County

Courant.

WE.TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1896.

NO. 34.

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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has further amended the civil service rules by an order issued on the 8th bringing into the classified service the interstate commerce commission, which will em-

brace about 140 persons. Officials of the treasury at Washington were gratified at the rise in freight rates on gold export shipments and think the result will have the effect of preventing for a time gold going out of the country.

IT was rumored at Washington that ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker was angling for the vice presidency.

THE long-talked-of extension of civil service rules which takes in chief clerks and all the high grade department officials so as to prevent their removal except for cause, was signed by the president on the 6th. It was estimated that about 30,000 officials were included in its provisions. The and destroyed. There were ten per-new rules cover all employes except sons in the house, and Mrs. Lindland in. The loss will exceed \$50,000. The those requiring confirmation by the senate and mere workmen.

It was reported at Washington that F. J. Kieckhoefer, disbursing officer of the state department, was short in his accounts to the amount of \$139,-

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Vulcan iron works at San Francisco were destroyed by fire on the 10th. The loss was estimated at \$100,000, with \$31,000 insurance.

THE third annual championship games between the athletic teams of Cornell and the university of Pennsylvania were held at Ithica, N. Y., on the 9th. In the sprinting Cornell was more than a match for Pennsylvania, but the latter outclassed the Ithicans in all field events and bicycling.

THE wife of Fritz Heinsnit, living on gave birth to six healthy, well developed babies, three boys and three girls.

AT Elkhart, Ind., burglars entered the home of David Simonton, an aged and wealthy man, and after subduing Simonton and his wife by striking them, secured \$1,000 in gold and other valuables

THE body of Miss Lou Kiefer and a dead babe, clasped in her arms, were found in the Monongahela river near Pittsburgh, Pa, on the 10th.

THE McKinley leaders have selected Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, for permanent chairman of the national convention at St. Louis.

An explosion caused from gas accumulating in the produce house of A. V. Thomas & Co., Peoria, Ill., completely wrecked the building and injured four persons.

A REPORT of the board of education of the Methodist church to the general conference at Cleveland, O., stated that since 1873 the sum of \$603,000 had been loaned to indigent students to complete their education for the church and that only \$50,600 had been returned. The statement was received with amazement.

THE German Lutheran synod, which has been in session at Fort Wayne, Ind., for ten days, closed on the 10th to meet in St. Louis three years hence.

NORTHEASTERN Missouri, southeastern Iowa and western Illinois were suffering from a drought which had reached a critical period on the 10th. Wheat was heading out short, blue grass was ripening and grass generally was taking on the yellow hue of summer. There was a shortage of place. Gen. Harrison did not visit the stock water, and farmers who were late in breaking could not plow for

L'ANSE, Mich., has been practically wiped out by fire, the L'Anse Lumber Co.'s mill and nearly all the business houses in the place being burned. Two hundred persons were made homeless. The total loss is placed at \$250,000; small insurance. The mill had been idle for several days owing to a strike. At Nunasing, Alger county, the entire population was reported fighting flames in an effort to save the town, and forest fires were raging in several other counties.

THERE was reported to be a general demand in Spain for the execution of filibusters captured on the schooner Competitor. The carrying out of the death sentence was said to be delayed, however, owing to the representations of the United States government. The situation was decidedly critical.

DR. FERRELL was hanged at Elliston. Ky., by a mob. Ferrell has the reputation of a wife beater. He came home drunk recently and whipped his wife and a mob was organized and strung him up to a limb. He was discovered later by some boys and cut down before life was extinct and will recover. | garette trade.

MICHAEL WELSH, Dan Morrison, Mary Berry and Maggie Calder went out in a boat on the lake at Chicago and Mr. Welsh and Miss Berry were drowned and the other two were only saved after an exciting struggle in the water. The overturning of the boat was due to the hilarity of Welsh, who persisted in rocking the craft in fun.

NEAR Eastman's Mills, Ala., Redden H. Williams, a prominent white farmer, was lynched by a mob of 40 masked white men for making an assault on was being taken back to jail by an officer, after a preliminary hearing, when the mob took the prisoner from him and hanged him to a tree.

No cars were run at Milwaukee on the 10th and there was no rioting. The strikers, nearly 1,000 in number, paraded the streets in the morning. The strike was believed to be practically low out to the sidewalk.

over, the company having all the men A GUTHRIE, Ok., dispat it required to operate its cars and refusing to treat with the strikers in any

THE steamer Monowai has brought news to San Francisco of the wholesale massacre of traders and missionaries by natives of the islands of Manbalism. Many missions have been abandoned as the result of the atrocities of the natives.

HALF a million dollars' worth of milling property and lumber went up in It is presumed that a spark from some employe's pipe started the fire. Three struct the delegates. men were burned in the fire and their bodies afterward recovered. A fourth man was also thought to have been

A SEVERE storm passed over Clark, S. D., recently. J. H. Lindland's house, 12 miles south, was taken up by the er's by the explosion of a gasoline wind and carried a distance of 50 feet stove. The injured firemen were in was killed, while other members of the family were more or less injured. night clothes, losing all their property. Upwards of two inches of rain fell in three hours.

H. H. HOLMES, the murderer recentemetery.

ROXBY, of Lexington, Ok., while filling a lamp spilled considerable oil on the floor and on her clothes. When she struck a match to and she was burned to death.

AT Butte, Mont., 250 miners, comprising all the employes of the Rarus wife wanted and give up the others. mines, struck because the foreman resigned on account of dislike for Time strikers drove them from the mines with the prisoner on a crowder with threats of violence. A threat was

year, and 24 in Canada, against 34 last also slightly wounded.

THE carpenters of Detroit, Mich., decided to strike on the 11th for an eighthour day.

Ar the Methodist general conference showed their purpose to curtail the first ballot. He made out that Mcmake the conduct of the church more democratic. JOHN WALDRIP, who, while serving a

term in Coalburg penitentiary for larceny, brained a fellow convict, Jasper Thornton, with a coal pick, was hanged in the jail yard at Birmingham, Ala., on the 8th. Waldrip declined to make any statement while on the scaffold and died without fear The sheriff stole a march on the newspapers by having it an hour earlier than customary, so that nobody was present but a few officials.

In Greenbrier county, W. V., a jealous butcher quarreled with his wife and the son joined in. It ended by the two men shooting each other to death, the woman being also slightly wounded.

THE Indiana republican convention at Indianapolis on the 7th instructed its delegates for McKinley, the expected tussle between the Harrison and McKinley factions not taking convention. The platform declared for sound money, favoring bimetallism on an international basis and condemning the free and unlimited coinage of

silver at sixteen to one. AT Rome, N. Y., John Watson Hildreth, one of the boys who wrecked a New York Central express train, was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment. His two young accomplices

were given 40 years each. THE Mc Kinlevites captured the republican state convention at Sacramento, Cal., on the 6th, although the district delegates elected from the Fourth congressional district were unpledged and are avowedly Allison sup-

THE prohibitionists of Arkansas held their state convention at Little Rock on the 7th. The platform adopted favors free silver, woman suffrage, government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones, and tontains the usual prohibition plank.

THE New York grand jury has found indictments against James B. Duke and nine directors of the American Tobacco Co., charging them with conducting a monopoly in the paper ci-

WALTER MAYN, employed on the new Santa Fe bridge at Guthrie, Ok., stepped off the bridge backwards, falling 20 feet and sustaining fatal internal injuries.

THE democratic state convention met at Nashville, Tenn., on the 7th. It was a free silver convention from start to finish. Ex-Gov. Robert L. Taylor was nominated for governor.

WHILE chasing a robber from his store Thomas J. Marshall, proprietor of the Golden Rule dry goods store at his 16-year-old daughter. The man Chicago, was shot twice and died a few moments later on the sidewalk in front of his place. The robber escaped, after wounding two other persons. The robber entered the store and approached Miss Mattie Garrettson, the cashier, and demanded what money she had. She screamed and Marshall came to her aid, chasing the young fel-

A GUTHRIE, Ok., dispatch stated that Deputy Marshal Tilghman had received \$1,000 from the Rock Island Railway Co. for the capture of Bill Raidler. Thirteen months ago the Rock Island train was robbed at Dover by five men, and the railway company at once offered \$1,000 for each of the ning straits and Solomons. The mas-sacre was followed by acts of canni-been captured or killed, and the railway company has paid the \$1,000 for each one.

THE democratic convention at Trenton, N. J., on the 7th declared for a gold money standard and warmly inflames at Ashland, Wis., on the 10th. dorsed President Cleveland's administration. No effort was made to in-

> Six firemen were perhaps fatally injured in a fire in Fischer's hotel at Kingston, N. Y. This hotel and Rigney's hotel adjoining it and several barns in the neighborhood were burned. The fire was started in Fischstove. The injured firemen were in guests in the hotel escaped in their

THE Oklahoma courts have struck a puzzler in the Indian custom relating to plural marriages. The Kickapoo ly hanged at Philadelphia, was buried bucks have an average of five squaws on the 8th in cement, his tomb being a each. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes solid wall of rock in the Holy Cross are nearly all polygamists, as are the Kiowas, Apaches, Comanches and Wichitas. It is stated that the courts have decided to take action in the matter at once, unless polygamous prac-tices cease. Capt. Woodson, of Analight the lamp, her clothes took fire darko agency, has issued orders commanding Indians of his agency, having several wives, to at once decide on the

A POLICEMAN arrested Charles Boyse, colored, at the race track at Louis-Keeper Applegate. General Manager ville, Ky., on the 6th for shooting Heinze put new men to work and the craps and started to Central station car. On the way in Boyse broke from made to hang the new forman, Gib- the officer and ran. Both men pulled bons, and he was forced into a carriage their revolvers and began firing. and driven away. Trouble was feared. Boyse was shot through the arm and FAILURES for the week ended the 8th | the policeman was shot in the eye and were, according to Dun's Review, 238 under the chin. Both men will probain the United States, against 227 last bly die. Two people on the car were

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

GEN. GROSVENOR, in his recent statement, issued at Washington, stated that no earthly power could prevent at Cleveland, O., the lay delegates the nomination of McKinley on the powers vested in the ministers and Kinley had 548 votes, but allowed that 60 might be contested, leaving 488. He said 72 delegates were yet to be elected, 50 of which McKinley would get, making 538 votes on the first ballot beyond

all controversy.
Mr. Joseph Manley and Congressman Aldrich said in their recent statement of the situation of McKinley and Reed that 832 out of \$18 delegates had been elected. They allowed 361 votes to McKinley, excluding the contest cases. They said 86 were yet to be elected, and if McKinley got all he would fall short of the necessary majority. They also stated their belief that the sentiment of the people would change vet in favor of Speaker Reed for president.

A DISPATCH from Washington stated that Gen. Wheaton, of the department of Colorado, had issued orders urging every commander to stimulate athletic had been issued setting apart one day in each month as a field day, upon which sports, games and military or athletic contests were to be encouraged. With a view to uniformity in the contests it was proposed to create the grades of "athlete" and "expert athlete."

THE boiler of the large towboat Harry Brown exploded 25 miles below Vicksburg, Miss., on the 11th and the vessel sank in less than a minute. Eleven persons, all white, were probably lost. Three bodies were recovered. It was valued at \$50,000 and

was not insured. THE senate on the 11th debated the item for a deep water harbor at Santa Monica bay, Cal., without arriving at any conclusion. The session of the house was almost entirely devoted to District of Columbia business. Several bills for allowing railroads right of way were passed, however. Mr. Maddox. of Georgia, was confirmed in his title

An excursion train jumped the track near Savannah, Ga., on the 11th and one child was killed and 40 other per-

sons were more or less injured. Two sealing vessels were thought to have been lost in the straits of Belle isle. Their crews aggregated 40 men. Fire at Jersey City on the 11th destroyed the Lehigh Valley Co.'s hay sheds and 40 or 50 cars loaded with hay.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Ex-Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, has consented to attend the state reunion of soldiers at Topeka this fall and make

Linn county is building a new jail which will accommodate 25 prisoners, with a commodious residence portion for the sheriff.

Latest advices from the Clay county cyclone district are to the effect that five of the injured have died, making the death list 13.

Charles Lucas, a colored student at the state university, was recently convicted in the district court at Lawrence of stealing books from fellowstudents.

Kansas homeopathic physicians, in session at Topeka recently, elected E. W. Boardman, of Parsons, president, and Edward Bumgardner, of Lawrence, Secretary.

Miss Maude Hamilton, of Princeton, Franklin county, will deliver the valedictory address at the Kansas state normal, and A. T. Mills, of Emporia, the salutatory.

From January to May of the present year Kansas shipped 61,137 more cattle to the Kansas City market than for the same period last year, the greatest gain made by any state.

The State Electric Medical association in session at Topeka recently elected Dr. Page, of Topeka, president and Dr. Packer, of Topeka, secretary. The legislature was petitioned to pass more rigid laws to punish quacks.

A special grand jury at Fort Scott recently returned indictments against 16 jointists, who had fled the city and were living in tents across the state line in Vernon county. They could not be arrested except on requisitions.

The cattlemen of Lyon and surrounding counties are organizing to ship cattle direct to Liverpool, Eng. They say the market there is 11 cents and the difference in freight is not enough to cut down the price much.

The Kansas Commandery of the Loyal legion met at Leavenworth in annual session recently. J. L. Abernathy was elected commander, Lloyd Wheaton vice commander, A. B. Wolverton secretary and J. L. Weaver treasurer.

The coroner's jury at Wichita held Dr. L. J. Jones blameless of killing the infant recently found in the Arkansas river at Wichita. The baby died a natural death and the doctor gave a negro boy \$1 to bury it, but the boy threw the baby in the river.

Dr. L. J. Jones, a prominent physician of Wichita, was recently arrested for drowning an infant whose mother he attended in childbirth. The child was found in the Arkansas river weighed down by a flat-iron, and a mate for the iron was found in Dr. Jones' office.

The Woman's Social Science federation at a recent state meeting at Topeka elected Mrs. W. L. Moore, of Hutchinson, president; Mrs. Jennie Kellogg, of Emporia, vice president, and Miss Frances Hall, of Fort Scott, secretary. The 1897 meeting will be held at Hutchinson.

The annual state Sunday school association will be held at Forest park, Ottawa, June 12-15. Some of the best workers from New York, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas are on the programme. Railroads have granted a one fare rate, good to remain through

the Chautauqua assembly. The Kansas Million club held a meeting at Topeka recently and decided to send three big missionary trains, laden with Kansas products, to the four quarters of the country, at a date to be fixed later. The club is pleased with the success of the boom train sent to Chicago last winter.

At Topeka the other day Judges Foster appointed three receivers for the Investment Trust Co. of America, which has headquarters at Topeka. The outstanding debenture bonds of the company are over \$2,000,000, said to be amply secured. The company is said to own 25,000 acres of land near

Hutchinson. The Woman's Relief corps of Blue Rapids will observe May 29 as a memoexercises among enlisted men. Orders rial day to their deceased members and those of the Sons of Veterans, instead of the usual custom of decorating such graves with those of the comrades of the G. A. R., May 30. This step has been taken in order to set an example to civic societies and to prevent a loss of the real object of the day.

Reports from a number of counties to the agricultural department indicate that worms are creating considerable havoc in the fruit trees. Where spraying is regularly kept up, however, the trouble is not of long duration. The counties which have complained of this pest are Barton, Butler, Coffey, Cowley, Chautauqua, Crawford, Doniphan, Elk, Greenwood, Linn, Montgomery, Lyon, Riley and Wilson.

Farmers in four counties of the southwestern part of the state have brought suit against the seed house of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., alleging abrogation of contract. For several years these farmers raised watermelons, pumpkins, squashes, etc., by the train load simply for seed under contract from Ferry & Co. Now the Detroit company charges that last year's crop was worthless and refuses to take this year's crop. The farmers have banded together and hired an attorney to enforce the contract. He went to Detroit recently and procured samples of all the seed said to be worthless. He planted them and it is said they are growing finely.

HARRIS FOR CONGRESS.

The Contest in the Second Karsas District Won by the Ottawa Man. LAWRENCE, Kan., May &-In the

Second congressional district republican convention this afternoon, after the last recess, the 112th ballot was cast and "Jack" P. Harris was nominated. The vote stood: Allen county, Funston 6; Anderson county, Harris 7; Bourbon county, Harris 10; Douglas county, Buches 11; Franklin county, Harris 8; Johnson county, Buchan 4, Harris 4; Linn county, Buchan 3, Harris 5; Miami county, Harris 7, Funston 1; Wyandotte county, Harris 19. Totals-Harris 60, Buchan 18, Funston 7. A motion to make the nomination unanimous was put and the vote taken by a rising vote. All stood up but the Douglas county delegation.

Harris was declared to be the nominee and a committee was sent to bring ing which I will get from other parhim to the hall. J. P. Harris is 57 ties on the silver movement to defeat years old and has lived in Kansas the republican party in Idaho."

Since the territorial days. He served Dubois' friends here are much exeras a sergeant in the First Kansas battery during the war. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Franklin Saturday say that under such a decounty and became a freighter. Afterward he went to farming and in 1873 became president of the People's national bank of Ottawa. He is a rich man and his possessions are estimated at from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

After the election of the following tion adjourned: Allen county, R. B. FRANK JAMES IN A NEW ROLE. Stevenson; Franklin, J. N. Harrison; Bourbon, R. Aikan; Douglas, H. D. Whitman; Anderson, Joe Carey; Johnson, F. R. Lanter; Linn, J. F. Smith; Miami, Cy Shaw; Wyandotte, John T. Sims. The committee organized by the election of Harrison, chairman; Sims, secretary, and Whitman, treas-urer. The resolution committee did not make a report to the convention and Mr. Harris is without a platform.

"ROAST" FOR TOPEKA.

Interstate Oratorical Association Thinks the Capital City Treated It Most Shab-bily.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 9.-Yesterday representatives of the Interstate Oratorical association held a business session and elected officers as follows: President, M. A. Rader, of Colorado college; vice president, T. J. Wallace, of Central college, Fayette, Mo.; secretary and treasurer, F. R. Owens, of Franklin college, of Franklin, Ia. To guard against deficiencies in the future, the association decided to demand a bond and guarantee of \$500 from the towns where the contests are held. Missouri gets next year's meeting.

Resolutions were adopted expressing dissatisfaction with the entertainment and support given by Washburn college Topeka papers were "roasted" for the "disrespectful manner in which they reported the proceedings of the con-test. Topeka was classed as "a place unworthy the honor of such a gather-

THE OLDEST IN KANSAS.

Congregational Association in Session at Lawrence Organized in 1855. LAWRENCE, Kan., May 9. - The general association of Congregational ministers and churches of Kansas organized by the election of Hon. Edwin Tucker as moderator. The speaker of the morning was Rev. George A. Hood, of the Congregational Church Building society. At the evening meeting Rev. J. J. Sewall, of Kansas City, and Rev. Dr. Burnham, of St. Louis, were the speakers. The Congregational association is the oldest ecclesiastical body in Kansas. It

formed in Lawrence. The Lawrence

church was then the only one in the

territory, but there were a number of

membership of about 14,000, and about

18,000 in Sunday schools. GEORGE HICKS WON. Interstate High School Contest Held at

Kansas City, Kan.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., May 9 .-- George R. Hicks, representative of the highschool of Kansas City, Mo., won the first prize at the third annual interstate oratorical contest, held at Armory hall in this city last evening. This

is the third successive time that the nearly all the business houses in the prize has been awarded to Kansas City, Mo., no other city having won sons are homeless. The total loss is first honors since the organization of the Interstate Oratorical association The mill has been idle for several days three years ago. The second honors were bestowed upon Mr. George O. Foster, of the Lawrence high school. The other contestants were Richard Kelly, Mexico, Mo., and Lydia Relgen, Kansas City, Kan.

FEDERATION RESOLUTIONS. Kansas Club Women Indorse Prohibition

and Ask for Representation.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 9.—Before final adjournment the women's federation adopted a series of resolutions, only two of which touched upon questions of public interest. One was an indorsement of the prohibitory law, and the resolution was couched in very positive language for the law's enforcement. The second resolution was intended as an intimation to Gov. Morrill that he should fill which now exists in the state board of charities with a woman.

An Indian Convicted.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., May 9.-Amos Vallier, the Indian, who has been on trial in the federal court here for the murder of Chief Joe Big Knife in the Quapaw Indian agency, was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

DUBOIS MAY BOLT

The Idaho Senator Threatens to Follow

Boise, Ida, May M.-The Evening Mail printed parts of a long letter written by United States Senator Dubois to F. A. Fenn, of Boise, one of the leading republicans

of the state, in which he stated: "In the event the St. Lewis convention adopts a goldbug or straddle platform, or nominates a gold-bug or straddle candidate, I shall bolt the convention. I believe that I have sufficient personal fol-

lowing in Idaho SENATOR DUBOIS. added to the follow-

cised over the declaration. Straight up republicans who are expected to go to the Pocatello convention next claration they will bolt the convention there if Dubois' friends succeed in securing the adoption of a resolution indersing the action of the senator in the senate. The bolters will elect a set of delegates and send them to St. After the election of the following Louis as a straight republican dele-congressional committee the conven- gation for McKinley.

Express Officials Want to Employ Him to

St. Louis, May 11.-Frank James as a guard on express trains carrying large amounts of money or valuables is one of the novelties the express people are now arranging. Negotiations have been in progress for several weeks, and the probabilities are the contract will be closed within a few days. The effect of James' name, in view of his former prowess in robbing trains himself, is what the express companies are aiming after. They do not know, they say, that he could stop a determined robber any more than one of their own messengers, but they think the ordinary train robber would hesitate to tackle him. James is willing to accept the position and guarantees that no train in his charge will be robbed except over his dead body, with one single provision, and that is that the express people put up a bond of \$20,000, this amount to go to his widow in case

EXECUTIONS DELAYED.

American Prisoners in Cuba Will Probably
Be Given a Fair Trial LONDON, May 11.—The Madrid cor-espondent of the Standard says: 'Senor Canovas del Castillo has publicly stated that America has not protested against Spain's right to punish filibusters, but only against the summary trial. American citizens are entitled to be tried in the civil courts under the treaties of 1795 and 1877. The Spanish government is willing to consider the demand and has cabled to Capt.-Gen. Weyler to delay the executions pending the result of negotiations, which are actively proceeding between Washington and Madrid to define the interpretation of the afore-

A FOOL'S WORK.

said treaties.

He Rocked a Boat "Just for Fun" and Two

Were Drowned.
CHICAGO, May 11.—Michael Welsh's gaiety led to his own death and that of a girl companion and also jeopardized the lives of two others who were was organized in August, 1855, and was riding with him in a boat Saturday afternoon. The four persons were Welsh, Mary Berry, Maggie Calder and Dan Morrison. The boat capsized ministers and preaching stations.

There are now 187 churches, with a draward while Morrison succeeded in drowned, while Morrison succeeded in saving himself and Miss Calder, who is his sister-in-law, only after an exciting struggle in the water. The overturning of the boat was due, it is said, to the hilarity of Welsh, who persisted in rocking the craft in fun.

A City Wiped Out by Fire. BARAGA, Mich., May 11 .-- The city of L'Anse, at the head of Kenawa bay, has been practically wiped out by fire. The L'Anse Lumber Co.'s mill and place were burned. Two hundred perplaced at \$250,000; •mall insurance. owing to a strike. At Nunising, Alger county, the entire population is fighting flames in an effort to save the town. Forest fires are raging in several other counties.

Drought in Iowa.

WARSAW, Ill., May 11.-Northeastern Missouri, southeastern Iowa and western Illinois are suffering from a droughth which has reached a critical period. Wheat is heading out short, blue grass is ripening and grass generally is taking on the yellow hue of summer. There is a shortage of stock water, and farmers who are late in breaking cannot plow for corn. This condition is general over a considerable stretch of country.

TRENTON, N. J., May 11.-Annie Anderson, a servant girl, 28 years of age. employed by a dry goods merchant of this city, was shot and killed this morning in the dining room of his residence, No. 209 West State street. Her slayer, a man unknown to the family, shot himself at the same time and in a few moments he died also. The man fired three shots altogether.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF GENIUS.

When Jimmy was a little boy-He's now jes' twenty-one— His parents talked with constant joy About their hopeful son.

His mother said that Jim would be A parson good an' true; His father kinder 'lowed thet he In law would better do.

His gran'pap said he'd give the press An intelleckchul feast; His gran'ma sniffed an' put her guess

The neighbors had opinions free; Some booked 'im fur finance, An' others said he'd git ter be A gineral with the chance

An' still we're waitin' anxiously, still it's even bets, Fur Jim's done nothin' yet, ye see,
But jes' smoke cigarettes.

--Washington Star.

THE GIRL AT PALMER'S.

BY JOHN S. BARROWS.



coming between my eyes and my work, the time should come when I would be what I was working on. I would try to drive it away, and for the moment I would succeed, but it was only for a back with all its vision of lovelinessthose deep-blue eyes and that dainty mouth with its rosebud lips; a mouth that seemed made for nothing harsher than violets to touch; and that hair, as she wore it that morning, in little waves that rippled down on either side of her brow from the parting in the middle.

I couldn't remember very well how she was dressed, as I did not look at her long enough; but her face, that I remembered well enough to be able easily to identify her if I should meet her on the street.

I looked for her when I went to lunch, hoping that I might meet her, but while I saw hundreds of faces, hers was not among them.

I left the office earlier that evening, end as I began to near Palmer's I looked to catch a glimpse of her should she happen to be there-Palmer's, by the way, is a fashionable ladies' garment maker, and so I thought she might have to be there again to attend to the inexorable demands of her dressmaker.

As I hurried on, I almost trod on a newsboy who was calling out his papers, and I jostled against an elderly man who was carrying a paper parcel with sufficient force to cause him to drop the burden. With profuse apologies 1 stooped and picked it up for him. He received my overtures with much calmness, looking over his glasses, and screwing up his mouth till the little lines that radiated across his shaven any of the girls in the office, not even the aurora borealis. Then I continued my headlong flight and soon I was opposite Palmer's.

I looked up. Sure enough, there she stood, looking down at the street. I watched her, but she did not seem to change her position. I stayed as long as I dared, for I knew the magnetic effect on the passers-by when one stops to look at anything intently, and I was jealous enough not to want anyone else I don't know any woman, I say."

I did not remain long; I crossed the street and turned for one more lookthis time I so far forgot myself as to stand there for some time, and presently the by-passers, noticing my earnest gaze, began to look, and then step and watch the other side of the street, to try to discover at what I was looking so intently. Suddenly my reverie was broken by the voice of a rather fast-looking young man: "She's a peach, that girl over there." That brought me to my senses. I wanted to



throttle the fellow, but, realizing that such a deed would be disastrous to all an question. A gentleman present concerned, I swallowed my wrath and, after hearing all the pros and cons. with one parting glance, turned on facetiously remarked that two preach-

unhappy and restless evenings. My agreed that it portended evil, and "that mind could not keep away from women were responsible for most of the no diversion that would direct my were worse than men." One of the thoughts to other things. I tried the ladies indignantly retorted: "Indeed theater, but that proved fruitless, for I they are not; women are the salt of the constantly scanned the andience to see earth." "Dat's so, honey," put in old if I could discover her face, and when Aunt Susan from the kitchen; "dat's do the curtain rose I looked as eagerly Bible truf, for shore. Women is de sale among the players.

performers, by some unaccountable at- and unexpected application of the old traction, my sight was drawn to one Bible story.—Memphis Commercial young woman, who, in playing a sub- Appeal.

ordinate part, was costumed in a nicely-fitting suit of brown. What was it that THE FARMING WORLD. made it seem familiar? It was the cos tume I had seen her wear, as she stood one morning in Palmer's window, as I passed. Could it be that I had found her at last! The face did not seem quite This increased the mystery. But I

would solve it soon. side of the street for her to appear. I thing equal it. crossed and stood under the lamp that door. One or two who I was almost sure were she passed out into the waiting hacks, but still I did not feel fully satisfied. It was growing very late and I was chilly from the damp air that was drifting in from the harbor. Presently the janitor came and turned out the light and all was darkness. The last hack had rolled away some minutes before-evidently all were out who went that way-and, foiled in .ry

search, I turned homeward once more. The next day I felt angry with her; angry for no cause of hers, but angry because I had been prevented from meeting her. I did not care to hang about Palmer's, nor did I have any ex- Fig. 2 shows the frame in position on cuse to take me in there. I thought, I the end of the bed; raised marks show morning in April. will not go by Palmer's this morning; ends of parallel strips 1x4 or 1x6 inches. When I was going I will not look for her face; I will stop

down town to my before I get too far. That morning I went to my work by to look up at Palm- another route. I saw new things and er's window and met new faces, and arrived at my office saw her looking at | without having once thought of her. me. I gave only a quick glance at her But all day while at my desk, I kept that time, but her face haunted me all feeling that the day had not been propday long as I sat at my desk; it kept erly begun, and I counted the hours till

blotting out every idea and thought of free to go home and go past her again. Again my plans were changed, this time through no agency of mine, for as I was leaving the office, I saw in his moment, for it would come dancing charming little carriage my friend Knowles, who, seeing me, reined in and said: "Here, old man, let me drive you home. Jump in here. I won't take 'No' for an answer." So I got in beside him and we rode homeward by another

> "Old boy," said Knowles, "you are not looking yourself; what's the matter with you, are you in love?"

"No, I guess not," I replied, "anyway I have no reason to be; I don't know



AT THE THEATER.

upper lip made it look like a miniature typewriter girl, and the only ones I had in every city. meet during the day are the waiters; but I am not in love with them."

"You speak as though there was a bare possibility of your being in love after all; now what and who is it? Tell me about it. A fault confessed is half redressed, and in this case you may feel easier if you have some one to tell it to, and to talk with about her.

"No," I protested, "I am not in love;

"Well, that may all be, but you can be in love with women you don't know." I found I was almost at my last ditch. so I said: "Well, to tell the plain facts, I have seen a woman whom I admire. She is beautiful of form and face, and though I have not been very near her, nor heard her speak, still, I believe I can see in her face her whole character.

in every sense of the word," "Where have you seen her?" "In Palmer's."

"Palmer's. Where's that? Not the ladies' tailor, is it?" he exclaimed, in some surprise.

"Yes, I began to think she works there; but that don't make any difference, does it?"

"Oh, no, I suppose not. Love will go where it is sent, if it is out of the window, but I don't think I know her. Let's drive round by there and we may see her:

I was only too delighted at the prospeet of seeing her, and we soon came near Palmer's. We were both on the lookout for my divinity. Fortune favored us-there she stood. I reveled in the nearer glances, while Knowles snickered and then laughed loudly. "Ch, ch, I thought I knew her. You fool! that's the wax-face lay figure they fit and display dresses over."-Boston Budget.

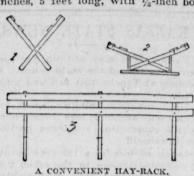
The Salt of the Earth.

In an old-fashioned home of New Or leans there was a company at dinner. and the ladies were discussing the wommy way and went home for the night. | ers were discussing the same problem This was the beginning of a series of recently in his hearing, and they both one everying, as I was looking at the and everybody laughed at the sudder

CONVENIENT HAY RACK. Used for Years with Entire Success by Its

Designer. the same, but the dress I could swear to. being a lone-handed farmer and not desiring to take the bed off my wagon and put on the regular frames, I invented As soon as the performance was over the hay-rack here illustrated, and have and other pests. This plan is alto-I went to the stage door where all the used it for years with success and satparticipants of the evening would leave isfaction to myself and others; and the theater. I waited on the opposite for hauling shingles I never saw any-

It is made by using 6 pieces, 2x4



20 inches from lower end (Fig. 1). Fig. 3 shows one side of the frame when taken apart. For the ends I use a strip of plank or stud 5 feet long, laid on end-gate and floor of bed, projecting in rear and front end of wagon. Place each end back and in front of inside cleats on the bed before putting the long parallel strips on, and keep endgate rods tight. On the center cross put a 1-foot cleat tight against the outside of bed and on the under side of cross. This keeps the center of the bed from spreading; but all good wagen-beds have two outside braces, and ought not to spread, anyhow. However, this simple preventive makes it doubly secure.

Last, but not least, by any means this frame folds up just like a pair of scissors, and can be hung up in a shed or against a building, and takes no space to house it. If farmers would only learn to take care of their utensiis, there would be less mortgaging done than there is at present.

I never lift my wagon-bed off and throw it on the ground to lay for weeks in the rain and snow, and I never saw men work harder than I have seen them do while lifting the bed off and cr. the wagon, and split the tongue and groove in the bed floor .- E. J. Newkirk. in Farm and Fireside.

WHISKY FROM POTATOES. Overproduction Likely to Give Corn an Energetic Rival.

The enormous overproduction of potatoes last summer will probably result in the establishment of potato distilleries in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, where the tuber can be bought for five cents a bushel or less. Potato whisky is made and consumed on a large scale in Germany and Austria, and every traveler in Ireland is offered a sample of "poteen." Few, exept the natives, ever have the courage to do more than look at it. However, small quantities of "poteen" are imported into the United States, and stuff bearing that name, and probably equally as effective as the genuine, can be

The American distillers have not experimented much with potatoes. They say the potato flavor is not relished by men used to the Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania or Tennessee article. A \$50,000 plant is being erected at Manawa, Wis., according to press dispatches, to use up part of the surplus crop of 1895. The venture is being watched by other distillers, and if it proves successful corn will have a formidable rival. It is estimated 297,000,-900 bushels of potatoes were sold or housed last year, compared with 170,-000,000 bushels in 1894. Many states not specially adapted to potato raising went into the market, and as a result potatoes are now selling here to ped diers at 12 or 14 cents a bushel, and choice stock is going in small lots at and I believe she is a beautiful woman 25 cents. It is believed the planting in 1896 will be less than in 1895, but not in the great potato states-New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois and Colorado, If distillers can use potatoes they can always find refuse stock at low prices as the starch manufacturers do.

GROWTH OF CHICKS.

Figures That Have Been Verified by Careful Experiments.

The following is arrived at by careful experiments, and should be preserved for future reference:

The cost of feeding a chick is 1 centa week for ten weeks, or 10 cents for ten weeks. The amount is very small at first, but the fifth week the amount is exactly 1 cent. After the tenth week the cost increases. The chick should then weigh two pounds, live weight, thus costing 5 cents a pound.

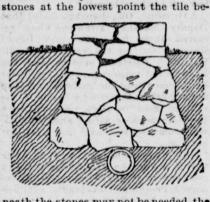
The brood should double in weight every ten days until the chicks are 40 days old, when they will gain greater weight, but not so rapidly in proportion to weight. If penned up and fattened with earbonaceous food the chicks will gain one-fourth their weight in ten days after they are of the size of three

It is estimated that ten pounds of food (mixed grain) will keep a chick in good condition for ten weeks, but if the weight of two pounds is expected, meat and green food must be allowed. The experiments performed gave the above results as an average. Some breeds of chicks grow faster than others, especially those that feather slowly, and the weights and cost will vary according to the climate, warmth, shelter and management given .- Prairie Farmer.

With colts, excessive growth is not conductive to early maturity, and the largest colt may be least able to endure fatigue.

TIGHT FOUNDATIONS.

A Point Often Overlooked in the Construction of Farm Buildings. Too often farm buildings are set either on cedar posts or on posts of flat stones, the rest of the "foundation" be-I have often wanted to haul hay, and ing left open for winds to blow under the buildings, keeping the stock exceedingly cold in winter and affording a place for the harboring of rats, weasles gether wrong. Farm buildings should always have a tight foundation. If it is desired to ventilate beneath the buildings in summer, put in a window, covered on the inside with fine lighted the sidewalk dimly around the inches, 5 feet long, with 1/2-inch bolt wire netting. It is not at all an expensive matter to make a stone foundation. One can do the work himself with rough rocks. Dig a trench, and if possible put in a line of tile around the bottom if an outlet can be had at one side. On dry, gravelly soil this would not be necessary. Dig the trench wider at the bottom and fill nearly to the top with loose stones, well packed. This wall should grow narrower as it rises, so the frost will not have a chance to lift the stones on the sides. From just below the surface of the ground lay the rough rocks in cement mixed with coarse, sharp sand. A foot or less is enough of height above the ground for most foundations. A loose stone foundation like this must not have water standing at the bottom among the stones or the frost will make bad work. An outlet should be found to turn the water away. If a short bit



of drain can tap the foundation of loose

neath the stones may not be needed, the open passage among the rocks allowing the draining away of the water to the outlet of the drain. With such foundations buildings will always stay firmly in place without sagging in any part, much warmer than would otherwise be the case .-- N. Y. Tribune.

LINSEED OIL CAKE.

Liberally to Their Stock.

estly, because we know it to be as true without flinching. The other troopers been fed to a hoof of stock, but every storm, rode at full gallop after the refertilizer, it would have paid for itself into rout. by sustaining the fertility of farms | The dead trooper, meanwhile, was restanding that in feeding it had not lost a death-grip upon the saddle, while the a particle of its manurial value. The other still held the sword rigidly farmer then had full value as a feed and clasped. an additional full value as manure, and if he can buy all else that he wants the galloping horse with the dead cavwith the same prospect of returns, he alryman still mounted and looking will have no cause to complain. For grim and flerce. It was not until the nearly half a century the linseed oil rider had gone 50 yards from the spot cake made in this country was shipped where he had been killed that he rolled by railroad from the place of produc- off the horse. tion to the seaboard, was then shipped sumer, who was glad to get it. Why? Because it was the fertilizer he needed to sustain the productive capacity of his land, land that he was renting at a higher cost annually than like quality could be bought for here. The men who to-day write down linseed cake meal as a desirable article for stock and land feeding are simply demonstrating their own ignorance.-Rural World.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

All crops that mature in a short time need the most favorable conditions of soil.

Before spring work opens go over the fences and see that they are in good

repair. Two essential points in securing a

fine seed bed. Now is a good time to renovate the orchard and fill the vacant places with

good varieties of trees. Too much care cannot be exercised in selecting thoroughly healthy and

vigorous animals for breeding pur-It is a principle well seatled in the practice of breeding that high fed

animals cost but little more to the producers than low fed stock. Unless warm, dry quarters can' be provided for the brood sows and their

tage in having them farrow early .--Farmers' Review.

Ration for Cattle or Sheep.

Clover, hay, bran and wheat straw make up a complete ration in growing cattle or sheep. It makes a cheap food. It will bring a little better result if the straw and clover could first be run through a feed-cutter and then the bran be added. But, if this cannot be done, the next best plan is to feed the straw and clover in racks or mangers and the bran in boxes or troughs. There will be much less waste in this way than by allowing the stock to run in the stacks and help themselves. What is left in the racks or mangers can be used for bedding, and in this way be converted into a valuable fertilizer. Southern Stock Farm.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

-Ben Jonson wrote "Every Man in His Humor," considered by competent critics to be his best, at 22.

-A grandniece of Gen. Israel Putnam, Mrs. Lucy L. Deckery, died at Bangor, Me., a few days ago at the age of 89 years.

-George Arnold, whose satirical "Mc-Arone Papers" excited no end of merriment in their time, was familiarly cnown by his per name of "McArone." -Charles Lever is now unknown save

inder his proper name, but to his contemporaries was better known by his pen name, "Harry Lorrequer." -The novelist, W. H. Ainsworth, was

"Cheviot Tichburn." It is said that this my sacred office. Sally, indeed, I must was selected from the names of two not! villages in his native country. -According to official statistics, the

richest Prussian subject is Krupp, the gunmaker of Essen. Last year he was taxed on an income of from 6,585,000 to 6,590,000 marks. For the current year he is taxed on an income of from 7,135,000 to 7,140,000 marks.

-Alexander Freeman, the colored centenarian of the New York Sailors' Snug Harbor, the pride of the institution and the oldest person, it is said, in New York state, has been laid low by old age at last, and now lies in the hospital of the institution. Freeman is believed to be in his 110th year.

-Mr. Balfour recently inveigled his Uncle Salisbury into his first and only indulgence in golf. The prime minister was on a visit to his distinguished nephew at Whittingham, when he consented to handle the golfing iron. He rather characteristically aimed a terrific blow at the ball, struck too low, and, looking around for the result, he asked the caddie: "What have I hit?" The irreverent caddie, noting the removal of a lump of turf, gruffly answered: "Scotland, my lord."

LIFELESS RIDERS.

The Gruesome Spectacle of Dead Cavalry men Still in Their Saddles.

A veteran of the British army in India once saw a strange sight on a battlefield. As he tells the story, a squadron of cavalry had been held in reserve ander cover of a field battery and an infantry regiment. The artillery duel had ended. The assault of the enemy in overwhelming numbers had been reand will keep all stock within them pulsed by the steadiness of the infantry. While a cloud of smoke hung over the field the cavalry received an order

to charge with drawn sabers. The troopers started in close order Why American Farmers Should Feed It for the enemy's line. Midway they met a destructive fire from earthworks Not a pound of the linseed oil cake in front of them, and from the words on made in this country should ever have their flank. A young cavalryman, with been allowed by the farmers thereof to his sabers drawn, was shot in the heart go abroad to feed the cattle and the while leading in the first file. The farms of other men, their competitors. horse halted, swerved to the right and We say this advisedly, and say it earn- turned back, but the rider kept his seat as daylight. Had the product never went on, carried the earthwork by ounce of it put on the ground as a treating force, and converted defeat

that to-day cannot be given away be turning with white face and with the cause they are used up, and, compara. blood streaming from his wound. Untively speaking, worthless. But, made der his nerveless hand the horse reit has been with the distinct under solitary rider coming with one hand in finally gave up the doctor's treatment to

It was a sight never to be rorgotten-

A similar story is told of Capt. Nolan. 3,000 miles across the Atlantic and sold who delivered the fatal, blundering orto British farmers at a profit to the der for the charge of the famous Light producer, as well as to the ultimate con- Brigade. He was seen on the field of Balaclava, riding from the hills where the staff officers were drawn up to the quarter where the brigade was stationed. The charge began, and what was left of the brigade returned in broken groups. At last Capt. Nolan was seen gallop-

ing rapidly toward the center of the field. He was firmly seated, straight as an arrow, and riding well. Suddenly the horse swerved, and the rider toppled over.

The officers who were nearest rushed forward, but when they lifted him from the ground they found him lifeless. Like the Indian saberman he had been shot and instantly killed, but his horse had carried him safely across the field, out of the reach of the pursuing Cosgood oat crop are early seeding and a sacks.-Youth's Companion.

Virginia Reel on Bicycles.

The last new thing in the New York cycling world is the Virginia reel on wheels. At the Michaux club, that very swell club for the very smart set, the bicycle dance was first introduced, and pretty women have taken it up and made it quite the vogue. Every Tuesday and Friday evening the club meets to ride, and the Virginia reel on wheels follows the usual drill, in which one "follows the leader," who gives the members a pretty lively half hour in following him through circles and semiyoung pigs there is no possible advan- circles and various geometrical figures, with here a sharp detour and there another, and all done to lively music. After the drill the evening winds up with the Virginia reel, in which eight couples take part. Figures of a more intricate character are being arranged for the fancy dress ball which the Michaux club intends giving before it breaks up for the season. - Chicago Tribune.

A Secret Worth Knowing.

"Young man," said the long-haired passenger to the occupant of the seat ahead, "Do you know that I've never spent a dollar for liquor in my whole

"Really?" responded the young man, turning half way round with a look of great interest on his face. "How do you work it?"-Bay City Chat.

A PARSON AND A PIG.

What Was Effective in One Case Was Tried in the Other.

A poor woman came to the parson of the parish with the request: "Please, pass'n, my old sow be took cruel bad. wish, now, you'd be so good as to come and say a prayer over her."

"A prayer! Goodness preserve us! I cannot come and pray over a pig-a pig, my dear Sally—that is not possi-ble."

"Her be cruel bad, groaning, and won't eat her meat. If her dies, pass'n -whativer shall we do i' the winter wi'out bacon sides and ham? Oh, dear! Do'y, now, pass'n, come and say a prayer over my old sow."

"Oh, pass'n! Do'y now," and the

good creature began to sob. The parson was a tender-hearted. man and tears were too much. He agreed to go to the cottage, see the pig, and do what he could.

Accordingly, he visited the patient, which lay groaning in the stye.

The woman gazed wistfully at the pastor and waited for the prayer. Then the clergyman raised his right. hand, pointed with one finger at the sow and said, solemnly: "If thou livest, O pig, then thou livest. If thou diest, O pig, then thou diest."

Singularly enough, the sow was better that same evening and ate a little wash. She was we'll and had wholly

recovered her appetite next day. Now, it happened, some months after this that the rector fell very ill with a quinsy that nearly choked him. He could not swallow, he could hardiy breathe. His life was in imminent

Sally was a visitor every day at the rectory and was urgent to see the sick man. She was refused admission, but pressed so vehemently that finally she was suffered-just to see him, but she was warned not to speak to him or expect him to speak, as he was unable to utter a word.

She was conducted to the sick-room and the door thrown open. There she beheld the pastor lying in bed, groan-

ing, almost in extremis. Raising her hand, she pointed at him with one finger and said: "If thou livest, O pass'n, then thou livest! If

thou diest, O pass'n, then thou diest." The effect on the sick man was-an explosion of laughter that burst the quinsy and he recovered.—Sunday Magazine.

Cripple

The iron grasp of scrofula has no mercy upon its victims. This demon of the blood is often not satisfied with causing dreadful sores, but racks the body with the pains of rheumatism until Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

"Nearly four years ago I became afflicted with scrofula and rheumatism.

Running sores broke out on my thighs. Pieces of bone came out and an operation a food for stock, it has not only served ceived neither check nor leading, and was contemplated. I had rheumatism in the purpose of the feeder to its full made its own way toward the infantry, my legs, drawn up out of shape. I lost apvalue, but when the manure of the who were now advancing rapidly. As petite, could not sleep. I was a perfect stock so fed has been applied to the land the smoke lifted, the soldiers saw the wreck. I continued to grow worse and

came back; the sores commenced to heal. My limbs straightened out and I threw away my crutches. I am now stout and hearty and am farming, whereas four years ago I was a cripple. I gladly recmmend Hood's Sarsaparilla."

HAMMOND, Table Grove, Illinois. Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to perate. 25c.

"Just as Good" never yet equalled VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDING. Simply refuse the "just as good" sort.

Samples showing labels and materials mailed free. "Home Dressmaking." a new book by Miss-Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, elling how to put on Blas Velveteen Skirt Bind-ings sent for 25c., postage paid. S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

If your dealer will not

supply you we will.

A SHINING EXAMPLE of what may be accomplished by never varying devotion to a single purpose isseen in the history of the McCormick Harvesting - Machine Co., Chicago. For 65 years they have simply been building grain and grass-cutting machinery, and while there are probably forty manufacturers in this line, it is safe to say that the McCormick Company builds one-third of all the binders, reapers and mowers used throughout the entire world.

THE ICELESS REFRIGERATOR

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

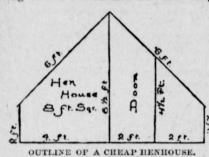
FIVE-DOLLAR HENHOUSE.

It Looks Neat and Tidy and Will Hold Ten to Twenty Hens.

The house outlined in the cut has the long; posts 2x3, 2 feet long; rafters 2x3, 6 feet long. The amount of lumber used was, for sills, 32 feet; posts, 8 feet; 224 feet. The house is eight feet square, and has a sand bottom.

Cost of materials..... .\$4.80 A manure platform two feet wide extends the entire length. There is one roost at the back side of the house. The nest is in the front left hand corner two feet from the floor. Two cheese boxes are used for nests. It is papered on the sides, back and roof, under the shingles and clapboards. It may do with just paper if one wish, and that will make it cheaper. I don't think that it pays, however.

Now let us see what we have. A tight, warm house that looks neat and tidy and will hold 10 to 20 hens, according to the season and the care they



have; an ideal place to put a dozen hens and a rooster, to get some eggs that will from one to six in a house, according to the care they have. Do you let biddy take care of her chicks when they are hatched? All right, don't carry them off somewhere; throw out the nests, etc., and put biddy and the chicks on the ground; they are safe, and you don't need to spend much time over that problem. With some poultry netting (small mesh) you can fix a little yard this will be a good thing till they are big enough to have free range, also in wet weather. A brooder and 50 chicks will just fit one of these houses, too.

When fall comes, if you have mar keted the male birds, there will be pullets enough left to stock the house for the winter all wonted to their quarters, a point often overlooked by those who want early eggs and many of them. If you have sitters to break up, put them in one of these houses, put in a It follows, then, that the most economlively rooster (no nests) and the thing is soon done. No time is spent in making a place to break them up, and their health doesn't suffer during the process. If you wish eggs, you will get about as many from one of these houses, as from twice as big with twice as many hens in it! Did you ever hear n man say, in substance: "Last year I had 20 hens and they laid tiptop; this winter I have 50 hens and they don't lay worth a cent?" Don't put too many hens together.

This house will stand the weather all right for years. You can stand up straight in it. It is quickly cleaned. It is easy to catch a hen in it. A man with brains enough to make poultry pay can build it himself, and can change the size or shape a little. It can be built cheaper, if desired. The man from whom I got the idea had simply two planks, eight inches wide, for sides at the bottom, and the roof was boarded up and down-no rafters or cross pieces, except one at the top. He had no window, summer or winter, just a door covered with netting, not tight; but hens stay in there all winter, and lay, tco. He had over 100 of these houses set in his orchard. He sold about 1,600 barrels of apples the year before I visited him. I do not think that anyone gains anything in the end by building too cheap to begin with; shingles and clapboards outlast paper .- Rural New Yorker.

Why Moses Prohibited Pork

An institute worker says: With regard to the prohibition against the use of pork by Moses, there are differences of opinion. One writer supposes the law prohibited swine because of their filthiness and observes that it is well known with what care and precision the law forbids all filthiness and dirt, even in the fields and camp, as well as in the cities. Another states that the Jews abstained from it in consequence of a leprosy, from which they had severely suffered, and to which the hog, in those climates, is very subject; that throughout Palestine leprosy is an epidemic disease, and, the Israelites being overrun with it at the period of their quitting Egypt, Moses found it necessary to enact a variety of laws respecting it, and prohibiting the use of swine as an article of food was one of these.

Cost of Eggs and Meat.

The nutritive value of eggs and the cheapness of their production are scarcely realized by the public. It may seem rather improbable to state that when meat is 25 cents a pound, the food value of eggs is about 371/2 cents a dozen, yet this seems to be the fact. A hen may be calculated to consume one 18 pounds of eggs. This is equivalent these facts, eggs must be economical, man in replacing meat.-Scientific

the animal must be stunted to a more and produced more milk than either of or less extent.

GREEN FORAGE CROPS.

Planting Them Is a Good Way of Clear ing Land of Weeds.

There are crops that can be grown to take the place of pasture grass and at the same time serve to clear the ground of weeds. It is not to be expected, howfollowing proportions: Sills 3x4, 8 feet ever, where the land is compelled to produce two or more crops, that it can do so unaided, for that would be impossible, unless the soil was very rich; yet rafters, 24 feet; boards, 190 feet; in all, there is a way of growing a large amount of green food and feeding it at the barn while the pasture is being renewed. It is important to keep stock off the pasture land when the grass be gins to fail; yet the cows must be provided for, and with green food, as they will not thrive during the summer if compelled to subsist on hay, fodder and grain entirely. Green and succulent foods are essential to the thrift of the animals, promoting digestion, preventing bowel diseases and increasing the flow of milk as well as protecting against the heat of summer.

For cows the broadcasting of oats and peas, to be moved as wanted, and fed to the cows in the barnyard, will provide an excellent substitute for pasture grass, such food being assisted by hay and grain. It will permit of resting the pasture land. Later in the season Hungarian grass may be sown on the same land. As it is a quick-growing crop, providing a cutting every four or five weeks and of a sufficient growth for hay, it will more readily provide green food that is wanted daily, and it will continue to produce green food until it goes to seed or is overtaken by frost. This mode of feeding is styled "soiling" and applies to the practice of growing green food and carrying it to the stock instead of turning the stock on the green food. It also gives a larger amount of food, as a new crop comes up on the space just cut, thus keeping up a continued supply, while the ma nure saved in the barnyard is an additional item. Labor, however, must not hatch. No better place to set hens, be overlooked, as more attention to stock will be necessary, but the land will provide for twice as many cattle as the same area in pasture.

Where crops are cut frequently the weeds are also moved down at the same time, being thus destroyed, and, aside from this, any thickly sown crop that makes rapid growth crowds the weeds out. If a piece of land can be cleared of weeds in this manner it will pay for for the chicks outside, when it is time; the labor of soiling the stock .- Philadelphia Record.

COMBINATION HOUSE.

Various Farm Interests Represented Under One Roof.

It is cheaper to build one building having 1,000 square feet of floor space than two buildings having 500 square feet of floor space each. In the latter case the labor is vastly increased also in the amount of lumber required. ical plan is to unite various farm interests under one roof. In pursuance of this idea, the accompanying cut is offered as a suggestion for bringing together under one roof hogs, fowls, a toolshed and a shop where repairs can



be made. These interests can well be grouped, because they require for their housing empty floor space, without room above. In the illustration the further end of the building, with large doors, is devoted to the storage of tools and machines, the doors being large enough so that the latter can be driven in, the horses unhitched and led out of large doors on the opposite side of the building. The next two compartments are for fowls and swine, being placed in the center of the building for increased warmth in winter. In the nearer end is a workshop, fitted with bench and other appliances for repairing tools and doing any bit of woodwork that may be needed about the farm or farmhouse. The small space under the roof can be used for the storage of lumber and tools that can be thus piled away, in which case there should be a small gable window in each end of the building. Such a building could well be made a wing to a barn, if desired. If this is done, communication can be had between the barn and the wing. Then the fowls and the hogs should have their quarters next to the barn. Then would come the toolshed, and at the outer end the workshop, so that light can be had from windows in the end

wall .- N. Y. Tribune. Experiment in Feeding Lambs Bulletin 31, of Minnesota station, gives results of some experiments in feeding lambs and wethers. Corn fed with hay produced 20 cents per lamb more pract than barley fed with hay. By weight, corn proved to be worth 70 cents per ton more than barley, \$2.65 more than wheat screenings, and \$3.45 more than wild buckwheat. The fact that screen ings contain weed seeds that are apt to be scattered in the manure, renders them very objectionable. Making onetenth the ration linseed or cottonseed meal greatly increased profits. Cracked corn and cottonseed meal was the most profitable grain ration. The lambs gave a profit of \$1.05 each; the wethers

40 cents each.

Preserving a Corn Crop. The Vermont station tested four ways of preserving a corn crop for dairy feed; bushel of corn yearly, and to lay 12 or namely, 1, putting in silo, ears and all; 2, cribbing the ears and putting fodto saying that 3 1-10 pounds of corn der in silo, feeding the two together will produce, when fed to this hen, 1 after grinding the ears; 3, curing in pound of eggs. A pound of pork, on the shocks, then running through cutter, contrary, requires about 5 1-3 pounds of ears and all, at time of feeding; 4, curcorn for its production. Judging from ing in field, and husking and grinding ears, and running fodder through cutand especially fitted for the laboring ter at time of feeding. Of the four methods, putting into the silo, ears and all, cut in quarter inch lengths gave the Whatever check in growth occurs, less, handled much better, went farther the other three feeds.

FARMERS AND PROTECTION.

For 30 Years They Were Compelled to Pay llions in Unjust Taxation

This country was settled by the tillers of the soil. It was the farmers who cleared away the forests, fought Indians and wild beasts, and in later years achieved the country's freedom from the tyranny of foreign rulers. It has been the farmers who have pushed the lines of civilization steadily westward and have occupied the great the requisite labor required to make it prairies and fertile river valleys. It is the ever increasing number of those who live by cultivating the earth that has created markets for the diversified industries which have sprung up all over the country. The true basis of lions of farms, and not in the manufacturing cities and towns.

At the present time the farmers greatly outnumber those who are engaged in manufacturing pursuits. As ours is a government which is claimed to represent the whole people it might naturally be supposed that the interests of the majority were the first consideration of national legislations. A brief examination will show whether such is the fact.

The census returns for 1890 show that the farm products of the United valued at \$2,500,000,000. In the same er in value than the farm products. gives employment to labor. For this remarkable result of the larger number of persons producing a be some sufficient reason.

find. It is in part that for over 30 setts. He does not give away his prodyears the republican party maintained ucts, but takes back a quantity of which fell with crushing weight upon the American farmer. Under the pre-tense of creating a home market for by high tariff, is that the people of their products the farmers were com- New York who want hay, and the pelled to pay billions of dollars in un- farmers of Canada who want goods, just taxation, and billions more in are both benefitted by getting what jects of class legislation. The pro- duce them for themselves. This is the with money wrung from the unproteeted farmers. Instead of helping the great foundation industry of the diversification of industries and the country, it was oppressed by laws civilized arts. which brought ruin and poverty to hundreds of thousands. The record of 33 years of republican rule was one of displace those of countries with which continued discrimination against the we trade. Were trade-prohibiting tar-

this great common wealth. poverty and discontent among the ally. What do the American farmers, farmers; why the price of farm lands who complain because prices are alhas steadily fallen in many states; ready too low, or American workmen, why the young men have left the rural districts and crowded into the cities production of goods which cannot find and towns. Is it not time to protest against the attempt of the monopolists which if carried out by other counwho control the republican machine, tries would leave us with products to restore and extend the system which has proved such a curse to the farming industry?

AN AGED CHESTNUT.

New Hampshire Republicans Adopt the One That "the Foreigner Pays the Tax." The New Hampshire republican state

serting in its platform the old high of a Free Trade league. The new ortariff chestnut: "The foreigner pays ganization has been formed for the the tax." After some stereotyped purpose of carrying on a vigorous eduabuse of the democracy for "three distress," the Granite state republicans demanded "the speedy repeal of the democratic tariff and the substitution thereof of one based upon the principles of the McKinley act, for the procurement of national revenues as far as possible from foreigners who market their merchandise in competition with our productions."

It is just possible that the benighted McKinleyites of New Hampshire are still living in the mists and darkness of the ages when it was believed that taxes on imports were paid by the foreign producer. Whether real or assumed their ignorance shows that in spite of our great public school system there is still a deplorable need of the study of elementary arithmetic. If the men who talk of collecting revenues from foreigners were able to add and subtract correctly, they would not try to impose their theory on the public. The notion that duties on goods are not paid by the consumer cannot be honestly held by anyone who understands that two and two make four, or that five from six leaves one.

The facts of every-day business experience show so plainly the absurdity of the delusion that we can tax the people of other countries for the support of our government, that it is unnecessary to seriously argue against it. A mind so constituted that it believes that although the importer adds the customs duties to the price of the goods he buys from abroad, and the retailer charges the tariff tax to the price at which the goods are finally sold, the foreign producer pays the additional cost due to the tariff cannot be influenced by facts or logic. The idea put into the platform of the New Hampshire republicans is not a doctrine or a theory, but a superstition, and will only disappear when the people become generally enlightened. In 1892 a majority of more than 1,000,000 Americans by their votes showed that they know who pays the tariff taxes. In 1896 the majority against McKinley's scheme for higher duties should be even larger. By 1946 even the New Hampshire protectionists may find out that taxes are always paid by the consumers of the goods on which they are imposed.

McKinley, the friend and agent of trusts and monopolies. If trusts rob the public through special privileges, it would seem that the way to destroy their powers for evil would be to abolish the tariff taxes which enable them

A KINDERGARTEN LESSON.

an Expose of the Theory Which Underlies

the McKinley High Tariff Swindle.

The theory of trade prohibition which underlies the high tariff swindle was laid down in a recent speech by Maj. McKinley as follows. "Every shipload of foreign products that we buy displaces just that quantity that is made in the United States, and as you displace this quantity you displace in the United States.' If this assertion is true it would fol-

low that all trade is an evil since the purchase by one section of a country of goods from another section would displace domestic products of a value all the nation's industrial and com- equal to the imported goods. Thus the mercial greatness has been in the mil- sale of a car load of hay from New York state in Massachusetts must displace a portion of the hay crop of the latter state. According to Maj. Mc-Kinley's economy this would injure the Massachusetts farmer, and would deprive labor of employment. Voters who have reached even the

kindergarten stage of politicai economy know that the McKinley idea is wholly a fallacy. New York hay is shipped to Massachusetts only when it can be sold at a profit. Instead of displacing the labor products of Massachusetts it creates a demand for them, States in the last census year were as the New York farmer must take something produced by labor in exyear the products of the American change for his hay. That something manufacturers were valued at \$9,500, may be boots, cotton, barb wire or 000,000, or more than four times great- money. In either case its production

Exactly the same is true if instead of coming from New York the hay was comparatively small share of the an- raised in Canada, or any other foreign nual wealth of the country there must country. The Canadian farmer sells hay because he wants goods made by What that reason is is not hard to the labor of New York or Massachua most iniquitous system of taxation goods equal in value to what he sells. The result of the business transactions high prices extorted by the favored ob- they want cheaper than they can protected manufacturers were subsidized ultimate object of all commerce, as well as of labor-saving inventions, improved methods of transportation, the

If foreigh goods displace our products, the goods we ship abroad must men whose unwearied toil had made iffs made universal we should lose our markets for nearly \$900,000,000 worth This is why there has been so much of goods, which we now export annuwho are idle because there is an over a market, think of the Ohio policy worth \$900,000,000 unsold? WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

FREE TRADE IN FRANCE.

An Encouraging Sign of the Growth o

An encouraging sign of the growth of sound economic principles is shown convention distinguished itself by in- in the establishment in Paris, France, cational campaign against protection. years of disappointment, privation and It is proposed to act through the medium of chambers of commerce and other committees of business men in creating public sentiment in favor of lower tariff duties. In an address to the people M. Rohn, the president of the league, says: "France loses annually 1,500,000 francs (\$285,000) through the protective system. Germany is getting the better of us in the principal markets of the world, and we are willfully repulsing friendly peoples who used to be our best customers. If it is useless to attempt the conversion of the men bound to the pernicious laws which enrich them, it is time to shake the indifference, enlighten the economic ignorance of the greatest number, and prepare a distinctly free trade programme for the next legislative elections. We know already that the public powers are disposed to translate into laws the grievances of the immense majority of consumers."

Until recently the unsettled political conditions of France have kept the tariff issue in the background. With the prospect that the republic is now firmly established it is to be hoped that ere long the unrepublican system of protection favors to monopolists will be swept away, and the old French doctrines of liberty and equality of rights be established in its stead.

Rallroad Earnings Increasing. The Financial Chronicle, an authority on business matters, states that the earnings of the railroads of the United States during the month of February were 12.8 per cent. larger than for last year, and that the tonnage on the western roads is greater than for the same month in 1893 or any subsequent year. This means that more goods are being produced and sold, and conse quently that the country is becoming more prosperous. Calamity organs will please explain this improved business for the railroads. Is it possible that in spite of the doleful predictions of the trade-hating McKinleyites the people are buying and selling more than in 1893, when protection was the country's policy?

-Prices of staple farm products are low, and farmers complain that the on their crops. But the railroads have -The New York Tribune, a leading to pay the trusts price of \$29 per ton republican paper, calls trusts "enemies for steel rails, while the same rails people to nominate for president, Maj. of the farmers' pockets. Is it any wonder that freights are high?

-The protected steel trust keeps the price of steel at least eight dollars per ton higher than it would be under free trade. The farmer who has to pay to charge high prices. What do the more for a steel harrow this spring is people who are bled by the trusts think contributing to the profits of the trust millionaires. Does he like it?

M'CLEARY'S SPEECH.

Demolishes Free Coinage Fallacies-Fact-About Prices.

The Congressional Record of March 7 contains a speech by J. T. McCleary, of Minnesota, "against unrestricted coinage of silver," which is the most thorough, entertaining and convincing liscussion of the silver question we have seen. Every aspect of the question is presented. Every argument of the honest believer in free coinage is patiently examined and demolished. The shown, is that he picks his facts, ignoring such as do not favor his argument. He does not see the whole truth. but only so much of it as suits his purthe statement that there has been a ruinous fall of prices, beginning with 1873, when silver dollars were excluded from free coinage, and that the decline of prices was due to the exclusion of silver. But if he would consider the history of prices before 1873 he would find that the recent decline began in 1865. The fall between 1865 and 1873 was larger than between 1873 and the present time, though the mint was then open to silver. But this was not the first period of low prices during the present century. In the period from 1818 to 1852, while the mint was open to silver, there was a fall in average prices practically the same as that which has taken place since 1873.

The price of silver before 1873 did not decline along with that of other commodities, as it has done since 1873. Silver was not then their faithful companion, but held itself aloof from the general tumble. Between 1809 and 1865 there was a tremendous fall, followed by a tremendous rise of prices of commodities, but silver hardly varied. And there is not now-more than before 1873—any connection between the price of silver and the price of other things.

The decline of prices has not, however, been universal. It has been large in articles worked by machinery, as but it has not been large, as a rule, in products of agriculture, tropical products, animal and fish products, etc. The reduction of transportation rates has lowered the price of wheat phenomenally at the points of consumption, as in the east and in England, but the price obtained by the farmer of the northwest has not been materially changed. Beef, butter, eggs and similar articles have not followed the downward course of silver, even at points of consumption. There is one commodity which is dealt in, bought and sold, more universally and in greater volume, it may be said, than all others put together-labor. If it has not fallen in price, it is folly to say that there has been "a general fall of prices-due to the demonetization of silver." And it has not fallen. On the contrary, wages have advanced, and the wages of 1890, with silver demonetized, exceeded by 58 per cent. the "bimetallic" wages of 1860. In purchasing power the wages of to-day exceed those of the earlier period by 72

per cent. Much is made by silverites of French bimetallism, but Mr. McCleary shows that France did not, by her law of 1803, as a matter of fact, "sustain for 70 years her legal ratio of fifteen and oneever have the concurrent circulation of silver and gold. From 1820 to 1850 France had only silver, and from 1850 was not the French legal ratio that kept the commercial ratio near fifteen and one-half to one from 1803 to 1873.

In concluding his telling speech Mr. McCleary, himself a protectionist, denounced the Pennsylvania protectionists who are going in for the free coinage of silver because they may thus reduce American wages to the level in Mexico, Japan and other countries on the silver basis.-Baltimore Sun.



Teacher-How many cents make one dollar? Coin Harvey, Jr .- Fifty cents make

one dollar. Teacher-What do you mean? Why have you not learned your lesson? Coin--'Cause pa would whip me if I

said it took 100 cents to make one dollar. Teacher-Whip you? What for? Coin-For being a goldbug and going to a Wall street school.

Absurdity of Double-Standard Legislation. There isn't a double standard country in all the world, never has been and never will be. Commerce and not law regulates value. And yet we are asked to adopt-by law what can't be in fact—the double standard at a ratio of sixteen to one regardless of consequences. The more an honest investirailroad freights eat up all the profits gator thinks about the proposition the less likely is he to advocate it. Politicians for office only may seek to work their passage at a sixteen to one ratio, of the people." Yet the Tribune is are sold to Japan and Canada for less but the man who works in the shop and doing all in its power to persuade the than \$22. The additional \$7 comes out on the farm is pretty apt to reach the conclusion that he is entitled to the best money extant .- Belton (Tex.) Journal.

Hitting the Nail on the Head. "Sound money," says President George B. Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, "is at the bottom of business. These eight words are put they are always in danger of being together as tight as a hammer's head, purchased, and thereby prevented from and they hit the nail right where it winning expected victory.—Louisville ought to be hit.

AFRAID OF THE FUTURE.

Business Paralyzed by Free-Coinage Agt tation

The Wooden and Willow-Ware Trade Review of April 10 offers the following explanation for the cause of the present unsatisfactory business conditions: All business is done by the medium of the existing measure of value. If

there are any doubts about the future of that measure, commerce gradually approaches a standstill. When the Sherman silver law was repealed, convice of the free coinage advocate, it is fidence in the future began to return, and it was expected that steps would be taken to remedy the evils of the currency system under which the business of the country has been operating. pose. The silverite begins usually with | Stimulated by this view, some business men launched new enterprises and started up old ones. There was an appearance of a revival in business a year When, however, it was found that

there was a small band of men, whose whole future was based upon securing the free coinage of silver by the United States mints, in a position to block every move made to insure the continuance of honest money in this country, commercial people became nervous again. They commenced to prepare for financial trouble, which they thought might come. This preparation involved the withdrawal of loans, the curtailment of manufacturing, the abandonment of new projects and the gathering of reserves. Thus manufacturing and trading have for some months been suffering from gradual paralysis.

These conditions should convince every business man of the paramount importance of having the so-called currency question settled. Just now one of the most profitable things a business man can do is to use his influence and spare time in working toward currency reform and impressing upon the politicians the fact that the business interests of the country require sound money. Our national politicians who are now setting up the pins for a presidential election should take warning. textiles, minerals, manufactures, etc., No condidate who is not in favor of the gold standard ought to be elected president this year. Efforts should be made to prevent any man not sincerely and earnestly in favor of it from being a candidate upon either the democratic

or republican ticket. Under existing restrictions we have the largest and best bimetallism ever known in any country. We are using silver equally with gold and more largely than any country in the world ever did when using gold at all. And we are keeping all these silver dollars on a par with gold. What the Missouri convention proposes is that we shall abolish the restrictions that have thus made bimetallism possible, abandon the use of gold, reduce the value of money onehalf, cheat all creditors, public and private, cut down the purchasing power of wages and substitute a cheap dollar monometallism for the honest dollar bimetallism we have.

If there is any method in this madness it is the method of men bent upon the ruin of their party .- N. Y. World.

THE MISSOURI MADNESS. Ruinous Demands of Rampant Free

The Missouri democratic platform demands the 'free and unlimited coinhalf to one" as the commercial ratio of age of silver and gold" "at the ratio of the world. The price fluctuated, not- sixteen to one, without waiting for the withstanding the law. Nor did France action or approval of any other gov-

ernment." It rests this demand on the assertion that "from the beginning of the govto 1865 only gold coin in circulation. It ernment, following a policy formulated by Thomas Jefferson and firmly established by Jackson, the democratic party has been the party of bimetallism." But what are the facts?

The bimetallism of Jefferson and Jackson was based upon a coinage ratio representing the ratio of actual value. The silver and gold dollars they favored were worth the same. The bimetallism of the Missouri convention proposes silver dollars worth about one-half a gold dollar each. The bimetallism of democracy was honest. The bimetallism of the Missouri platform proposes a swindle of 50 per cent.

SOUND MONEY SHOTS.

.... There are \$80,000,000 of greenbacks in the national treasury-about one-fourth of the entire volume. They should not be reissued unless gold is deposited to pay for them .- Toledo Blade.

.... Although Utah is about unanimous for free silver, her new bonds are payable in gold. "It seems to be a theory in one case and a condition in the other which the Utah people face."-Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

.... The cowardice of "Coin" Harvey in making statements about the newspapers and then refusing to debate them with an editor who called him down entitles him to the contempt of every decent citizen. He lied. He knew he lied. And when he was told he lied he meekly swallowed it .- Kansas City

....Mr. Carlisle's Chicago speech 1s an irrefutable argument. The effect of free coinage of silver would be to lower wages and to cut down the value of savings. What workingman in his senses will put a knife to his throat by supporting the selfish, dishonest and dangerous creed of free coinage?-Chicago Post.

.... Unlimited coinage of silver at sixteen to one, driving out gold and resulting in silver monometallism, will for awhile increase prices except the prices for labor and wage-earners. Wages advance last of all. Increased prices for the necessities of life will be a queer godsend to the wage-earners whose wages do not increase.-Peoria Herald.

....One of the leaders of the free silverites says that they will certainly control the Chicago convention if they are not beaten by the money of the goldbugs. Such is always the trouble with the sixteen-to-one patriots. They seem to be so constituted, that is to say, that Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVEN-

TION.

There will be a delegate convention of the Democrats of Kansas, held in the City of Topeka, on June 3rd, 1896, at the hour of 10 a. m. for the election of six delegates at large and six alternates to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, July 7, 1896: and also for the purpose of ratifying the selection of two delegtes and two alternates to said National Convention from each Congressional District; said delegates to be selected by the delegates in attendance from each Congressional district.

The delegates to this convention shall be selected in such manner and at such time and under such rules and regulations as

selected in such manner and at such time and under such rules and regulations as may be provided by the Democratic Central Committees of the respective counties. The basis of apportionment of delegates will be one delegate-at-large for each county of the State and one delegate for every 55 votes or majority fraction thereof, cast for E. J. Herney, for Secretary of state, at the November election of 1894; under which apportionment the several counties will be entitled to representation in said convention, as follows:

Linn
Logan
Lyon
Marion
Marshall
McPherson
Mead
Miami
Mitchell
Montgomery
Morris
Morton
Nemaha
Neosho
Ness
Norten
Osage
Osborne
Ottawa
Pawnee
Phillips Pottawatomie
Pottawatomie
Pratt
Rawlins
Reno
Republic
Rice
Riley
Rooks
Rush
Russell
Saline
Scott
Sedgwick
Seward
Shawnee
Sheridan
Sherman
Smith
Stafford
Stanton
Stevens
Sumner
Thomas
Trego
Waubaunsee
Wallace
Washington
Wichita
Wilson
Woodson
Wyandotte

The secretaries of the several county conventions or committees are instructed conventions or committees are instructed and urgently requested to forward to the undersigd, W. H. L. Pepperell at Concordia' Kansus, a certified copy of the credentials of the several delegates so that they may be received at Concordia not latter than the evening of June 1st, and after that that to send to Topeka. This request is made so that everything will be in readiness for the State Committee to act intelligently and prepare a roster of those entiligently and prepare a roster of those enti-tied to participate in the preliminary or-ganization of the convention.

By order of the committee.

FRANK BACON, Chairman.

W. H. L. PEPPERELL, Secretary.

There will be a delegate convention of the Democrats of Kansas, held in the city of Hutchinson on August 4th, 1896, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a State ticket as follows:
Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney-Gen. eral, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Chief Justice of the Superince Court of

eral, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas.

Also three electors from the State at large and for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of one elector from each Congressional district, said elector to be selected by the delegates present from their respective districts.

tricts.
Also the selection of a new State Central Committee.

The selection of delegates, the basis of representation and the delegates each county is entitled to will be the same as mentioned in the call for June the 3rd, 1886, con-

tioned in the call for June the 3rd, 1886, convention.

The secretaries of the several county conventions or committees are instructed and urgently requested to forward to the undersign, W. H. L. Pepperell, at Concordia, Kansas, a certified copy of the credentials of the several delegates so that they may be received at Concordia not later than the evening of August 2nd, and after that send to Hutchinson. This request is made so that everything will be in readiness for the State Committee to act intelligently and prepare a roster of those entitled to participate in the preliminary organization of the convention.

By order of the committee.

Frank Bacon, Chairman,

W. H. L. Pepperell, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC CONCRESSIONAL
CONVENTION
By direction of the Democratic Congressional Committee a delegate convention of the Democrats of the Fourth Congressional Dis. trict of Kansas will be held in the city of Emporia, Kansas, at the hour of 4 o'clock p. m., on Tues-day, August 18, 1896, for the purpose of electing two delegates and two alternates to the National Democrat Convention at Chicago, July 7th, 1896.

For the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in said fourth district.

For the purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before said Convention. The delegates to this convention

hall be selected in such manner and at such time as may be provided by the Democratic Central C mmittees of the respective coun-

eThe basis of apportionment of delegates will be the same as that adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the Democratic Convention to be held in the city of Topeka on tiune 3, 1896, under which apporti onment the several counties will be entitled to representation as

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Butler													
Chase													
Coffey .							8						
Greenw	ood			 									
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Marian.													
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H S. MARTIN, Chairman, F. N. DICKERHOOF, Sec'y.

DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL CONVEN-

A delegate Convention of Demo-crats of the Fifth Judicial District, for the State of Kansas; is hereby called to meet in the Court-house in the city of Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas, upon the 25th day of June, 1896, at 4 o'clock p. m. to put in nomination a candidate for the office of Judge of said District. The follow-ing counties are entitled to the following representation in said convention

Lyon county 6 delegates; Coffy county, 5 delegates; Chase county, 4 delegates. The Democrats of said respective counties are requested to take the necessary steps to elect delegates to said convention.

J. Harvey Freth.
Chairman of the Democratic Committee for the Fifth Judicial District.
Frank Bucher, Secretary.

It has been said that the lette 'e" is the most unfortunate in the entire English alphabet, "be couse it ia never in cash, never out of debt and never out of danger." But we should remember, adds one paper, that the aforesaid letter is never in war and always in peace. It's the beginning of existence, the commencement of ease and the end of trouble, without it there would be no bread, meat or water, no gospel, no Jesus, no heaven and no eternity.

The doctorine of protection a embodied in McKinley tariff is doctrine of the justifiability of theft. It teaches that it is right for one man to appropriate the property of another to his own use without giving an equivalent therefor. It goes even farther than this. It teaches that it is right for the law-making power to enact into a law the bestowal upon one man or class of men the privilege of robbing another class. Calling it tariff or taxation does not change one whit essential features. A protective tariff like that which was baptised with the name of Mc-Kinley has for its purpose the enit is not easy to conceive of any thing that is .- Detroit Free Press.

A TEST OF THE USE OF FREE SILVER.

The beauty of one country alone rying to use silver to an unlimited extent is fairly illustrated in the report of the 'Mexican Central Railway company," which is just

The railroad made net earnings in Mexican silver of \$5,599,390. Had the Mexican dollar been equivalent to an American or English dollar the company would above "fixed charges" of \$1,568,-075; but interest and maturing indebtedness were payable in the meet them Mexican money had to \$265,252 besides.

Had Mexico used money as good abroad as at home the "Mexican Central" would have done just as much business as with a depreciated currency and would have been from its year's work.

This case is an object lesson for the people of the United States.

FREE SILVER AND THE WAGE-EARNER. Secretary Carlisle's Chicago speech to laboring men embodies irrefutable reasoning on the proposition that the adoption of free silver in the United States would bring disaster to all wage-earners. He showed beyond sucessful contention the purchasing power of the money earned by laborers would be enormously reduced at the start, and that any advance in wages which might be secured to offset the loss in purchasing power would come by a slow process, distributed over a long period of time. That is a result which is recognized as unavoidable by every political economist of note who has ever written on the subject. It is a conclusion forced not only by sound reasoning, but proven also by experience in this country and others, Secretary Carlisle gaves a record of the movement of prices and of wages during the era of depreciated currency in this country and during the past twenty years in Mexico and Chili. The figures he gave show that while morrey was depreciating one-half in the silver countries the laboring man there received no increase in wages to compensate him for the fall in

value of the coin paid to him. It

in this country. Prices were about tempts of the unscrupulous Repubdoubled by reason of the decrease licans to hold the Wilson act rein the value of paper currency, sponsible for the effects of the Mcwhich constituted the only money Kinley act's panic are brazenly imin the country, but there was very pudent. little increase in the wages paid to

forced to adopt free silver if manu- of foreign goods that the proteccompete with those of silver coun_ taken place. It will not take place tries. The gist of that argument because the effect of tariff for rev. overcome that advantage is to pro- monopolies in their work of robvide a scheme whereby laboring bing the people is criminal. men in this country may be paid The attempts of the Republicans with the same cheap dollar that is to make it appear we are not or given to the laborer in the free sil- the road to prosperity show to ver country. That's all there is to what lengths they will go. They the cry of alarm raised over the know that such malicious lies are competition of silver countries. The harmful to business, but they care adoption of free silver coinage in nothing for the good of the people at the expense of the laboring man Treasury. As for the trusts, why WE TREAT by paying him wages in dollars should not the Republicans give worth half the present dollars.

men have been hoodwinked into of the people? believing that they will be benefited by a reduction in the purchas- do with the panic that took place Kansas City Star.

CALAMITY CROAKING,

richment of one class at the cost of And in most cases it is a very ef- act found us should be resented as another; and if this is not robbery ective weapon, For the people are a crime against the people.—Kanadmirably credulous, and, in their sas City Times. confidence in their leaders, are very willing to associate as cause and effect things which have no relation whatever.

To find the Republican party industriously croaking calamity is. therefore, not astonishing. It has always been utterly shameless in its use of its means to attain its ends. And no scheme is too low, no crime to dastardly, to be resorted to by the party of Platt, Quay, and "Blocks-of-Five" Dudley.

. When, therefore, a business panic have had a net earning over and sweeps over the country, those who listen to Republican politicians will not always discover that panies are periodical. They will not United States and Europe and to know that panies are as old as the present stage of industry, that they be exchanged for United States and | are natural results of errors in European exchange. As a result judgement, of blind optimism, of the railroad lost its \$1,568,075 and recklessness, and other human weaknesses.

The attempt to convert the depression from which business is slowly but surely recovering into an argument against tariff reform is the most de magogical and a million and three quarters richer abandoned effort the Republican party dares to make until the time for bribery comes around. The last panie bad no connection whatever with the tariff.

The panie, as everybody knows that has a memory, swept over the United States in 1893. In the spring of that year we knew that bealth and happiness. To quit suddenly is we were again visited by the terrible pleague. In the summer of 1893 many of us found an expected yisit to the World's Fair at Chicacurred over a year before it was

The Wilson act was a distinct benefit to the government. The deficit of \$70,000,000 in the revenue under the McKinley act in 1893, was reduced to \$40,000,000 in the first year of the Wilson act, and to \$25,000,000 in the next. Now the Wilson act is producing more revenue than the McKinley act produced, and will forever end the Republican policy of deficits and bankrupt Treasuries it no more Republican administrations are allowed to squander the people's money.

The gain to business from the Wilson act was immediate. It was the first rift in the dark clouds, and in view of the marked inprove.

The Republican juggling with facts and figures has been repeated-Secretary Carlisle took pains to ly exposed. It is impossible to show the real significance of the make a single sound argument claim that this country will be against the Wilson act. The flood facturers here are to continue to tionists dolefully predicted, has not is that wages, measured by the enue is not to bring about large necessities of life, are so much low- importations, but to make the er in Japan and China and Mexico trusts that control almost every than they are here that employers industry lower their exorbitant of labor in those countries have an prices. They were making milenormous advantage over those in lions by the sweat of the people's this country, and the only way to brows, and to strengthen these

them a share of the booty, since The strangest feature of the agi- they furnish the corruption funds? tation over the money question is Why should not the Boss Fatfrier the fact that a good many laboring pay for his fat with the money of

ing power of the dollar they re- under the McKinley act. The ceive in paymant for their work .- acute stage of the panic was already over when the Wilson act went into force. And the result of that act was to help business re-Calamity croaking is a favorite cover from the depression. Now device of politicians. History is that we are becoming prosperous full of accounts of the use of this any attempt to throw us back into weapon by demagogues and fools. the condition in which the Wilson

The Wilson act had nothing to

TREATMENT BY INHALATION! 1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neu-

ralgia.

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

It has been in use for more than twenty-five years; thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommended—a very sig-

rt is agreeable. There is no nau seous tast or after-taste, nor sickening smell

"COMPOUND OXYCEN ITS MODE OF ACTION AND RESULTS,"

s the title of a book of 200 pages, published by Drs. Starkey and Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this re-markable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

Drs. Starkey & Palen,

1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal

DON'T STOP TOBACCO. HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT.

The tobacco grows on a man until his ner vous system is seriously affected, impairing o severe a shock to the system, as tobace to an inveterate user becomes a stimulan the t his system continually craves, "Baco

sa scientificate cure for the tobacc habit, in all its forms, carefully compound ed after the formula of an eminent Berlin go impossible because of the panic. physician who has used it in his private The McKinley act was in force at prictice since 1872, without a failure. It is that time. August IS94, the Wilson tariff act was passed. How can any sane man hold the Wilson bill want while taking "Baco-Cure." It will notify when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with responsible for a panie which oc. three boxes, or refund the money with 10 pe cent interest, "Baco-Curo" is not a substi tute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and without inconven ience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke.

CURED BY BACO-CURO AND GAINED THIRTY POUNDS. From hundreds of testimonials, the origin als of which are on file and open to inspec-

als of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented:

Clayton, Nevada Co. Ark., Jan. 28, 1895.
Eureka Chemical & M'I'g Co., La Crosse,
Wis:-Gentlemen: For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from genral debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but I couldn't: I took various remedies, among others "No-To-Bac," 'The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but none of them dld me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco-Curo," and it has entirely cured me of the habit of all its forms, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the numerous aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a quire of paper upon my changed feelings and condition.

Yours, respectfully, P. H. Marbury, Pastor C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark.
Sold by al druggists at \$1.00 per box; three boxes, (thirty days' treatment), \$2.50 wit

boxes, (thirty days' treatment), \$2.50 wit iron-clad, written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for bookle and proofs. Eureka Chemical and M'f'g Co was the same way during the war ment following its passage the at- La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass.

COE'S SANITARIUM,

11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



THIS SANITARIUM

Is a private hospital, a quiet home for those afflicted with medica, and surgical diseases, and is supplied with all the remedial means known to science, and the latest this country would enable manu- All they are after is to get control factusers to increase their profits of the government and loot the and loot the and only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the west.

Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Nasal, Throat, Lung, Kidney, Bladder and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Piles, Tumors, Cancers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, and all Eye, Skin and Blood Diseases. CHRONIC DISEASES of the Lungs, Heart, Head, Blood, Skin, Scalp, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Bones, etc., Paralysis, Epilepsy (fits), Scrofula, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Tape Worm, Ukers or Fever Sores, Dyspepsia and Gastritis, Eczema, etc.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

As a means of relief are only resorted to where such interference is indispensable. In such cases as Varicocele, Piles, Stricture, Fistulæ, Ruptures, Harelip, Cleft Palate, Cross Eyes, Tumors, etc. Although we have in the preceding made special mention of some of the ailments to which particular attention is given, the Sanitarium abounds in skill, facilities and apparatus for the successful treatment of all chronic ailments, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means. We have a neatly published book, illustrated throughout, showing the Sanitarium, with photographs of many patients, which will be mailed free to any address.

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 Address all communication to

DR. C. M. COE, Kansas City, Mo.



NEW HANDLES PUT ON BLADES.

I carry a general line of Barbers' Supplies, such as Razors, Strops, Leather Brushes, Hair Oil, Etc., Etc. DOERING'S FACE CREAM-An excellent preparation for use after shaving, for chapped hands, lips, etc. It is made of the purest materials.

Is your Razor dull? If so, have it sharpened at the STAR BARBER SHOP.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

JOHN DOERING, Prop.

Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm

Machinery



Wind Mills. Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings

KANSAS.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postomes box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY .-

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches. OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway. Residence, first house south of the Widow Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

F. P. COCHRAN. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Feder. al courts THOS. H. GISHAM. J. T. BUTLER.

CRISHAM & BUTLER. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW.

Will practice in all State and Federal Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTON WOODFALLS KANSAS.

R·I·P·A·N·S The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity. H

Greatest Retail Store in the West.

105 DEPARTMENTS-STOCK, \$1,250,00 FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES.

Dry Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Suits—Notions—Boys' Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Jewelry— Silverware—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wail Paper—Hardware—Candles—New Tea Room.

Why You Should Trade Here-The assortment is the greatest in the West-under one roof.

One order—one check—one shipment will fit you

out complete.

We buy for spot eash—our prices are consequently the lowest.

Money refunded on unsatisfactory goods—if re-Handsome 128-page Illustrated Catalogue just out of press—free by mail.

Come to the Big Store if you can, You will be made welcome. If you can't come, send for our new catalogue—free by mail. Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co.,

Bullene Moore Errengelo.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1896.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

"Me fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lett he chips fall where they may."

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; at ter three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. TEAST. At.X Co'.L. Chi.x KC.x. W. Ft. Act Cold. Chirk RC.x.W.FL.

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cledar Grove. 1 35 1 10 12 44 10 13 355

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E'mdale... 2 02 1 31 1 19 10 40 4 48

strong... 2 10 1 37 1 24 10 48 5 03

Ellinor... 2 20 1 44 1 40 10 57 5 20

Estfordyille... 2 25 1 50 1 51 11 03 5 32

The week Sept. 28 Oct. 2, 1896, has been decided upon for the state Relinor... 2 10 1 87 1 24 10 48 5 03

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Estfordyille... 2 25 1 50 1 51 11 03 5 32

Estfordyille... 2 25 1 50 1 51 11 03 5 32 WEST. M. X.X Col.LKan., X.Tex.X.Frt.

Safford ville... 6 56 2 22 2 44 1 50 6 20 of visitors.

Ellinor.... 7 02 2 29 2 50 1 56 8 30 Don't forg 8 10 2 05 8 50 liable harm C. K. & W. R. R.

Mixed Gladstone WEST. Pass. Frt. Mixed Bazaar

COUNTY OFFICERS: Representative. R. H. Chandler
Treasurer. David Griffitts
Clerk M. C. Newton
Clerk of Court. J. E. Perry
County Attorney. J. W. McWilliams
Sheriff. John McCallum
Surveyor. J. R. Jeffrey
Probate Judge. Matt McDonald
Sup't. of Public Instruction. T. G. Allen
Register of Deeds. Wm. Norton
Commissioners. C. I. Maule
W. A. Wood Representative......R. H. Chandler SOCIETIES:

SOCIEFIES:

A. F. & A. M., No. 80,—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month. J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; M.C. Newton, Secy. K. of P., No. 60,—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F. No. 58.—Meets every Saturday. T.C.Strickland, N.G.; J.B.Davis, Sec. K. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 294.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month. Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. E.

Chark, C. E.
Choppers Camp, No. 928, ModernWoodmen
of America.—Meets last Thursday night in
each mouth L. M. Gillett, V. U.; L W. Heck,

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Mrs. S. A. Breese is very ill, with pleurisy. John T. Thorpe has gone to Mulhall, Okla., on business.

Seed rye, 50 cents per bushel, at E. P. Allen's, Elmdale, Kansas. Mrs. Judge S. P. Young is improving from her spell of sickness.

Matti Bros. shipped a car load of hogs to Kansas City, Monday. town, Wednesday of last week.

Considerable rain and hail fell in these parts, just before night fall, last

Chas. Ditmars is doing considerable painting in Strong City for B. Lau-

Mrs. Clyde Hoover, of California, is visiting relatives at her old home J. M. Robbins and family have

moved into the residence vacated by J. E. Duchanois. Miss Fanny Thomas will leave to-

day, for a visit to her sister at Colorado Springs, Colorado, Mrs. Marthy Freeborn was taken

very ill last Saturdaa, with pleurisy, but is now improving. The barn of L. D. Wagoner, at Bazaar, was robbed of a set of new har-

ness, last Monday night. Miss Maggie McCabe, of Bazaar, was down to Emporia, on a visit, from

Saturday until Monday. Popular styles ane low prices in straw hats at

Holmes & Gregory. The pension of T. J. Browning has been increased from \$8 to \$12 per month, rating from last August.

George Jones and wife and mother. of Toleda, were thrown from a wagon and seriously injured, last Friday.

Harry Rief, of the depot force, is again back here, after a month's absence. looking as happy as a lark. I have for rent some of the bes

I have for founty.

J. C. DAVIS. Dr. E. P. Brown the dentist is per-

The Rev. J. A. Sankey arrived here, last Saturday, from the east; and he will occupy the Presbyterian pulpit for the next six months.

Gregory's? They are gems of beauty, and very stylish.

Any ladles desiring sewing done, by the day or week, at their homes, apply at Dothard & Ditmars.

May ladles desiring sewing done, by the day or week, at their homes, apply at Dothard & Ditmars. gley" hats at Holmes & Gregory's? They are gems Rev. Thomas Lidzy, pastor of the NOTICE OF CHANCE OF DATE OF Grace M. E. Church, has purchased

and is now occupying residence 17 South Rural street.—Emporia Repub-Quite a nice rain visited these to meet, at Emporia, May 19th, has parts, yesterday afternoon; however, cooling the temperature to such a degree that fires were quite comfortable yesterday, and feel quite comfortable yesterday.

The following are the newly elected officers of the Strong City Fire Com-pany: Chief, A. F. Fritze; First as-sistant, Geo. McDonald; Second as-sistant, Robert McCrum, Treasurer, Matt. McDonald.

Willis Brace, Ans. Brace, Charles Brace, Chas. Shofe Chas. Firth, Robert Mallory and Louis Oliver came in Friday, from the Chase County Stone Co's work, in Colorado.

If you buy "Cones" working clothes and "Gieseckes"

Quite a number of thefriends of Miss Mamie White, who is attending school, and boarding at Mr. Jos. Gray's, dropped in on her, Friday evening, with a very agreeable surprise party.

thousand dollars has been subscribed by the citizens for the entertainment RICH DISCOVERIES OF COLD.

Wan'ed-A reliable lady or gentleman to distribute samples and make a house-to house canvass for our Vegetable Toilet soap and pure flavoring extracts. \$40 to \$75 a month easily made. Address a pri6 CROFTS & REED, Chicago, Ill.

with the others and note the difference in style and general appearance.

Young men who buy clothing from Holmes & Gregory, have all the advantage of a first class city store. Their assortment is very large, and styles in to date up to-date.

Miss Jennie Jones and Mattie Upton left, Monday evening, for a visit in California, the former to visit her sister, Mrs. M. E. Moore, at Rialto, and mortal of the loved wife and mother." the latter to visit her mother and brother, at Escondido, the former for an extended visit, and the latter to spend her vacation.

Died, on Monday, May 11, 1896, at Strong City, Ernest Richards, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Richards, aged, ing. May 21.

Close May 22.

The Graduation Exercises (Commencement) occurs on Thursday evening the many years in which it has sought the confidence and the favor of the public. Geo. B. Carson, of Emporia, was in Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. Holtz, of the Strong City M. E. church, con-Call at the COURANT office when you want job work of any description.

Call at the COURANT office when ducting the services, and the remains were laid to rest in the cemetery west of this city.

To Whom It May Concern:-Know ye, all men, by these presents, that our batteries, from certain portholes, have been closed for many years past, and we are not now particularly anx-ious to open them; but, if they must be opened, we will have them loaded with all the shot and shell that is at our command.

Extraordinary musical attractions will be provided for the next session of the Ottawa Chautaqua Assembly, June 15-26. There will be fine soloists, the Harmony Club of thirty voices the prize singers of Kansas—and best of all, part of the Kansas City Sym-phony Orchestra which has scored such great success this aeason. It is the finest orchestra in the west. The great chorus under a new director, Prof. L. S. Leason, of New York City, will rival the days of the lamented Sherwin.

The Leader errs when it says: "The package of Leaders for Birley failed to reach its destination, last week, although it was placed in the postoffice on Thursday." It was noticed at the time the Leaders for that route were brought to the postoffice that there was no package of Leaders for the Birley postoffice; and it was thought by the postoffice officials, that the Leader people had sent them to Bir.

Meeting, Grand Encamprise of the Bir. ley by some one going there, as they have a right to do, and nothing was asked the Leader people about why there was no package of their papers for the Birley postoffice for that

The following lands in this county and within the Dodge City, Kansas, manently located at Cottonwood land office distract are vacant, and are june 27 tf open to settlement under the homestead law; on upon due application, made at said land office, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, pulpit for the next six months.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging.

Have you seen the CT

Any ladies desiring sewing done, by

CONCRESSIONAL CONVENTION. By consent of the members of the 4th District Central Committee the Congressional Convention, which was

Letters remaining in the postoffic at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, May

for May 20, 1896, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

COLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

Inquire of pearest ticket agent, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. T. & S. F. R'y, Monadnock Block, Chica-

DETH OF MRS. FOSNAUCH.

From the Seatle, Washington' Workman, we learn of the death of Mrs. Jane Fosnaugh, nee Beilman, Almost every store carries percale shirts, but be formerly of this county, who was reared in our midst, and whose many friends here will be grieved over her He has lately given his attention to Holmes & Gregory's line death. In speaking of her funeral the Workman says. Workman says:

large number of her friends present to chance to try any new flying appara-pay the last sad respects to her mem-tus.—["About Flying-Machines," by ory. The casket was covered with beautiful floral enblems from the De-gree of Honor and A. O. U. W. Lodges. man Butterworth spoke a few tender words to the grief-stricken ones. After the services the funeral cortege

SCHOOL ITEMS,

The public schools of this city will close May 22.

Miss Coudrey's Children's Song

harsh tones and ungainly movements of the pupils are being softened, and fast giving way to mellow resonant tones, and grace and ease of movement. Pupils are more animated, there is more expression in their faces when they attempt to do anything. Again they do not seem so noisy and rude. Miss Coudrey will be assisted by artists from Emporia. Miss Stella Conaway is the accompanvist.

The music for Commencement will be a little out of the usual order, two of the selections are Beethoven's "The Heavens are Telling," and the tripping little chorous from Gounod's Faust, "The Village Maiden," Miss Coudrey has it in charge.

The Alumni party will come off at the homes of Messrs. Tuttle and Lowther, Friday evening, May 22.

SPECIAL RATES

Hutchinson, Kan., August 4. Democratic State Convention. One fare round trip. Excursion tickets to be sold August 3 and 4, good to return

Horton, Kan., June 2-4 Annual Meeting, Grand Encampment of Kan-sas, I. O. O. F. Fare one and onethird on certificate plan. Kansas City, Kan., May 12-15, Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of

Kansas. Fare one and one-third. Topeka, Kan., June 3. Democratic State Convention. One fare good for the round trip. Excursion tickets to be sold June 2 and 3, good to return until and including June 6,

Rate:—One Lowest standard first class fare. Dates of sale:—May 18-19. Final return limit:—May 22. For the Dunkards Meeting at Ottawa, Kansas, May 22 to 29, we will arrange to run a special train from Emporia to Ottawa on Saturday, May 23, to connect with trains 114 and 7, leaving Emporia about 2:15 p. m., and ar-

lowest standard first class fare. Dates of sale:—May 25 to 26, inclusive. Transit Limits:—Continuous passage in each direction. Final return limit:

-May 30. Form of ticket:

-Local 3

Ripans Tabules. Ripans Tabules: at druggists. Ripans Tabules cure nausea Ripans Tabules cure dizziness. THE

Letters remaining in the postoffic to Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, May 1896.

Mrs. S. E. Buschaw.

G. Co. W. Willoughby,
S. R. Evans.

All the above remaining uncalled for May 20, 1896, will be sent to be Dead Letter office. one year, 50 cents, or both the Politry and Illustrator, one year for only eighty cents. Sample Politry keeper free, Address Politry Keeper Co., Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

ing clothes and "Gieseckes shoes, you get the most durable goods. Holmes & Gregory carry both these lines.

Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A No. 1 job in sharpeneity, does an A No. 1 job in strated beyond doubt. Fortunes are being rapidly made,
To reach Cripple Creek, take the Santa Fe Route, the only standard gauge line direct to the camp. The Santa Fe lands you right in the heart of Cripple Creek.

Inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. T. presented with a gate and a path made on purpose for them by their and the CREAT..... papas. There is also a nice "Drawing Lesson" by Boz. 50 cents a year. Sample (back number) free.

by the citizens for the entertainment of visitors.

Don't forget that John Glen, the reliable harness maker, formerly of Strong City, is now located at Elmdale and you can always get bargains of him, and the best of mending in every branch of his trade.

Have you heard the new song, "In the Shadow of the Pines?" It is immense! Legg Bros., of Kansas City, Mo., have it, and they are making a cut price of 25c. a copy. Take our advice and send for a copy.

FENCE POSTS AND LUMBER FOR SALE.—I have 15,000 feet of lumber and 3000 posts for sale. Apply at the Madden farm, near Bazaar or at J. L. Kellogg's livery stable in Cotton-wood Falls.

JERRY MADDEN.

KICH DISCOVERIES OF COLD.

At Cripple Creek Colo., and elsewhere, are being made daily, and the production for 1896 will be the largest ever known, estimated at Two Hundred Million Dollars. Cripple Creek alone is producting over One timated at Two Hundred Million Dollars. Cripple Creek alone is producting over One timated at Two Hundred Million Dollars. Cripple Creek alone is producting over One timated at Two Hundred Million Dollars. Cripple Creek alone is producting over One timated at Two Hundred Million Dollars. Cripple Creek alone is producting over One timated at Two Hundred Million Dollars. Cripple Creek alone is producting over One timated at Two Hundred Million Dollars. Cripple Creek alone is producting over One timated at Two Hundred Million Dollars. Cripple Creek alone is producting over One timated at Two Hundred Million Dollars. Cripple Creek alone is producting over One timated at Two Hundred Million Dollars. Cripple Creek alone is producting over One timated at Two Hundred Million Dollars. Cripple Creek alone is producting over One timated at Two Hundred Million Dollars. Cripple Creek alone is producting over One timated at Two Hundred Million Dollars. Cripple Creek alone is producting over One timated at Two Hundred Million Dollars. Cripple Creek alone is producting over One timated at Two Hundred Million Dollars. Cripple Creek alone is producting over ALPHA PUBLISHING Co., Boston.

KITES AS AN AID TO FLICHT. one that carried him up along a string. "The funeral of Mrs. Jane Fos-naugh, of Columbia Lodge No 2, which took place from her late home, Sunday afternoon, April 26, was the largest that ever occurred in the vicinity of Houghton, there being a safely, and thus offers an excellent Tudor Jenks, in April St. Nicholas.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Youth's Companion began the New Year with several noteworthy changes, which include the use of larger-faced type, the addition of departments devoted to current events and scientificate items and the enlargement and extended scope of the editorial department.

The character of The Companion is and will be. unchanged Three generations of young people have approved it. Three generations of American parents have learned to trust it. Its ability to entertain its readers of all ages will be maintained and promoted by the same enterprise and thought-

COVERNMENT LANDS.

Festival will take place, next Saturday, May 15. The children are doing very nicely. Their sprightly songs and graceful Delsarte exercises, the later to piano accompaniment, will be later to piano accompaniment, will be at the opening of the Chippewa Indian reservations this spring, a surprise to all. Miss Coudrey is certainly a marvel with children. The harsh tones and ungainly movements and in about fifty townships, and will furnish excellent homes for thousands of people. But little is known con-cerning this opening by the general public for the reason that Congress wisely provides in the act opening the reservation to settlement for the publication of the notice of opening in but two papers in the United States, both of which are near the lands in question. This will effectually shut out speculators and land sharks and gives the bona fide settler who is informed a much better chance to secure a good homestead. An effort is being made to furnish all necessary information to honest intended settlers, which can be obtained by addressing at once,

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION,

COO COLOR OF A PARTMENT OF INFORMATION,

DON't delay. This offer will soon be here. Already the signs pll point to a most exciting time. You can't afford to a wost exciting time. You can't afford to a most exciting time. You can't afford to a most exciting time. You can't afford to be without the news of all the parties.

The Presidential campaign will soon be here. Already the signs pll point to a most exciting time. You can't afford to be without the news of all the parties.

The Times has fully prepared itself to print more campaign news than any paper west of New York. Special correspondents will tell the trath and keep you fully posted from day to day.

Exclusive writers at Washington have been especially engaged for the work. Ran you afford to be without this information when 25 cents will keep you fully and faithfully advised for four long mouths?

Don't delay. This offer will soon be here. Already the signs pll point to a most exciting time. You can't afford to be without the infort all the news of all the parties.

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Don't delay. This offer will soon be here. Already the signs plus the print after the campaign mean than the parties. lication of the notice of opening in but two papers in the United States,

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION, 600 Calumet Bdg., Chicago, Ill,

WHAT YOU NEED! The Irrigation farmer, formorly published at Salina, Kansas, but now at Ottawa, Kansas, is the most practical irrigation paper printed. It is, in fact, the only paper published that is devoted exclusively to irrigation farming. The purpose of The Irrigation Farmer is to give the inexperienced that practicle knoweledge of farming by irrigation which is necessary to make it a success. It contains articles every month on the various phases of the irrigation problem by irrigators of the widest experience, and deals in the most practical manner with the whole Topeka, Kan., May 19-21. Grand Subject. If you do not irrigate but a square rod it will pay you to take this paper. Every new phase of western agricultural development will be ably discussed. The Farmer is an innoviation in the Journalistic field. It contains a department devoted to fish culture that is alone worth the price of the paper. Send your name and adriving 4:30 p. m.
Hutichinson, Kan., May 26-29,
Kansas Musical Jubilee. Rate:—One
Rate:—One dress, enclosing \$1, the price of the regret it. Sample copies free.

THE IRRIGATION FARMER, Ottawa, Kansas.

IF IT CROWS IN TEXAS,IT'S COOD. The Texas Coast country vies with California in raising pears, grapes and strawberries. The 1893 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly \$6,000 worth of pears from 13 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

OVER ONE HUNDRED POULTRY PIC- Prospectus for 1896.

PANSY. A Magazine for Young People.

Edited by Isabella M. Alden ("Pansy") and G. R. Alden.

The Only Magazine Published by the Lothrop House.

A New Volume begins with the Nov. No. The coming year, The Pansy will appear in a new and improved form. It will present many fresh and original features, the editors and publishers alike aiming to make the 1886 volume surpass any other in the history of this popular magazine. Among the many notable contributions will be the following:

SERIALS and SERIES of ARTICLES. "Reuben Finding His Way," serial story by "Pansy," charmingly illustrated by Hi-ram P. Barnes.

Farm and Family Paper OF KANSAS.

...THE ...

SEMI - WEEKLY

--CAPITAL--

Is just the paper for those who do not take a daily from the State capital. It is published every Tuesday and Friday, and each issue will contain a l the news of Kansas and the world up to the hour of going to press, for the cost of an ordinary weekly paper.

EICHT PACES EVERY TUESDAY EACH ISSUE.

AN UP-TO-DATE NEWSPAPER ... FOR KANSAS FARMERS...

Some are studying as aid to flight Lawrence Hargrave of New South Wales has made a great number of simple and successful medels—the Matter. Twice Each Week for \$1.00

THE COURANT-

has made arrangements with the publishers whereby it can offer

SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL AND THE

COURANT

for the very low price of

\$2.10. SUBSCRIBE NOW. Address THE COURANT,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

of a Year

Quarter of Aa Dollar.

Beginning Jan. 1 the Twice-a-Week Times will be sent to any address in the United Statea four months for

25-CENTS-25

REMEMBER THE CAMPAIGN RATE-25 CENTS

Little Men and Women

Is the only Magazine edited especially for children from 7 to 11. Its Serials, Short Stories, Poems, Art Pa pers, Adventures, Travels, Pictures, satisfy and delight all the children.

NO OTHER MAGAZINE \$1 a Year.

The Whirling Globe. Glimpses of all the children in all the world. By Charles Stuart Pratt. Twelve "Songs for Children's Voices." Stories and Poems by Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, Mary E. Wilkins, Edna Dean Proctor, Olive Risley Seward. Mrs. Kate Upson Clark. Mrs. Ex-Gov. Wm. Claffin, Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, Mrs. Harriet Pres-cott Spofford, Sophie Swett, Sarah Orne Jewett, Hezekiah Butterworth and others.

NEW VOL. BEGINS NOV. NO.

SAMPLE COPIES FREE. ALPHA PUB. CO. 212 Boylston St. Boston, Mass.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that proposals for building stone abutments under the from bridge across South Fork, east of Matfield Green, will be received by the township board until. Saturday, June 0, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m. Each proposal to be accompanied by a forfeit of fifty dollars (\$50) deposit

panied by a forfest of intry dojiars (250) deposit.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the postoffice in Matifield Green. Any bids left with the poastmaster at Matifield will receive attention. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas.

Attest: M. C. Newton, County Clerk.

Board of Equalization.

State of Kansas, County of Chase.

Office of Connty Clerk of Chase County,
Cottonwood Falls, May 4, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of
Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas,
will sit as a Board of Equalization at the
County Clerk's office on Monday, June 1,
1896, for the purpose of equaliziting the valuation of the property assessed in said county
for the year 1896, at which meeting or adjourned meeting all persons feeling themselves aggrieved with the assessment made
and returned by the assessors can appear
and have the errors in the return corected.
[SEAL] M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

(First pudlished in the Chase County COUR ANT, April 9, 1896.)

Publication Notice.

State of Kansas, | SS. hase County.
In the District Court for said county.
John Earl McDowel
by Maggie McDowell, his next friend,
Plaintiff

Plaintiff

Vs.

Plaintiff

Vs.

James McDowell et al. Defendants.

Said defendants, James G. McDowell, Joseph McDowell, Belle McDowell, Joseph White and W. D. McDowell will take notice that they have been sued in the above named Court by John Earl McDowell, by Maggle McDowell, his next friend, to set aside the will and probate thereof by the Probate court of Chase county, Kansas, of Charles McDowell, deceased, and the legacies therein to said defendants aboved named and to establish an other will as the will of said Charles McDowell, deceased, and must answer the petition filed therein by said plantiff on or before the 22nd day of May, A. D. 1896, or haid petition will be taken as true, and Judgement for plantiff in said action will se rendered accordingly.

Attest: J.E.PERRY, Clerk of said Court.

DWIN A. AUSTIN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Sheriff's Sale.

State of Kansas, \ SS County of Chase, \ The the District Court of the 5th Judicial Dis-rict, sitting in and for Chase County, State of Kansas.
G. W. Shurtleff, Plaintiff,

of Kansas.

G. W. Shurtleff, Plaintiff,

vs

C. Pendergraft, administrator of the estate of Charles Boles, deceased.

John Boles, Relia Boles, Charles Boles and Riley Pendergraft their guardian, Jennie Stout, nee Boles, C.

Pendergraft, the administrator of the estate of Charles Boles, deceased, and five negro heirs of Charles Larkins, deceased,—whose names are not known to Plaintiff,—Defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the 5th Judicial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, ia the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on Tuesday, May 12, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for eash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit:

The west one half (12) of the northeast quarter (13) and the ease one half (15) of the northwest quarter (14) of section thirty-six (36), township eighteen (18), rauge eight (8), east of the 6th p. m.

Sand property is taken as the property of said defendants and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs.

John McCallum,

Sheriff of Chase connty, Kansas.

Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Fails, Chase county, Kansas, April 8, 1896,



THE GREAT 30th Day. FRENCH REMEDY.

ALMOST CIVEN AWAY. Produces the above results in 30 LAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a

> and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00, with a positive writ-

Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder

ten guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL For sale by W. B.HILTON & CO COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS,

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, S COUNTY OF CHASE

NO OTHER MAGAZINE FILLS ITS PLACE

LEADING FEATURES OF THENEW VOL:
Bockers. A story of two city schoolboys.By
Margaret Compton. (Serial.)

The Knothole in the Fence. A boy's story.
By Beth Day. (Serial.)

Animals with Minds. True adventure stories of animal sagacity. By W. Thomson.

Painters and Paintings of Child Life. Art
Papers for children.

Where Mama Used to Play. True stories of
two little country girls. By Percia V.

White.

All Around a Doll House. How to build and
furnish it. By Annie Isabel Willis.

Nellie Ogg and Her Goats. By Frank Pope
Humphrey. A romantic true story of a
little Scotch lassie in the days of "bonnie
Prince Dharlie." (Serial.)

The Whirling Globe. Glimpses of all the

STATE OF KANSAS, (88

COUNTY OF CHASE (Sounts) Country Clerk, Cottonwood; Falls,
Kansas, April, 13th, 1896.

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Notice of County Commissioners of the county advents a tollows, viz: Commen

By Order of the Board of county commission-ers. M. C. NEWTON. (SEAL) County Clerk.

(SEAL) Sale of School Land. Notice is hereby given, that I will offer, at

ON FRIDAY, MAY. 15, 1896, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and & o'clock p. m., the following described school lands, to-wit:

lands, to-wit:

Tract. S. T. R. per acre. Impyments.
Sw 1/4 of nw 1/4 7 22 9 3.00 \$135.88
Se 1/4 of nw 1/4 7 22 9 3.00 39 00
Situated in chase county, Kansas. Any person may nave the privilege of making a bid or offer on said land between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. can said day of sale, at my office in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

David Griffitts.
County Treasurer of Chase county, Kansas.

ONE BY ONE.

One by one the sands are flowing, One by one the moments fall; Some are coming, some are going, Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee, Let thy whole strength go to each; Let no future dreams elate thee, Learn thou first what those can teach

One by one (bright gifts of Heaven). Joys are sent thee here below. Take them readily when given, Ready, too, to let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee. Do not fear an armed band; One will fade as others greet thee, Shadows passing through the land

De not look at life's long sorrow; See how small each moment's pain; God will help thee for to-morrow,

Every hour that fleets so slowly
Has its task to do, or bear;
Laminous the crown and holy, When each gem is kept with care.

So each day begin again.

Do not linger with regretting Or for passing hours despond; Nor, the daily toil forgetting, Look too eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links, God's token Reaching Heaven; but one by one Take them, lest the chain be broken
Ere the pilgrimage be done.

Adelaide A. Procter, in N. Y. Weekly.

HEART OF THE WORLD

BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.

A Strange Story, Taken From a Manuscript Bequeathed by an Old Mexican Indian to His Friend and Comrade, an Englishman Named Jones.

Copyrighted, 1894, by H. Rider Haggard.

CHAPTER X. HOW MOLAS DIED.

For some few minutes we rested to recover our breath, then we started forward again. In front went the girl, Maya, our guide, whom the senor led by the hand, while behind followed Zibalbay, supported by Molas and my-self. At first these two had run as quickly as the rest of us, but now all the fatigues and terrors that they had undergone took hold of them, so that from time to time they were forced to stop and rest, which is little to be wondered at, seeing that for five days they had eaten no solid food, for it was Don Pedro's purpose to starve their secret out of them.

Slowly and with much toil we forced a path through the tropical forests.

This forest that seemed so destitute of life was peopled by millions of insects, all of them venomous. Garrapatas, tiny gray flies, wood wasps, and ants black and red, tormented us with their bites and stings, till we groaned aloud in our misery, then remembering our danger pushed on again.

reaching a little stream that ran through a ravine in the forest, we paused to drink and cool our fevered feet and hands. Zibalbay sank ex-hausted upon the bank, where I brought him water in my sombrero, while his daughter set herself down on a stone in the stream, suffering it to flow over her feet and ankles that by now were swollen with ant bites and bleeding from cuts of thorns and grasses.

Presently she looked up and seeing the senor standing on the bank talking to me, invited him with a motion of her hand to seat himself beside her. "What is your name, white man?"

she asked. "James Strickland."

"James Strickland," she repeated, with some difficulty. "I thank you, James Strickland, for rescuing my father from torment and me from in-"I thank you, sult, and because of that deed I, Maya of the Heart, whom many have served. am your servant forever."
"You should thank my friend, Don

Ignatio," he said, pointing to me. For a few moments she looked at me searchingly, then replied:
"I thank him also, but I thank you

the most, for your hand rid me of that hateful man and saved us."
"It is early to return thanks, lady,"

he said; "we are not out of danger "I have little fear now that we have escaped from that dreadful house," she answered, almost indifferently, "since our hiding place is near. And how can they find us in this forest? Hark! what

that?" As she spoke a faint and distant sound fell upon our ears, such a sound as might have been made by a bell struck

far away at night. "That is how they will find us," he said, springing to his feet. "Do you Ignatio? The dogs have hit our Which way does our road run

now, lady?"

"Along the banks of the stream." "Then we must go forward in the water," said the senor; "it's our only chance, for the hounds cannot track us

Not more than three hundred paces from the banks of the little stream we came upon a high mound densely overgrown with trees, between the boles of which appeared masses of cut stone.

"This is the place," gasped Zilbalbay. "Look, yonder above us are the walls of the temple, and here is the ancient stairway that led to it." And he pointed to a long flight of crumbling stone steps almost hidden in ferns and bushes. these steps we went with caution, Molas carrying Zilbalbay upon his

broad back. The staircase was in three flights, the top flight, now almost entirely broken away, emerging on what once had been a broad and splendid terrace, but to-day was a chaos of stonework, in the crevices of which grew bushes and even large trees. Over the head of the stairway stood a colossal arch sculptured with the figures of gods and beasts.

Thsi arch was in the last stage of decay; indeed, the crown of it, a mass of masonry that must have weighed between one hundred and two hundred tons, had been nearly separated from its supports by the action of time and rain, aided, perhaps, by a shock of earthquake, and hung threatening over the top of the stair. In truth, so slight were the attachments which remained between it and its supporting side colurans and buttresses, that at first sight it seemed as though it must fall at once.

A closer examination showed, however, that it was held in place by three or four great roots, trees that grew the arch, on the further side of the terrace, rose the ruined temple, a single-storied building with a flat roof, whereon grew many shrubs

a serape that Maya hastened to remove, revealing among other things an earthen cooking pot, a copper axe of similar workmanship to the machete with which the senor had killed Don Jose, two curiously fashioned blowpipes, with a supply of poisoned darts, and lastly, bags containing dried flesh, beans and cue-maste. beans and cuca-paste.
"All is safe," she said; "now let us

eat, that we may be strong to meet While we were filling ourselves thankfully with the dried meat the senor

spoke to me, saying he hoped our pur-suit had been abandoned. "You can know little of these men to speak thus," he answered. "Don Pedro

vill certainly seek to avenge the blood of his son." "Then what do you propose to do?" he asked. "Start on again, or stop

"Senor, we must stop here because we cannot travel farther, unless you

would abandon the old man and his daughter. Moreover, in the forest it would be easy to overwhelm us, but this place is hard to climb, and here at least we may die fighting. Let us make ready for the worst, senor.'

'How are we to make ready," he asked, "when we have nothing to fight with except machetes and Indian blowpipes. The powder in the pistol flasks is damp and the caps will miss fire, so that if they come our death is cer-

"It seems so," I answered, "and yet if it pleases God we may live. Yonder lie stones in plenty; let us pile them up beneath the archway; perhaps we may kill some of our foes by rolling them down the steps."
This we did then, while Maya watched

At length the task was finished, and as we turned to leave the heaps of stones we heard a dog baying down by the river, followed by a sound of men and horses forcing a path through the bush.

"Look, here they come," said the senor, and as he spoke a party of seven or eight men, three of them riding on mules, appeared at the foot of the mound, and, dismounting, picketed their animals to trees.

"Now for it," said the senor, rising

and shaking himself like a dog that leaves the water. "I wonder how many of us will be left alive when this sun sets?

As he spoke one of the men advanced to the foot of the stairway holding a great hound in a leash. For a moment the dog sniffed the stones, then, lifting his head, he bayed aloud, whereat the band shouted, for they knew that they had trapped us. Still for a while they did not advance, but, gathering themselves in a knot, consulted together at the foot of the stairway.

"Can we bargain with them, Ignatio?" said the senor.
"Impossible," I answered, "what have we to give that they cannot take?"

"Then there is nothing for it except to die as bravely as we can," he answered. "This is the end of our and the our misery, then remembering answered. This is the end of our surdanger pushed on again.

Thus two hours and more passed till the train that ran brough a ravine in the forest, we was crouched upon the ground beside

us, spoke for the first time, saying: "Friends, why do you not fly? Doubt-less you can find a path down the further side of the pyramid, and in the forest you may hide from these men."

"It is too late to talk of fight, "said Molas, "for look; they are coming up the stair, the eight of them, with Don Pedro and the Americano at their head.' I looked; it was true. Already they had climbed half the steps of the first "Oh, for some rifles!" groaned the

"It is useless to cry for what we have

not," I answered.

God can help us if He wishes, and it He does not we must bow to His will. Then there was a silence, broken only by the voice of Zibalbay, who, standing behind us, lifted his hands to heaven and prayed aloud to his gods to bring a vengeance upon our foes.

Now we could see through the trees and bushes that the men were beginning to climb the second flight.
"Come, let us do something," said the

senor, and, running to the pile of stones which we had prepared, he called to us to roll the heaviest upon the enemy. This we did, but without effect, for the tree trunks turned the stones; more over, those against whom they were directed, taking cover at the sides of the stairway, opened so sharp a fire on us with their rifles that in a few minutes we were driven from the piles of stones and forced to retreat behind the shelter

Now they came on again, till present y they reached the foot of the third flight and paused to take breath. Then it was that Molas, seizing one of the Indian blowpipes, ran out onto the terrace followed by the senor—though why the senor went I do not know, for he could not use the weapon. Before the men below were aware of their presence Molas had set the blowpipe to his lips and discharged the poisoned dart among them. It struck Don Smith. the American, full in the throat. Watching around the corner of the arch I saw him lift his hand to pull it out, then of a sudden he fell to the ground, and at that instant a storm of bullets swept through the archway aimed at Mola and the senor as they fled back to shelter. I saw Molas fall and the senor stop to lift him to his feet, and as he was in the very act a patch of red appeared upon his face. Another moment they were back under cover.

"Are you hurt?" I asked the senor. "No, no," he answered, "my face was grazed by a bullet, that was all. Look to Molas; he is shot in the side."
"Leave, me," said Molas; "it is noth-

Then we were silent, only Maya obbed a little as she strove to stanch the blood which flowed from the senor's wound with cobwebs that she gathered

from among the stones.

Looking out cautiously we saw that the men had dragged Don Smith to the side of the stairway, while some of them supported him while he died of poison, and others watched for a chance to shoot us should we show ourselves upon the terrace. Presently he was dead, and cursing us aloud his companions commenced to mount the third flight with great caution, for they feared a

"Is there nothing to be done to save our lives?" asked the senor in a heavy

There was no answer, but of a sudden Molas, who was standing with one hand pressed upon the wound in his side and the other before his eyes, turned and ran swiftly into the cham-ber behind us, whence he appeared car-

rying the copper axe. Then, without speaking, he climbed the masonry of the archway with great swiftness, till he stood with his feet in the crack beneath the crown of the Passing into the temple, Maya led us sinto a chamber. In the corner lay a held in place only by the tough tree I looked, and lot there before me was

Supporting himself by a creeper with his left hand, with his right he struck blow after blow at the biggest of these roots, severing them one by one. Now we saw his purpose—to send two hundred tons of stonework thundering down the stairway upon the heads of the murderers.
"By heavens! That is an answer to

my question," said the senor; then he paused and added: "Come down, Molas, if the arch falls you will fall with it and be crushed.'

"It matters little," he answered, "this is my doom day. That bullet has cut me inside, and I bleed to death, and on this spot, as I have long feared, it is fated that I should die. Pray for my

soul and farewell."

Now three of the roots were severed. but the fourth and largest, which was thicker than a man's leg, remained, and at this Molas began to bew despairingly

'Are they near?" he gasped. We peeped round the corner of the arch and saw that some fifty feet below arch and saw that some fifty feet below us the band had halted on the slippery face of the pyramid, fearing they knew not what, for they heard the dull sound of the axe blows, but could not guess what it portended.

One of their number was talking to guarded and alone, wandering like begrow in the lands of the white man

One of their number was tanking to Don Pedro, apparently urging something upon him to which he did not agree, and in this way they wasted two minutes before the order was finally given to rush up the remaining steps and take the temple by storm.

Two minutes, it was but a short time meant much, for now only a third of the root remained unsevered, and the bark cracking and peeling showed how great was the strain

"Quick," whispered the senor, "they come;" and as he spoke the hands of the axe broke and its head fell on the ground. "Now if the root holds we are lost,"

I said.

But it was not so, for Molas still had his heavy hunting knife, and with this he hewed frantically at the wood. At the third cut it began to part, torn slowly asunder as though by the strength of a giant. "Come down, Molas, come down!"

cried the senor. But Molas would not. He struck one more blow, severing the root, then, with a shout of farewell, either through faintness or by design, he cast himself forward with outstretched arms against the face of the wall. His weight was little indeed, yet it seemed that it sufficed to turn the balance, for again the trembling mass moved per-

ceptibly.
It slid forward faster and faster, while sharp sounds like pistol shots came from the heart of it, and the trees pent like a rod beneath the rush of a fish. Now, also, for the first time the villains on the slope below perceived the doom that threatened them and ut-tered such a yell as I had never heard. Some stood still, and some flung themselves down the stair. One only, Don Pedro himself, rushed forward.

It was too late; the mass of stone-work, fifty feet long by twenty in breadth, was falling. It fell, taking Molas with it.

With a roar like that of thunder it struck upon the stairway, and, bursting into fragments, swept it from end to end. In less than a minute it was done, the

sounds had died away, and nothing was left to tell of what had happened except a little dust and some remains that had been men. Of all those who stood upon the stairway only one survived, Don Pedro, who had run forward. But he was too late, for though the mass had missed him a single stone struck him across the middle, breaking his bones and sweeping him to the foot of the first flight, but leaving him alive. When all was finished and the dust

had fallen to the earth again, the senor spoke, saving: 'Let us go and search for the body

of our deliverer.' So we went, the three of us, leaving Zilbalbay in the temple, but we could doubtless to this day it hes buried beneath some of the larger blocks of masonry. There were other bodies, indeed, from which we did not scruple to take the rifles and whatever else was likely to be of value to us. Better still, tied among some trees near the foot of the pyramid we found four mmunition and provisions, for Don Pedro had come out determined to hunt us down even if he must follow us for

Having picketed the mules where they could graze, we returned to the temple, bearing with us food and drink, of which we stood in sore need. On our way up the steps Don Pedro called to us from where he lay broken and bleeding against an uprooted tree.
"Water," he cried, "give me water,"

and the senor gave him some mixed with brandy, which we had found upon the sumpter mule.
"I am dying," moaned the wretch;

"my presentiment has come true, and death finds me among ruins." "Give me absolution," he went on. For the love of God give me absolu-

"I cannot," said the senor. "I have no authority. Pray to heaven to shrive you, for your time is short. Then he turned and went, but for a long time we were troubled with the cries and blasphemies of this most evil man. Indeed, they did not cease until sunset, when the devil came to claim

CHAPTER XI.

ZIBALBAY TELLS HIS MISSION. When we reached the ruins of the temple we ate and drank, then, knowing that we could travel no further that night, I spoke, saving:

"Some two months since, Zibalbay, you sent a message by that man who died to save us this day, to him who, among the Indians, is known as Lord of the Heart. Your messenger trav-eled fast and far, by sea and by land, till he found him and delivered the mes-

To whom did he deliver it?" asked Zibasbay.
"To me, for I am the man you seek,
"To me, for I am the man you seek, and with my companion I have jour-neyed here to find you, suffering many

dangers and evils on the path.' Prove that you are the man," and he asked me certain secret questions, to all of which I returned answers.

are instructed," he said at and turning to Maya said: "You are instructed," length, 'Come hither, daughter, and give me that which is hidden in your hair."

Maya put her hands to her head, and, drawing forth some small thing from the dense masses of her hair, passed it

"Is this what you would see?" asked, holding the object in the light of

little pile of articles covered over with a serape that Maya hastened to remove, work of the buttress.

descended to me from my forefathers, and which I wore about my neck. "It would seem so, unless my eyes deceive me," I answered. "And is this what you have come so far to seek, Zibalbay?" and I drew forth the ancient symbol of the Broken Heart.

Now he leaned forward and examined first the one half and then the other, searching them with his eyes. Then he turned to me and said:

Now have day and night come to-"Now have day and night come together and soon shall the new sun arise, the sun of glory, for already the dawn is breaking. Take that which is in your keeping and I will take that which is mine, for not here must they be joined, but far away.

"Listen, brethren, to my tale: Perchance, my brethren, you have heard legends of that ancient undiscovered city, the last home of our race, which is

city, the last home of our race, which is undefiled by the foot of the white con-

"We have heard of it and greatly desire to see it," I answered.
"If this be so," went on Zilbalbay,

gars in the lands of the white man. Listen: "The City of the Heart, asit is called, is of all cities the most beautiful and ancient, and once in the far past she

ruled these lands from sea to s "So great was her power in the early days that all the cities whose ruins may be found buried in these forests were her tributaries; but as the years went by hordes of barbarians rolled down upon her frontier towns, so that they were lost to her. Still no enemies came near her gates, and she remained the richest and most powerful of the

cities of the world.
"Now, the City of the Heart is built upon an island in the center of a lake, but many thousands of her children upon the mainland, where they cultivated fields and dug in the earth for

gold and gems.
"So she flourished and her children with her, till twelve generations since, when there came tidings to the king of that day that a nation of white men had taken possession of the empires near the sea, putting their inhabitants to the sword and possessing themselves of their wealth. Tidings came also that these white men, having learned the tale of the City of the Heart and of the measureless treasures of gold with which it is adorned, purposed to seek it out and sack it.

"When the cacique was sure that these things were true, he took counsel with his wise men and with the oracle of the god, and issued a decree that all those who lived upon the mainland should be brought within the walls of the city, so that the white men might find none to guide them thither. This was done then, and the spoilers sought in vain for many years, till it was reported among them that this legend of a town

filled with gold was but a fable. "Now, however, great sickness took hold of those who lived in the City of the Heart, because it was over full of men; so great a sickness, indeed, that soon there was space and to spare for all who remained within its walls. The sickness went away, but as the genera tions passed a new and worse trouble fell upon our forefathers. The blood of the people grew old, and but few children were born to them. TO BE CONTINUED.

The Flesh Brush Is Beneficial It is not always possible to indulge in the sponge bath, but the daily use of the flesh-brush need not be denied anyone, no matter what are the difficulties attending travel and unsatisfactory surroundings. Few seem to realize the great advantages derived from a vigorous use of the flesh-brush or the flesh-glove. Said a prominent physician recently: "That longevity is promoted by friction there can be little doubt. The declining energy and decay from age appear to arise or are at all events accompanied and accelerated by the gradually decreasing energy of the circulation, and the use of the flesh-brush restores energy to the parts. It is therefore recommended as a panacea for premature decay, and good mules, one of them laden with all the diseases depending on it." It takes a few minutes to give a vigorous rubbing to the entire body on jumping out of bed in the morning, and the beneficial results will amply repay the time and trouble.

> There is a schoolhouse in Madison county, Ky., built on wheels. When night comes a pair of mules pull it to the home of the trustee, and when morning comes carries it back to its day location. The mules come and go on schedule time. If the school be a little slow about dismissing in the evening it is more than apt to get hauled away. A day's supply of water and wood is put aboard by the trustee every morning. The teacher boards with the trustee and gets a ride "a-comin' an' a-gwine." The only stop the house makes is going to its location of mornings, and that is at a point where a large elm tree stands-a day's supply of switches is thus secured. At night a bulldog is chained under the schoolhouse and a Bitter creek man with a double-barrel shotgun that chambers 12 buckshot sleeps inside the house The trustee is afraid that somebody

Education Under Difficulties

Horse Shod with an Aerolite. The only man in the world, perhaps, that ever drove a horse wearing shoes made from metal which but a few weeks before had been on the moon, is A few years ago a small aerolite composed of pure iron fell near Mr. Morris' homestead. He obtained possession of it and had a portion of it made into shoes for his favorite horse. One Thing He Knew.

will burn the schoolhouse.

Mrs. Quiverful-Do you know, dear, that I think the baby sometimes cries in her sleep? Mr. Quiverful '(savagely)-I don't know about that. But I know she ofter

cries in mine .- N. Y. World. A Stitch in Time. Spencer-I think, before going abroad, I'll take my meals at a French

table d'hote for awhile. Ferguson-To learn to speak French Spencer-No; to learn to eat French

FARM AND GARDEN.

LOCATING AN APIARY. Colonies Should Not Be Placed Too Near

a Highway or Street. The person who wishes to make beekeeping a sole means of procuring a to-date farmers have these floors. living will do well to study well the honey resources of a locality before locating an aprary. Too many colonies must not be kept in the immediate vicinity, as there is danger of overstocking, and if a location can be found where there will be a succession of bloom from early spring until late in the fall, success, with the right management, will be assured. But if the design is to combine beekeeping with Make the stone foundation 1 inch lower some other pursuit, or branch of farm. ing, it matters but little where the apiary is located, as in almost any location a few colonies of bees can be kept with both pleasure and profit, especially so when it is remembered that bees often go miles to gather honey. So I would advise that no person who has a desire to have the most healthful of sweets to use in the family be deterred from keeping bees on account of what, to them, may appear to be an unsuitable location.

Of course, any farm, no matter how small, has plenty of room for a few colonies of bees. But many readers are engaged in mechanical and other pursuits and are living in towns. It may be well to assure them that they can, right where they are, keep a colony or a few colonies of bees, and, besides the pleasure in caring for them, they can secure for themselves honey to use, and perhaps some to spare. This, of course, if bees are properly managed.

Even in our largest cities bees are kept with profit. C. F. Muth, of Cincinnati, O., has for many years kept beeson the roof of his store building with profit. Thomas G. Newman, of Chicago, Ill., has for years successfully kept his bees near one of the main thoroughfares of the city where street cars pass every few minutes. Other instances of keeping bees in cities could be cited both in New York and Philadelphia. In one of the larger towns in this county a person has been keeping from 50 to 100 colonies of bees on a small lot, and without gaining the ill will of his neighbors. The ideal location would be one with

woods on the west and north for protection of the apiary from the cold wintry winds, especially if said woods con- board whatever width you want betained maple, basswood and chestnut tween the grooves-about 9 inches I timber. Such a location would furnish think the best-and cross them at the honey and pollen in abundance. A ends of the partitions to prevent the gradual slope of the land to the south horses from slipping, as shown in the southeast or east would also be desir- cut. Cover the floor with bags or old Where only a few bees are kept they

the apiary it would be a great help, as the horses' hind feet, but there is no use Apple bloom and good weather will will .- A. Mitchell, in Ohio Farmer. help toward building up colonies for the white clover crop. It is often the case that persons fail in getting a yield of white clover honey because of weak

should be located near the house where

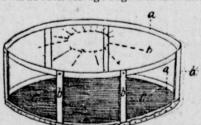
colonies. Without a hive overflowing with bees a large yield of honey need never be expected. It might be well to not place colonies too near the highway or street, unless there is a high fence or bedge which would cause the bees to rise in their flight to and fro, and so fly over the nersons passing.—George Spitler, in Ohio

CHEAP SHIPPING COOPS.

Why Those of Circular Shape Give the Most Satisfactory Results.

Farmer.

Circular shipping coops are strong and durable, easily and quickly constructed, very light, readily handled, neat in appearance, least destructive of plumage of restless fowls when en route, cost but a few cents, and save express charges. I make the coops in different sizes for pens, trios and single birds. Dimensions for larger coops are given with the illustration. Cheap full-width unbleached muslin is used for the cover. A wide hem is turned down at each selvage edge and machine



CHEAP SHIPPING COOP.

Made of two barrel hoops (a) 64 inches in diameter, and six strips of lath (b) 20 inches long, fastened with shingle nails clinched. The bottom (c) is gunny sacking, or partly worn grain sacks

stitched, for the drawstring. It is then

scamed up by machine, for all must be made very strong, but the hems are not seamed across; simply sew from hem to hem, and with needle fasten the seam just below lower edges of hems. Strong manilla cord is drawn into the hems. The muslin case is then placed over the frame and drawn tight at both top and bottom, and fastened at the bottom. This makes the floor of the coop doubly strong. When the fowls are in and ready for shipment, the drawstrings at top are drawn tight, Frank Morris, of Worthington, W. Va. leaving a small opening to admit air, food and water. Before the musling cover is seamed up, pockets are stitched on the inside of cover for corn. Thus is their food supplied in plenty for the journey, and kept clean for them. A drinking cup is made fast by encircling a pint cup with a cloth band the ends of which are tacked to one of the pieces of lath .- Nellie Hawks, in Orange Judd Farmer.

> The stock may be greatly improved if the torn turkey is two years old, and both the toms and hens are of a good

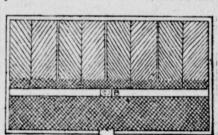
CEMENT STABLE FLOORS.

When Properly Constructed They Are a Good, Permanent Investment.

A reader recently asked for directions for making cement floor for horse stable. Such a floor is excellent for horses and cattle. In Scotland, all up-

Excavate the inside 15 inches below the floor level. Dig a drain to the point B in the cut, and give it a good fall to prevent choking. Fill up the entire floor with stone 1 foot deep. The stones should be broken up so that the pieces will pass through a 2-inch ring, Level and beat down. A garden roller is useful in packing the stones. Make an incline of 3 inches from manger. along the urine groove. Drive three or four wooden pins through the stones, letting the tops stick up 3 inches above. Give a little incline-1/2 inch-to drain. Then build up cement from the drain pipe 3 inches above the level of the stones. Then fit on the grate or drain top; have it about 6 inches square. Cement the urine groove first. Provide an inch board, 9 inches wide on upper side and 8 inches on lower side, and nail it to the four wooden pins. Then cement all the rest to the level of the board.

Get the cleanest sand you can find, free from clay, etc. Nothing will dobut pure sand. Mix 3 of sand and 1 of cement. Go over all the stone with this 1 inch deep. Press the tement down between the stones and be careful not to raise any of them. Then mix 2 of sand and 1 of cement-enough at a time for one stall, if only two men are at workand put this on top, 3 inches deep. Sprinkle a little of the pure cement-10 or 12 pounds to the stall-over the top. Take a piece of plank that you can handle and bed the cement well in with plenty of water. Then make the grooves 3/4 inch deep. Nail a V-shaped piece of wood on a board; make the



carpet to prevent too rapid drying, and remove the board and pins, and cement the holes. Don't use the floor for three the boys and girls could see when a weeks. I always use the best Portland swarm issues. If an orchard is near cement, Some put a square stone under the nearer they are to the field the bet- of that if the cement is properly put down; it will last as long as a stone

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Air-slaked lime is a good disinfectant. Let the turkey hen raise her second brood.

There is no other poultry meat that can be raised so cheaply as duck meat. Always have an abundant supply of

Fowls that have a free range find their own feather-making food.

Provide dusting boxes and keep them. well-filled with loose dirt. Better results in the treatment of diseases of fowls can be secured by com-

mencing at the first symptoms. Geese and ducks shrink from onefourth to one-half in weight during the

breeding season. Coal ashes should not be thrown into the dust bath until the cinders are sifted out.

on the nests. They need all the exercise they will take. The pullet that begins to lay earliest is the one that will lay the largest num-

Setting hens should not be fed while

ber of eggs during its life. Have the hen houses thoroughly whitewashed inside and out frequently and the droppings should be removed. Families who have plenty of milk will find it a most valuable adjunct in feed-

ing young poultry of all kinds One of the important items in securing the best results with ducks is not to allow them to get wet .- St. Louis Republic.

SHEEP-KILLING DOGS. Damage They Do Runs Into the Millions

Every Year. The damage done to the sheep interests by dogs is beyond comprehension. The loss annually runs up into the millions. That is, the direct loss. Thereis another loss, indirect; many farmers. have discontinued keeping sheep entinely from the reason that their losses have in the past been so large from the. depredations of dogs that their profits. were swept away. The dog laws passed have been imporrative to a large extent, while in some states thay have encountered so much opposition that they have been repealed after being in force only a few months.

It seems, to us that a dog law might be passed that would be effective and yet occasion no great opposition. People will keep dogs. But it is not necessary that they should keep large dogs; that is, dogs large enough to kill a sheep. A law might be framed taxing dogs above a certain weight. This would be putting a premium on small dogs, and we are of the opinion that they would be more fashionable than at present. The weight could be put at the point where the sheep industry

would be protected. It is, a pity that the farmers must be taxed millions of dollars each year in the way of dead sheep that the rest of the, community may have their household pets. We would like to ask our Turkeys must have a good range to be sheep raisers to give their experience profitable. They are good foragers and as to sheep-killing dogs, and the weight insect destroyers if given the opportunity at which the dogs become a menace to the sheep industry .- Farmers Review. in the National Capital.

A Folly That Should Be Checked by Plain and Vigorous Public Opinio This Country Has No Use for "Hereditary Aristocrats."

[Special Washington Letter.] With satire sublime the poet, Saxe, re ferred with laughter, jeers and sneers at the pretensions of a peculiar class of people, saying that the rottenest thing on the whole earth is American aristoeracy.

Saxe was a satirist, a wit, a rhymer, a philosopher and a keen observer of affairs. He never wrote a line for the public without due consideration, and his works will stand forever as a monument to the memory of a man; a most manly man. There was virility,



"WHAT FOOLS THESE MORTALS BE." strength, power, pathos and tenderness in every thought that was given by him to the people who loved him in life and who venerate him because of his

But John G. Saxe never dreamed that American aristocracy and aristocrats could leap all bounds and barriers of common sense as they are hopping over them now. He could not foresee the Daughters of the American Revolution. He could not anticipate the Colonial Dames. He could not telepathically and clarivoyantly prognosticate the Descendants of the Mayflower. Oh! if Saxe could only have known that these great American faddists would ever spring into existence, what a gridironing he would have given them. How he would have basted them. How he would have roasted them. But, fortunate'y for the jumping jacks of modern society, Saxe has dropped his pen forever, and men of less pretentious literary acquirements must pay some attention to them in a tender, loving and Christian spirit. That is one of my missions, and the American aristocracy of the national capital shall have the benefit of some time and tuneful mention in these columns. The plain people of this country can stand it to read of thousands of dollars expended for flowers and wines at dinner parties in the larger cities. They can blindly believe that such proceedings are necessary in city society. They can hope that society will improve as the Gospel takes possession of the hearts and souls of society women, but they will not be able to understand why it is necessary for these people to demonstrate their antiquity of ancestry, nor their kinship with men and women who did something for the

world. Randolph, of Roanoke, was such an orator and statesman; but nobody can understand why the entire Randolph family of to-day should strut and plume itself on the work of the said John Ran dolph, of Roanoke.

I had an ancestor on the staff of George Washington; but that does not make my newspaper writing valuable. The old man was a good soldier. He fought for his country. He served the republic. He drew up his feet and was gathered unto his fathers. He did his duty while on earth, and that is all there is of it. I do not see why I should join an aristocratic society of Sons of the American Revolution on account of what that good man did. There is no bread and butter in it for me; and the ancestry business will not pass current at the butcher's, the baker's or any other business place where supplies are to be had for the table.

While Alfred Tennyson was in the vigor of manhood, he wrote manly things, but when he approached his dotage he became effeminate and lapsed into a lordship. It was he who wrote: "From you blue heavens above us bent

The gardener, Adam, and his wife, Smile at the claims of long descent." from the womb of the universe to found a race of aristocrats. They who look back to an ancestry of 100, 200 or 300 years, might as well trace their lineage back to the families of the old world, and then keep on tracing it back to the gardener, Adam, whence all of us came When these proud Sons of the American Revolution get back to Adam, they will find that they are descended from a coward, who tried to hide his faults by laying them upon a woman. No wonder Adam should be pictured as smiling at the claims of long descent. He must see from his present abode that better men than he have come upon the scene of action and passed away, for the world is growing better all the time.

We have in Washington a society of Colonial Dames. These ladies know nothing of the kitchen piano, commonly called a washboard. They never churned butter or milked cows. Probably the original colonial dames, who Let us be done with them. suffered during the revolution while their husbands and sons were with Washington, milked the cows and churned butter and spun flax and wove cloth. But these gentle ladies would be shocked if such facts were now pre-

sented to them. We have a society of Daughters of the Revolution, and they are forming an exclusive aristocratic set in this capital city of the republic; right here at the seat of the government of the people, for the people and by the people. Are they better, more refined, more virtu- | - Chicago Record.

THE ANCESTRAL CRAZE, ous, more commendable than the women of the farm and fireside who darn stockings, sew on buttons and patch It Has a Strong Hold on Society the boys' trousers? At any rate they think so, and their assumptions are becoming flagrantly annoying to plain work-a-day men and women who pay their debts and say their prayers at

home and in church. A society is being formed in New England composed exclusively of descendants of the Mayflower. These gentle ladies are tracing their lineage to the foundation of the new world, and are proud of being descended from the people who burned witches. The society of the sturdy yeomanry of modern New England consists of better men and women than those who came over in the Mayflower. This is not said in disparagement of the Mayflower people. They were good in their day and generation. But the world is growing more intelligent, and better every way. fellow was a butcher of thousands, and evil woman. But he was the best man Why should anyone want to trace ancestry to the witch burners?

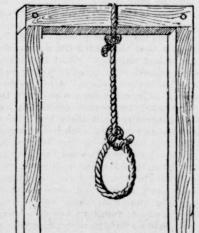
It seems that when men and women accumulate wealth and do not have to teens. earn their daily bread, they assume virbring in their train a desire to demonstrate superior ancestry. Jay Gould busy. Cornelius Vanderbilt never had time to make a family tree. Abraham Lincoln never sought to establish a lineage of lordlings. He was too big a man to look for bigger in the former Lincolns. The search of ancestry is thereby acknowledge their own insignificance by seeking a superior an-

Confucius, Buddha, Zoroaster, Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon, Wolsey, Cromwell, Washington-those men sought no ancestral strength to bolster them up and add to their laurels. Luther, Calvin, Knox, Wesley, Campbell did not "point with pride" to ancestors who had done something. They were too busy doing and achieving things to engage in such nonsense. Instead of being proud of their families they were making their families proud of them.

The best family tree that I ever saw was printed many years ago by Josh Billings. He said that inasmuch as other people were having family trees he had looked up his own, and found it to consist of a pair of upright wooden pillars with a cross-tree over them, and a rope dangling down. He said that out of respect to the lamented deceased he would not give particulars of their achievements. He added: "This is sarkasm.'

In a comic opera, which was popular a few years ago, there was a major general who purchased an ancient castie, and said that he had bought his ancestors with the property. That also was sareasm, and the people who heard the opera enjoyed it. The fact of the matter is, that these descendants of the Mayflower, Colonial Dames, and other ancestral societies do not need ancestry so much as they need good hard work.

If the millionaires and money kings in other cities have time and inclination for nothing better, for themselves and of orchids were not known till long the ladies of their families, let them after they had attracted the attention Of course, everybody is glad that John perior ancestry. But here in the pa- to note the struggles of our great-



decessors have done. We can endure Adam and Eve were not sent forth an occasional epidemic of American aristocracy better anywhere else than in this city.

Unless this folly is checked by plain and vigorous public opinion, we shall have another race before our grandchildren are grown; a race of chumps who will form societies of the Daughters of the Civil War. And many of them will be descendents of deserters and bounty-jumpers, sutlers or campfollowers. The men who fought between 1861 and 1865 were not fighting to establish an ancestry of idiots. They were fighting to preserve the union.

to set up an ancestry of lazzaroni. They believed that they were establishing a new republic. Their descendants must not establish an Order of Jefferson Davis; or a Society of Robert E. Lee. Such things look all the more ridiculous when we put them in the future. They are bad enough in the present.

SMITH D. FRY.

The Considerate Brother. "Here, Johnnie, what do you mean by taking Fannie's cake away from her?" Johnnie Chaffie-But, ma, didn't you always tell me that I must take my sister's part?-Texas Sifter.

His Exclusiveness. "You don't read novels as much as you

used to, Mr. Beverly." "No, there are so few women in fiction nowadays that are fit to associate with."

DIMITY DRESSES.

Directions for Making Dainty Wash Dresses

Some of the daintest yet most unpretending wash dresses will be of dimity, sheer and fine, with the corded lines extremely small. The colored grounds are newest, yet there are many with white surfaces so nearly covered with clusters of small yellow, rose, or green figures, leaves or flowers that they produce a colored effect, and these are said to wash particularly well. By way of trimming they have insertions of Valenciennes lace let in-not merely laid on-in large squares on the entire waist and sleeves, and forming an effective row above the hem of the skirt. Some of these insertions are an inch and a half wide. They are also formed into open-looped bows, and applications of ribbon are used in the same way. A large bow of lace is let in at Of the Mayflower people it may be said each side of the top of the front of the as it is said of Samson. That terrible waist, and a single one in the back. These have very simply cut belted fell because of his association with an waists, their only seams under the arms, unless a large figure requires an of his age, and was trying to serve God under-arm form, and they are occasionaccording to his limited light. Nobody ally worn over half-low linings, and wants to trace ancestry to Samson, the waist is cut down in a very small square about the throat. This is for extremely hot places and for very young women and girls yet in their

Large collarettes of satin or of taffeta tues which they do not possess. Then of the color prevailing in the dimity they fall victims to the delusions which are worn with such waists. They are completed by a ruffle in which the lace is inserted. Simpler gowns, high about was never such a fool. He was too the neck, are completed by a draped stock of ribbon with a very large bow

at the back, and a belt to correspond. The full skirt is worn over an entirely separate skirt of dimity, gored closely, and trimmed with a flounce of the same edged with Valenciennes lace that has a usually carried on by small people, who scalloped edge. The outside skirt is trimmed down either side with ribbon, starting at the belt, and ending at the knee in a bow with flat open loops and waving ends.

Though color prevails in the dimity frocks, one of the most charming yet made is of white and black, with large collarette of clear green taffeta ribbon finely tucked in clusters to alternate with insertions of Valenciennes. This is bordered by a deep ruffle of the ribbon, in which Valenciennes an inch and a half wide is inserted. Narrower insertions of Valenciennes are let in to form plaids on the entire waist and sleeves. The waist has no fullness at the top, but is gathered into a belt. The lace crossbars are about four inches square. The neck has no high collar, and is cut down slightly square in front where the taffeta collarette rolls over. Bishop sleeves are also cross-barred with narrow insertions. The skirt has a row of these lace plaids inserted above a very deep hem. It is made quite wide at the foot, and is not closely gored at the top, even at the front and sides, being shirred in two or three rows below the belt. It is worn over a separate skirt of the same dimity, quite closely gored, and trimmed with a flounce of the same edged with scalloped Valenciennes lace.—Harper's Bazar.

TREATMENT OF ORCHIDS.

How Our Grandfathers Slowly Discovered Their Disposition.

The essential cultural requirements

exactly what any intelligent schoolboy would have recommened as supplying the right material for an epiphyte. But, like all useful discoveries and inventions, simple as they appear to us, they were not worked out without much thought, experiment and the sacrifice of many plants. One of the shrewdest of botanists, working in the van of the horticultural art of his time. Dr. Lindley, stated in a paper read to the Royal Horticultural society in 1830, that "high temperature, deep shade and excessive humidity are the conditions essential to the well-being of orchids." Thirteen years later another orchid authority, Mr. Bateman, recommended the same treatment, adding that a resting season was necessary. This treatment became the only orthodox one and was persisted in for up-

ward of 30 years. We now recognize that fresh air at all times is essential, that many orchids enjoy bright sunshine, that while some require plenty of moisture all the year round, others require it only for a portion of the year, and that some even thrive only when treated as if they were cacti. The temperature of exotic orchids varies from a purely tropical to that of a few degrees above freezing point, and while some species during growth are kept in a hot, steamy atmosphere and after growth is completed are removed to comparatively cool and The men of the south were not fighting dry conditions to afford them a rest. others suffer if the conditions are not fairly uniform all the year round .--Garden and Forest.

Orange Pie.

One large orange, grated rind and pulp; juice of half a lemon. Add these to the yolks of four eggs, well beaten. with four teaspoonfuls of sugar and one teaspoonful of cream. Bake in puff paste, and cover with meringue of the beaten whites of eggs and three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Brown.-N. Y. Ledger.

An Improvement.

"There are those who hold that a man's privileges in his club are exactly of the same character as those of his own house."

"I hold they are greater. Your wife can't talk back to you at your club."-Brooklyn Life.

FOR COUNTRY'S SAKE.

An Indian Fighter Suffers Agonies from Disease.

He Was in the Battle with the Apaches When Geronimo Was Captured.

From the Press, New York City. Worn with the exposure of army life on the frontier, and poisoned by the continual drinking of alkali water, Joseph Flegauf

returned to Philadelphia eight years ago,

broken down in health and unable to do

He had served five years with the Ninth United States Infantry in many a desperate United States Infantry in many a desperate fight with the Indians in Arizona and other frontier States and had wen an enviable record. In the fierce conflict when Geronimo, the famous chief of the Apaches, was captured, Mr. Fleganf was among the brave soldiers who, forgetful of everything but duty, charged upon the hostile Indians.

Life on the plains sent to an untimely death many soldiers who were never touched by a redskin's bullet or arrow, and Mr. Fleganf came near such a fate as that. A long time before his time was out he was taken seriously ill, but he stuck to his post until an honorable discharge was firally given to

an honorable discharge was finally given to

When he reached Philadelphia, the Indian When he reached Finiageipnia, the indian fighter was scarcely more than skin and bones, and for three weeks he lay desperately ill in a hospital. He felt dizzy, and his stomach felt as if it had dried up. These symptoms were accompanied by bloody dysentery, which no medicine seemed to relieve.

After two years of suffering, Mr. Flegauf

After two years of suffering, Mr. Flegauf came to New York and was treated by several physicians. These did not agree, some calling his disease catarrh of the stomach, and others chronic diarrhea.

In speaking to a reporter about his illness Mr. Flegauf said the doctors helped him, but, with all the money he spent for advice and medicine, he was able to work only a small part of the time. Since moving to his present home, No. 517 West Forty-second Street, in New York, about a year ago, Mr. Flegauf has been so ill that his voice and hearing almost left him.

Then all medicines failed, and the sick man had little hope of recovery. At this critical time Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were recommended to Mr. Flegauf, and, almost as a last hope, he began taking them.

"The beneficial effect of the medicine was felt at once," Mr. Flegauf told the reporter, and before I had taken a how. I began to

felt at once," Mr. Flegauf told the reporter, "and before I had taken a box I began to

"and before I had taken a box I began to eat with relish. Three boxes made me so much better that I began work and have been able to keep at it since, for five months."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine in the sense that name implies. They were first compounded as a prescription and used as such in general practice by an eminent physician. So great was their efficacy that it was deemed wise to place them within the reach of all. They are now manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) 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.

"This Indenture."

"This Indenture."

The phrase "this indenture" which is still frequently used in written contracts is probably unintelligible to most persons, since no one now "in-dents." Indenting a deed or contract consisted in cutting a zigzag line across the top of the document from one side to the other. All English deeds were formerly written in duplicate upon the same skin of parchment and separated by cutting them apart with a knife in the zigzag manner referred to. One of these instruments was given to each party named, and the fact that the two documents would exactly join each other was evidence of their genuineness. Butler, in his verses on Human Learning, speaks of two persons

Whioe tempers, inclinations, sense and wit, Like two indentures did agree so fit.

-Albany Times-Union. Deafness Cannot Be Cured spend their exertions in proving su- of horticulturists. It is interesting by local applications, as they cannot reach

the diseased portion of the ear. There is tional capital, such proceedings are out of place. The society leaders of most suitable for them. We who know caused by an inflamed condition of the muto-day will soon pass away. Their husbands will not remain in congress, nor in the executive departments. They will go out of office, and become claim agents or lobbyists, just as their pre
Teak baskets, sphagnum moss, peat the society leaders of the most stittable for them. We who know all about it are surprised that any intelligent cultivator should have tried to grow epiphytic plants "in common soil in pots plunged to the rim in a tan bed."

Teak baskets, sphagnum moss, peat the pre
Teak basket fiber and charcoal appear to us to be which is nothing but an inflamed condition

which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the nucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

TRUE statesmanship is the art of changing a nation from what it is into what it ought to be.—W. R. Alger.

Riches do not exhibitate us so much with their possesion as they torment us with their loss.--Gregory.

A SENTENCE, well couched, takes both the

cuse and	ne understandi	73.	T. CIL	шац	_
THE	GENERAL	MA	RK	ET	
	KANSAS C	ITY,	Mo.,	May	11.
CATTLE-	Best beeves	\$	3 3,	(4	4 45
Stoc	kers		3 30	(0)	3 75
Nati	ve cows		2 25	@	3 35
HOGS-Che	ice to heavy		3 10	@	3 30
	No. 2 red		63		

No. 2 Hard		99	H.Co		90
CORN-No. 2 mixed		23	400		23
OATS-No. 2 mixed			4500		16
RYE-No. 2					33
FLOUR-Patent, per sack	1	90	0	2	10
Fancy	1	7)	(ita	1	85
HAY-Choice timothy		0)	0	2	CO
Fancy prairie	7	00	(13	7	50
BRAN-(Sacked)		46	0		46
BUTTER-Choice creamery		13	0		14
CHEESE-Full cream		10	1600		12
EGGS-Choice		7	0		7
POTATOES		15	@		20
ST. LOUIS.					
CATTLE-Native and shipping	3	25	0	3	30
Texans		65	0	3	73
HOGS-Heavy	3	10	(n)	3	40
SHEEP-Fair to choice	3	00	0	3	50
FLOUR-Choice			60		
WHEAT-No. 2 red		69	4 0		71
CORN-No. 2 mixed		26	40		23
OATS-No. 2 mixed		17	% (a)		18
RYE-No. 2		36	40		38
BUTTER-Creamery					
LARD-Western mess			1600		
PORK			(3)		
CHICAGO	48				
CATTLE-Common to prime	3	50	@	4	25
HOGS-Packing and shipping.	3	10	ich	3	65
SHEEP-Fair to choice		50			85
	-		-	-	

FLOUR-Winter wheat 3 50 @ 3 80
 WHEAT—No. 2 red
 67 億 68

 CORN—No. 2
 29 4 億 31

 OATS—No. 2
 18 4 20)

 RYE
 36 後 37
 RYE 36% 37
BUTTER—Creamery 11 6 1514
LARD 4 72% 4 7714
PORK 7 95 @ 8 00
NEW YORK. NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native Steers...... 4 25 % 4 65

CORN-No. 2..... BUTTER—Creamery 11 6 16
PORK—Mess 9 50 @10 50

General Manager P. S. Macgowan, of the Walter A. Wood Harvester Co., St. Paul, Minn., informs us that business is excellent and that his company will be able this fall to liquidate its entire indebtedness, and pass out of the receiver's hands in a most prosperous condition. He is our authority, also, for announcing the good news that some of the most influential stockholders of the St. Paul and Hoosick Falls companies are now at work trying to effect a reorganiare now at work trying to effect a reorgani-zation, to the end of placing both companies in a position to go along with the immense business in such manner as to maintain past reputation for solidity and progressiveness. If the reorganization is effected, which from present progress would seem assured the business will again be on a solid founda-tion and under a management that will push its well known machines in every market on the globe.-Farm Machinery, April 21,

Man carries under his hat a private theater, wherein a greater drama is acted than is ever performed on the mimic stage, beginning and ending in eternity.—Cariyle.

Upon the tongue, yellowness of the skin and eyeballs, nausea and uneasiness beand eyepairs, hauses and theasiness be-neath the right ribs and shoulder blade, is that the victim of these discomforts is bil-ious. The "proper caper" under such cir-cumstances is to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also cures chills and fever, constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatic and kid-ney complaints and nervousness.

The Reason of It.—"Is your daughter going into the country for her health?" "Oh, no. Purely for art. She wishes to become bronzed."—Detroit Free Press.

Firs stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and & trial bot-tle free. Dr. Kline, 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Sпе-"You say that man is out?" Не-

"Yes, he was struck out." She—"Why, no one struck him."—Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

IAM entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Louisa Lindaman, Bethany, Mo., Jan. 8, '94. "What is the best sign of spring weather?"

"That delightful feeling which makes you want to sit down and watch other people work."—Chicago Record. HEAT expands and cold contracts; but there are exceptions. Coal and gas birls are larger in winter than in summer.—Nor-

"MAMMA, I saw a dog to-day that had only

three legs." "Weren't you awfully sorry for him?" "No'm; he had one more leg than I had!"—Chicago Record. To have a respect for ourselves guide our morals; and to have a deference for others governs our manners.—Sterne.

VIRTUE itself offends when coupled with forbidding manners.—Bishop Middleton.

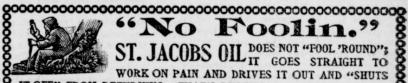
Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual dispersion of the complete of the ease, but simply to a constipated condi-tion of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects to note when you nurse. ficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by

all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

The many imitations of HIRES Rootbeer simply point to its excellence-the genuine article proves it. Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philade phiss. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.



No Foolin."

8 IT OFF" FROM RETURNING. THAT'S BUSINESS.



Five cents' worth of

"BATTLE AX" will serve two chewers just about as long as 5 cents' worth of other brands will serve one man. This is because a 5 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade brands.

STEEL WEB **PICKET** FENCE.

CABLED AND HOG FENCE.

Also CABLED POULTRY, GARDEN AND RABBIT FENCE. We manufacture a complete line of Smooth Wire Fencing and guarantee every article to be as represented. Ask your dealer to show you this Fence. *** CATALOGUE FREE. DE KALB FENCE CO., DE RALB, H.T.

chine. Saves 75 per cent. in ice. Send stamp for par-ticulars. ARCTIC REFRIGERATING CO., St. Louis

CUBA and her STRUGGLE for FREEDONS, Well-known Anthor. Vine Mushrotless. AGENTS WANTED by S. S. SCRANTON & CO., Hartford, Com. AGENTS MAKE \$200 A MONTH selling the OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sens

A. N. K.-D 1604

WHEF WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this

THE HARBOR FUSS.

The Senate Still Debates the Santa Monica Item.

THE A. P. A. SUPREME COUNCIL

A Rumor That the Order May Be Forced Ento an Alliance with the Populist Party-The Captured Filibusters' Execution Postponed.

WASHINGTON, May 12.-The California deep water harbor project was before the senate most of yesterday. It is seldom that a local improvement arouses so much feeling among senators, manifesting itself in a debate of unusual animation and of considerable personal feeling. Mr. Berry, of Arkansas began the debate declaring that the proposed expenditure of \$3,-000,000 for a deep water harbor at Santa Monica bay, Cal., was against the public interest and in the private interest of C. P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific. Senators Vest and Caffery took the ground that no appropriation should be made at present Mr. Frve, chairman of the commerce committee, replied to the strictures upon the proposition and vehemently characterized the criticisms of Mr. Huntington as "savoring of the slogan of the sand lots."

The session of the house yesterday was almost entirely devoted to the consideration of District of Columbia business. Bills were passed to authorize the secretary of the treasury to detail revenue cutters to enforce regulations at regattas; to grant the Denver, Cripple Creek & Southwestern railroad a right of way through the South Platte and Plum creek forest reservation; to grant pipe lines right of way over the public domain in Colorado and Montana; to grant the Flagstaff & Canyon railroad a right of way through the Grand canyon, and to extend the charter of the Denison & Northern railroad. A preliminary conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was agreed to, and the title of Mr. Maddox, of Georgia, to his seat was confirmed.

THE A. P. A. SUPREME COUNCIL. WASHINGTON, May 12.-About 50 delegates to the supreme council of the American Protective association are in the city for the convention which begins to-day, and which, on account of the troublesome questions to be dealt with, will probably be in session for several days. The most profound secrecy is attempted to be observed by all of the delegates concerning the factional differences which are brewing. Members do not conceal the fact that there will be a warm debate over the recent action of the executive committee in placing McKinley on the presidential black list. This step is to be reviewed and the executive committee will be required by the friends of McKinley in the order, chief among whom are the Obio and Kentucky delegates, to present the proof on which the charges against McKinley were based. There is a well-defined rumor that western free silver delegates, who declare their intention to secure a free silver plank for the A. P. A. platform, will also enpolitical alliance with the populist party. Supreme President H. J. Traynor yesterday declared that if the old parties refuse to recognize the principles of the A. P. A., a call will be issued for a national convention to organize a new party which Mr. Traynor

tired of ring rule. THEIR EXECUTION POSTPONED. WASHINGTON, May 12.-At the re quest of the United States the Spanish government has postponed execution of the death sentences upon the two American citizens captured on the Competitor until the views of the United States respecting the application to their cases of the treaty of 1795 and the protocol of 1877 can be presented and considered. The announcement of the postponement of the executions means a delay of some weeks. at least, and that the matter will be taken up by the diplomatic representatives of the United States and Spain and be made the subject of the exchange of correspondence on the interpretation to be given the treaty provions between the two nations. Meanwhile, the effect will be to allay popular excitement, both here and in Spain.

said will be joined by citizens who are

TWO BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY. WASHINGTON, May 12 .- Mr. Long' bill providing a pension of \$30 per month for Capt. Jackson Osborn, of Lakin, Kearney county, Kan., was reported favorably yesterday by Mr. Kirkpatrick. Mr. Tracy's bill to grant a pension of \$50 per month to Col. James Lindsay, of Missouri, enrolled militia, was reported favorably by Mr. Crowther.

How to Take Shadowgraphs. LAWRENCE, Kan., May 12.- During Prof. L. I. Blake's lecture upon the X rays vesterday evening, he passed a current of 500,000 volts of electricity through the bodies of himself and assistant, emitting X rays from a Crooks tube held in the hand of the latter. A successful shadowgraph was taken of nibal Railway Co., in the Hannibal that he had been carrying for three months. Another shadowgraph was made of the hand of Pauline Lewelling, daughter of ex-Gov. Lewelling.

Want the Filibusters Executed. MADRID, May 12 .- El Dia has advices from Havana saying Gens. Ochando and Achundo, of the Spanish army in Cuba, have announced their adherency to Capt.-Gen. Weyler and last evening by taking strychnine. their intention to resign with him if the sentences of death imposed upon course, nor did she leave any word for the Competitor's filibusters are re-

Friends of Maj. William Warner, of Kansas City, Mo., are working hard to prove that ex-Mayor Davis is not eligible to the office of governor of Mis-

CONGRESSIONAL Condensed Report of the Past Week's Pro-

An agreement to vote the next day upon Mr. Peffer's resolution to investigate the recent bond issues was arrived at in the senate on the 6th. Mr. Lodge got an amendment adopted that the investigation should be conducted by the regular finance committee. A difference of opinion developed between the two Florida senators as to the resolution asking the president to protest against the execution of American citizens taken on board the fillbustering schooner Competitor by a Spanish gunboat. Mr. Call though the senate should act at once and Mr. Pasco said that Secretary Observation and Mr. Pasco said that Secretary Olney was doing everything possible in those kind of cases. The resolution was referred...The house spent most of the day in passing private pension bills, 72 being favorably acted upon in 5% hours. A resolution was passed amid an outburst of applause from both sides of the

house for final adjournment on May 18.

In the debate on Mr. Peffer's resolution for investigating the recent bond issues Mr. Paimer on the 7th referred to the inadequacies of the platform declarations of 1892 on the financial question, and referred to the conventions held last year at Pertle Springs, Mo., and Spring-field, Ill., at which the democratic party was committed to silver, as "snap" conventions. This brought Mr. Vest to his feet and he de-This brought Mr. Vest to his feet and he denounced office-holders for attempting to stiffe and prevent the expression of the will of the people, and hinted that if the Chicago convention declared for sound money he would not feel bound to abide by its action. The bond resolution was then adopted by the decisive vote of 51 to 6. Mr. Peffer presented a petition from Indiana asking for the passage of a bill he recently introduced forbidding the federal government to issue a liquor license to any government to issue a liquor license to any overnment to issue a liquor license to any one who had not secured a state license... The net result of a 3½ hours' session of the house was the passage of a bill to amend the act cre-ating the court of appeals so as to allow ap-peals from the supreme courts of the terri-

ories to the court of appeals.

THE river and harbor bill was completed in the senate on the 8th with the exception of the tiem for a deep sea harbor on the Pacific coast, the proposal for appropriating \$3,098,000 for a harbor at Santa Monica bay exciting considerable opposition from the California senators, who think it is a Southern Pacific railroad job....The members of the house voted themselves \$100 a month each for alors have themselves \$100 a month each for clerk hire during the recess by a vote of 130 to 108. Sev-eral pension bills were passed, the evening

session being devoted to private ones.

In the senate on the 9th Mr. Dubois introduced a resolution providing that no more bonds should be issued until the president had communicated to congress the facts showing the necessity for any contemplated issue.

The resolution was laid on the table. The resolution was laid on the table. A large number of minor bills on the calendar were disposed of and then the river and harbor bill was taken up. Mr. White finishing his speech in opposition to the item for a deep water har-bor at Santa Monica bay, Cal.... The house was not in session.

CARTER ISSUES A CALL.

The Republican National Committee Meet in St. Louis June 10. WASHINGTON, May 8.—Chairman Carter, of the national republican committee, has issued a notice to the members of the committee requesting them to meet at the Southern hotel, St. Louis, Wednesday, June 10, at noon, for the purpose of preparing the temporary roll of membership and designating temporary officers for the convention and for the transaction of such other business as requires the action of the committee. It appearing likely that slipped up from the rear. an unusual number of contests will be presented, attention is called to the clause in the call for the convention that notices of contests must be filed in writing, accompanied by printed statements of the grounds of contest, and the cases must be presented on the date above designated.

CONVENTION TALK.

The Men Who Will Place in Nomination the Candidates at St. Louis. WASHINGTON, May 8.—Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, will be their feelings. The state board of arbeits dom of Cuba. He was frequently application had a two hours' conference bitration had a two hours' conference plauded. He thanked Americans for man will be seconded by Mr. C. E. Littlefield, one of the delegates-at-large from Maine, and he will probably pick up a far western man and perhaps a southern man to help out in the sec-ondary oratory. Gen. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, at present chairman of further than to promise 250 of them the judiciary committee of the house, will put Allison in nomination. It is probable that Wright Cuney, of Texas, will be selected as one of Allison's seconders. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, will nominate Morton, and Senator Foraker will do the chief oratorical honors for McKinley.

Tennessee Democrats for Free Silver. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 8 .- The large est democratic state convention ever held in Tennessee has met and adjourned. It was a free silver convention from start to finish. Fully 3,500 ance. The platform contains a strong free silver plank, as follows: "We demand a restoration of the money of the constitution by law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver as full legal tender money at the ratio of sixteen to one, regardless of the action of any other nation." Ex-Gov. Robert L. Taylor was nominated for governor by

acclamation. Michigan Instructs for McKinley. DETROIT, Mich., May 8.—An animated fight over the money question was the most striking feature of the Michigan republican convention. It resulted in squelching both the gold plank offered by the majority and the silver plank submitted by the minority of the resolutions committee and the substitution therefor of the money plank of the Minneapolis platform of 1892. McKinley was indorsed most unequivocally and the delegates were strongly instructed in his favor.

For Injuries Received in a Wreck. HANNIBAL, Mo., May 11 .- In the case of R. W. Cobb vs. the St. Louis & Hana colored man's foot, locating a bullet court of common pleas, the jury returned a verdict of \$11,400 in favor of the plaintiff. The suit was brought for \$25,000 damages by reason of injuries received in a wreck while acting at the depot, hanged him. as express messenger.

> A Young Girl's Suicide KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 9.—Rena Donley, the pretty 16-year-old daughter of Harry Donley, a tinsmith, living at 401 Locust street, committed suicide She left no letters to explain her anyone. The poison was taken at a rooming house kept by a colored woman named Goodyear.

Women, Children and Horses Burned. BERLIN, May 8.-The riding school attached to the university of Heidelberg was burned last night and two women, two children and 27 horses were burned to death

DUEL IN A ROOM.

Three Men Lose Their Lives Over a Widow in Florida.

BAND OF WHITECAPS' DEADLY WORK.

The Street Car Strikers at Milwaukee Admit That Their Situation Is Almost Hopeless-Big Damages for a Leg.

PENSACOLA, Fla., May 12.-Four men are corpses, two are dying and one is Florida. Three of the victims were and the two who are dying were flogged and shot by regulators. The duel was fought in Calhoun county, near Blountstown. In that county is the home of Mrs. Johnson, a young widow. Thomas House and Henry Mrs. Johnson. Several weeks ago the Smith was badly beaten. Smith vowed to get even, and went to by his brother Thomas, and a friend, George Harrison. The three men found House and the widow together. House was ordered to leave. He rose as if to go, but quickly drew two pistols and opened fire. The Smiths and Harrison were not slow in getting out their guns. Then a fearful duel followed in the little room. House shot fast and straight and in a few moments the Smith brothers were dead. House fired his last cartridge at Harrison, the bullet breaking his arm. Then House drew a knife and tried to close with his foe, but his foot slipped in the blood and before he could recover Har-

rison shot him dead. The second tragedy occurred in Madison county. A band of whitecaps took Harry Wilson in the woods and bound him to a tree and shot him. After leaving the whitecappers went to the home of Lucy Murray, took her 16-year-old son to the woods and flogged him so that death will result. The boy's skin was literally cut to strips, and he was unconscious when found.

The last of this bloody series occurred The last of this bloody series occurred at Greenwood, in Jackson county.

Thomas James made a brutal assault fancy dress goods is encouraging, though for on Samuel Winn, an aged man. Winn was knocked down. James was preparing to shoot him. Before James could pull the trigger, however, he was stabbed to the heart by Frank Winn, the 16-year-old son of the old man, who

THE STREET CAR STRIKERS BEATEN. MILWAUKEE, May 12.—The street railway company is running an increased number of cars on every line, and there is no disturbance. The strike is practically over, and the strikers themselves admit that their only hope lies in the direction of inducing the public to refuse to patronize the cars. Cabs and busses will be operated for the purpose of giving the sympathisers with the strikers an opporcompany yesterday. The representatives of the company declared that they had no new grounds to take. The company was operating its cars, and had nearly enough cars to get along. It had nothing to say to the strikers, work if they applied during the present week. No more could be accommodated. This is equivalent to notifying 500 old hands that they cannot e employed.

BIG DAMAGES FOR A LEG. Boston, May 12.—The largest verdict rendered in this state in ten years in an action brought to recover damages for personal injuries was found by a jury in the first session of the Norfolk county superior court yesterday when Francis A. Daly, of Lynn, was awarded \$35,000 for the loss of a leg. Daly's delegates and visitors were in attend- suit was brought against the Lynn & Boston street railway.

BOILER BURST.

The Harry Brown Blows Up and Eleven Lives Are Probably Lost. VICKSBURG, Miss., May 12. - The boiler of the large towboat Harry Brown, upbound, exploded 25 miles below this city at 11:30 o'clock last night and the vessel sank, a complete wreck, in less than a minute. Eleven persons, all white, were probably lost. Three bodies were recovered. The towboat Wash Hanchell brought the bodies and the survivors to this city. Capt. John Kaine, master; Dennis J. Lomey, second engineer, and Daniel Kaine, pilot, who were injured, are at the hospital. The Harry Brown was owned by W. H. Brown & Co., coal dealers of Pittsburgh, Pa., and was one of the largest towboats in the country. It was valued at \$50,000 and

was not insured. A Negro Hanged at a Depot. FULTON, Ky., May 12. - One of the three negroes implicated in the cutting of City Marshal Walker here Saturday was caught by the telegraph operator at Arlington, yesterday, and shot just above the left lung in resisting arrest. The negro was brought here, when a mob, which had gathered

Burglars Grow Sarcastic. LOUISIANA, Mo., May 12.-When Wirt Parks went home Saturday night he found two armed robbers waiting for him, who deprived him of his watch. They asked Parks not to "give them away" and hoped the absence of the watch would not make him late to church next morning.

An Old Man Instantly Killed. COFFEYVILLE, Kan., May 12.-James Talbott, living near this city, was thrown from a cart this morning and instantly killed. He was about 60 years of age and one of the wealthiest

WISCONSIN GOT FIRST.

Result of the Interstate Oratorical Contest

WARRENSBURG, Mo., May 9.—The Interstate League of State Normal Schools, composed of the states of Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, held its first annual oratorical contest at the normal chapel in this city yesterday evening. Harold D. Hughes, of Wisconsin, was awarded first honors and a \$50 check. I. J. Bradford, of Kansas, came in for second place and received a check for \$30; Illinois was third, Iowa fourth and Missouri last.

The decision did not please the audience and a number of hisses were severely wounded as the result of heard. At the announcement of the tragedies in the western section of winner there was faint applause, which gradually diminished in volkilled in a duel about a woman, an- ume as the man who announced other was stabbed to the heart by a the decision proceeded down the boy whose father had been attacked, list, and when the last man and the two who are dying were was named the drop of a pin could be heard. Many prominent people in the audience expressed the opinion that Illinois and Kansas should have received first and second honors, respectively. The next contest will be Smith have been rivals for the favor of held at Emporia, Kan. The judges were: On thought and composition, men fought about the woman and Rev. J. A. Hinsdale, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Ella C. Sabin, Fox Lake, Wis.; Isaac Loos, Iowa City, Ia.; Prof. Gilbert, St. Mrs. Johnson's home, accompanied Paul, Minn.; Prof. J. H. Freeman, Aurora, Ill. On delivery, Prof. H. C. Fellows, of Topeka, Kan.; Prof. E. D. Thorp, Kansas City Mo.; Dr. Joseph Robbins, Quincy, Ill.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

to Come—Consumption Exceeding Buy-

NEW YORK, May 9.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: That the exports of \$5,890,000 gold this week have produced no monetary disturbance is at once proof of the soundness of financial conditions, and of the prevailing confidence in better things to come. Much of the hesitation at present is due to the temporarily reduced demand in some industries, and in iron and steel the power of the new combinations is being generally tested by refusal of orders, so that production exceeds consumption but consumpproduction exceeds consumption, but consump

tion exceeds new buying.

For textile manufactures the situation is trying. Cotton mills have a fairly active demand, though not equal to their normal out-put, and for many months have been accumu-lating goods hoping for better things so that some are now stopping, although the demand for some grades, with higher prices for cotton, has helped to a small advance in prices. Print cloths are an eighth higher, but some other grades have declined, so that the average of all quotations is slightly lower. Men's wool-

plain goods it is but moderate.

Traders in wheat have lifted prices a little, and yet nobody questions the correctness of western reports indicating more than an ordinary yield of winter wheat and unusual progress in the planting of spring. With the narrow stock usual at this season, a speculation row stock usual at this season, a speculation for advance always has many opportunities, but western receipts are still 40 per cent larger than last year. Corn is also a shade ower, but without definite reason. Failures for the week have been 238 in the United States, against 227 last year, and 24 in

Canada, against 34 last year. DIAZ TALKS TO BAPTISTS.

The Missionary Predicts the Ultimate Triumph of the Cuban Cause. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 9.—At the meeting of the Southern Baptist association yesterday, Rev. A. J. Diaz, the Cuban missionary, recently under artunity to make a practical display of rest at Havana, delivered an address in that but for them he would never have been liberated. The election of officers resulted in the selection of President Haralson; vice presidents, Joshua Levering, of Maryland, F. H. Kerfooet, of Kentucky, S. H. Ford, of Missouri and ex-Gov. Northen, of Georgia.

TILLMAN WILL CONTROL. His Friends in South Carolina Have Carried

the Democratic Primaries. WASHINGTON, May 9.—Democratic county conventions have been held in every county in South Carolina to elect delegates to the state convention. which meets on the 18th of this month. The free silver men carried every county but three, and in one of these the delegation was divided. The bolting idea predominated in all but a few of the counties. While no open instructions in favor of a bolt were given the county delegates, resolutions against bolting were tabled wherever introduced. Senator Tillman's course was approved in nearly all of the conventions. Tillman and his friends will have complete control of the state con-

Wheat in the Southwest. KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 9.-Robert Atkinson, Jr., of Ottawa, Kan., secretary of the Kansas Millers' Mutual Insurance Co., was in the city yesterday and gave a most encouraging report of the condition of the wheat crop in the southwest. The splendid opportunities he has for observation and his long experience in the wheat and milling business make his statements worth the more in the face of the discourag-

ing reports sent out within the last

week.

Fatal Storm in South Dakota. CLARK, S. D., May 9.—A severe storm passed over here Thursday night, J. H. Lindland's house, 12 miles south, was taken up by the wind and carried a distance of 50 feet and destroyed. There were ten persons in the house, and Mrs. Lindland is reported killed, while other members of the family are

more or less injured. Lightning struck

inches of rain fell in three hours.

A Store Wrecked. PEORIA, Ill., May 9.—The wholesale fruit store of Thomas & Co. was wrecked this morning by the carelessness of an employe of the gas company. Al Thomas, the proprietor of the store, was blown through a window. Thomas Ballentine, of the Jour nal, a man named McNomary and Til-lie Ehlen, employes of Thomas were badly injured.

Roundhouse and Locomotives Burned. SOMERSET, Ky., May 9.—The roundthe Queen & Crescent Railway Co. were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, \$300,000; fully insured.

ANTICIPATORY THEORIZING.

Tariff Results Which Republicans Did Not Expect.

If our high-tariff friends who have recently been complaining about the alleged effect of the present tariff upon business and the industries will pause for a moment and inquire as to their own utterances of ten months ago, they will learn something to their disadvantage. It was in last April and May that a very interesting and cheering upward movement in trade and industry began. The first increases of wages were made in the last days of March or the first week of April. The number of such increases grew from week to week until it was an easy matter to compile from the trade journals a list including several hundred large concerns in which, as prominent republican journals admitted, the daily earnings of more than 500,000 employes had been enlarged, This upward movement was ignored by the high-tariff organs for some time, because they had continually asserted that there could not be any increase of wages or any revival of industry so long as the democratic tariff should be in

But at last they were compelled to admit that a revival had come, although the democratic tariff had not been repealed. It was in the middle of May, for example, that the New York Tribune was constrained to speak of it as "the glad recovery" and to begin to point out that "advance in wages" which is very properly called "a blessing." Other republican journals followed our neighbor, and soon there was a full chorus of joyful republican comment upon this upward movement, which, the same journals had been saying, could not take place so long as the tariff duties enacted by the democratic party should remain undisturbed.

They consoled temselves, however, by an explanation to which we desire now to direct their attention. It was that all this recovery was due to a popular expectation that the McKinley tariff would be restored, because a republican victory in 1896 could easily be forseen, and the party, regaining power in 1897, would speedily reenact the old duties. The New York Tribune said on May 13: "This recovery is an anticipation. It is discounting the improvement which men have a right to expect where the coming

congress brings republican experience and patriotism and common sense to bear upon the difficulties of the country." We might cite republican opinions of ten or eleven months ago almost without number that the remarkable revival was due not only to expectation of benefits from the present congress, but also to an anticipation of republican success in the elections of this year and of a re-

vision of the tariff on McKinley lines in 1897. But there came a reaction, and it was to be seen just before the assembling of congress. It was not checked by the exhibition in congress of "republican experience and patriotism and common sense." Indeed, an impression prevails that it was caused in part by apprehension as to what congress might do and has been prolonged by what congress actually has done. For some time past the high-tariff newspapers have been commenting gloomily upon the condi-

tion of business and asserting that the

democratic tariff is ruining the country. What we should like to have them explauded. He thanked Americans for plain is why anticipation of republican the interest they took in him while he success and of a McKinley revision of was in jail and expressed the opinion the tariff in 1897 should have a remarkably stimulating and reviving effect in the spring and summer of 1895 and have no such effect at the present time. They are as confident now of success as they were ten months ago, and they hold, of course, that the date of the Mc-Kinley revision is nearer now by ten months than it was in June, 1895. If it be true, as they say, that industries are suffering so severely now from depression caused by the present tariff, how was it that this tariff did not so affect them last summer? And if anticipation caused activity and "a glad recovery" then, why should it fail to do so now? There are men who think that "the glad recovery" would not have been interrupted if there had been no session of congress, with its attempt to unsettle business by the Dingley-Mc-Kinley tariff revision for this year and its promise of another general tariff act, with still higher duties, to be passed two years hence, and some other dis turbing manifestations with which everybody is familiar, but this theory will have no weight with those who see no protection in a tariff the average ad valorem rate of which is 41.75 per cent., while 48.66 per cent. was the annual average under the McKinley act .- N.

Reed's Economy.

Speaker Reed has professed a desire to make a record for economy in the present session. When reminded in 1890 that the Fifty-first would be known as the billion-dollar congress, he blandly replied that this was a billion-dollar country. Reed's first attempt in the present session to juggle with figures was exposed by Mr. Sayers, of Texas, on the floor of the house. Reed's obedient servants had manipulated matters in a manner which made it appear that the appropriations for eight months provided for the expenses of the full year. Even for these eight months, however. the bills come to \$600,000,000. There is every reason to believe that the sum for the second session will exceed this, for in five places here and upwards of two in the second session the desire for apparent economy will have been removed. -St. Louis Republic.

Senator Sherman doesn't like the phrase "high tariff" as descriptive of the republican policy in case they shall elect a president and congress. But he says it will be high enough for protection purposes. And how high is that? The average rate under the original Morrill tariff was 32 per cent. Under the republican commission tariff (Arthur's) of 1884 it was 41.63 per cent. Last year, under the Wilson law, it was house and 12 locomotives belonging to 41.75. Is not this high enough? Do the "infant industries" require higher protection the older they grow?-N. Y.

REED'S ROBBERS.

Reckless Financiering of the Piratical Plunderers.

When the Fifty-fourth congress met its speaker announced retrenchment, economy and reform to be its policy. The profligacy of the Fifty-first congress was to be offset with a frugality that would tie the knot in the purse strings tighter than any democratic house ever tied it. The appropriation bills of the Fifty-fourth congress have all been made up and sent over to the senate. That body is conscientiously augmenting them, and what they will be when they come out of conference no one dares guess. The doubling of the river and harbor bill gives some indication. But, whatever were Speaker Reed's good intentions at the beginning, he found that parties and their policies have their momentum that even a czar's fiat cannot overcome, and that the love of the "old flag and an appropriation," that made the Fifty-first the banner spendthrift of the family, was not a whit diminished by the chastening it got in 1890 and 1892. The appropriations made by Reed's

former congress, the Fifty-first, amounted to \$611,505,568. It was the appropriations that were made "permanent" or "continuing," under which contracts were made that succeeding congresses had to make appropriations for, that swelled the actual appropriations of that congress to an amount that earned for it the title of "the billion-dollar congress." Joe Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, recently stated that "if Tom Reed had not set down hard, this congress would have spent from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 more than any former congress." In spite of the weight of the speaker's ponderous form squatted on his congress, the amount carried by the appropriation bills that have received the approval of the house is \$505,000,746, including about \$119,000,000 of "continuing" appropriations, provision for which subsequent congresses will have to make in their appropriation bills. The first session of the record-breaking Fifty-first congress appropriated only \$287,722,489.

The first session of the Fifty-fourth surpasses its predecessors by the comfortable excess of \$217,278,257; or omitting the "continuing" appropriations, of nearly \$100,000,000. With the pressure of a presidential campaign for the nomination and the election taken off, with Tom Reed no longer sitting down hard on it, the short session may be safely trusted to take the banner from the Fifty-first and float it in triumph from its own standard, proclaiming it the unsurpassed and unsurpassable extorter of taxes and distributor of millions. But what a grim comment is this unequalled profligacy on the diatribes of the republicans about the deficit in the treasury. Hypocritically lamenting a "deficiency breeding tariff," unable to agree on any revenue measure, they go gaily on scattering the money about as if the treasury were as overflowing as it was when a democratic administration turned it over to their tender mercies in 1889 .--St. Paul Globe.

WILDLY EXTRAVAGANT.

How the Republican Representatives Are

Running Things. "The condition of the treasury" is a puzzling thing. Looked at from the point of view of republican platforms and candidates and "emergency bills," it is little short of appalling; bankruptcy, deficits, criminal incompetency. gloom, no hope till the republicans come to their own. But if it is a question of money to spend for ships and armor and guns and dredging Salt river and building \$750,000 courthouses in Oklahoma, there is eash in plenty. Senator Gorman opposed an addition to the naval bill the other day on the ground hat "the condition of the treasury" did not warrant wild extravagance. But he was quickly answered that the treasury was actually running over with money-no less than \$280,000,000 of cash palance. What senator would think of being economical with a balance like that to draw on? It was patriotism, not money, that was lacking. Anyhow, the democratic party came in for a good cursing whichever way you take it; it as bankrupted the treasury, and then stands by doggedly and refuses to vote a single one of the \$280,000,000 it has needlessly taken from the people and heaped up in the vaults at Washington. -N. Y. Post.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

-Messrs. Quay and Platt insist on bringing to attention the fact that there are still a few of the un-McKinleyized .-Washington Star.

-No doubt Hon, William McKinley will soon consider himself quite safe in having some opinion on the money question .- N. Y. Sun.

---With money in this town to bet on McKinley, it looks very much as if Mark Hanna has resumed operations 'right under the nose of Tom Platt."-N. Y. Journal

-Senator Sherman has expressed himself as objecting to the term "high tariff." This looks like republican defection in the major's own state.-Detroit Free Press.

-Mr. Quay, as a presidential candidate, stands on the broad platform that somebody whose name isn't Mc-Kinley must be nominated by the St.

Louis convention.—Chicago Record. -Grosvenor and Hanna have Mc-Kinley within a dozen votes of the nomination, with a full three weeks yet to figure. Really, that convention seems quite superfluous .- Albany Argus.

-The strenuous efforts of the Me-Kinley managers to fry more fat from the manufacturers is inconsistent with their assertion that McKinley needs only 12 votes to be nominated.—Kansas City Times.

-If McKinley will telegraph a "bar'l" here early this morning he can buy 'em back in bunches. But the trouble with the fellows is that they cannot be depended upon to stay bought .- Illinois State Register.