefit of the trust when it reorganizes to nulet the home consumers.—Kansas City Times.

STICK TO THEIR LIE.

Republicans Adhere to Their Doctrine of Falschood.

The republican party, as represented by Senator Platt and his organs, appears to be convinced of the correctness of the old proverb: "A lie well stuck to is as good as the truth." Ignoring the well-known fact that, as Senator Cannon says, the ballots counted for McKinley were ostensibly or really for the promotion of an international agreement to secure bimetalism, which the major's platform pledged him to secure if possible, the senator-elect in his maiden speech laid down these propositions:

1. The financial question can be indefinitely postponed.

2. The Wilson law "shut down the mills and reduced the opportunities of labor and the earnings of investment."

3. The deficit was caused by the Wilson law, and the way to wipe it out and to increase the revenues is to pass a higher tariff law.

4. The tariff law must be "based in every schedule" upon the principle of protecting the American manufacturer against foreign competition.

5. The people are clamoring for the new protective and revenue-raising tariff.

Every one of these propositions is false, as all intelligent men are aware. All persons who know anything about the situation of affairs know that (1) the financial question must be settled immediately, and that every month's delay in settling it will make settlement more difficult and costly; that (2) what "shut down the mills," etc., was the appreciating standard of values which has almost destroyed the home market; that (3) the revenues produced by the Wilson bill have been larger than the revenues under the McKinley bill, the difference in favor of 1896 as compared with 1894 being \$36,672,910; that the deficit was caused by the McKinley bill, which was avowedly constructed in order to destroy the surplus, and that, as a general rule, it is true that the higher the duty the smaller the revenue obtained from it; that (4) if the new law, consequently, is to be based upon the principle of protection it will not yield revenue, and if designed to raise revenue it cannot be based on the protection principle, and that (5) the business interests of the country, omitting a few manufacturers and the unlawful combinations in restraint of trade, would do almost anything to avert the continuance of uncertainty which the threat of tariff tinkering has produced.

Doublet Platt knows these things, too, for Platt is no fool. But the Canton clique is determined to pay no attention to them, and to go ahead discharging its debts to the trusts and manufacturers, and Platt thinks it wise just now to "stand in" with that clique as far as he can in order to get the federal patronage in his state. So he has adopted the clique's tactics and is yelling at the top of his voice for more revenue and protection, in the hope that the noise will dazzle the people and prevent them from recollecting the facts and seeing how preposterous and dishonest the programme is.—N. Y. Journal.

GENEROSITY THAT PAYS.

The Deal Between McKinley and Alger.

When the history of the McKinley campaign is written one of the most interesting chapters will contain the story of how Alger obtained the offer of a place in the cabinet. No one familiar with the career of Michigan's great political plunger was satisfied with the explanation that he was asked to take a seat in the cabinet in order to reconcile Foraker to Hanna's ambition to go to the senate. The story lacked the essential ingredient of an Alger deal; there was no boodle in the bargain.

Far more convincing than the Hanna explanation is the information sent from Chicago that Alger's name occupies a conspicuous place in the list of the wealthy and generous friends of the president-elect who lifted him out of the financial bog into which he was plunged by the Foster failure. It is a fair presumption, also, that Alger's name is in the contribution book of the Hanna syndicate.

Gratitude is a good thing, but is not Maj. McKinley's gratitude for Gen. Alger's generosity too much of a good thing? A glance at the lumber schedule of the Dingley tariff bill shows that the lumber interests, in which the Alger fortune was made, are favored with rich plums. Gratitude slopes over when the generous contributor is rewarded with both political honors and the gift of a great deal more money than he paid out. Generosity pays usurious interest when the bread cast on the political waters returns in the form of pie and cake.

Maj. McKinley is said to have all the men who dropped something into his contribution box slated for good things. His gratitude is creditable, but we must protest against his manner of showing it. If he pays all of them as he proposes to pay Gen. Alger, the American people will be bankrupt in honor and pocket.—St. Louis Republic.

—We look forward to a time, and that not many years in the future, when the people, restored to political sanity by stern necessity, will place the real democratic party in power, and thus, under the operations of a tariff which will yield sufficient revenue to pay the expenses of the government, and an expanding volume of currency, the country will be restored to prosperity, and the republic to its former glory and power.—Atlanta Constitution.

—Good times have not yet come back. The republican party is doing its best to defer their coming by entering upon a general revision of the tariff, the most upsetting and business-destroying occupation in which it could be engaged. The fall elections will give the people an opportunity to pass judgment upon this policy.—N. Y. Times.

CAN REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS ENDURE?

In the joy of a new freedom and a great deliverance from old forms of oppression, our early fathers heralded the establishment of our government as the birth of a liberty and a system that should endure to the end of the ages.

No government has been preserved, nor will be ours be preserved, by any appreciative effort of the people as a mass, to preserve it. The people are moved, nearly every individual is moved, by the most narrow selfishness.

There is in us, as men, no everlasting foundation for any good thing. We advocate in a general way all good and noble things, as we see them; and every political party, and every church, and every other organization established for the general good of men, takes credit to itself as a body, resting easily in the vain thought that the body is more worthy, more noble, than the individual members thereof, and trusting that somehow the society, the aggregation, will save the units that form it.

Can a mere form be eternal? Is a political constitution endowed with a mysterious principle of life that is independent of the virtue and strength of the people who are to live under and support that constitution?

Nothing has faded, for the past thirty years, faster than the show of stability and firmness that formerly belonged to our political system.

To-day men's hearts are failing. To-day it is confessed that no man is found who, in legislative halls, is willing to put aside the narrow wishes of his immediate constituents, in order to serve the cause of really good government, and build for all the State and nation.

Every man wants reform; no man is willing to reform himself and his methods of action. Every man in the United States says our national expenditure is increasingly extravagant, and yet no man in congress consents that retrenchment shall begin in his district. Every member of our legislature says we have too many judges, but not one will admit that the courts of his country should be confined to shorter terms, in order that a reduction may be effected.

Every man bewails the fact that our laws are not executed, that lawyers are engaged as often in assisting criminals to escape the penalties due their crimes, as they are in aiding the courts to just decisions, that juries cannot be induced to regard justice more than sentiment and sympathy for those on trial for crime, that mobs who are aiding the courts to just decisions, that juries cannot be induced to regard justice more than sentiment and sympathy for those on trial for crime, that mobs who are aiding the courts to just decisions, that juries cannot be induced to regard justice more than sentiment and sympathy for those on trial for crime.

Every sane man admits that it cannot be well for our country and our civilization that society should be divided into the very poor and the very rich, and yet the rich to-day resist every attempt to check the growth of that very condition among us.

The blindness of selfishness is the black cloud on our horizon. Things will never be better till they are worse.—Wazahachic (Texas) Tribune.

DESERTED HIS YOUNG BRIDE.

C. R. Masters, a young farmer living near Strong City, Kan., was married to the pretty daughter of Wm. Hubert in that city a week ago last Friday. Masters lived with his wife until last Sunday, when he told her that he had secured a position in the New York Life building in Kansas City.

"My brother, R. C., died to-day of heart failure. Inquest held. Body sent east."

The telegram brought grief to the Hubert family and the Rev. Dr. Polock, who married Masters and Mrs. Masters, left at once for Kansas City. They reached the city late Monday afternoon, and while the Rev. Dr. Polock went to the police station to see Inspector Flahive about the matter, Mrs. Masters went to the home of Louis Stoenking, 629 Holmes street, a cousin of her husband.

Mrs. Masters is satisfied that her husband has deserted her. She notified the St. Louis Police, last night, to arrest him for desertion.

JANUARY WEATHER.

The weather report for January, issued by Chancellor F. H. Snow, of the Kansas University, says that the past month is notable chiefly for its high relative humidity, which was nearly 10 per cent above the average and has been exceeded by only one January since 1867.

MURDERED.

A dispatch from San Diego to the San Francisco (Cal.) Examiner, Feb. 12, says:

"A telegram received to-night by Chas. Keising from Bowman and Beermaker says the bodies of Munn Davis and James L. Stearns have been found on the desert. This settles the fate of the men who left their tent at Spanish Bar, thirty miles below Rioville, on the Colorado river, in company with the half breed Frank Navarro, 'The Mouse,' on the morning of the 23th of January and were never seen alive afterwards."

"Navarro, who is a fugitive from justice, was suspected of the double murder from the first, and the officers are now in pursuit of him on the desert north of Kingman. Navarro is wanted for murderer in Mono county and for other crimes. The telegram states no further particulars. Davis and Stearns are well known here and are highly respected. They were engaged in placer mining on the Colorado river for a company of local capitalists and were supposed to have some gold dust in their possession at the time they were murdered."

The fashion department in Demorest's Magazine for March is full of overflowing with information regarding dress for the coming season, and those who like to get their spring sewing out of the way early will do well to consult its pages.

- Ripans Tabules: one gives relief. Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver. Ripans Tabules cure indigestion. Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

OLD SETTLERS' REUNION.

The annual meeting of the Old Settlers of Chase county was held in Music Hall, in this city, last Friday evening, February 19th, under the auspices of the Old Settlers' League, an extra hall having been secured for those who wished to dance before the close of the programme proper, and both halls were well filled at all times until the boys went home with the girls in the morning, and all were well pleased with the entertainment and wished for many returns of the hearty shaking hands and happy greetings of old time friends whose friendships were then and there renewed with the tenderness of youth and the firmness of old age, each vying with the others in making the reunion one of the most happy events in the life of all present.

The programme every seat was occupied, and there was but little standing room in the aisles and along the walls. In fact, there was a great gathering of the people, from this and the surrounding counties, some coming over one hundred miles, to meet friends whom they had not seen for years, to look into their eyes, see their countenances, experience the thrill of the handshake of true friendship as the pioneer of Kansas and all other pioneers know and appreciate the feeling that makes humanity akin, and to congratulate each other that, while time was, in its relentless current, carrying all eternity, they were still in the flesh, commingling with those who went with them, through the deprivations of pioneer life, with the pleasure of knowing all who knew them, and knowing that each was a friend to the other, indeed. The weather, aside from the mud, was splendid, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the evening, and all parted at the close of the meeting, wishing to see each other more often and be more firmly united hereafter in the bond of friendship's affection.

The programme was begun by an overture by Holmes' Boys' Band, after which Judge Matt McDonald, President of the League, made a short and pleasant introductory speech. Miss Anna K. Morgan then called the roll of the Old Settlers, all of whom answered to their names, except A. S. Howard, Lot Leonard, Patrick Ryan, A. D. Lyons and Charles Ferns, the toll of a gong announcing, as their names were called, that they were no more among us, and their vacant place would be filled no more in time forever.

Mrs. E. P. Brown then sang a solo, "Heart Divine," most charmingly, and at its close the house came down with a full round of well merited applause.

The Hon. John Martin, of Topeka, one of the pioneers of Kansas, a man who needs no introduction to a Kansas audience, was next announced as the speaker of the evening, and, in his eloquence, pathos and affection, he told of the early Kansas homes, whether dug-outs, log cabins or more pretentious houses, where many men and womanly women, endowed with a fortitude and courage to do and dare the privations of pioneer life, had placed their lot, and where a touch of sympathy made their surrounding world indeed akin, where each individual on the vast expanse of the Kansas prairie was always willing and anxious to brave the storms, inclemency of the weather, the darkness of night and any distance to give or seek assistance for a neighbor or any member of his family, where the privations of bodily comfort were best known and felt, but where the soul to soul and heart to heart greeting was best known and most highly appreciated; and if those old days were filled with their hardships they had intermingled in their round of duties a pleasure that the recent day Kansans can never know nor appreciate unless they themselves become pioneers.

Next came a banjo and guitar solo, by Drs. E. P. Brown and J. M. Hamme, which was so highly appreciated that they were encored, responding to the same, to the delight of the audience.

Next came a recitation, "Back in the Seventies," by little Lenore Allen, a child gifted with a remarkable talent in recitation, and the reminiscent poem was well received and highly appreciated.

Then came a well prepared paper, on "Early Recollections," by Miss Lula Heck, whose reading and character representations are the admiration of this community, and well did she tell of the early memories, and bring to recollection the events of years long gone; and she was listened to from beginning to end, with the greatest attention.

The singing of the double male quartette, of this city, brought down the house, with applause, and they responded to an encore. They would have been encored in the metropolis of this Maggie McCabe then gave an interesting recitation entitled "Kansas Pioneers," which brought back to the memory of many present the days of long ago, and which was highly appreciated by all who heard her.

The Old Settlers are to be congratulated for having the Mandolin Club and the Sextette from the Boys' Band to furnish a goodly share of the pleasures of the evening.

J. H. Mercer then sang two songs, to the delight of every one who heard him, the second being in response to an encore.

The programme being finished, the following gentlemen were called on and made short and interesting speeches about the experience of themselves individually and the old settlers in particular: Arch Miller, W. S. Romph, J. S. Doolittle, C. G. Allen, O. H. Drinkwater, Frank Laloge and Dennis Madden. Judge Drinkwater reading a very interesting paper.

- Ripans Tabules. Ripans Tabules cure nausea. Ripans Tabules, at druggists. Ripans Tabules cure dizziness. Ripans Tabules cure headache. Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic. Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia. Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.

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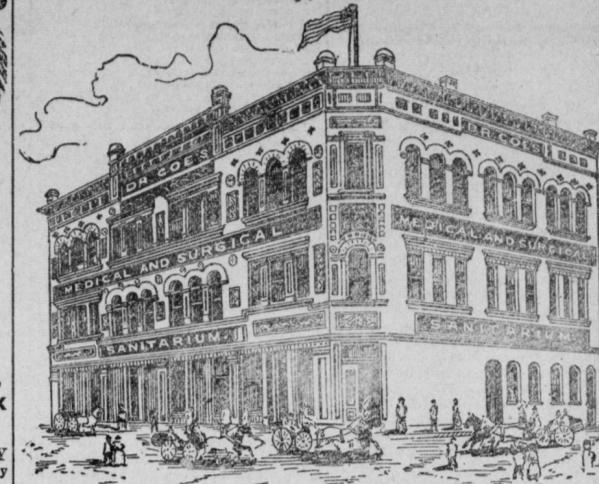
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To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer in winter. The Santa Fe is offering some low rate tickets with liberal conditions as to limits. Tickets may be just the place you are looking for a home or for investment.

Administrator's Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF CHASE, JSS In the matter of the estate of Syrus M. Talkington late of Chase county, Kansas. Notice is hereby given, that on the 2nd day of January A. D., 1907, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Syrus M. Talkington, late of Chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. JAMES TALKINGTON, Administrator.

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

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AN OLD-FASHIONED NEIGHBOR.

It's oh! for an old-fashioned neighbor
Like the one I remember of yore,
Who always neat calico aprons and gowns
Except on the Sabbath day wore.
And who in my care-laden hours,
With a sunbonnet perched on her head,
Ran in bringing bowls of nice jelly or jam,
Or leaves of her freshly-baked bread;
And then, without asking me whether
I needed her help, fairly flew
To do in the kindest and quickest way,
Whatever she saw was to do.
Nowadays though a friend may assure me
That over my burdens she grieves
She really can't aid me for fear of mishap
To her lace or very big sleeves
And as for the clubs women govern,
Why, they are but schools for the arts,
Where minds are improved in an elegant
way
But no time is devoted to hearts.
Or else they are pledged to the seeking
Of those whom most people condemn
As lost beyond hope—so it's plain to be
seen,
There's no chance of assistance from them.
And it's oh! for an old-fashioned neighbor,
When my sky with dark clouds is o'er-
spread,
To run in neatly dressed in a calico gown
With a sunbonnet perched on her head,
—Margaret Eyring, in Detroit Free
Press.

**MY STRANGE
PATIENT.**
By William T. Nichols
(Copyright, 1895, by J. B. Lippincott Co.)

VIII.—CONTINUED.

I followed slowly in his wake, letting the boy choose his own gait. Dr. Hanks' proposition had taken me by surprise; moreover, it had served to rouse me to a realization of the completeness with which my future was subject to the caprices of fate. For the present, to be sure, there was no cause for anxiety; but a week might change the situation completely. Suppose Lamar should choose to depart; there was no certainty that he would not leave me behind. Suppose he should die; it was hardly probable that I should profit by any bequest. Suppose his enemies should discover his retreat and descend upon him; the result, so far as I was concerned, would be the same. This last danger seemed to be the least imminent of the three, but it was as well to reckon it in. I had been in his pay for the better part of a year, but, in reality, was my position improved? I had lived in comfort, free from the cares which had burdened me in the city. I had accumulated a few hundred dollars, and physically I had been a gainer by the removal to the country. That was one side of the ledger. On the other could be read loss of the little progress I had made in my profession, absence of settled purposes of any sort, and a growth of that often disastrous docility which follows unquestioning submission to another's strong will. Things could not go on as they were indefinitely. Sooner or later the end must come. And then? Was I prepared to devote myself to the narrow field of a country practitioner, useful and honorable as it was? Banks had done me a great service; he had roused me in most timely fashion; but the awakening had been far from pleasant. From habit my horse came to a standstill in front of the village post office, and equally from habit I entered the place and asked for my mail. A letter, a medical journal, and a newspaper were handed out, and, mechanically thrusting them into my pocket, I walked to the buggy, climbed in, and turned my nag's head homeward. Still possessed by doubts and speculations, I rode to the farmhouse, and, reaching it, locked myself in my office, there to endeavor to arrive at some conclusion to choose a way out of my uncertainty. I sat there for hours before I achieved a decision, and it was hardly more than a compromise. In justice to Dr. Banks, I would tell him it was out of my power to enter into a permanent arrangement with him, for eventually I should seek a more populous district; if he cared for a temporary alliance, such terms as he offered should be accepted.

Catching sight of the newspaper in my pocket, I drew it out, and, as I did so, the letter fell from its folds to the floor. I picked it up and read the address, written in a feminine hand, all angles and straight lines, like the framework of a house, yet clear and legible. The postmark was New York. With waxing curiosity, for my correspondence was extremely limited, I broke the seal.

"My dear Dr. Morris," the letter ran, "my aunt, Mrs. Loring, desires to learn whether it will be convenient for you to receive her as a patient, and whether rooms can be secured for us near your office. She has tried a number of treatments since the voyage from Rio, but none of them has been of marked benefit to her. She remembers gratefully the success attending your ministrations on shipboard, and feels confident that your skill will bring her the relief she has sought so long. She asks me to add that this plan was in her mind when our chance meeting made it possible to secure your address.

"Yours very sincerely,
"DOROTHY GRAY."

Again and again I read these lines, poring over them as joyously as ever did Egyptologist over freshly discovered hieroglyphs which set at rest a much mooted point. Out above the rest of the letter stood two words, "for us." Mrs. Loring's niece would hardly leave her, but here was proof that both of them would come to Rodneytown. That I could succeed in convincing the elder lady that nothing serious ailed her was hardly possible; it was quite on the cards that after a month or two she would depart in a huff; but, in the meantime—well, I didn't trouble myself with the details of that problematical period. The great central point of interest was that for several weeks, at least, Dorothy Gray and I would be thrown together. For the moment Lamar, Banks, and all my recent worries were forgotten.

"Mrs. Weston," said I, pouncing upon that good woman as she passed the door of the office, "please do me a great favor. I have an old friend—patient, I mean—who is anxious to put herself under my care. I must find a boarding place for her. Can't you take her in?"
"Well, now, I'd real like to, doctor, but I ain't got the room," she answered, with kindly regret in her tone.
"Is she all by herself?"
"No, she isn't," I confessed. "Her niece is with her."
"Little girl, is she?"
"No; a young lady," I answered, trying to avoid the consciousness of a twinkle in my hostess' eye.
"It's too bad, I'm sure; but we're a pretty full house as it is," said she.
"However, don't get discouraged. Try Miss Clark across the road; she don't use half that big house since her boys went out west. It'll be a good place, too. Miss Clark's a good provider, and as neat as a hulk paper of pins."

Over the way to the house of Clark I hastened, only to find its mistress disinclined to receive boarders. "City folks' notions," she averred, were not to be endured. But she began to relent a little when I put her yielding on the ground of a personal favor; and when I dwelt generously on Mrs. Weston's praise of her as a housekeeper, she led me upstairs to two rooms, spink and span and very comfortable withal, and, with pretended ungraciousness, said that my friends could occupy them, provided they could "stand plain livin' and plainer comp'n'y." I closed the bargain on the spot.

Mrs. Weston met me at her door, on my return late that afternoon from a drive, in the course of which the answer to Miss Gray's letter had been intrusted to the mail.
"You look like a new man," said she, approvingly. "Sakes alive! how gettin' a new patient does perk you young doctors up!"
"The more the merrier, of course," said I.

"You're lucky to get two such special sufferers." You'll be gettin' rich, with with the new one and the old one over yonder."
She pointed to the house on the knoll, which showed a dark spot among the lowlands lying about it fresh and green and bright in the slanting rays of the setting sun, now nearing the crests of the hills to the west.

"Seems like a blot on our landscape, don't it?" she said, with her eyes still fixed on the somber mound.
"Yes," thought I, "perhaps in more ways than one."
IX.
One evening, about a fortnight later, I stepped out of my office for the double purpose of enjoying a pipe and a stroll in the open air. The hour was late, at least for that community of early rising and early retiring, and few lights were to be seen in any of the cluster of farmhouses. A faint gleam from one of the upper rooms of the house across the way showed that Mrs. Loring was wooing slumber under the protection of her night-lamp. She and her niece, having arrived that day, were now in full possession of their new quarters. Both had stood the journey well. Mrs. Loring, in fact, was never more cheerful than when on the wing. The invalid had greeted me with effusion, while Miss Gray had displayed a cordiality that was almost too full of friendliness and too lacking in self-consciousness to please my fancy. Cheerful good-fellowship was, perhaps, all that I had reason to expect in her; yet it was a very flattering result of many a tete-a-tete in the moonlight of the tropics.

The night was clear, and, though there was no moon, it was pleasant to stroll along, reviewing the events of our acquaintance and speculating upon the effects of its renewal. I was following the path to the knoll, and so engaged were my meditations that on raising my eyes from the ground I was surprised to find myself close to the base of its landward slope. I was on the point of turning back, when I heard a voice recognizable as Lamar's, which seemed to come from the northern side of the little hill, at the base of which, as has been set forth, was one of the salt-water creeks. The words were not to be distinguished, but his tone gave evidence that the business he was engaged in had nothing alarming about it, although, from the hour selected for carrying it out, it was likely that he desired to avoid observation. It might be well to prove to him that even at such a time and place he could not be sure that some loiterer was not about, and to give a practical illustration of the need of a sentinel; at least that was the excuse I framed for advancing. Cautiously I stole by the spring and up the ascent. On the dark surface of the creek the still darker outlines of a boat could be made out. The craft was moored to the rocks, to which a man was transferring a number of cases and packages. A little way up the slope, directing the operation, stood Lamar. Intent as he was upon the task in hand, his quick ear caught the sound of my steps, and he turned toward me like a flash.

"It's I—Morris," I called out. It was too dark to perceive his motion clearly, but I thought I detected a swift movement of his right hand toward the breast of his coat.
"Ah! You are a rambler until late," he answered. Startled as he must have been by the interruption, he spoke with all his usual deliberate coolness.
"Yes; I was wakeful and happened to walk this way. Hearing unusual sounds, I pushed on to investigate. There was a chance, you know, that a reinforcement might be acceptable."
There was nothing in his manner to indicate whether the explanation satisfied him.

"Johnson brings a small cargo, supplies that might cause talk if obtained through the village," said he. "He will place them presently in the house."
"An excellent plan. He buys them at the larger ports up the coast, I suppose."

"Yes."
"There seems very little danger that anyone should stumble upon you while the goods are being landed," said I, "but my experience to-night shows that it is possible. It might be advisable to post a sentry, for if a rumor of these midnight labors got about it would set the village by the ears."
"Hereafter the precaution shall be taken. Remain a little," he added, as I was about to go. "I, too, am wakeful. Let us converse."

He led the way to the front of the house and seated himself on the doorstep.
"How of your medical practice?" he asked, when I had found a resting-place near him.
I told him of Mrs. Loring's arrival and of the probability that she would remain a considerable time in the neighborhood. She was an old acquaintance, I added. That I had met her on the voyage from Rio seemed to be a detail which it was as well not to mention. Had he learned it he might have displayed a livelier interest in the matter. As it was, however, he merely said that it was to be hoped that she would recover her health, and then changed the subject to remark that he desired me to bring him a considerable sum of money in a day or two.

"It is for Johnson," he condescended to explain.
"Very well; you shall have it," said I. "By the way, is your telegraph line to his house still in working order?"
"Yes; but it is not a telegraph, only a simple signal," he answered. "Enter, if you choose, and I will elucidate it."
We stepped into the living-room, on one wall of which he showed me a knob, so tiny as hardly to be noticeable. By pressing it, he explained, a metal disk was made to fall at the other end of the line, conveying the intelligence to the fisherman that he was to hasten to his employer. If he was absent from home, one of his brothers would respond to the summons.

"But if all three are away?" I asked.
"That will not occur," he replied, decidedly.
"But in case they are asleep?"
"The disk, in falling, strikes a gong. There is a provision for the chance."
Here was a further illustration of the ingenuity the man displayed in preparing for possible dangers. But, if he had taken the pains to insure support from Johnson in case of need, why had he not arranged a method of calling upon me also? Rather piqued, in spite of my dislike for him, I asked, bluntly, if some signal could not be devised.
"It is not a necessity," said he, dryly. And even had I been disposed to argue the point there would have been no opportunity to do so, for Johnson entered the room, staggering under the weight of one of the cases. He gave me his customary curt nod, and carefully deposited his burden upon a table, Lamar stepping to the door and beckoning me to follow him before I could more than guess at what the contents of the case might be. But I walked home that night possessed by a notion that, when

the cover was removed, a small arsenal might be found stowed away in the box, designed to supplement the brace of revolvers I had bought for Lamar soon after our coming to the shore.



He turned towards me like a flash.

There was a struggle the following morning, in which courtesy and obstinacy were finely blended, when Mrs. Loring and her medical adviser came together for a discussion of her case. The points at issue were the length, particularity and minuteness with which she should describe her symptoms, real or imagined, the systems of treatment to which she had been subjected, the effects, good, bad or indifferent, produced by them, and the opinions thereof, weighty or valueless, of many persons unknown to her auditor. It was a contest, valiant but unequal, and at last the woman had the man at her mercy.

"Oh, doctor, dear doctor," she rattled on, "you can't imagine how pleased—yes, rejoiced—I am to be under your care. I wish I could tell you, describe to you, the miseries I've suffered, the horrors I've undergone at the hands of those wretches. Ugh! it makes me shiver to think of them. But I can't tell you; I can't bear even to think of them. Now there was that last one, so highly recommended, too. I went to him, doctor—picture my going to him—absolutely putting my life in his charge, doctor—just after I had escaped from that quack who had made me take electric shocks and ride a horse—such a dreadfully hard trotting horse, too—four hours every day. And what, doctor, do you imagine that next wretch did? Think of it! He thrust me into what he called a 'rest-cure'; absolutely nothing to do, nothing to see, nobody to speak to. Why, doctor, it was maddening, simply maddening!"
"My dear Mrs. Loring," I broke in, "pray do not agitate yourself with such memories. If you please—"

But she had regained breath and

was again in full career. Rest-cures, water-cures, milk-cures, steam-cures; drenchings internal and external, pills, pads and plasters; sea air, mountain air; massage, calisthenics, and outdoor exercise; drugs by wholesale, diets without number, treatments representing a range from the latest and best in the medical science to a close approach to the superstitions of voodooism—all these she had survived. For two long hours her tale flowed on in a flood which overwhelmed all interruptions, and when she paused at last it was rather from weariness than from an exhausted subject.

For a woman of such experiences she looked remarkably well. Her complexion was pale and sallow, and her nerves were "on edge," as she herself phrased it; but the stethoscope showed that her lungs were not affected, and there was nothing to cause alarm in the action of the heart. Her digestion was weak—it could hardly have been otherwise after the trials to which it had been put for so many years—and unquestionably she had had some genuine twinges of rheumatism, but these were not very weighty reasons for traipsing about two hemispheres. As many of my predecessors had probably decided, it seemed clear to me that the best plan to pursue was to let her entertain herself with some harmless dose, and to strive to induce her to forget that she believed herself an invalid.

"Your case, Mrs. Loring, is most interesting," said I, gravely.
"And complicated," said she, earnestly. "So many physicians have spoken of complications."
"They could hardly avoid it. But that is not the point just now. I shall have to ask you to submit implicitly to my guidance. I shall give you a prescription of great efficacy, but one which must be used with rigid care."
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE FIRST CUP OF TEA.

It Was Drank by a Love-Sick Chinese Princess.

The antiquity of tea as a beverage is a favorite subject of discussion by confirmed tea-drinkers. China claims the origin of the use of tea as a drink. Of course, there are various stories connected with it, among which, perhaps, the following is quite as interesting and believable as any: As the tale runs, one of the daughters of a reigning sovereign was hopelessly enamored of a young nobleman whose caste did not permit him to aspire to her hand; but they exchanged glances, and occasionally he gathered a few blossoms and took means to have them conveyed to her. One day the princess met her admirer in the grounds of the palace, and as the attention of her attendants was attracted in another direction, the young man tried to put a few flowers into her hand, but all that she could grasp was a little twig with green leaves. This she treasured, and when she reached her apartments she placed the twig in a goblet of water, here to remain for some hours, the object of her tender care. Toward evening she was seized with a sentimental attack, during which she drank the water in which the twig had been kept. It had a most agreeable taste, and then she ate the leaves and stalk. The flavor pleased her greatly, and every day, in memory of her admirer, she had bunches of the tea-tree brought to her and ate them or put them in water and drank the infusion. The ladies of the court observed her, and were moved to try it themselves, and did so with such pleasing results that the practice spread throughout the kingdom, and one of the great industries of China was thus established.

It is claimed that the date of the sentimental origin of tea drinking was nearly 3,000 years before Christ.—N. Y. Ledger.

Source of the Emperor's Jokes.

The German emperor has a trick of annexing good things that may be said in his presence and using them afterward without inverted commas. In this way a certain German officer acquired the name of "purveyor of jokes to his majesty." The title is said to have reached the imperial ears, and William II. snubbed his jester back to obscurity—a thing which Punchinello never forgave. The emperor and the officer meeting about a year afterward, the emperor said with much affability: "Well, K—, I'm ready to swallow more of your good things." "Your majesty is to be congratulated upon your digestion," said the ironical K—, "since you never bring any of them up again." K— is now on furlough.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Generous Shopkeeper.

The author of "Forty Years at the Post Office" cites what he terms a bit of true Irish politeness, which he once experienced at Schull. A long drive was in prospect, and the clouds hinted rain. So I bade the driver pull up at a shop where I could buy an umbrella. He did so, and I made known my want. "Do I understand that you wish to buy an umbrella because the day may turn out wet?" asked the shopkeeper. "If so, here is a good one." "How much is it?" I inquired. "Oh, you can settle on your way back," he answered. On my return I again inquired the price. "Give me my umbrella," said the shopkeeper. "There's nothing to pay. You haven't even used it."—Youth's Companion.

Why Milk Should Be Aerated.

Do not put milk into closely covered cans immediately after milking, as by so doing it will be forced to retain any foul odors it may have absorbed. By aerating, all animal and other odors may be removed, and this is the better way to treat milk which is to be set for cream in covered cans, or to be put into cans for immediate shipment or delivery; but some milk comes from the stable too rank to be worth giving very much care. It will be folly to preach the finer principles of good dairymaking to him who has never learned his first lessons. Many a farmer does not know good milk from bad.—Rural World.

As She Understood It.

"Every man should give his wife a regular and liberal allowance," he said, righteously.
"Yes," was the reply. "It gives a man some place to go and borrow between salary days."—Washington Star.

THE FARMING WORLD.

DAIRY COW RATION.

Some Valuable Hints Furnished by Prof. W. A. Henry.

A correspondent of Breeders' Gazette asks some one to formulate a ration for his dairy cow. He says: For roughness I give enough shredded corn-fodder to give one feed a day and alfalfa and sorghum hay for the other feed. For grain, old-process oil meal at \$20 per ton, wheat bran at seven dollars and corn at 13 cents per bushel. I prefer to feed corn with the husks on, depending on hogs to clean up the waste, as I allow them to work over the manure before hauling to the field. I am making butter at 29 cents per pound and want the most economical production. To which Prof. W. A. Henry replies as follows:

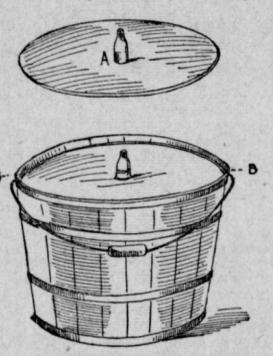
Our correspondent can present a most excellent bill of fare to his cows, and with the feeds at the prices named can still make a good living in selling butter at 20 cents per pound, provided everything is well managed and he has good cows. Do not think of using oil meal at the price named, for it is much the dearest food on the list. The alfalfa hay furnishes a good deal of protein, making the necessity for bran not quite so great as if no alfalfa were fed; on the other hand, bran is cheap at seven dollars per ton. The eastern farmer would consider it almost a gift at such figures, and when corn is 13 cents or less per bushel, or less than five dollars per ton, all comparisons are of little avail. Give the cows all they will eat of the roughage just as proposed; then feed the equal of ten pounds of shell corn per thousand pounds of animal, and give four pounds of wheat bran additional. On this ration you should get about a pound of butter per cow daily with part of the herd fresh in spring and fresh part in fall. Be very careful to make the best use of the skim milk, for no small part of the real profit comes from this. Aim to feed not over three pounds of skim-milk to one pound of corn to the pig. More milk than this means a waste of a most valuable by-product.

With corn at 13 cents per bushel and pork at three cents per pound, the skim-milk should be worth 25 cents per 100 pounds. In its effect on young pigs in building bone and muscle it is most valuable. It is a necessity in the west, where bone and muscle-building feeds are of the highest importance, because corn is apt to be overfed.

FEEDING THE CALVES.

A Cheap and Handy Device Designed for This Purpose.

It is claimed that young calves when fed on skim-milk in the usual way, from a bucket or a trough, gulp it down too rapidly for best results. A cheap and handy device is made by using a piece of light wood board, cut round, so as to fit loosely inside of a common pail.



CALF-FEEDING DEVICE.

Insert in the center of this float a spile (A) of size and shape of the cow's teat. Cover this spile (or teat) with some suitable material—a piece of old gum boot top will answer. This may be tacked securely to the float. The hole in the spile should be small, so that the flow of milk through it when in use shall correspond with the natural flow from the cow's udder. As the milk in the pail is used, the float follows downward, enabling the calf to get all the milk in the pail. To prevent the calf from throwing the float out of the pail two cleats are tacked on inside of same, at B, B. These cleats are so arranged that the float may be readily removed by the operator.—G. W. Waters, in Ohio Farmer.

Exercise for Dairy Cows.

The moderate exercise of cows has a favorable influence on the quantity and quality of milk. Heavy and fatiguing exercise or work diminishes the quantity of milk, but the effect on its quality is not so clear or uniform. This is the conclusion arrived at by Henkel in Germany, after many experiments and an exhaustive study of the literature of the subject. It confirms the judgment of our best American dairymen. The health of the cow and best results in milk and butter require moderate exercise outdoors during winter, instead of being kept constantly tied up in close barns, as is the practice with many dairymen.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Orchard and Garden.

Give young trees good protection and good cultivation.

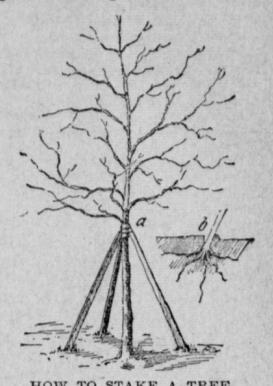
When not mulched, the winter is a good time to manure all kinds of small fruits.

In the winter when the ground is frozen hard is the best time to transplant large trees.

BRACING FRUIT TREES.

An Explanation of the Tripod Method and Its Advantages.

In the accompanying sketch, which represents a newly planted tree, ten feet in height, there is shown one of the most effective braces that can be provided for a subject of this size. It consists of three light oak or other stakes, about five feet in length, driven into the soil, tripod-like, each two feet away from the tree, and with the right slant to just meet the trunk with the end, as at a in the engraving. Here a piece of matting is wound around the



HOW TO STAKE A TREE.

trunk to protect it from the ends of the several stakes, which are then secured to the trunk, and to one another by means of tarred cord or by wire. Such a tree is held perfectly secure. Surely it is giving the subject the rational care which is its due in the crisis of transplanting.

To make this lesson of the tree's security the more impressive, I show a side sketch at b which indicates the bad predicament into which newly planted trees not rarely get. When I say that I have seen unstacked fall planted trees literally blown from the ground before spring, this present sketch need not be looked upon as fanciful. It represents, in fact, quite a common state. Not only does the injury come from a general loosening up of the roots and their displacement, but an opening is made around the trunk which will fill with water, which may cause damage in one of two ways; first, water that follows readily down the root hastens the softening process of the soil, and further aids the loosening of the roots; second, to have water stand next to the bark, which in case of a sudden freeze up is turned to ice, may work serious harm to the bark throughout.

The advantages of this tripod method of staking trees over the single stake plan are several; first, the tree is held more firmly in place than is possible to be done with the use of but one stake; secondly, these stakes are not driven into fresh earth, but into that just outside of the hole that was excavated and filled in during the planting process.

This method of staking is suited to trees in almost any situation. In the street, for instance, by having two of the stakes enter the soil at the curb, and these spread a little farther apart than the distance to the other stake, the tree may be brought within a foot and a half of the curb (and it should never be closer). It is at once apparent how easily the tripod may be made to serve as a tree-guard against horses and dogs by running wire, held in place by staples, horizontally from stake to stake around the tree. The first wire may be a foot above the ground to admit of the lawn mower passing underneath; above this they might be three or four inches apart.

The plan here illustrated is best suited to trees ranging from six to twelve feet in height. In the case of transplanting larger trees (except in the street) the same plan may be modified by substituting the use of wire for the stakes. In that event the stays may be attached higher up in the tree than when stakes are used; even among the branches, say at two-thirds the height of the tree, provision being of course made for attaching the wires both in the tree and at the ground. In the tree two iron half-bands fitted with L ends and short bolts should be made to tightly encircle the trunk at the proper height. To this completed band the wire stays are attached, extending to the ground. Here they are made fast to three stout stakes driven into the ground at equal distance apart and some feet away from the tree. Ordinary fence wire will answer very well for the purpose. If the trees are quite large the wire may be doubled.

Some one may say that the stakes, wires and the work involve expense. This is true, but the outlay is a mere trifle as compared to the cost and value of the tree.—Elias A. Long, in American Gardening.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Give young trees good protection and good cultivation.

When not mulched, the winter is a good time to manure all kinds of small fruits.

In the winter when the ground is frozen hard is the best time to transplant large trees.

Feed the trees and fruit plants with an application of manure or wood ashes scattered evenly.

The demand now is for quality rather than quantity in all kinds of farm products, especially fruits.

TOLD BY A TRAVELER.

Peculiar Phase of Life in Bengal and Central India.

The Ancient System of Child Betrothals Still in Vogue—Self-Inflicted Tortures of the Yogi—The Ever-Useful Elephant.

[Special Letter.]

Among East Indian women, especially of the higher classes, it is the custom to contract marriages between children. It is a disgrace for a high-caste girl to attain the marriageable age without being married, and so the child marriage has become the custom. In a Brahmin family the father of a girl 18 months old begins to look for a husband for her. To make a match he picks out a boy in a family of equal social standing and calls to offer his daughter's hand in marriage. If the



A HINDOO LADY.

father is willing he states how much of a dowry he wants for his son's hand, and such preliminaries being arranged the marriage is fixed, although the young couple may both be infants at the time. If the chosen groom should die before the couple begin to live together the girl becomes a widow, and may never marry again. (This rule applies only to the higher castes, and is not observed by the common people.) On the other hand, the young man, whenever he is left a widower, may marry again as often as he wishes. This custom of child-betrothal is a very cruel one, and a great effort is being made to abolish it. The only plea in favor of it is that there is hardly ever a case of divorce among the Brahmins, for, naturally enough, a woman will put up with a great deal from her husband when she knows that she will never be able to get another one.

A queer result of these child marriages happens when the parents of one of the children make a second betrothal for their child. Such a case came up in the Burmaher criminal session two or three years ago. A little girl, six years old, was placed on trial for bigamy with a gentleman aged nine, her first husband being still living. The prisoner was married when two years old, and so couldn't plead the lawful seven years of absence from the first husband to justify her crime. Of course, she could not plead at all, the parents being the chief offenders. After a trial of three days the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the two children walked out of court hand in hand, wondering, no doubt, what all the fuss and talk signified.

The young married people live with their respective parents until they are of marriageable age, and at the wedding the groom sees the face of his wife for the first time. There are very few divorce cases among the Brahmins, not one in a million, although for good cause the wife will leave her husband and return to her childhood's home. As a rule, however, the Hindoo home is a happy one, the wife gentle, obedient to her lord and master (as was Sarah, the patriarch's wife) and fond of her children.

A curious phase of Hindoo life is the religious hermit, or "Sanyasee." Now and then a man of prominence decides to forsake the world, its pomp and vanities, and to embrace the life of an ascetic, a life of contemplation. While this determination sometimes comes to the worried, anxious merchant, who takes this method of getting rid of his cares and worries, it is



HINDOO COOLIE WOMAN.

just as likely to come to his highness, the rajah. About ten years ago the eldest son of the rajah of Travancore, who was then about 50 years old, wealthy and living in a splendid palace, and of course the chief nobleman in that part of India, suddenly decided to embrace the life of a Sanyasee.

One day he told his friends he was going on a railroad journey and sent his servants and traveling equipage from the palace to the railway station, but he did not follow. He went away into the jungle and was never heard of again by his friends and relatives, except that his religious adviser, the "Gooroo," informed them that his highness had become a Sanyasee. In another instance a wealthy shipowner of Tanjore divided up all his property among his relatives and dependents and

went away stark naked into the wilds of the Western Ghats to get spiritual light! The Sanyasee believes that the true method of obtaining a consciousness of the universal soul (which is God) is to ignore all worldly cares, even the desire for food, clothing and shelter, and to meditate through the years until some day the inner and divine light shall come to him.

One of the most deadly narcotics used in the far east, especially in central India, is hasheesh, which is an extract of a plant known to the druggist and botanist as Cannabis Indica. A simple tea made of the leaves and flowers of the plant is drunk by young and old, especially at festivals, and is mildly stimulating. The drug itself, however, is smoked in a pipe, with an equal quantity of tobacco, the smoker topping the pipeful with a piece of live charcoal. Its first effect is a delirious exhilaration or frenzy, under the influence of which the smoker is liable to commit murder. The Hindoos call the habitual hasheesh smoker "hashashin," the plural form being "hashashin," whence comes the English word "assassin." Strangely enough, we go to far-away India for a word to describe the man who, under some maddening influence, commits murder.

The frenzied stage of hasheesh is succeeded by one of dreamy enjoyment and, if the dose has been strong enough, this is followed by a heavy stupor-like condition which lasts for hours. It is said that a fortnight's indulgence in the hasheesh pipe will make a life-long victim, a hasheesh fiend.

Although the British government has put down the voluntary self-immolation of Hindoo devotees at Juggernaut, where the piously inclined throw themselves under the ponderous wheels of the professional car of the god Krishna, and has also prohibited the suicide of the widow on her dead husband's funeral pile, it does not interfere with the self-inflicted torture practiced on themselves by the "yogi" and the "fakir." These religious men punish themselves in strange and barbarous fashion to propitiate the goddess Kalee. Hook-swinging is a favorite method. A six-inch iron or brass hook is inserted into the muscles of the back and the victim is swung around a pole by the temple attaches, while his shrieks of agony are drowned by the blowing of conches and the beating of tom-toms. Less violent but longer torture is resorted to by other seekers after immortal happiness. Some pass years holding an arm upright above the head until it becomes impossible to lower it, others remain standing against a tree until they are unable to bend their legs. While these shocking exhibits



ELEPHANT LIFTING TIMBER.

are becoming less common with the advance of civilization one doesn't have to live long in Bengal or central India without seeing specimens of the tortured "yogee." Oftentimes within 100 yards of the Christian church may be seen the poor little Hindoo temple whose shrine is blackened by the soot from the hundreds of votive lamps.

If you live near any "sacred" city like Benares, for instance, you will be shocked by the spectacle of dozens of yogees, rivaling each other in the hideousness of their dress and the ingenious unpleasantness of their self-imposed penances, walking, crawling or rolling along the road or prowling about your servants' quarters in search of alms.

No stories or sketches of life in India are complete without a story about that strange resident, the elephant. The pachyderm is very much in evidence, sometimes as a beast of burden, used in the lumber yards, where he handles huge sticks of lumber as if he rather enjoyed pulling and hauling, while, in lighter work, he is employed to carry his native masters, to be gayly caparisoned for holiday processions and to be used by the dominant British instead of the horse to bring the heavy artillery to the parade ground, or assist in moving the tents and other military goods when the regiment is on the march. The elephant is very like a child in some respects. He can be coaxed by petting, by pieces of sugar, and even by promises of future reward. The Hindoo mahout is accustomed to get extra effort from Hooshier Hatti (the wise elephant) by promising it "backsheesh" (reward), and the beast will look for larger and sweeter "chupati" (cakes) at supper time for his backsheesh. We betide the mahout if he fails to keep his promise, and forgets the large chupati. The elephant never forgets!

J. IRVING CRABBE.

The Sweet Role of Consolator.
"Did you send your fiancée a valentine?"
"Yes, two of them; a pretty one and a comic one."
"What? One of those atrocities I see in the shop windows?"
"Yes; and I flatter myself that it was the worst of the lot."
"Why did you insult her that way?"
"So that I might spend several days sympathizing with her, and helping her speculate upon who the utterable villain could be who committed the outrage. See?"—N. Y. Truth.

Tarime.
Tattered Timmy—It's dis free trade in papers dat's ruined me, boss.
Gruff—Mebbe; but that's no reason why you should ask me to pay a bounty to the home article!—N. Y. Truth.

THEY HUNTED SNIPE.

Nice Young Man Had Them Hold the Table While He Did the Rest.

He was a nice young man—so affable and full of information. Mrs. Moorhouse, the landlady, was quite impressed. When he landed for room 121 Waverly place, twirling his tawny mustache, she showed him the second-story front, the next best room to the Georgiadi's, on the floor below.

Hesitatingly, because he was such a nice young man, she asked: "And—er—you have references?"
"Oh, certainly," he answered, lightly. "Wanamaker's, you know. I'm second cashier."

So it was arranged that he should come the following day—Christmas—and he did, twirling his tawny mustache.

"Mr. Leslie," said the landlady, and the new second-story front bowed gracefully.

"So gentlemanly," murmured the second-story back.

"So courteous," whispered the third-story hall bedroom.

"Such a nice young man," said the landlady.

With well-chosen words and a fund of general information he quite charmed the others. And after the dinner had departed the way of all Christmas dinners the young man repaired to where Mrs. Georgiadi had thrown open the first-story front in honor of the day.

After light and airy ballads he gracefully suggested sacred song, and it was chosen to voice Moody and Sanky hymn, "Sing them over again to me, the wonderful words of life."

In this the young man's voice arose sweetly, and after the hymn he danced a light measure with the landlady. He was really entrancing.

"Let's dance out to tea," it was suggested; so they danced. The new boarder, by virtue of the courtesy in all well-regulated boarding houses, danced out with the landlady. And after ten the boarders indulged in games. One—the last—was the effort to invoke spiritual rappings from the board.

"You must place your hands like this," said the new boarder. So the others laid their hands upon the table in the hope of interesting spiritual manifestations. At this point the young man excused himself hastily.

"I must stir up the expressman," he explained, earnestly; "he hasn't brought my trunks." And, arising, he passed forever from their sight.

Presently Mr. Georgiadi, tired of holding down the unsympathetic table, wandered up to his first-story front. A moment later his voice came returning downward, pitched in a tremulous note: "I can't find my coat." Mrs. Georgiadi hurriedly ascended also.

"Where is my purse? It's gone. Where is my \$35?"

Consternation seized the boarders. At graduated intervals, according to the altitude of their rooms, their voices echoed downward.

"My pocketbook is gone!" cried Miss English.

"My watch is missing!" cried Miss Sheridan.

"Where is the new boarder?" they demanded in concert.

"Gone!" cried the landlady. "Gone—he's gone."

And so he had. He and his ruddy mustache had twirled themselves away, whereof an air of gloom settled over the upstairs and the downstairs, and ended abruptly all the Yuletide merry-making.

"He was such a nice man, too," says Mrs. Moorhouse. But forever and aye, her trust in mankind is shattered.—N. Y. World.

FRILLS OF FASHION.

New Notes on Ladies' Dress for the Winter Season.

Eton jackets of fur and cloth jackets with wide fur revers complete the most fashionable skating costumes, which are often made of velvet or corduroy.

One of the latest Parisian novelties in seal is a cape full and short enough to meet the waist line, and trimmed around a little way from the edge with lines of gold braid put in three groups of four, three and two.

Coat bodies of light fancy brocade silks are worn for afternoon dress with dark skirts of cloth or silk. They have the full soft vests of lace or chiffon, a short, rippled basque lined with a plain color, and a narrow belt of velvet or jeweled galon across the back and sides.

Gold braid and gold and silver threads are a telling feature of dress decoration this season, and boleros and entire waists are made of a cloth of gold. Military braid is employed for belts, with a gold clasp in ruffled designs. Gold effects in any form are much sought after.

Black net with chenille dots is used for evening dresses.

Velvet is the most fashionable material for short street coats. They are edged with fur or plain, but the front shows a full vest of some soft lace or light colored silk.—N. Y. Sun.

Oyster Pie.

This is an excellent dish to accompany any kind of fowl or game, or to serve as the main dish for a luncheon. Fill a pudding dish with oysters, with alternate layers of cracker crumbs, with plenty of cream to moisten, and salt, pepper and butter to season. Let them stand on the top of the stove until boiling hot, then cover the top of the dish with a rich pastry, quite thick, and bake in a quick oven until the crust is delicately browned, and serve very hot.—Philadelphia Press.

Fritter Batter.

To make a batter which can be used for any fritters, put a cupful of flour into a bowl with the yolk of a raw egg, a level teaspoonful of salt and a table-spoonful of good olive-oil. Mix these ingredients smoothly together, then gradually stir in enough water to make a batter thick enough to hold a drop let fall from the mixing spoon. Beat the white of the egg to a stiff froth and mix it lightly with the batter.—N. Y. Ledger.

Extraordinary Nervousness.

Blindfolded, Could Count Every Seam When Walking Across a Carpet.

From the Capital, Sedalia, Mo.

There is probably no one better known in Sedalia, especially among the members of the First Baptist Church, than Mrs. Mollie E. Roe, the wife of Mr. Roe, the nursery man, and nothing is better known among the lady's acquaintances, than that for the past four years she has been a physical wreck from locomotor ataxia, in its severest form. That she has recently recovered her health, strength and normal locomotion has been made apparent by her being seen frequently on the streets and in church, and this fact induced a representative of the Capital to call on Mrs. Roe to inquire into the circumstances of her remarkable recovery. Mrs. Roe was seen at her home at the corner of Ohio Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, and seemed only too glad to give the following history of her case for publication.

"Four years ago," she said, "I was attacked with a disease which the physicians diagnosed as locomotor ataxia, and I was speedily reduced to a mere wreck. I had no control of my muscles, and could not lift the least thing. My flesh disappeared, until my bones almost pierced my skin. The sense of touch became so exquisitely marked, that I believe I could be walking over the softest carpet blindfolded, have counted every seam, so it may be imagined how I felt when trying to move my uncontrollable limbs.

"The most eminent physicians were consulted, but they gave me no relief, and I was without hope, and would have been ready for death but for the thought of leaving my little children. All thought of recovery had gone, and it was only looked upon as a question of time by my husband and myself, when my troubles would end in the grave.

"One day while in this condition, I received a newspaper from some friends in Denver, with news items marked, and while reading it my eyes fell upon an account of a remarkable cure of locomotor ataxia, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and the case described was exactly similar to my own. I at once made up my mind to try the remedy, and began according to directions to take the pills. The first day I did not go to work, I experienced a marked improvement, and as I continued I grew better and better, until I was totally cured. I took about four boxes in all, and after two years of the most bitter suffering was as well as I ever was. Not only my feelings but my appearance underwent a change. I gained flesh, and though now, forty-three years old, I feel like a young girl. You can say that Mrs. Roe owes her recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and that she knows there is nothing in the world like them."

(Signed) Mollie E. Roe.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of August, 1896.

GEORGE B. DENT, Notary Public.

(SEAL) Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow to the face to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Priscilla—"Jack is the oddest fellow. He took me driving yesterday, and when we were seven miles from home he said if I wouldn't promise to marry him he'd make me get out and walk back." Penelope—"Did you walk back?" Priscilla—"No, indeed, but the horse did."—Truth.

Catarah Cannot Be Cured with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarah is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarah Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous membranes. Hall's Catarah Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarah. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, price 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There was a young maiden named Grace, Once the prettiest girl in the place; But she's changed a great deal Since she took to the wheel. For she now has a bicycle face. Up to Date.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a cough medicine.—F. M. Abbott, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

A promising mine will as surely ruin a man in time as a promising horse.—Athenion Globe.

The more winter the more rheumatism. Plenty of St. Jacobs Oil to cure it.

If good advice were gold, every pocket would be full of money.—Ram's Horn.

Cold creeps down the spine, then lumberago. St. Jacobs Oil creeps in, then cures.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 22.	
CATTLE—Best heaves.....	\$ 25 @ 5 00
Stockers.....	3 50 @ 4 05
Native cows.....	2 70 @ 3 50
HOGS—Choice to heavy.....	3 00 @ 3 50
SHEEP.....	2 00 @ 3 07 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	90 @ 91
No. 2 hard.....	79 @ 80
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	65 1/2 @ 67
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	16 @ 17
RYE—No. 2.....	30 @ 31
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	2 40 @ 3 50
Fancy.....	2 25 @ 3 35
HAY—Choice timothy.....	8 50 @ 9 00
Fancy prairie.....	5 50 @ 6 00
BRAN (sacked).....	47 @ 48
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	17 @ 18 1/2
CHEESE—Full cream.....	10 1/2 @ 11
EGGS—Choice.....	11 @ 12 1/2
POTATOES.....	58 @ 59
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping	3 50 @ 5 00
Texans.....	3 30 @ 4 10
HOGS—Heavy.....	3 20 @ 3 55
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 00 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Choice.....	3 10 @ 3 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	85 1/2 @ 86
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	59 @ 59 1/2
RYE—No. 2 mixed.....	16 @ 17
OATS—No. 2.....	15 1/2 @ 16
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	2 40 @ 3 50
Fancy.....	2 25 @ 3 35
HAY—Choice timothy.....	8 50 @ 9 00
Fancy prairie.....	5 50 @ 6 00
BRAN (sacked).....	47 @ 48
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	17 @ 18 1/2
CHEESE—Full cream.....	10 1/2 @ 11
EGGS—Choice.....	11 @ 12 1/2
POTATOES.....	58 @ 59
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	4 10 @ 5 25
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	3 20 @ 3 57 1/2
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 75 @ 4 25
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	4 25 @ 4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	84 @ 86
CORN—No. 2.....	22 1/2 @ 23 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	15 1/2 @ 16
RYE.....	22 1/2 @ 23
BUTTER—Creamery.....	15 @ 20
LARD.....	9 50 @ 9 25
PORK.....	7 90 @ 7 95
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	4 50 @ 5 20
HOGS—Good to Choice.....	3 70 @ 4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	83 1/2 @ 84
CORN—No. 2.....	25 1/2 @ 26
OATS—No. 2.....	15 1/2 @ 16
BUTTER—Creamery.....	12 @ 20
PORK—Mess.....	8 10 @ 9 00

Don't Give Way to Despair.
Although you have suffered for a long time from malaria, dyspepsia, kidney trouble, nervousness or biliousness, know that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has cured worse cases than yours, and is potent to help you as it has helped hosts of others. But always remember that trite saying, "Delays are dangerous." Mole hills grow to be mountains in consequence of disregarding it. Check disease at the outset with this incomparable defensive medicine.

"This," said he, as he inhaled the balmy October air, "is Indian summer." "I always maintained," she replied, "that the Indians were capable of good work if given the chance."—Chicago News.

Florida, Cuba and Jamaica.
A handsome book, 64 pages, beautifully illustrated, descriptive of "the land beyond the front line," will be sent upon receipt of four cents in stamps by L. A. Bell, Western Passenger Agent Plant System, 312 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ills. The Plant System of Railways and Steamship Lines, reach the finest winter resorts in the world.

Don't imagine that wall flowers at a dance have no amusement; they make fun of the dancers.—Athenion Globe.

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

Trying to look like a sheep has never yet produced any wool on the back of a goat.

It's never too cold to cure neuralgia with St. Jacobs Oil. Sure cure.

The first question a woman asks a fortune teller is if her husband is true to her.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarel's candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator.

If good resolutions were horses every body would ride.—Ram's Horn.

A severe cold means soreness, stiffness. Use St. Jacobs Oil—means a prompt cure.

DISEASE DOES NOT STAND STILL.
Every one is either growing better or worse.
How is it with you?
You are suffering from
KIDNEY, LIVER OR URINARY TROUBLES.
Have tried doctors and medicine without avail, and have become disgusted.
DON'T GIVE UP!
Warner's Safe Cure
WILL CURE YOU.
Thousands now well, but once like you, say so. Give an honest medicine an honest chance.
Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggist's. Write for free treatment book to-day. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.
A. N. K.—D 1645
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

A Cougher's Coffers
may not be so full as he wishes, but if he is wise he will neglect his coffers awhile and attend to his cough. A man's coffers may be so secure that no one can take them away from him. But a little cough has taken many a man away from his coffers. The "slight cough" is somewhat like the small pebble that lies on the mountain side, and appears utterly insignificant. A fluttering bird, perhaps, starts the pebble rolling, and the rolling pebble begets an avalanche that buries a town. Many fatal diseases begin with a slight cough. But any cough, taken in time, can be cured by the use of
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
More particulars about Pectoral in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

PISO'S CURE
For Consumption
For the last 20 years we have kept Piso's Cure for Consumption in stock, and would sooner think a groceryman could get along without sugar in his store than we could without Piso's Cure. It is a sure seller.—RAVEN & CO., Druggists, Ceresco, Michigan, September 2, 1896.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarel's
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarel's are the ideal laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 112

A GREAT MAGAZINE OFFER.
3 FOR 1
The regular subscription price of "Demorest's Magazine," "Judge's Library," and "Funny Pictures" is \$3.00. We will send all three to you for one year for \$2.00, or 6 mo. for \$1.
"DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE" is by far the best family magazine published; there is none of our kind in which the beautiful and the useful, pleasure and profit, fashion and literature are so fully presented as in Demorest's. There is, in fact, no publication pretending to a similar scope and purpose which can compare with it. Every number contains a free pattern coupon.
"JUDGE'S LIBRARY" is a monthly magazine of fun, filled with illustrations in caricature and replete with wit and humor. Its contributors are the best of American wit and illustration.
"FUNNY PICTURES" is another humorous monthly; there is a laugh in every line of it. All three of these magazines are handsomely gotten up. You should not miss this chance to secure them.
Cut here and return coupon properly filled out.
Demorest Publishing Co., 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.
For the enclosed \$2.00 please send Demorest's Family Magazine, Judge's Library (a magazine of fun, and Funny Pictures for one year as per your offer.
Name.....
Post-office.....
State.....
Date.....

FEAR HYDROPHOBIA.

Nine Persons Bitten by a Rabid Dog at a Lumber Camp.

WOMAN LEADS A BAND OF ROBBERS.

A Montana Gambler Shoots His Mistress, Cuts His Throat and Then Jumps into the River—Mrs. Beecher Dying—Circus Seats Collapse.

MUSCOGEE, I. T., Feb. 23.—Nine persons were bitten by a rabid dog at Valley Dale, a lumber camp, 50 miles northwest of Muscogee, Sunday, and as the day approaches for the symptoms of hydrophobia to appear the alarm and anxiety of the victims and their friends increases. Dr. Appleton, of Tulsa, who owns two madstones, is treating the patients. The stones, it is said, adhere to the wounds from four to five hours, when they are placed in a bowl of fresh milk, which cleanses them of the virus. A citizen from Tulsa states that a great many questions of the wisdom of Dr. Appleton in relying wholly upon this antiquated method of preventing hydrophobia. "The dog was known to have had a bad case of the rabies," said the Tulsa gentleman, "and the delusion of a madstone will not save the victims."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 23.—A band of robbers, under the leadership of a woman, was revealed here yesterday when Mrs. Mattie Carter, Patrick O'Brien, a junkshop dealer; "Dad" Hagerty, a teamster; John and Joel Bloom and John Danver, were locked in jail on warrants sworn out by Detective D. F. Harbaugh, of St. Louis, in the employ of the Southern railway. The detective has been working on the case, and he has collected evidence to show that during that time the gang has stolen goods from the railroad cars to the value of at least \$12,000. It is alleged that a railroad clerk is implicated in the plot, and more arrests are expected to follow. The gang has confined itself mostly to breaking seals and robbing freight cars.

MISSOULA, Mont., Feb. 23.—Soon after midnight Sunday morning William Morley, a gambler, shot and killed Blanch Renaud, with whom he had been living; shot but only slightly wounded her friend, Boss McCaula, and after falling to shoot himself, jumped into the river, where his frozen body was found with his throat cut from ear to ear. Morley had lived in Colorado, and claimed to have escaped from the penitentiary of either North or South Carolina, coming from there to this state last year. He was an intimate friend of Frank Drewser, who murdered his wife at Butte last week.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER DYING. STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 23.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher had another relapse late yesterday afternoon and at no time since she was confined to her room, about the middle of December, has her condition been considered so hopeless by members of her family. There is a general weakness of all the vital organs, which presages a speedy dissolution, and it is thought the end will come within 24 hours.

CIRCUS SEATS COLLAPSE. BROWNVILLE, Tex., Feb. 23.—At a circus here last night a section of the elevated seats collapsed, precipitating 300 persons to the ground. Six may die. Many were more or less bruised. The seats were of heavy six-inch beams tied to upright beams with ropes. It is claimed by the circus managers that one of the ropes was cut.

OHIO VALLEY FLOODS.

River at Cincinnati Dangerously High—Streams at High Flood Tide.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—For 72 hours a steady rain has fallen over the entire area of the immense watershed of the Ohio valley, with the exception of the mountainous portions of western New York and western Pennsylvania, where the telegraph reports rain. Here it is still drizzling from a black sky that threatens heavy rainfall, in which case conditions for a great flood would be present. On both sides of the Ohio from the Big Sandy, the boundary between West Virginia and Kentucky, the tributaries are at high flood tide. Mountain streams at the headwaters of the Kentucky, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers are deluging into these great tributaries with great rapidity floods of melted snow and rain and filling the lower Ohio. All the tributaries of the left bank of the Ohio in Pennsylvania rise in the mountains, and there, too, the delivery of rainfall and melted snow is very rapid. Should the rain now falling cease before night the flood at this point will probably stop within the 55-foot mark, which would cause no great inconvenience. Should heavy rainfall occur over a considerable area of the Ohio valley, however, there is no predicting what stage the water would reach at Cincinnati.

CAUSED BY A ROCK.

BAD WRECK ON THE SANTA FE NEOSHO RAPIDS, Kan. EMPORIA, Kan., Feb. 23.—Westbound freight train No. 38 on the Santa Fe ran into a rock, which had fallen on the track, near Neosho Rapids early yesterday morning and was badly wrecked. The engine and six cars were piled in a heap. An unknown tramp was crushed almost out of resemblance to humanity. A brakeman named Bankhead was badly injured.

A Noted Chess Player Dead.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—It is announced from Moscow that Dr. William Steinitz, chessmaster and former champion of the world, is dead in an asylum in which he was recently confined. He was a Bohemian by birth, but an American by adoption.

A Peculiar Accident.

JASPER, Mo., Feb. 23.—Ben Holloway aged 55, fell through a haymow yesterday and hung himself on a spike. After remaining there an hour without help he was obliged to cut himself loose and fell into a manger, injuring his back. His recovery is doubtful.

GEN. PLEASANTON DEAD.

The Noted Cavalry Commander Dies at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, a conspicuous cavalry commander of the civil war, died in his rooms in the Greason hotel early this morning. Alfred Pleasanton was born here June 7, 1834. A score of years later he was graduated from the United States military academy. As a slender young lieutenant in the Mexican war, he was foremost in the charges at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. In 1862 he went to the civil war as a major in the Second United States cavalry; promotions came to him right and left, and he became commander of the cavalry corps of the army of the Potomac, fighting to the finish and being killed in 1863. He was breveted brigadier-general for meritorious services in the campaign against the confederate forces under Gen. Price, in Missouri and Kansas, where he was well known for many deeds of kindness.

WANTED POISON.

Col. Ingersoll's Clerk Tried to End His Life by Prussic Acid.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Robert J. Wilson, the clerk in charge of Col. Ingersoll's office at 58 William street, attempted to commit suicide last night by swallowing prussic acid, but was prevented from doing so. He had had some domestic troubles, and had been continually talking about suicide. Col. Ingersoll created a sensation last year by defending the right of a man or woman to commit suicide. In his lectures and magazine articles he maintained that those fatally ill, in misery, in want or dishonored were justified in ending life to end their woes. Wilson is the fifth of those either related to the colonel or closely associated with him who have put into practice his teachings on self-destruction.

RAILWAY BUILDING TO BOOM.

Collapse of the Steel Rail Trust Results in the Piling of Big Orders.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—The collapse of the steel trust and the consequent decline in the prices of steel rails to \$17 per ton has already begun to exert a stimulating influence on the iron and steel industry. The St. Louis agents of the Carnegie company and the Illinois Steel Co. are keeping the wires hot closing deals. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway leads the list with an order for 10,000 tons of steel rails placed with the Carnegie Steel Co. This means 100 miles of new track somewhere between St. Louis and Galveston and steady employment for hundreds of men for months to come.

THE MOTHERS' CONGRESS.

Opening of the National Convention—Mrs. Cleveland's Reception.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The opening meeting of the first National Congress of Mothers was held here yesterday in the banquet hall of the Arlington hotel. Mrs. Hearst, widow of the late senator, one of the vice presidents, called the meeting to order and introduced Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, who delivered the address of welcome. Mrs. Cleveland, by appointment, received the members of the congress and their friends at the white house after the morning session. The ushers estimated that at least 1,800 people were in the line that greeted Mrs. Cleveland.

FRAUD IN A TREASURY.

Gov. Holcomb Charges Irregularity in Handling Nebraska's State Funds.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 18.—Gov. Holcomb yesterday sent to the legislature a special message asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the state treasurer. He points out that more than \$1,500,000 of the state's money is still held by the retiring state treasurer, Bartley, and that \$500,000 has been unaccounted for to the new treasurer, Meserve.

Serious Charge Against Officials.

MACON, Ill., Feb. 18.—This city has been in a fever of excitement the last few days over the alleged crime of Marshal George Lemmer and Policeman Amos Mumma. Saturday night Fanny Brown, a 15-year-old girl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Brown, respectable people of this city, confessed that she had been assaulted and the officers above named were accused. She says that the acts were committed in the city hall, and that the officers would wait for her as she went into the city library and forcibly carry her into the adjoining council room.

Gen. Shelby Laid to Rest.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 18.—A great company of old soldiers of the blue and gray stood with uncovered heads while a volley from 100 army rifles was fired in honorable salute over the body of Gen. Jo O. Shelby as it was laid away in the ex-federate burial ground yesterday. The old veterans of the northern and southern armies united to do honor to the memory of the dead general; together they watched over his body as it lay in state and together they followed it to the grave.

Three Atrocious Murders.

SAN QUENTIN, Cal., Feb. 18.—Chung Sing, a Chinaman, was hanged yesterday for three atrocious murders. His crimes were committed in September, 1895. With an ax he attacked without any provocation a fellow-countryman, Ah Fook, in the latter's house. He left Ah Fook for dead, and brained his wife as she was attempting to escape. Then he went to the house occupied by Charlie Tal, also Chinese, and killed him and a woman he found there, actually beheading the latter.

One Hundred Butchered.

HAYANA, Feb. 18.—A band of Spanish guerrillas, commanded by Maj. Taso, of Gen. Peraz's army, in Pinar del Rio province, is reported to have captured the heights of Monteverde, north of Paso Real de Stago, putting over 100 prisoners to the sword.

Would Exempt Small Homesteads.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 18.—An innovation was proposed in the legislature when Representative Ignatius Donnelly introduced a bill for a constitutional amendment exempting homesteads from taxation to the amount of \$1,000.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

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

WALTER SHEDDEN'S anti-suit bill came up for final action in the senate on the 17th and struck to strike out the enacting clause precipitated a lively debate, but was carried, 23 to 13. The bill to appropriate \$74,210 to buy Garfield university at Wichita for the state was also passed. These bills were reported favorably. Placing the stock yards under control of the railroad commissioners; to enable the state to build a north and south railroad, and to repeal the metropolitan police law. On motion the protest against the appointment of William Rogers to be regent of the state university was expunged from the records. A bill was introduced providing that all property, real and personal, shall be assessed at its full value. When Trueblood's resolution to clear the calendar came up before the house Speaker Pro Tem Weill put the question by viva voce vote and declared it carried. The republicans were a roll call, but were ignored, and then a scene of wild excitement prevailed, the republicans demanding recognition and the speaker refusing to recognize them. After an hour of tumult, in which the republicans were outvoted on every proposition, order was restored. Among the bills presented was on by Keefe, of Leavenworth, providing for an inheritance tax. In the senate on the 18th a bill presented making sweeping reductions in the salaries of nearly all state officers and college professors. Householder presented a bill to appropriate \$5,000 for a cannery factory at the Topeka reform school. The senate passed Bradstreet's banking bill after reducing the salary of the bank commissioner to \$1,500 per annum. When the house met a motion was made to appoint a committee to revise the calendar. The republicans demanded a roll call, which was granted, and the motion was adopted, 73 to 47. The house judiciary committee reported unfavorably on the following bills: E. J. Torrens abstract law to prohibit the removal of improvements from property bid in at tax sales, and authorizing counties lying west of the 90th meridian to compromise their indebtedness. The bill to prohibit hypnotists from operating on persons under 21 was favorably reported. Among the bills introduced were the following: To redistrict the state into legislative districts; to prevent the discharge of employees by corporations without giving the accused a trial; to abolish the board of public works. The committee appointed to investigate the charge that Representative Cullison had received \$500 for supporting the penitentiary coal bill reported, exonerating Mr. Cullison.

By a Vote of 20 to 15 the Senate on the 19th

voted to kill Forney's bill to list for taxation all mortgages and other evidence of indebtedness. The senate discussed for several hours the jumper bill to reduce the salaries of state officers, district judges and college professors, and the bill finally passed. Lewelling offered a resolution to appoint a committee to confer with like committees from Texas and Oklahoma relative to securing lower transportation to the Gulf. Among the bills introduced were: To allow the bodies of dead persons who would otherwise be buried in the potter's field; for taxing every sleeping car operated in the state. Gov. Leedy sent a message to the legislature urging a resolution to confer with committees from Texas and Oklahoma relative to securing lower transportation to the Gulf. The senate on the 20th passed the text-book bill without amendment. Senator Hinds casting the only negative vote. It provides for state uniformity in text books and optional district ownership. The house banking committee, following the senate's action, reported against all anti-usury bills. The house voted down the concurrent resolution providing for a committee to confer with committees from Texas and Oklahoma with a view of building a railroad to the Gulf.

NEW BREED OF CATTLE.

A Kansas Stock Raiser Develops a Herd of Herefords.

ATCHISON, Kan., Feb. 19.—Gen. W. W. Guthrie, of this city, 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 polled 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.

Will Get Less Money.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 20.—The annual apportionment of the interest on the permanent school fund for school purposes by counties has been made by the state superintendent of schools and the several amounts will be ready for payment next Monday. The total sum for distribution is \$182,713.40. The total number of children of school age in the state is 493,920. This is the lowest per capita in the history of the permanent school fund. The reason assigned for the falling off is that much of the interest is in arrears.

Quit Smoking or Quit Teaching.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 23.—Mrs. Louisa Dolores, county superintendent of schools, has refused a teacher's certificate to Prof. Victor C. McGill, principal of the Rico public schools, because he smokes. Mrs. Yokum takes the ground that a person who smokes is disqualified to teach in the public schools, because teachers in this state are required by law to instruct children against the use of tobacco.

Mother Was Away from Home.

PERRY, Ok., Feb. 23.—Nora Cain, four year old, and her brother of two, living near Sharer, a few miles from here, set fire to the grass in the yard during their mother's absence. Their clothing caught fire, burning both to death before the flames could be extinguished by neighbors. They were children of John Cain, a farmer.

Insane Man Incarcerated.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 23.—The county infirmary at Onfield burned yesterday. The loss is over \$50,000. The 235 inmates were all rescued. William Hartzell, an insane inmate, escaped from the attendants, ran into the fire and was cremated.

Two Men Killed in a Snowslide.

PITKIN, Col., Feb. 23.—A snowslide near the Cleopatra mine killed Martin Mently and seriously injured J. W. Bingham. Two other men, Frank McCarty and Mike Mammon, were also caught in the slide, but escaped with only slight bruises. The men were asleep in the cabin when the slide came. The slide was 300 or 400 feet wide. It swept away the cabin and inmates, burying them underneath several feet of snow and debris.

Orlando Hensby, a well-to-do farmer

near Independence, Mo., committed suicide in a fit of despondency.

HANNA FOR SENATOR.

Gov. Bushnell Sets at Rest Gossip as to Sherman's Successor.

JOHN J. MCCOOK, of New York, Will Take the Interior Portfolio Because McKenna Is a Catholic—Merriam for Minister to Austria.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 22.—Marcus A. Hanna will be the next senator from Ohio. He will be appointed by Gov. Bushnell to succeed John Sherman when he shall resign to take his position in the cabinet as secretary of state, when William McKinley becomes president by inauguration on March 4. The announcement was made last evening by Gov. Bushnell himself and



MARCUS A. HANNA.

was thoroughly formal. It was given to the public over the governor's signature and was as follows:

It had been my intention to make no announcement in relation to the action I would take in the matter of an appointment to fill the prospective vacancy in the Ohio representation in the United States senate until the vacancy actually existed, but on account of the manifest interest of the people and their desire to know what will be done, I deem it best to make the following statement:

When Senator Sherman resigns to enter the cabinet of President McKinley, I will appoint to succeed him Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, of Cuyahoga county, to serve until his successor is chosen by the Seventy-third general assembly of the state. It trust this action will meet with the approval of the people.

ASA S. BUSHNELL.

The appointment of Mr. Hanna by Gov. Bushnell is a victory for McKinley and McKinley's friends over the Foraker-Bushnell faction of the party.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Col. John J. McCook, of New York, will be secretary of the interior. As recently planned, he was to be attorney-general, and Judge McKenna, of California, was to be secretary of the interior. Judge McKenna being a Catholic, and as the sectarian school questions, the judge concluded that he would encounter unusual embarrassments in that position. For this reason a re-casting of the cabinet to this extent has resulted. Col. McCook is a member of the law firm of Alexander & Green, New York city, and is a director and the general counsel of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. The great economic questions of the day have received his closest attention. In national politics he has ever taken a great interest, and has been prominent in discussions of national issues.

MCKINLEY'S AUSTRIAN MINISTER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 23.—It seemed to partially verify the report that ex-Gov. William R. Merriam, of this city, is to be minister to Austria when Saturday he resigned the presidency of the Merchants' national bank, which position he has held many years. Mr. Merriam is one of five who went to Mr. McKinley's rescue when he was threatened with financial ruin.

UNION PACIFIC LAND TITLES.

They Will Be Issued Shortly and Radically Different Evidence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The secretary of the interior has been furnished with a clear list of all the bona fide entries on Union Pacific lands, and titles will be issued in short order on evidence very much modified from that required by the orders issued by Secretary Francis in December and January. Pacific road and the owner of the land. Under the rule to be followed hereafter, the testimony of the railway company's land agents and the present owner of the land will be held sufficient to prove the bona fides of a sale. This annals, without further formality, all the entries recently accepted by the Topeka land office under an erroneous idea of the law. The new order extends to lands in Wyoming and other states, as well as to lands in Kansas.

RURAL DELIVERY INDORSED.

The Sentiment for Its Adoption Is Unanimous Everywhere.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The postmasters and the patrons at every one of the 44 post offices where rural free delivery has been in operation declare in favor of the plan. The test has been going on only for a limited period, but the offices were so distributed as to make the experiment complete and it was developed at points in 33 or 34 states. The reports are all in and the data gathered will be transmitted by Postmaster-General Wilson in a special report to congress probably this week. The sentiment favorable to the adoption of the comprehensive scheme is unanimous, representing opinions given both by the head of each post office and the patrons.

Poisonous Canned Goods.

WEBSTER CITY, Ia., Feb. 23.—Fourteen persons were seriously poisoned at the Russell house in Humboldt by eating canned raspberries. Frank Avery, proprietor of the hotel, and wife were among the number, which also included three diningroom girls, five boarders and four traveling men.

Into Shreveport March 5.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 23.—Chief Engineer Gillham, of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railway, who has returned from a trip over the line, said that the road would be finished to Shreveport, La., March 5.

THE CONVENTION ADJOURNS.

National Congress of Mothers Finish a Most Successful Convention—Compliment to Mrs. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—After a very successful and enthusiastic meeting of three days the Mothers' congress last night finished its work and adjourned to meet next year in Washington. This city will be the general headquarters of the new organization, and the meeting every other year will take place here, while in the alternate years it will be held at some city to be chosen by the congress. Before adjourning a long series of resolutions were adopted. They are in part as follows: To endorse the work of the Universal Peace union, and second, the suggestion to the mothers' instructors and citizens of America that lessons of peace must first be taught by harmony at the hearth; approve the founding of a national training school for mothers, that the women of America may be taught the methods for making hygienic homes and for becoming intelligent mothers—in a word, that they may be taught the lessons of health and heredity; promise to encourage legislation in the various states and territories to secure a kindergarten department in the public schools; declare it their endeavor to exclude from their homes those papers which do not educate or inspire to noble thoughts and deeds; protest against all pictures and displays which tend to degrade men and women or corrupt or deprave the minds of the young; and all advertisements which offend decency; petition congress to raise the age of protection for girls in the District of Columbia and the territories to 18 years at least; exhort all mothers to a closer walk with "Our Father and Mother God, in whose nurture and admonition our children must be brought up if life is ever to be worth living"; express appreciation for the reception accorded to the congress by Mrs. Cleveland, "who stands before the country as the gracious and beautiful ideal of motherhood." They feel that she, in her life, has exemplified the principles for which this congress stands.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

General Trade Improved—Corn, Pork and Lard Advance—Wheat and Oats Lower—Failures.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Bradstreet's trade report says: General trade shows more improvement, features of which are the advances for Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, steel rails, some grades of wool, raw sugar, Indian corn, pork and lard, and for print clothes, with an upward tendency for leather, together with a number of metal and textile industrial establishments which have reopened within the week, and an improvement in recent railway earnings. Among the more important staples for which prices have decreased are: Wheat, flour, oats, coffee, cotton, resin and turpentine. The unexpected weakness in wheat and other grain prices forms the best evidence of the lack of confidence by the trade and general public in official reports of the size of the domestic crop last year.

LOSING BUSINESS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Only one-third the number of banks (national, state, savings, private and trust companies) failed or suspended last year than were reported embarrassed in 1898, and the reduction in total estimated liabilities was in the same proportion. But the same embarrasment was in one sense more serious in 1899 than in 1898 is plain, as total indicated assets of embarrasment banks in 1898 were \$6,000,000 smaller than the total estimated liabilities. There are 28 business failures reported from the Canadian Dominion this week, compared with 54 last week, 58 in the week a year ago, and as compared with 39 two years ago.

MRS. GOUGAR'S PLEA.

Argues Before the Indiana Supreme Court for the Right of Women to Vote.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 20.—Mrs. Helen Gougar, the suffragist, yesterday made the third oral argument ever presented to the supreme court by a woman. She appealed to the court to declare that women have an equal right with men to vote at general elections. At the general election in the fall of 1894 Mrs. Gougar offered to vote in the precinct in which she lives at Lafayette, on being refused, brought suit to compel the election officers to receive her ballot. The court refused her petition and she appealed. Yesterday she declared her suit to be a plea for freedom in a government which derives all its powers from the consent of the governed.

EDITORS ELECT OFFICERS.

Junkin, of Kansas, Elected Vice President of the National Association.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 20.—The 12th annual session of the National Editorial association adjourned to meet next year at Denver. The following officers were elected: President, Louis Holtman, Brazil, Ind.; first vice president, J. E. Junkin, Sterling, Kansas; recording secretary, Arthur E. Pierce, A. O. U. W. Record, Denver, Col.; corresponding secretary, W. J. M. Page, Jerseyville, Ill.; treasurer, J. G. Gibbs, Norwalk, O. About 300 editors left for Mexico yesterday.

A Missourian Murdered from Ambush.

LEBANON, Mo., Feb. 20.—Joseph Worley, a farmer who lived 2 1/2 miles from Eldredge, was murdered at seven o'clock last night. His assailant, who appears to have laid in ambush, fired a charge of buckshot into Worley's side. The man fell, mortally wounded, but in order to make sure of his work the assassin seems to have deliberately driven a large wire nail into his victim's brain.

Moonshiners Mar a Honeymoon.

PADUCAH, Ky., Feb. 20.—It is ill-fatedly reported from Hamburg, a landing 200 miles up the Tennessee river, that Lumber Buyer W. A. Davis for Steele & Hibbard, of St. Louis, who had taken his bride, formerly Miss Otolla Hippel, of this town, on a business trip, was mistaken by moonshiners for a revenue officer and overpowered in his room after the door had been battered down and Mrs. Davis dragged away. Townsfolk rescued the woman and barricaded the pair in a store, from which they were taken to a steamer the next morning, having escaped injury.

GARY IN THE CABINET.

The Maryland Man Slated for Postmaster-General—A Place for McCook.

CANTON, O., Feb. 20.—At 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Hon. James A. Gary, of Baltimore, left the private car at the McKinley house, where he had been in consultation with the president-elect for several hours, and gave the following statement to the Associated press: "Gov. McKinley has tendered me a portfolio in his cabinet. While it is not definitely settled which one, I am assured that it will be one which I can accept."

Published reports that Col. J. J. McCook, of New York, had been tendered the portfolio of attorney-general cannot be verified. His name is believed to have been presented by friends in connection with a cabinet position for several weeks. It is thought, however, that Judge McKenna may be attorney-general and that McCook's name in that event may be under consideration for secretary of the interior, which, with Long, of Massachusetts, for the navy and Gary for postmaster-general, would complete the cabinet. There is reason for the growing belief that McCook may be tendered a portfolio.

AN ENORMOUS DEFICIT.

Nebraska's Last Treasurer Tied Up Much Money in Aiding Banks.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 20.—A statement of the financial condition of the state treasury of Nebraska shows that ex-State Treasurer J. S. Bartley has a deficit staring him in the face of over \$500,000. Coupled with this is a little item of \$27,000, which ex-State Auditor Eugene V. Moore, also republican, needs to account for in order to balance his books. Mr. Bartley is unquestionably the victim of a too lenient policy in assisting his friends in a financial way. When the panic of 1893 struck Nebraska he deposited large sums in various state banks to help them through the crisis. Several of these subsequently failed and others were so closely pressed that it was impossible to discharge their obligations. Bartley says that in the course of time every cent will be paid.

WOLCOTT IS ENCOURAGED.

He Says the Purpose of His European Tour Has Been Misstated.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Senator E. O. Wolcott, of Colorado, who has been visiting London, Paris and Berlin in the interest of bimetallicism, returned yesterday from the latter city. In an interview, he said: I wish you to say to those interested in the United States that I return entirely encouraged with the result of my mission. I have good reason to believe that it will have some of the results hoped for. The exact objects for which I came over here have been largely misstated by the press of all countries and their very nature made impossible any premature discussion, which could only have thwarted the whole object of the trip. I am, therefore, unable to contradict them or issue a statement on the subject. I am satisfied to abide by the result when all will be known.

BIG ELEVATOR BURNED.

Toledo, O., Visited by a Conflagration—Loss Nearly Half a Million.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 20.—One of the most expensive fires that has visited Toledo in the past two years was the burning of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway elevator "A." The fire broke out at 10:30 o'clock last night, and as the building was located on the river front, the fire department could do nothing but let it burn and endeavor to save surrounding property. According to the best figures obtainable, there was 290,000 bushels of wheat stored in the elevator, and about 60 carloads which were unloaded, making 325,000 bushels. The loss on elevator and grain will aggregate \$355,000.

LOST IN A MINE.

Pennsylvania Lad Rescued After Wandering Around in the Dark Underground Chambers of the Reliance Mine since Last Monday.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Feb. 20.—After wandering around in the dark underground chambers of the Reliance mine since last Monday, Willie Majorisk, aged 11 years, was rescued yesterday, in an exhausted condition, by a party of miners. The boy had been without food, drink or light. He entered the mine with two companions by way of an old drift, but he got separated from them while stopping to light his lamp. He failed to get a light and wandered about seeking an exit until he dropped in exhaustion.

Got Hold of the Wrong Can.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 20.—The family of Jacob Cielez, of 663 Canal street, was almost completely wiped out of existence yesterday morning by a horrible holocaust of flames. Eight people were burned in the flames. Of these it is believed five will die. The injured are at the Cleveland hospital. Jacob Cielez, his wife and his three children were in bed. John Cielez, a brother of Jacob, arose about five o'clock to light the fire. He took what he thought was the kerosene can. Instead he got hold of the gasoline can.

A Nebraska Mayor Found Guilty.

NEBRASKA CITY, Feb. 20.—After six hours of deliberation the city council, by a vote of 7 to 1, found Mayor Charles W. Stahlhut guilty of official misconduct and of obstructing the business of the city and of the council. The verdict, signed by seven members, says in part: "That C. W. Stahlhut be, and is hereby excluded from, ousted and removed and put out of his said office as mayor of Nebraska City, Neb., and from all the privileges, franchise and emoluments thereof."

Triple Shooting Affray.

ONIA, Ill., Feb. 20.—Yesterday afternoon a shooting affray took place at the Illinois Central depot, in which three colored coal miners, William Burke, Elmer Jackson and William Johnson, were each wounded. Burke perhaps fatally. Johnson and Jackson were talking together on the platform, when Burke came up armed with a shotgun and opened fire upon them. Jackson was shot in the hip, Johnson in the legs and lower part of the body. Burke ran, but was soon captured and brought back to the depot. Johnson thereupon drew a revolver and shot Burke.