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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1896.

NO. 32.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND on the 29th approved the joint resolution appointing Messrs. Franklin, Henderson, Beal and Estelle members of the board of managers of the national soldiers' home.

ABOUT 300 men met at Washington on the 29th for a conference to promote international arbitration. Ex-Secretary John W. Foster, the temporary chairman, made a speech in which he thought the problem not easy of solution, but that English-speaking nations ought to find a different way of settling their disputes than by the blood arbitrament of war. Andrew Carnegie sent a letter inclosing a check for \$1,000 towards expenses and said that arbitration for nations was sure to come "as that the sun will continue to shine."

A DEPUTATION of the New York State bar association presented President Cleveland on the 21st with a memorial recently adopted by that body for the creation of an international court of arbitration. There was an informal talk of half an hour on the subject.

THE house bill providing that all the public lands within the state of Missouri which have not heretofore been offered at public sale shall hereafter be subject to disposal at private sale in the manner now provided by law has passed the senate. Actual settlers are to have a preference right.

THE republicans of the United States senate in caucus on the 23d decided in favor of an early adjournment after the appropriation bills are passed.

CONGRESSMAN MONEY, of Mississippi, and Congressman Hall, of Missouri, had a personal encounter in the room of the committee on naval affairs at Washington on the 23d. Mr. Money called Mr. Hall a liar when the latter struck the former and then each picked up inkstands and threw them at one another, Mr. Money being struck and having an ugly gash cut behind his ear.

THE conference for international arbitration at Washington closed on the 23d with a mass meeting at Allen's opera house, in the course of which President Eliot, of Harvard, severely arraigned the policy of President Cleveland. Carl Schurz stated if the United States wanted to be a great sea power she must establish a navy twice as large as any two European powers. Resolutions were adopted for a permanent system of arbitration and urging President Cleveland to take such steps as will best conduce to that end.

A WASHINGTON dispatch stated that the gold money democrats would work hard to capture the delegates from Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, which they claimed would give them control of the Chicago convention.

THE United States government has called Spain to account for the outrage committed on Dr. Jose Manuel Delgado, an American citizen, on March 4, in Cuba.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND having failed to sign the agricultural appropriation bill on the 25th it became a law without his signature.

IT was stated at Washington on excellent authority that the national advisory board of the A. P. A. would soon meet again to pass upon the religious records of the men whose names have been mentioned for the democratic presidential nomination. The records of Cleveland, Carlisle, Russell, Pattison, Olney, Bland, Boies, Tillman, Matthews, Campbell and others will be gone over and the order will be notified which of these men are objectionable and which can pass muster.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE sheriff ordered in all deputies because he expected an attack on the jail at Knoxville, Tenn., on the night of the 24th by a mob from the country, bent on lynching the murderer of Mrs. C. H. Givens. Givens was reported to have been lynched at Dondridge. All wires were cut and nothing definite could be ascertained.

THE Hotel Slovan at Denver, B. C., burned to the ground and the guests lost everything but their night clothes. Two boys, Nicholas Jungen and Oliver Bailey, of Martinsville, Ind., went fishing and a heavy thunderstorm came up and they took refuge under a tree and Jungen was killed. Bailey was not hurt.

A SKIFF containing five soldiers and a civilian was overturned on the Ohio river opposite Fort Thomas and two soldiers were drowned.

PREMIER CASTELLO, of Spain, recently declared that he would never give Cuba home rule nor a regime similar to that of Canada.

T. ESTRADA PALMA, president of the Cuban revolutionary junta, has issued an address at New York to the people of America in which he declares that all the talk about Spain giving reforms to Cuba was senseless, that the insurgents were firmly resolved to listen to no compromise and would treat with Spain only on the basis of absolute independence for Cuba.

THE Advertiser building at Tiffin, O., one of the finest newspaper offices in the state, was almost completely demolished by a cave-in of the east wall, caused by excavations in the basement. More than a score of people were at work in the building, but all escaped uninjured.

THE bronze equestrian statue of Gen. U. S. Grant, erected by the Union League club, was unveiled at Brooklyn on the 25th. There was a splendid military pageant, United States soldiers and sailors and the state militia and G. A. R. veterans parading to the number of 10,000. U. S. Grant, the general's grandson, unveiled the statue amid cheers from the multitude. Gen. Horace Porter delivered the oration.

Mrs. LUDWIG GEORGE, an elderly German of Laramie, Wyo., became insane over the action of the state land board in dispossessing her of a section of leased school land, and was captured while on her way to the state capitol with a revolver to shoot Gov. Richards, president of the land board.

PETE EGBERT, a carpenter at Rockville, Ind., without apparent cause shot and killed Mrs. Herman Haske and two children, next door neighbors. He then went up town and met Sheriff Muil and Deputy Sween and killed them. Egbert then escaped to the fair grounds and a posse was organized and went after him, but Egbert refused to surrender and fired a load of shot into his own breast and expired. It was thought that he was insane, as he had once been in a lunatic asylum.

FAILURES for the week ended the 24th were, according to Dun's Review, 238 in the United States, against 230 last year, and 44 in Canada, against 37 last year.

THE dead bodies of Mrs. Joseph Cocking and Miss Daisy Miller, her niece, and the unconscious form of Joseph Cocking, were found early on the 24th in the village store kept by the Cockings at Hill Top, Md. Robbery had been the incentive for the murders. The women were on the upper floor of the store and were struck dead with a blunt instrument supposed to have been an iron bar. Cocking was left for dead in the cellar. He had been bound with a heavy rope and brutally treated, but will probably recover.

JOHN LOVE, of Milton, W. Va., arose from his bed and fired two shots at his wife, killing her instantly. He then entered his father-in-law's bedroom and fired two shots at him, fatally wounding him. He wound up by firing a bullet into his own brain.

At a meeting in M. A. Hanna's office at Cleveland, O., the official McKinley badge to be worn by supporters of the presidential candidate at the St. Louis convention was adopted. It is a bright red satin ribbon, four inches in length. In the center of the ribbon a photograph of McKinley will appear, and in golden letters above and below it will be the words: "Patriotism, Protection, Prosperity, William McKinley, the People's Choice."

Two empty sleepers attached to a freight train broke loose on the Pennsylvania road recently near Allegheney, Pa., and started down the mountain, crashing into an engine drawing a freight train, demolishing it and probably fatally injuring the engineer and fireman. The sleepers afterwards took fire and were consumed.

At Sing Sing, N. Y., Louis Herrman and Charles Pustalka, both wire derers, were killed in the electric chair.

A DISPATCH from Cleveland, O., on the 23d stated that the proposition to admit women as lay delegates to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church had been defeated by the narrow margin of 18 votes.

THE Presbyterian women's board of missions was in session at Oklahoma City, Ok., on the 23d delegates being in attendance from Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian territory. Prominent missionaries of the Presbyterian church from all parts of the world were also present.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, Secretary of Agriculture Morton and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller spent the 23d fishing among the trout streams of Leesburg, Va.

THE returns on the 23d from the Louisiana election indicated the election of Foster, the democratic candidate for governor, by a good majority, although the populists claimed the state.

A FIRE broke out in the machine shops of the Seaboard Air Line railway at Raleigh, N. C., on the 23d and they were destroyed, throwing 125 men out of employment.

THE Eighteenth Street Baptist church at Detroit, Mich., was the scene of a fight on the night of the 23d. One man was struck across the face by a woman and raised his fist to knock her down, but was pulled away. Women screamed, men shouted and recriminations flew thick and fast. Two of the church trustees resigned and six were expelled from the church for open rebellion. It all came about because the trustees forbade the pastor taking up a collection at the door and he disobeyed orders.

THE populist state convention, held at Des Moines on the 23d, was one of the largest in the history of the party in Iowa. Chairman Taubeneck, of the national party, and Gen. J. S. Coxey, of Ohio, were present. The platform was written by Gen. Weaver, and consists of a single resolution in favor of the union of all the reform forces of the country on the Omaha platform of four years ago, together with the recognition of the initiative and referendum.

THE extensive saw mill and salt plant of Wall & Weber, at Saginaw, Mich., was destroyed by fire.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 21st 36 persons were poisoned by eating impure food and sweetmeats. Fortunately all recovered.

THE greater part of Cripple Creek Col., the famous mining town, was burned on the 25th. All the theaters, dance halls and sporting resorts were destroyed, together with the post office, the first national bank, the Midland railroad depot and trestles, the Times newspaper office and many stores. An angry woman in a dance hall threw a lamp at her lover and started the fire. The loss was roughly estimated at over \$1,000,000.

At midnight on the 26th a mob of armed men entered the jail at McMinnville, Tenn., dragged the jailer from his bed and forced him to give up the keys. William and Victor Hills were then taken from the jail, carried on horseback five miles from McMinnville and hanged. The Hills boys were guilty of murder and the work of the mob was the result of a feeling that the courts were too slow in disposing of the men.

THE Vieja mine in the Santa Eulalia district, Mexico, caved in a few days ago when 85 men were at work. Of these 18 escaped and 67 were buried. Thirty-seven have since been taken out, seven of whom are dead and 30 seriously crushed, and many will not live. There was very little chance of recovering the other 30 miners under the earth.

MR. BARNEY CULLEN and his wife were burned to death in their home near Chester, N. Y., on the 26th.

JESSIE LINDLEY and Bettie Blackford, prisoners in the county jail at Oklahoma City, Ok., committed suicide by taking large quantities of cocaine.

SIMON HASSELBACH, aged 70, and his son William engaged in a drunken quarrel at Union City, Pa., on the 24th when the son seized an ax to kill his father and the old man drew his revolver and shot his son and then sent a bullet through his own temple. Both will die.

A CYCLONE struck Salem, Va., on the 24th, blowing down houses and barns and uprooting trees. In one house demolished a woman and her five-year-old son were taken out dead from the ruins and four others were seriously hurt, one of whom will die from the injuries received.

Two young children at Evansville, Ind., found a can of insect powder and ate of it and death soon relieved their sufferings.

THE manufacturers of wire and cut nails, who recently had a conference at Chicago, have decided to raise the price of both kinds 15 per cent. on May 1.

THE congress of bimetalists at Brussels closed by adopting M. Beernaert's proposal that the congress should be declared permanent until the question of bimetalism had been solved.

THE 23d was the seventh anniversary of the opening of Oklahoma to settlement and was observed as a holiday generally throughout the territory. In Guthrie all business was suspended and athletic games, baseball and races were held at the state fair grounds. At the territorial college at Stillwater, normal school at Edmond and university at Norman appropriate public exercises were held and largely attended.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

At the wire works at Braddock, Pa., John Stoll quarreled with Charles Edwards, colored, and struck him over the head with an iron billet, knocking him down. Edwards then jumped to his feet and struck Stoll a blow with his fist under the left eye, killing him instantly.

THOUSANDS of citizens met at Galena, Ill., on the 27th to do honor to the memory of her most renowned citizen, Gen. Grant. Gen. John C. Black delivered the principal address.

At Rosedale, Va., Mr. Dutter and his son quarreled about money matters and the father shot his son through the breast, and the son as he fell shot his father through the heart. Both are dead.

THE boiler of a saw mill in Greene, O., exploded on the 27th, wrecking the mill and fatally injuring two men and seriously injuring two others.

EUGENE CAMBERN, at Tipton, Mich., objected to Henry Luce, aged 17, keeping company with his daughter, when Luce stepped outside the house and fired a shot at Cambern through a window, inflicting probably a fatal wound. Luce then put a bullet into his own brains.

CARL FEIGENBAUM was electrocuted at Sing Sing, N. Y., on the 27th for the murder of Johanna Hoffman, his landlady. Feigenbaum went to the death chair asserting that he was innocent.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH has commended to the attorney-general the dismissal of the suit against the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Co., to recover about 50,000 acres of land in Kansas and Nebraska, erroneously patented to the road, upon which 2,000 homesteaders have settled, the settlers having acquired a bona fide title to the lands.

THREE hundred employees at the yards of the Chicago Shipbuilding Co. struck on the 27th against the introduction of child labor.

REPUBLICANS at Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Rochester and other places commemorated Grant's birthday on the 27th by banquets and eulogies of the dead general.

THE naval appropriation bill was before the senate on the 27th and an animated debate took place on armor plate. In the house several District of Columbia bills were passed and then a rule was adopted to consider the Pickler pension bill under the five-minute rule and vote on it the next day.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Ex-State Treasurer Biddle has sold the Eldorado Advocate to T. B. Haslan and T. Brundage.

Napoleon Davis, a stockman of Grenola, was asphyxiated in a hotel at Kansas City the other day.

At Leavenworth the other day Ben Wade cut Mrs. Nettie Sharp in the neck, inflicting a fatal wound.

A 200-barrel oil well was struck near Thayer recently which is said to be the best in the Kansas oil fields.

Gov. Morrill has received from the United States treasurer \$2,500 as the state's pay for keeping old soldiers at the state's home.

Walter Keach, a clerk in the Armourelle post office, was arrested recently charged with embezzling \$275 from the government.

Gov. Morrill has offered a reward of \$200 for the arrest of Dr. J. H. Graham, who is said to have caused the death of a young lady at Pittsburg.

The residence of the widow of Len T. Smith, at Leavenworth, was recently entered by burglars recently and robbed of \$700 worth of jewelry.

A Texas grain company is asking the co-operation of farmers to take stock in an elevator at Wichita with a storage capacity of 500,000 to 1,000,000 bushels.

Mayor Twiss, of Kansas City, and Mayor Cox, of Wichita, called on Gov. Morrill recently and requested that the governor remove the police boards in the two cities.

Gov. A. J. Smith, of the Leavenworth soldiers' home, has written a letter to Congressman Steele demanding a rigid examination into the conduct of the home.

At Wamego recently Phil Fosdick savagely attacked his sweetheart's father, Joe Hofset, because the latter opposed him. Hofset defended himself and Fosdick was fatally injured.

The body of Ben Adams, clerk of an Atchison hotel, who was drowned in the Missouri river last January, was found the other day on Delaware bar, opposite the soldiers' home, Leavenworth.

The Sumner Townsite Co. has laid out the town of Sumner City, near Topeka. The company has been chartered with a capital of \$50,000. Only negroes will be permitted to buy lots in the town.

Miss Maud Crauther, the former postmaster at Fort Riley, who was arrested on a charge of embezzling \$1,400 from Uncle Sam, was acquitted by a jury in the federal court at Topeka the other day.

It was reported that State Accountant Challener would look into the matter of the assessment of the large packing houses at Kansas City, Kan., believing they were not paying their share of taxes.

The Trades assembly of Kansas City recently expelled State Labor Commissioner Bird from its membership. It also adopted resolutions scoring Gov. Morrill for seeking to have state printing done by convicts.

The annual session of the North-eastern Kansas Teachers' association, in session at Atchison recently, elected J. E. Dyche president and Miss Helen Stauffer secretary. The next meeting will be held at Horton.

Ex-Consul Waller has written to a Topeka man that he will return to Kansas soon and take the political platform. Waller says he fears total blindness will result from his imprisonment in Madagascar.

C. H. Race, ex-cashier of the Burlington national bank who was recently acquitted of embezzling \$73,000 of the bank's funds, has brought suit for false imprisonment against the bank's officers, placing his damages at \$23,500.

Both the house and senate committee on military affairs have made strong reports in favor of granting pensions to the heirs of 17 recruits of the Fourteenth Kansas cavalry volunteers, who were killed at Lawrence by Quantrell's guerrillas, August 21, 1863.

Charles Clark, who was arrested recently, at Anthony, charged with being implicated with William Mattox and Mrs. C. A. Rodman in the murder of the latter's husband, proved an alibi and was released. Mattox was also discharged, but Mrs. Rodman will be tried for the crime.

Early the other morning at Atchison Policeman Dickerson surprised two burglars while they were trying to rob a house. They resisted arrest and one of them, John Scanlan, of St. Joseph, was fatally shot by the officer. The other burglar was captured. The officer was shot twice, but only slightly injured.

The contest over the Kansas City, Kan., post office was causing the department at Washington considerable trouble. Dr. Fitzhugh was recently appointed, but the bondsmen of the late Postmaster Mapes were opposing his confirmation at every step. The United States senators and Congressman Miller were also drawn into the contest.

The new Santa Fe hospital at Topeka has been inspected and accepted from the contractors and will be formally opened for use some time in May. It was erected at a cost of \$1,000,000, exclusive of the site, with funds raised entirely through a system of monthly collections upon every employe of the Santa Fe railway, and is said to be the finest railroad hospital in the world.

ELEVEN MEET DEATH.

An Awful Tornado Visits Clay County, Kan., and Vicinity.

Twenty-Five More Injured—Every Standing Thing Destroyed in the Storm's Frightful Path—The Injured Lie All Night in Mud.

CLIFTON, Kan., April 27.—A tornado, accompanied by a severe rain and hail storm, prevailed in this section Saturday night. Between seven and eight o'clock a funnel shaped cloud appeared eight miles southwest of Clinton and traveled in a northeasterly direction, tearing up fences, granaries, farm houses and trees. Eight lives are reported as being lost, among whom is a five-year-old boy whose body has not yet been found. Frank Wilkinson, a young farmer, is so seriously injured he cannot survive. The entire family of John Morris is frightfully mangled. They had just reached the cellar when the house was blown away. The residence of Walter Haynes was also blown to atoms, but he had reached the cellar with his family and escaped unhurt. The barn of Lawrence Raina, a wealthy farmer, was completely destroyed and several head of horses were killed. Great damage to stock also resulted. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, partially insured.

A dispatch from Clay Center stated that at about 9:30 Saturday evening a tornado swept the country some 12 miles northwest of there, killing many persons and totally destroying all houses and outbuildings within its path. Its direction was from southwest to northeast over a strip only about 40 rods wide. It came suddenly, without other warning than a calm of some five minutes and was accompanied by torrents of water. Frank Peterson, his wife and daughter were killed and the other daughter cannot live. A boy named Jesse Ham, about five years old, who was at Anderson's, his grandfather's, was blown 30 rods into an adjoining field and his lifeless body was not found until Sunday morning. Mrs. Halberson was also among the killed of the Peterson family. One boy about 11 years old is the only survivor. Although he was with the others of the family, by some strange chance he received only a few scratches.

At Concordia reports show that the tornado was even more destructive than at first supposed. The path followed by the storm is 400 feet in width and over 20 miles long, extending from St. Joseph, a small French settlement in the eastern edge of Cloud county, in a northeasterly direction through the northern part of Clay and into the southern portion of Washington counties. Fortunately the storm did not pass through any small towns, or the loss of life would have been far greater, but it did lay waste a thickly settled portion of the Republican valley. Over 20 families who Saturday night boasted of pleasant homes and comfortable surroundings are to-day relying upon the kindness of friends to care for their injured and dead. At the first place visited by the storm, that of Eli Belthazor, six children are left to mourn the death of a father and mother. The family were just preparing to go into the cellar, and several of the little ones had already gone down, when the building was swept away and dashed to kindling wood. Two of the children are so seriously injured that they probably will not recover. About a mile farther east the house of Julian Trembley was destroyed and he was killed.

Reports from Palmer, on the Missouri Pacific east of Clifton, state that quite a number were seriously injured, and that several will die. The power of the storm was terrific; nothing could withstand its force. Large farm houses and barns seemed to offer no resistance whatever, and were swept away like so much chaff. The damage to property is very great. It is thought that fully 20 houses were destroyed, besides barns, granaries and a large number of horses, cattle and hogs. The latest reports give the number killed as 11, while probably between 20 and 30 are injured.

TWO MURDERERS LYNCHED.

William and Victor Hills hurried into Eterity without legal sanction. NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 27.—At midnight last night a mob of armed men, about 15, entered the jail at McMinnville, dragged the jailer from his bed and forced him to give up the keys. William and Victor Hills were then taken from the jail, carried on horseback five miles from McMinnville and hanged. Before the mob succeeded in removing their victims from the jail they had a hard fight with them, but the prisoners were overpowered. The mob came from Van Buren county, where the lynched men lived. The Hills boys were guilty of murder and the work of the mob was the result of a feeling that the courts were too slow in disposing of the men.

A Noted Publisher Dead.

NEW YORK, April 27.—George Munro, the noted publisher, dropped dead of heart failure at Pine Hill, in the Catskill mountains, whither he had gone to visit his country home. Munro was born in 1825. He started the Fireside Companion in 1867 and the Seaside Library in 1877. He accumulated a fortune and in recent years contributed liberally to educational and benevolent institutions.

A KANSAS POLITICAL RUMOR.

Sensational Story That Cyrus Leland and Gov. Morrill Have Parted Company.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 25.—A special to the Star from Topeka, Kan., says: It is very likely that Gov. Morrill will have to make his fight for renomination without the support or even the sympathy of Cyrus Leland. They came to this understanding last night when Leland is reported to have said to the governor that if he should be renominated he would run 10,000 votes behind his ticket and not unlike to be the means of defeating the electoral ticket. For ten months Leland has not been an advocate of Morrill's renomination, but until now mutual friends of the two men have kept them on terms of political friendship, even to committing Leland to the governor at a conference after a game of whist a short time ago, and preventing a denial of it by Leland the next day. Since then Leland has been about over the state a good deal and yesterday he came in from Beloit where the old soldiers held their annual encampment. Immediately after supper last night he was closeted with the governor and it is generally said among the politicians that he begged the governor to give up his ambition to be renominated, to wait until another year when the opportunity of republican success in Kansas should be more favorable.

G. A. R. DELEGATES.

Names of Men Who Will Represent Kansas at the National Encampment. BELLOTT, Kan., April 25.—The G. A. R. elected the following delegates to the national encampment: First district, C. D. Knapp, Leavenworth, and W. Witt, Wamego; Second, O. E. Morse, Linn, and H. M. Miller, Iola; Third, J. W. Scott, Independence, and J. W. McGee, Howard; Fourth, E. Alexander, Topeka, and D. W. Eastman, Emporia; Fifth, George Smith, Ottawa, and W. T. Short, Concordia; Sixth, J. W. Meek, Lincoln, and S. R. Buel, Alton; Seventh, J. Allen Porter, Sterling, and G. W. Moses, Great Bend; at large, W. H. Smith, Marysville. Commander Whitney will go to St. Paul at an early date to secure Kansas headquarters for the national encampment.

The council of administration is to meet at Topeka May 6 to complete the permanent organization of the department. J. Y. Niles, of this place, was appointed adjutant-general, but the council refused to accept his \$5,000 bond.

KANSAS K. P. FINANCES.

Receipts and Expenditures for the Year—Recommendations Made. KANSAS CITY, Kan., April 25.—The finance committee of the grand lodge of Kansas, Knights of Pythias, has completed a four days' session here, and examined the books and accounts of the grand secretary. The committee found everything correct. The receipts during the year were \$12,853.80; expenditures, \$11,528.24; cash on hand April 20, \$6,654.14. The committee recommended to the grand lodge that the statutes be changed so that instead of a grand lodge per capita tax, fixed at each convention of the grand lodge as circumstances may demand, which tax is now 45 cents semi-annually, or per capita tax of 25 cents, an additional tax of ten per cent. of receipts of back fees, fines, reinstatements, dues, and cards and shields shall be paid semi-annually.

KANSAS TOWNS FLOODED.

Remarkably Heavy Rain at Abilene—Floods and Damage Elsewhere. ABILENE, Kan., April 25.—Yesterday's rain resulted in the greatest flood in Abilene's history. In three hours Mud creek rose 30 feet. All the lower portions of the town are under water from the overflow of the creek, and the water is still rising. A terrific rainfall occurred north of town. No lives are reported lost.

At Russell, Kan., a very heavy storm of rain and hail did damage to windows and tin roofs, and washed out culverts, crossings and sidewalks, but not greatly damaging the crops. Several families in the west and north part of Russell were driven from their homes by the high water.

LIGHTNING'S DEADLY WORK.

Electrical Storm Near Chanute, Kan.—Causes the Death of a Child.

CHANUTE, Kan., April 25.—Yesterday afternoon a severe rainstorm visited this vicinity, doing considerable damage south of town. Lightning struck the farm residence of W. Y. Harding, three miles south, instantly killing his five-year-old daughter and severely stunning several other members of the family. Mr. Harding was in the field at the time. The bolt struck the child above the heart, tearing her clothes into fragments and burning her severely. She lived only a few minutes.

A Farmer Determined to Die.

LYONS, Kan., April 25.—Ben Fuller, a farmer living about ten miles east of Lyons, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor while at his brother's house, in a fit of temporary insanity or despondency. The act was a most deliberate one, he having made the attempt before dinner, but was persuaded out of the notion by a half-grown son.

Arrested for an Old Murder.

PERRY, Ok., April 25.—Henry T. Bowie, a large property-holder here, was arrested for the murder of an Irish peddler that was committed 20 years ago in the Chickasaw Indian nation, when Bowie was very young.

THE BABY.

Grasping at sunbeams and shadows, Hands outstretched for the moon; Heeding not snows of December, Hedding not roses of June.

A MATRIMONIAL JAR.

The Painful Tale of a Husband Who Had Twenty-Eight Hats.

It might have remained there a long time, Picket's new hat, if Mrs. Picket did not repeat every time her eyes fell upon it.

"What in the world possessed you to buy another new hat, when you leave it there for weeks without ever opening the box it came in?"

"But," said Picket, "I have not worn it, because you keep telling me that my old one looks all right."

"Yes, and you already have 27 hats that you have quit wearing, and you leave them in your closet covered with dust. What in the world do you keep them for? Why don't you throw them away?"

"Throw them away! And yet you know very well that you never throw anything away. You would not throw away a match that had been already lighted. You're so fond of saying: 'It might come in handy.'"

"Well," said Mrs. Picket, "it is true that I never throw away things that might come in handy, but how can old hats come in handy? What sense is there in piling up old hats which are of no use to anyone, when there are so many poor creatures who walk the streets barefooted?"

"But," said Picket, "they could not wear my hats on their bare feet." "I don't see anything funny in that," said Mrs. Picket, icily. "You know what I mean. You needn't pretend that you don't understand me. Why don't you send for an old clothes man and sell him your hats?"

"I never think of it." "I'd like to know what you do think of. I don't think you think at all. But do as you please. Buy new hats, wear them, don't wear them. It's your own affair." Mrs. Picket concluded with saying: "You make me tired," and she retired from the room, slamming the door with a violence which made the chandelier rattle.

"Such is married life," said the stupefied Picket, gazing after his wife. "Whether I do a thing or don't do it, I am certain not to please my wife. Take that new hat, for example! 'What did you buy it for?' said she, 'when you never wear it?' and the first day that I put it on to go out she will be sure to say: 'What are you wearing your new hat for when the other one is all right still?'"

Some days afterwards Picket said to his wife: "I am going out." "Indeed," said Mrs. Picket, "where are you going?" "I am going to see poor Marley, who is ill."

"And do you put on your new hat to see poor Marley?" "Just what I expected you to say," remarked Picket. "Yes, that is just what I am going to do. I am going to wear my new hat. See?"

"Well, why don't you throw your old one in the closet with the others?" With rising rage, Picket took up the old hat, opened the closet door, and hurled the venerable hat with much violence into the closet.

"There," said he, "I hope you will give me a rest on this hat business!" "That makes the twenty-eighth," replied Mrs. Picket, with a burst of sardonic laughter.

Picket went out. He started toward Marley's house, but he had scarcely gone more than a couple of blocks when it began to rain.

"There," said the unfortunate Picket, "just my luck. Beginning to rain. Got a new hat on, and no umbrella."

He started into a neighboring doorway to wait until the shower should cease, and as he did so a man carrying a long plank on his shoulder turned and swept the unfortunate Picket's hat from his head into the gutter.

Cursing the pirate, the luckless Picket pursued his new hat, and re-

quired it from the gutter much damaged and covered with mud. A passing Good Samaritan stopped and said to him: "There's a hatter a couple of doors up the street there; he will brush it off and touch it up with the iron, and it will be all right."

"Thank you," said Picket, and he repaired to the hatter's. When he had his hat polished, he stood upon the doorstep for a moment, and, not wishing again to expose his hat to the fury of the elements, he determined to step into a friendly restaurant next door, where he would wait until the storm was over.

He went in, seated himself at a table, hung up his hat on one of the hooks over his head, ordered a sandwich and began to look over the paper. But he could not take his mind away from the satirical welcome which he knew his wife would extend to him when he returned with his damaged hat. However, the Rubicon had to be crossed. The rain had ceased. He rose, and, still reflecting on his wife's reception, took a hat from the hook and was about to go, when two waiters came up to him and grabbed him by the collar.

"Now we've got him," said one. "Yes," said the other; "we have got him now. This is the fellow who has been stealing hats."

Picket, paralyzed with astonishment, protested: "What! I steal hats!" he said. "What do you mean?" "You will have an opportunity to explain this at the police station," was the reply, and the proprietor, who had whistled for a policeman at the door, turned him over to the hands of a blue-coated guardian of the peace. The unfortunate Picket was yanked along the street, followed by a crowd of passers by, who applauded his arrest, and a number of street boys, who signified their approval more forcibly by hurling mud at him.

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JIM HUNT'S EXPERIMENT.

His Inventive Faculty Was a Little Bit Out of Gear.

"Jim Hunt, who was president and superintendent of a western Massachusetts railroad in the fifties," said an old-time railroader recently, was a man of extraordinary ideas, few of which were, however, of practical use. I wish he were alive now to see how the business has developed since he tried his improved journal packing."

"What was that?" chorused the knot of men who were gathered about the speaker. "Well, Jim's road was, of course, single-tracked, with single driver, wood-burning engines. Jim was economical to a fault, and was ever on the alert to effect a saving, be it ever so slight, in the running expenses of the road. It occurred to him that the company was spending considerable money for the cotton waste and oil with which the car journals were packed. But Jim was at a loss for a substitute until he happened to see the cook in his kitchen greasing the pancake griddle with a piece of salt pork. Salt pork was cheap in those days, so the president decided to try it as journal packing. The crew of the daily way freight, which laid up at Canaan, were astonished at Jim's orders to remove the oil waste from the journals, but they were not in the habit of hesitating when Jim Hunt was the boss. Without a question they took out the waste and packed each journal full of salt pork from the village grocery."

"Of course the news of Jim's experiment spread through the village that night, so that almost every man, woman and child was on hand at six o'clock the following morning, when the freight was scheduled to start on its tooting, sinuous journey down the valley.

"The fireman of old No. 12 had piled cord wood into the fire box until the locomotive was fairly pawing for the start. At Hunt's word the engineer tooted the whistle, opened the throttle and the driving wheels whirled around. The train didn't budge. Wider open came the throttle until the drivers whirled around at a fearful rate, but there was no apparent effect upon the string of freight cars.

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A Slight Difference.

"As I understand it, doctor, if I believe I'm well, I'll be well. Is that the idea?"

"It is." "Then, if you believe you're paid, I suppose you'll be paid." "Not necessarily." "But why shouldn't faith work as well in one case as in the other?" "Why, you see, there is considerable difference between having faith in the Almighty and having faith in you."—Chicago Evening Post.

"Kentucky Coroner—Yes, the papers found upon the deceased prove that he was Col. Blood. Witness—There was also a quart bottle found in one of his pockets. Coroner—Was the bottle empty? Witness—No, sir, it was full—hadn't been touched. Coroner—Poor fellow, he must have died without a moment's warning.—Bay City Chat.

"I say, father, there's a stuffed monkey in the Natural History museum nearly as big as you are."—Ally Sloper.

"We are to have some theatricals at our boarding-house this evening," said Rankin, "and I've got to act the part of a strong man. How would you advise me to make up for it?" "Pshaw!" exclaimed Eyle. "Go as you are." Rankin had been eating onions.—Chicago Tribune.

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Brevity Rebuked.

Her name was Bessie Turner; she'd a tendency to fat: And nothing could offend her more than any hint of that.

She had a lover who was quite addicted to the fad Of practicing abbreviation when a chance he had. He entered unto her one day with light and airy tread, And with a jocund mien in tone of exultation said: "O, Bessie!—O, Bessie!—T—," and that was all of it. A rolling-pin assisted the forthrightness of his fit. —Richmond Dispatch.

"I have found you out, at last!" cried Mr. Caudle, as he wakened suddenly and saw his wife searching his clothes for cash. "Yes, dear, and I have found you out—of pocket!" sweetly replied Mrs. Caudle. Mr. Caudle did not continue the conversation. He had hidden his money in the toe of his shoe.—Town Topics.

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GOOD MONEY ESSENTIAL.

For the Proper Discharge of All Government Liabilities. "Labor cannot be hoarded; the idle day is gone forever; lost wages are never reimbursed; and therefore steady employment and good pay in good money are essential to the comfort and happiness of the American laborer and his wife and children, and he will be unfaithful to himself and to them if he does not insist upon the adoption and maintenance of such a policy as will most certainly preserve the value and stability of all our currency and promote the regular and profitable conduct of all our industrial enterprises. He cannot prosper when the country is in distress, when its industries are prostrated, its commerce paralyzed, its credit broken down, or its social order disturbed; nor can he prosper when the fluctuations of the currency are such that he cannot certainly know the value of the dollar in which his wages are paid, or estimate in advance the cost of the necessities of life.

"Whether we shall or shall not have a long period of financial, commercial and industrial disturbance in this country, and whether labor shall be deprived of permanent employment or be partially employed and inadequately paid, are questions directly and necessarily involved in the demand now so seriously made by many of our fellow-citizens that the United States, without the cooperation of any other government in the world, and in opposition to the established policy of every other great civilized and commercial nation, shall authorize the free and unlimited coinage of full legal tender silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, notwithstanding the true market ratio between the two metals is about thirty-one to one; or, in other words, that the United States alone shall decide by law that 16 ounces of silver are equal in value to 1 ounce of gold, when it is an indisputable fact everywhere recognized that in all the markets of the world, in silver standard countries as well as in gold standard countries, 16 ounces of silver are worth only about one-half as much as 1 ounce of gold and will purchase only about one-half as much of the necessities of life. The naked proposition is that the United States shall coin, at the public expense, for the exclusive benefit of the individuals and corporations owning the bullion, all the silver that may be presented at the mints into dollars containing 371/2 grains of pure silver, or 412 1/2 grains of standard silver, worth intrinsically about 51 or 52 cents, deliver the coins to the depositors of the bullion, and compel all the other people in the country to receive these coins at a valuation of 100 cents each in the payment of debts due them for property sold, for labor and service of all kinds, for pensions to soldiers and sailors and their widows and children, for losses sustained under policies issued by life and other insurance companies, for deposits in savings banks, trust companies, building associations and other institutions, for debts due to widows and orphans by guardians, executors and administrators of decedents' estates and other trustees, for salaries of all civil, military and naval officials, and the compensation of private soldiers and seamen, and, in short, for every kind of obligation recognized by the laws of the land, except only in cases where the prudent capitalist has taken the precaution in advance to contract for payment in gold or its equivalent."

Secretary Carlisle's speech at Chicago.

Beneficiaries of Cheap Money. Every period of the depreciation of the monetary unit has at once sent prices up, the prices of the merchant, who gets the news quickly, before those of the farmer, who gets the news more slowly, and a long time before the wages of the laborer who cannot afford to hold his labor out of the market till he gets a proportionate increase for it. Fixed incomes remain the same, and the rise of prices inflicts great suffering on their recipients. Wages remain the same for a time and rise slowly, and in the meantime the laborers complain that prices have gone up so that they cannot afford to buy enough food and clothing. The farmer gets two prices for all he sells and pays two prices for all he buys, and is no better off than he was before the change. The beneficiaries are debtors on obligations incurred before the change, and these are not a very large class—many of them are also creditors and lose out of one pocket while gaining into the other—and the speculators, some of whom always make a profit in panics and crises and periods of sudden changes of values out of the losses of others.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Colonial Legal-Tender Notes. We have seen how capricious were the tender laws of the colonial period. Virginia, for example, varied her practice in the following manner: 1637—Gold and silver the only legal tender. 1642—Tobacco the only legal tender. 1655—Tobacco, silver and wheat equally legal tender at fixed rates. 1666—Peas, Indian corn, barley, oats and wound silk added to the preceding articles as legal tender at fixed rates. 1727—Tobacco notes legal tender for tobacco debts within the warehouse district, but not elsewhere. 1750—Tobacco notes the sole legal tender for tobacco debts in the warehouse district. 1755—Silver legal tender for tobacco debts at a fixed rate. Maryland likewise had several varieties of legal tender, including this: 1753—Inspected tobacco legal tender for debts at one-fourth higher rates than uninspected.—Horace White, in Money and Banking. ...The silver miners demand that they shall be paid for the metal in the proportion of sixteen to one for gold. This is as if a cloth manufacturer should demand a full yard's pay for half a yard of the stuff.—Chicago Chronicle.

A CHEAP LESSON.

Inflated Dollars Brought Only an Increase in Price. The advocates of cheap money do a great deal of loose talking about the advantages which they say this country would derive from the free-coinage of silver; but they overlook all the object lessons in the matter of depreciated currency which have a practical bearing upon the case. For instance, they do not turn their eyes toward the Sudan, where the process of cheapening money for the purpose of raising prices and promoting prosperity has been applied for all it is worth, so to speak. When the Mahdi came into power he had a coin made which was composed of seven parts of silver and one part of copper. It was very satisfactory to the people and promised to answer all of their purposes for all time to come. But soon the pillaging of the crops and the decline of various industries changed the situation. Something had to be done to relieve the prevailing depression, and the expedient of debasing the coinage was adopted. The relative proportions of silver and copper were changed, first to six parts of the former to one of the latter; and then the ratio was successively made five to three, four to four, two and one-half to four and one-half, and finally two to five, thus adopting means to end with resolute logic and confident perseverance.

This policy had the desired effect in one respect, at least. It raised prices very rapidly. Cotton stuff that had previously been sold for the equivalent of 75 cents advanced to six dollars; linen that had formerly been sold for one dollar went up to eight dollars; and there was a relative increase in the prices of all other kinds of imported goods. Unfortunately, however, the result was not the same as to things produced at home. They remained at about the old nominal value. The people had cheaper money, but it only served to raise the prices of all the articles that they were obliged to buy without giving them a corresponding increase in the prices of the commodities that they sent to market. Their inflated dollars did not bring good times. The theory was a pleasing one, but it would not work. They could not defeat the laws of trade by diluting the currency; they could not make themselves prosperous by lessening the value of the medium of exchanges. Their experiment is instructive. It teaches that there is nothing to be gained by increasing the number of dollars in a country according to the cheapening method. The free silverites will do well to study it carefully. It represents the practical operation of the theory to which they are so ardently devoted, and they can hardly fail to see that there are some very forcible objections to the proposed introduction of such a policy in the United States.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FIVE POINTS OF FINANCE.

Some Propositions That Cannot Be Controverted. The Courier-Journal has been requested to republish the celebrated five propositions laid down by Secretary Carlisle in his speech at Bowling Green May 25, 1895. Here they are: "First—That there is not a free-coinage country in the world to-day that is not on a silver basis. "Second—That there is not a gold-standard country in the world to-day that does not use silver as money along with gold. "Third—That there is not a silver-standard country in the world to-day that uses any gold as money along with silver. "Fourth—That there is not a silver-standard country in the world to-day that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United States have; and "Fifth—That there is not a silver-standard country in the world to-day where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work."

These propositions have never been successfully controverted and never will be. They show that the attempted identification of free coinage at sixteen to one with bimetalism is a "barren idealism."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

FROM SOUND MONEY SOURCES.

...Having failed to catch the Pennsylvania manufacturers, the free silver sawdust operators will now send their "come on" circulars into other communities.—Chicago Times-Herald. ...Gen. Clarkson says that western republicans will support a sound money man, if necessary. The leaders among the silver democrats say that they will be loyal to the party nominee. So it looks as if the more rabid of the white metal folk would have to secede or take their medicine like little men.—N. Y. Sun. ...Thirty million dollars' worth of gold will be the total of Colorado's production this year, according to the most recent estimates. Apparently the prosperity of the state does not depend entirely upon silver, and yet the people out there do not seem to realize that fact. They are as loud and boisterous in their support of free silver as ever.—Troy Times. ...To cut away the meshes of sophistry wherewith the apostles of the Coin school of finance have surrounded the question of the currency has been the undertaking of Secretary Carlisle, and to him more than to any other man, republican or democrat, the public owes its clearer comprehension of the truths and principles at the root of our financial system.—Rochester Herald. ...The free silver bunco-steerers who tried to put the Philadelphia manufacturers into a compromising position upon the currency have now an opportunity to consider whether their little game was altogether the success which they imagined it to be. Less than a dozen votes were cast at the meeting of the Manufacturers' club against the resolutions. This shows how feeble the free silver sentiment in that organization really is, yet, through the misplaced activities of the secretary of the club and the ingenuity with which the free silver bunco game was worked the position of the club was badly compromised.—Boston Journal.

THE DO-NOTHING CONGRESS.

Trade and Industry Checked by the Stagnant Republicans. The American Textile Journal has compiled the replies to 1,500 inquiries sent to manufacturers of wool. The replies show a few mills closed, a few working on short time, but a large majority open and running on full time. The statistics refute the calamity howl that has recently been raised about the woolen industry. There is no evidence of the cyclone that Senator Hawley said had struck the woolen industry, although the depression in the business is apparent. In the woolen cloth mills 11,508 out of 16,572 looms are in operation. In dress goods 1,933 out of 3,011 looms are in operation. In carpets, 1,802 out of 2,296 looms are going. In blankets and flannels 1,299 out of 1,462 looms are in operation. In carpets and flannels the proportion of idle looms is less than the proportion in dress goods and cloth. It is worthy of attention that this condition of affairs has come about since the meeting of the republican congress. Prior to the assembling of congress the woolen industry in this country was especially active. In the year 1895 over 200,000,000 pounds of imported wool was used in American mills, more than in the preceding year under the McKinley law. The first year of the Wilson law saw more wool consumed by the American mills than ever before. The unemployed were absorbed from the high-wages, and set to work in wealth-producing industry. More American goods were made by American workmen than ever before. There had been many wage advances and the tendency was to higher rates.

A POLITICAL FLOOD.



Gentlemen in the Water—"Go on with your darned old ark. This isn't going to be much of a shower anyway."—Chicago Journal.

The meeting of the republican congress checked this condition of prosperity. Business became dull. The threat of a ripping up of the tariff by the houses, and the threat of a free silver bill by the senate made the trade cautious and made capital extremely shy. The lack of demand for goods was felt by the manufacturers. Business suffers from the threats of disturbance. If looms are idle, and if there is a hand-to-mouth business done in woollens, the responsibility for it should not be misplaced. The people should not forget the part played by the blustering, wrangling, threatening congress. The longer congress is in session the more unfavorable are the business reports. Congress is a menace to business. It is incompetent to do good. Its capacity for doing harm is unlimited.—Utica Observer.

SOME STAKES FOR REPUBLICANS

Jobs That the Protection Barons Are Trying to Put Through. The Republic's Washington correspondent indicates some of the big stakes in republican success this year for a few favored individuals. The biggest stake, of course, will be swept in by the tariff barons, who are confidently expecting a return of the halcyon days of tariff robbery. They are prepared to make heavy investment in slush funds to be returned in protection fat. But in addition to this general sweep of the people, there are several special grabs in hand. C. P. Huntington is getting his Pacific railroad legislation in shape to throw the burdens of the roads on the people and to keep the plunder and the profits in the pockets of himself and his associates. Warner Miller is waiting for a republican administration that he may get \$100,000,000 for his Nicaragua canal. Matt Quay is nursing a \$300,000,000 canal job against the coming of a republican congress and president. These are samples of the jobs the republican looters are preparing for a "wide open" republican administration. If the republicans can slip into full power on a democratic quarrel there will be fine-fleeing of the people for the party's beneficiaries.—St. Louis Republic.

Cash and Popularity.

If McKinley be the popular idol that his friends claim he is, what is the need of spending so much money to secure a nomination which the people are anxious to give him? McKinley may be popular. We are inclined to think that his friends confuse the terms notoriety and popularity. Everyone knows McKinley and his bill, but few defend it or clamor for its reenactment. It is a little strange that McKinley's preliminary canvass for the presidential nomination should be the most expensive ever known unless his popularity is a myth. He may be popular, but he puts his trust in dollars just the same.—Utica Observer. —Mr. Morton's boom is still on the inside of his barrel.—Chicago Record (Ind.).

NO DOUBLE DEALING.

Mr. Carlisle's Manly Example to the Dodging Republicans. Mr. Carlisle refuses to make a contest for the nomination. In assuming this attitude he shows that respect for the presidency and for himself that ought to be characteristic of every man deemed worthy to be a presidential candidate, but which is now so foreign to our leading politicians that, because the secretary of the treasury refuses to announce that he is "in the fight, and in to stay," some newspapers at once interpret the letter to mean that he declines the nomination in advance. Mr. Carlisle simply says that he will not contest for delegates, that he will remain at Washington and perform his public duties, and that he cannot approve of any platform that does not take sound positions on the money and the tariff questions. In other words, Mr. Carlisle will not accept a nomination on a platform containing an unsound or a double-dealing currency plank. He will stand on the record of his public services. If he is to be a candidate, his nomination must be an endorsement of those services, and the party must express that in its platform. This is a declaration of principle that revives faith in the future of the republic, especially as it comes at a time when the leading candidates of the republican party do not dare to utter an opinion on the most important question that will be discussed in the coming campaign. Mr. Carlisle has rendered a real service to the country in insisting that his party shall declare for sound money if he is to be its candidate. No republican candidate except Mr. Morton would do this; at least no one of

THE WHEAT QUESTION.

Some Instructive Figures for Republican Oracles. The department of agriculture has recently published some extremely interesting and valuable statistics of the whole world's wheat crops and those of the United States since 1891, which are as follows:

WHEAT PRODUCTION. Grand Total of World. United States.

Year	Grand Total of World	United States
1891	2,428,322,000	611,780,000
1892	2,481,805,000	615,942,000
1893	2,562,915,000	626,132,000
1894	2,772,241,000	669,257,000
1895	2,552,877,000	467,103,000

It will thus be seen that while the wheat production of the whole world, on the whole, increased 240,000,000 bushels from 1891 to 1894, the wheat crop of the United States decreased 215,000,000 from 1891 to 1893. In 1894 and 1895, respectively our wheat crop was 55,000,000 and 48,000,000 bushels less than in 1892 and 151,000,000 and 144,000,000 bushels less than in 1891. The great increase in the world's aggregate supply during the last three years explains clearly why wheat has been so low. But, according to the insinuations of some republican oracles, our farmers must attribute both their short crops and low prices to the wicked Wilson tariff. "The Wilson blight" is becoming a stock phrase which would fully explain any calamity from a great drought to a smash-up of the globe by collision with one of the planets. Doubtless this unhappy phrase will win the farmers' vote for the republican nominee.—N. Y. Herald.

Democratic History.

When all ifs and ands are laid aside, the still remarkable fact remains that the democrats have had the presidency for 56 years and all their opponents together only 44, while they have controlled both houses in 25 of the 54 congresses that have sat and held one branch or the other in 39, leaving their opponents in complete possession in congress during only 15, or much less than one-third of the legislative terms. This means, in other words, that the opponents of the democracy, federalists, whigs and republicans, all together, have been intrusted by the people with the complete control of both the legislative and executive branches of the government during only 21 of the 100 years since Washington's retirement, or much less than one-fourth of the whole time, while during 40 years the democrats have controlled both houses of congress and the presidency and been in full possession of the government.—Boston Globe. —Some of the fellows are so confident of McKinley that they are hinting to him about cabinet portfolios.—Detroit Free Press.

A RECIPROcity BOOMERANG.

A Circular That Brought Answers Not Wanted—Favoring Freer Trade. The ways and means committee of the house of representatives recently sent out a circular of inquiry to several thousand manufacturers and exporters, asking for opinions as to the desirability of re-enacting a reciprocity section of the tariff law under which the president would be enabled to negotiate treaties with foreign governments. The real object of the circular was to make campaign capital for the republicans by representing the policy of freer trade through treaties as one which was favored by the party which is wholly committed to the doctrine of trade restriction.

A large number of replies have been received by the ways and means committee, most of them being favorable to the abolition of duties which foreign countries impose on our exports. With true protection inconsistency many of the writers say that while they favor the imposition of heavy duties on goods brought into this country they would like to see foreign tariffs reduced or abolished. Most of the republicans whose letters have been published want reciprocity with South America or West Indian countries only, and opposed the idea of reductions in duties on European goods. A considerable number of the replies to the circular were of a nature that must have been highly displeasing to the McKinleyite majority of the ways and means committee. They declare that they only favored reciprocity in so far as it tended toward the abolition of all restrictions on commerce, and boldly asserted their belief in free trade, pure and simple. Among others who wrote to this effect were Mr. A. B. Farquhar, proprietor of the great agricultural implement factory at York, Pa.; the Reading (Pa.) stove works; Sargent & Co. of New Haven, Conn., and Lowell Manufacturing Co. Lowell, Mass. The latter company has a capital of \$2,000,000, and employs about 2,000 workers in the manufacture of carpets. The following are extracts from its president's message: "Our market is entirely at home. We have made some efforts when trade was very dull in this country to secure trade abroad, but so long as there was a duty on wool this was simply impossible. Theoretically, a drawback of 90 per cent. of the duty was allowed under the McKinley bill, but it was impossible to estimate the amounts exactly in accordance with the treasury instructions. Though some exports were made of goods extremely depressed in this market, no exports were made by this company under these conditions. "We know of no way of removing foreign restrictions upon our goods except by removing the restriction on exports to this country from those nations. "Our output has increased about ten per cent. in the last year, while cost has decreased about 20 per cent., partly owing to the substitution of modern machinery, but more largely owing to the reduction of duties on wool. Selling prices, compared to those of six years ago, are about 20 per cent. less. "Foreign competitors have the advantage of Americans chiefly in the cost of spinning and preparatory processes. They have also the advantage of more extensive and varied and nearer markets for carpet wools. The cost of their machinery also is less, a great part of the worsted machinery used in this country being made abroad subject to heavy duties. The manufacturers of the United States can acquire an interest in the foreign trade whenever necessary, provided they are not hampered by national restrictions, especially if they have access, free of all duty, to a full supply of wool and other raw materials. The carpet trade requires annually nearly 100,000,000 pounds of carpet wool, practically all of which is imported. It is of great importance to us that these wools should enter without duty." B. W. H.

THE WILSON BILL.

Revenues Increasing Under It—Industries Not Asking for Higher Duties. We are told that the American tin plate industry is being destroyed under the Wilson act, and gentlemen upon that side of the house, when that assertion is made applaud with all the enthusiasm of ignorance. Do they not know that under one year of the Wilson act the tin plate industry has developed more than under three years of McKinleyism? Yet such is the fact, and they can find it in any reputable trade journal of this country. Do they not know that the output of iron under the Wilson act in the last year was the greatest ever known in the history of this country? Do they not know that the cotton industry is prospering? Do they not know that the revenues are increasing from customs dues and otherwise? Now, Mr. Speaker, if I had time to go into the details of each of these assertions I could demonstrate to the house, item by item, the truth of what I have said. Are the gentlemen ignorant of the fact that the wages of more than 1,000,000 laborers have been raised under the Wilson act? Some of them say these are only partial restorations from decreases made after the election of 1892, when democratic government was foreshadowed. The facts are all against you, gentlemen. The Reform club, of New York, printed before the election of 1892 a detailed statement showing the reduction of wages and the discharge of employes in more than 1,000 protected establishments under the McKinley act, before there was any democratic election, and the fact is that these increases of wages within the last year under the Wilson act, carrying from 10 to 20 per cent., are made in many instances in industries where the cuts had previously been made under the McKinley bill, not after any democratic election, but prior to the election of 1892, and the rates of wages have been largely restored under the Wilson act. It has been well said that the McKinley act was a wage reducer, mill closer and

panic producer, and that the whole McKinley period was one of wage reductions, strikes and riots. Gentlemen, all that the country needs, so far as tariff legislation is concerned, at present to conserve and secure its prosperity, is that you of the republican party should give heed to the utterances of one of your greatest leaders. The business interests of this country, threatened with a tearing up by the roots, threatened with an extortionate protection crusade, say to you to-day, abide by the declaration of President Grant, "Let us have peace." All they need is peace from your threatened disturbances.—Hon. C. M. Cooper, of Florida, in Congress.

THE MCKINLEY LEGS.

An Important Point Overlooked—Basis of the Tariff Business. In your editorial comments on the above topic under date of February 24, you seem to ignore one of the most important points of these tariff legs—namely, leg pulling. The basis of all business interests in the tariff is leg pulling; that is to say, the business interest that has the strongest pull makes the longest leg. While other interests may be pulling the other leg, if they have not the pull they do not effect the desired change, and therefore fail to make the change. The people who have only the good of the country at heart, divested of all selfish interests, readily consent to have the tariff adjusted to the economical necessities of the country, but in any attempt to adjust it the selfish desires of every business intervene and the contest becomes one of leg pulling—first, of the business legs proposed to be benefited by the change; second, the legs of the statesmen who must pass the enactment; third, and finally, the legs of the people who must pay the taxes. No wonder these legs become awry, of different lengths, or too long or too short. It does not seem that the people of this country will again so soon consent to open this tariff question and again inaugurate a leg-pulling campaign and demoralize business and distract the country, either for McKinley or any other candidate or party. Mr. Lincoln's ultimatum "that the legs should be long enough to reach from the body to the ground" is now fully complied with, and our feet fully and firmly planted on solid ground. Don't let us undertake to do or allow any more leg-pulling until necessity compels a readjustment of the tariff question.—Cincinnati Cor. N. Y. World.

MORE FUSTIAN.

Protection Fallacy as to Wool Production Under the New Tariff. When the tariff was taken off wool the protectionists declared that the sheep industry in this country would immediately decline and that the number of sheep in the United States would be immensely reduced under the operation of the Wilson bill. The terror was about as substantial as the other scarecrows which are paraded by the protectionists whenever a reform of the tariff is proposed. In its last issue the American Cotton and Wool Reporter shows that there were in the United States 15,665,520 sheep in 1890, and at the end of 1895 the number was 15,601,837. In five years the number of sheep decreased only 63,683, and this decrease is due to the fact that in some of the older states lands have been found more valuable for other purposes than for sheep raising. If free wool is fatal to sheep raising why is it that both Utah and Wyoming have 400,000 more sheep now than they had five years ago? Why has the number of sheep more than doubled in North Dakota since 1890, and why has it increased by more than 1,000,000 in Michigan? The removal of the tariff on wool should affect the sheep raiser in those states as much as it affects the sheep raiser in Ohio. Considering the depression of industries generally since 1880 the decrease of only 63,683 in the total number of sheep in the United States would indicate that the wool industry has fared remarkably well. When free wool is attacked as fatal to sheep raising in this country, the enormous increase in the number of sheep in several states must be explained.—Atlanta Journal.

THE IRON TRUST.

How It Reduces the Output, Throws Men Out of Work and Advances Prices. The Lake Superior iron ore trust has decided to reduce the output from its mines, in order to strengthen the large advance in price which will be charged this season for ore. The allotment to the various mining companies has been cut down 2,000,000 tons from what it was expected to be. The price for the best Mesaba ore has been fixed at \$3.75 per ton, as against \$2.50 per ton a year ago. The addition of \$1.25 per ton will mean \$10,000,000 profit to the trust. This increase in the cost of ore will of necessity compel the iron and steel makers of the lake regions to charge higher prices for their finished products. With dearer iron and steel the cost of all articles manufactured from them will be increased. Thus the American people will directly or indirectly contribute to a free protected mine owners the enormous sum of at least \$10,000,000 in one year. The gigantic iron ore trust is aided to rob the people by a tariff duty which the democratic house in 1894 declared should be abolished. The agents of the trust in the senate refused to allow iron ore to come in free, and pretended that the tax was maintained in the interests of American labor. The thousands of miners who will be thrown out of work because of the trust's reduction of the output of ore by 2,000,000 tons, know now how much the protected interests care for them. Will they vote this fall for McKinleyism, which means still higher duties on ore, and further benefits for trusts? W. G.

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

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

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 delegates 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 may be provided by the Democratic Central Committee 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 75 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:

Table listing delegates and alternates for various counties including Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Barber, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Chautauque, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Dickinson, Decatur, Douglas, Edwards, Ellsworth, Finney, Ford, Franklin, Geary, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Greenwood, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Hodgman, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kearney, Kingman, Kowalewicz, Labette, Lane, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Logan, Lyon, Marshall, McPherson, Mead, Miami, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morris, Morton, Nemaha, Neosho, Ness, Norton, Osage, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Pratt, Rawlins, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Saline, Scott, Sedgewick, Shawnee, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner, Thomas, Trego, Waubesa, Wauzeka, Wallace, Washington, Wichita, Wilson, Woodson, Wyandotte.

Every Democratic editor in the state should make it a point to attend the next meeting of the Fraternity, at Topeka, on June 2nd, at 2 p. m. Business of importance to the Fraternity will come before this meeting, and no editor who has the good of his party at heart can afford to be absent.

Can you name a single measure passed, or even suggested, by the present Congress, with its 134 Republican majority, calculated, in any degree whatever, to restore confidence or better times? No party ever had a better chance to do something in favor of the people, and no party ever proved more completely its utter inability and absolute worthlessness.—Emporia Times.

The Ellsworth Messenger is responsible for the following item. "A local horse dealer who has picked up quite a bunch of pretty respectable looking plugs wrote to a friend in Topeka asking what would be the chance to sell a car load of horses there. The friend replied: 'The people here all ride bicycles, the street cars are run by electricity and the city is run by jackass—no use for horses.'"

Protection does not now, never did nor ever can, under existing conditions, in any degree whatever benefit the day laborer in this country. It can not do so for the reason that the only commodity he has to sell is his day's work, his labor, and this he is forced to sell in a free trade competitive market. He must compete with every other man desiring of procuring his job and in these times their name is legion.

The time is at hand when Democrats and Republicans who are acting with the Populists, refer to themselves as Jeffersonian Democrats and Abraham Lincoln Republicans. In looking over these fellows we notice most of them are men who have held office in one party or the other until kicked out, and now are reformers. And every one of them are now for free and unlimited coinage of silver. You can not name a man who has left either the Democrat or Republican party but who is a free silverite. Did you ever notice it?—Burlington Independent.

If Edison succeeds in what he is trying to accomplish the cathode rays will become the destroyers of secrecy of all kinds. A New York Journal reporter says by the use of Edison's apparatus he was able to see through a block of pine eight inches thick with the naked eye, and Edison says that, with further experiment, the human eye will be able to see through solid metals, brick walls, sealed letters, or the human body. When the electric lamp is perfected for the purpose a doctor can look in on the lungs, or heart, or liver and examine them as easily as he examines the throat. No sort of clothing will give protection, and the only way a man can avoid publicity will be to flee to the desert.

The Missouri Democrats are all crazy on the silver issue. Kansas Democrats can afford to hold a level head on this question. The declaration on the financial question should be clear and distinct, but the minority, whichever side wins, should be treated with courtesy and consideration. The Republicans will make "blamed fools" of themselves on the financial subject, and Democrats do not need to emulate their example. The Democratic party of Kansas wants every vote it can get, and should therefore act wisely on both the financial and prohibition questions. Republicans of Kansas think they will not need all their votes this year and are already cavorting around like the wild ass of the desert, on both of these questions. They will lose thousands of votes just as sure as election day rolls around.—McPherson Democrat.

Yes, and the Democratic party should place itself in a position to secure these votes.

THE PROLIFIC SMITH FAMILY. When I was a little boy, I remember having a vague idea that people by the name of Smith must all be related, and I wondered how the different branches of the families kept tract of each other. But though the years have straightened out my idea somewhat, and there is less confusion about the relationship, it must be admitted that, taking them all together, the Smiths are a large family! Do you know how many people there are by the name of Smith in the New York directory? Think of three thousand Smiths, 7000 of them

fathers of families. Then think of their wives and children, and you will understand how a plain William or a simple John Smith is likely to be lost in the crowd. And as in New York, so in other cities, great and small. And so throughout England and Germany, for though in the country they call it Schmidt, it is the same old name spelled in another way. In London, Smiths fairly swarm, and they abound all over the British isles, from Land's End, away down on the south coast of Cornwall, to John o'Groats, the most northerly point in Scotland.—"A party by the name of Smith," by Arthur Hoebler, in May St. Nicholas.]

THE COURSE OF SOUND MONEY MEN.

The suggestions of Republicans and Mugwump papers that the sound money Democrats should prepare to bolt the party as a result of the Sedalia convention is an entirely gratuitous insult. The sound money men are the oldest and ablest Democrats in the party. They know what Democracy means. And they know what Republicanism means. Between the two their decision is never in doubt.

The sound money men do not pretend to rejoice that the Sedalia convention though differently from them on the question whether free silver is in the interest of the people. They do not hesitate to conceal their opinion that the course taken at Sedalia was not in the best interests of the party.

But the time for talking of what might have been is past. And nothing remains for the Democrats of Missouri but to wait the final verdict of the national Democracy. In the meantime, the efforts of the sound money Democrats will be devoted to the organization of the party.

They realize that Democracy means far more than a question of the currency. Free silver, in fact, enters into the platform of the party only when it shall be identified by the national Democracy as one of the measures which are for the good of the people. The sound money men hope that it will not so enter into the platform. But if it does they will not falter in their allegiance.

Democrats have differed before as to whether measures are for the good of the party and the people. But true Democrats do not stake their opinions upon one issue against all the benefits that come to the country from Democratic rule. True Democrats work courageously to convert the party to its views. But success or failure does not change their characters as Democrats. So the sound money Democrats, win or lose, will not only vote the straight ticket next November, but they will also bend every effort to put down factional quarrels and to arouse the enthusiasm that is essential to victory.—Kansas City Times.

PRESIDENT DIAZ AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

President Diaz, in his recent message to the Mexican congress, gave a new aspect to the Monroe doctrine, which will not only be generally approved by all sensible people in the United States, but let a new light shine into some befuddled brains across the water. That particular paragraph in his message which expresses most clearly his views, and commends itself to the judgment and approval of Americans reads thus:

"Our history in general, and signally the struggle of our people to throw off an exotic government of European origin, form and elements give testimony of our worship of independence, and our abhorrence of all foreign intervention. But we do not understand it to be sufficient that only upon the United States in spite of their immense resources, is the obligation incumbent to aid the other Republics, of this hemisphere against the attacks of Europe. Each one of the said republics, by a declaration similar to that of President Monroe should proclaim that any attempt of a foreign power to reduce the territory or the independence, or change the institution of a single one of the American republics, must be considered as an individual affront, if the republic sustaining an attack or threat of this kind appeals for aid."

That is a correct application of the Monroe doctrine. It makes it part and parcel of the governmental scheme of every American republic, and binds them all together in a common cause against any

form of foreign aggression. It makes the United States no longer the big policeman of the western hemisphere, but the friend and ally of every state and government on the two continents. It ought to infuse into every one of those governments, no matter how strong or how feeble it may be, additional self respect and courage. President Diaz's interpretation of the Monroe doctrine is about the most sensible utterance upon this much abused subject that has been heard for many a day.

KITES AS AN AID TO FLIGHT.

Some are studying as aid to flight Lawrence Hargrave of New South Wales has made a great number of simple and successful models—the latest being driven by compressed air, and flying over three hundred feet. He has lately given his attention to kites; and in November, 1894, made one that carried him up along a string, and brought him safely down. He claims that this kite, which looks like two boxes, without top or bottom, and fastened to each other by sticks, will carry a man up and bring him down safely, and thus offers an excellent chance to try any new flying apparatus.—"About Flying-Machines," by Tudor Jenks, in April St. Nicholas.

TREATMENT BY INHALATION!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.

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

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 significant fact.

It is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

"COMPOUND OXYGEN—ITS MODE OF ACTION AND RESULTS."

It is a little of a book of 200 pages, published by Drs. Starkey and Palen, which gives to the patient full information on this remarkable 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.

(First published in the Chase County Courthouse, April 9, 1896.)

Publication Notice.

State of Kansas, ss: Chase County, ss: In the District Court for said county: John Earl McDowell, Plaintiff, by Maggie McDowell, his next friend, 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 cited in the above named Court by John Earl McDowell, by Maggie 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 as named and to establish an other will as the will of said Charles McDowell, deceased, and most answer the petition filed therein by said plaintiff on or before the 22nd day of May, A. D. 1896, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment for plaintiff in said action will be rendered accordingly. Attest: J. E. FERRY, Clerk of said Court. DWIN A. AUSTIN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT.

The tobacco grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health and happiness. To quit suddenly is to sever a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Baco-Cure" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Cure." It will not only stop you. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent interest. "Baco-Cure" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and without incontinence. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke. CURED BY BACO-CURE AND GAINED THIRTY POUNDS.

From hundreds of testimonials, the origin of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented: Clayton, Nevada Co. Ark., Jan. 28, 1895. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. 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 cough, debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but I couldn't. I took various remedies, among others "No-To-Bacco," "The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco-Cure," 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. MANKREY. Pastor C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark.

Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per box; three boxes, (thirty days' treatment), \$2.50 with iron-clad, written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for books and proofs. Eureka Chemical and Mfg. Co., La. Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass.

DR. COE'S SANITARIUM,

11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



THIS SANITARIUM

Is a private hospital, a quiet home for those afflicted with medical, and surgical diseases, and is supplied with all the remedial means known to science, and the latest instruments required in modern surgery. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of patients, together with our complete brace-making department, makes this the largest and only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the west.

WE TREAT 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, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Bones, etc., Paralysis, Epilepsy (fits), Scrofula, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Tape Worm, Ulcers 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 Varicocle, Piles, Stricture, Fistula, 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 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.

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 you information you may desire concerning the reliability of this Sanitarium.

Address all communication to DR. C. M. COE, Kansas City, Mo.



RAZOR GRINDING & HONING

on short notice, and guarantee work to be first-class in every respect.

NEW HANDLES PUT ON BLADES. I carry a general line of Barbers' Supplies, such as Razors, Straps, 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,

Cottonwood Falls, Kans. JOHN DOERING, Prop.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

DEALER IN Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 408) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, McPherson, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. (1828-1)

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency,

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS 4271-

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 Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

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

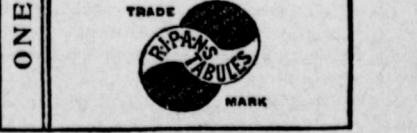
Practices in all State and Federal courts THOS. H. GISEAM. J. T. BUTLER.

GRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank

R-I-P-A-N-S

The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.



Greatest Retail Store in the West.

105 DEPARTMENTS—STOCK, \$1,250,000 FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES.

Dry Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Suits—Notions—Boys' Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Jewelry—Silverware—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wall 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 cash—our prices are consequently the lowest. Money refunded on unsatisfactory goods—if returned at once. 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, send for our new catalogue—free by mail.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., SUCCESSORS TO Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co., KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Chase County Court.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1896.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fair shall awe, no favor sway; New to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; at end of three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for routes (EAST, WEST) and times for various stations like Cedar Grove, Elm Dale, Strong City, etc.

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COUNTY OFFICERS: Representative—R. H. Chandler; Treasurer—D. Chad Griffiths; Clerk—M. C. Newton; County Attorney—J. W. McWilliams; Sheriff—John McCallum; Surveyor—J. R. Jeffrey; Probate Judge—Matt McDonald; Sup't. of Public Instruction—F. G. Allen; Register of Deeds—Wm. Norton; Commissioners—C. J. Maule, W. A. Wood.

SOCIETIES: A. F. & A. M., No. 58—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS: Gen. G. W. Shurtleff, of Oberlin, Ohio, is in town.

W. L. Cazaly, of Cedar Point, was in town, Monday.

Dennis Madden, of Emporia, was in town, Monday.

It was quite cloudy and cool, yesterday and the day before.

John Glen, is building a new harness shop, 18x25 feet, at Elm Dale.

Seed rye, 50 cents per bushel, at E. P. Allen's, Elm Dale, Kansas.

Last Monday, F. P. Cochran lost a valuable, diamond shirt-stud.

W. P. Martin received from Panhandle, Texas, this week, 1,200.

Baled hay, 15c, a bale, at the Model.

Received a fresh invoice of seed potatoes, at the Model.

Highest price paid for produce, at the Model.

Call at the COURANT office when you want job work of any description.

J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, was at Topeka, last week on business.

Semi-porcelain saucers—clearing out dishes, less than cost, at the Model.

Mrs. J. B. Maloney, of Strong City, visited her mother, at Parsons, last week.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new hotel building of E. G. Gerner, at Elm Dale.

The black web worm, it is said, is doing much damage to fruit trees in this vicinity.

Mrs. Alex McKenzie returned, last Thursday, from her visit to her old home in Scotland.

Seventy car loads of cattle were received at Strong City, last Thursday, to be pastured in this county.

Miss Lizzie Clay has succeeded Mrs. Plummet as clerk in the store of C. J. Maule, in Strong City.

Born, on Friday, April 24, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Maile, Jr., of Strong City, a daughter, Dr. Dary in attendance.

C. F. Hays, D. C. Evans and R. H. Harris, of Bazaar, shipped a car load, each, of hogs to Kansas City, this week.

Quite a hail storm visited these parts, Saturday night, breaking many window panes on the north and west sides of houses.

Wm. Taylor, one of the murderers of the Meeks family, was hung, at the jail at Carrollton, Mo., at 10:56, a. m., to-day, and pronounced dead at 11 o'clock.

A rate of one and one-third fare, certificate plan, has been secured on all the roads, for persons wishing to attend the Kansas State Social Federation at Topeka. Ask for certificate when you buy your ticket.

Mrs. John A. Murphy and daughter, of Ardmore, I. T., arrived at Strong City, Saturday night, on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Homer Roberts, and other relatives in this vicinity.

Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A No. 1 job in sharpening mill picks, and should patronize a home institution.

J. A. Burnley came in, last night, from the San Louis valley, bringing 265 head of cattle, for feed, and he and J. H. Mercer will ship five car loads of cattle to Kansas City, to-night.

Don't forget that John Glen, the reliable harness maker, formerly of Strong City, is now located at Elm Dale 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 3,000 posts for sale. Apply at the Madden farm, near Bazaar or at J. L. Kellogg's livery stable in Cottonwood Falls.

Last Saturday evening a number of young folks gathered at the home of Mr. Ed. Beck, west of this city, and spent the evening in dancing; at 12 o'clock a delightful repast was served, after which the guests returned to their homes.

Wanted—A reliable lady or gentleman to distribute samples and make a house-to-house canvass for our Vegetable Toilet Soap and pure flavoring extracts, \$1.00 to \$1.50 a month easily made. Address: CROFTS & REED, Chicago, Ill.

Quite a number of the school mates of Eva Kuhl called at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kuhl, Monday evening, and gave her a very enjoyable surprise party, the games and a nice luncheon being highly enjoyed by the young folks.

Wanted—Good industrious agent lady or gentleman for new Modern Piano, Method—money making for agents and a money saver to purchasers. Address at once.

W. G. CHOKKRIGHT, 600 Calumet Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

The lecture of Prof. Dyche, at Mus Hall, Saturday night, was listened to by a crowded house, who were well pleased both with the talk, and the illustrations of his Arctic experience; and the net sum realized from the same will help the High school library out considerably.

Bert Rockwood left, Tuesday night, for Rialto, Cal., where his sister, Mrs. L. W. Coleman, is now residing, with the intention of making that his future home. The best wishes of the COURANT, whose editor has known him as an exemplary boy and an industrious and honest man, go with him to his new home.

Did you ever stop to think whether or not it pays to patronize home institutions? Give this matter some thought, and drop in at the Model market and get a slice of corn feed beef, veal, pork, bacon or hams. Our market is presided over by a thoroughly competent cutter, who is a resident of Cottonwood Falls. CLARK & CO.

Between fifteen and twenty well armed deputy U. S. Marshals arrived in Strong City, Tuesday night, on their way to Shiina, on the hunt of Bill West, who murdered Deputy U. S. Marshal, in Oklahoma about one year ago, and broke jail at Topeka, between midnight and 4 o'clock, a. m., Tuesday.

The educational work at Ottawa Chatauqua Assembly June 15 to 26, will be vastly better than ever. Fresh, brilliant speakers, lecturers, and teachers. Get detailed program and cost of attending from Assembly Herald. It can be had for a postal request to Sandford Topping, Sec., Ottawa, Kan.

The Cottonwood Falls Shakespeare Club have been admitted to the list of Federated Clubs of Kansas and Western Mo. Several of the members with their friends will attend the annual meeting of the Federation in Topeka, May 8 and 7. Mrs. Sadie Park Gisham and Miss Nellie Howard will represent the club.

I have doubled the amount of my samples of carpets, and can suit you all with the cheapest in Emporia or Kansas City in retail prices.

T. M. GRUWELL.

Charles J. Lantry, of Topeka, of the firm of B. Lantry Sons, Strong City, and Maj. Calvin Hood, of Emporia, have been added to the Board of Directors of the Missouri National Bank, of Kansas City, they having taken a large amount of stock in said bank and becoming among the largest stock holders in the same, and no doubt both of these gentlemen will make Kansas City their future home.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, April 15, 1896.

S. A. Meeks, Mrs. Nancy Sager. All the above remaining unclaimed for April 29, 1896, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

COUNTY SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

At the county school examination, held at the school house in this city, April 23rd and 24th, instant, thirty-five were examined and nineteen passed as follows: Anna Powers, Mary Kane, Anna Harvey, Lula Evans, Olga Proeger, Esther Presnell, Birdie Barnes, Ida Schneider, Maggie Osborn, Rosa Ward, Willie Emmerson, Luther Richardson, Charles Huffman, Willie Woolwine, J. A. Stone, Charles Ford, Harley Allen, F. J. Higbee and Willie Moffitt.

COLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

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

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

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

RICH DISCOVERIES OF GOLD.

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 producing over One Million Dollars a month, and steadily increasing. Mining Stocks are advancing in price more rapidly than any other stocks, and many pay dividends of 30 to 50 per cent.

Send for the best opportunity to make a large profit in a small investment. J. E. Morgan & Co., 45 Broadway New York are financial agents for the Prudential Gold Mining Co., and others in the famous Cripple Creek district. They will send you free, interesting particulars of the Mining Companies they represent also their book on speculation in Stocks, Grain and Cotton containing many new and important facts.

Send for these books at once if you are interested in any form of speculation or investments. They may prove profitable to you.

GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Probably the last great chance to secure a quarter section of good farming land under the homestead laws will be at the opening of the Chippewa Indian reservations this spring, which comprises the majority of the land in about fifty townships, and will furnish excellent homes for thousands of people. But little is known concerning this opening by the general public for the reason that Congress recently 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.

600 Calumet Bdg., Chicago, Ill.

SCHOOL ITEMS.

The proceeds of Prof. Dyche's lectures were very gratifying, showing that Cottonwood Falls is all right when a school entertainment is on. It is not often that a first class entertainment from abroad can be secured on as favorable terms as we were fortunate enough to get one-half of the gross receipts. The matinee resulted disastrously, the receipts not equaling the expense. But the large turn out in the evening more than compensated. Since this is a matter in which all are interested, a statement in detail might not be amiss:

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenses. Receipts: Matinee \$5.55, Evening lecture \$78.50. Total receipts \$84.05. Expenses: School library's share \$42.07, For the hall, matinee \$3.00, evening \$5.00, Telegram \$25, Street car, taking band to Strong \$1.00, Express on advertising matter \$75, Cost of printing date line \$75.

Total expenses \$10.75. The open meeting of the high school literary society has been postponed until Monday. Admission free.

The girls, as well as the boys, are making vigorous preparations for the ball game on Field Day. This game will be immense. There will be no charge for admission on Field Day.

Prof. Dyche's gifts to the Kansas University Museum, as a result of his second Arctic expedition, are valued at \$10,000—this being a conservative estimate.

Prof. Dyche will give his lecture to the Topeka high school to-night. He is to get \$100.

Miss Godfrey's Concert is going to be a grand success. The little folks will surprise their mothers. It will be given about the middle of May.

FIELD DAY.

The Cottonwood Falls High school will give their annual Field Day exercise, at the ball ground east of town on Friday afternoon, May 1st, at 2 o'clock. To add more interest to the contests our merchants have offered small prizes as indicated below. This liberality is highly appreciated by the school people. The contests are limited to the Cottonwood Falls schools, except where indicated by the word "open." No person may enter more than five contests. Entries to be closed at 12 o'clock, Friday. Every boy, big and little, old and young, are invited to be present.

FLOYD WISHER, FRANK JOHNSON, Ex. Com DON ALLEN.

PROGRAM.

- 1. Running high jump, (3) a book, L. A. Lowther. 2. 100 yd. foot race, a necktie, J. M. Tuttle. 3. Running broad jump, silver napkin ring, G. E. Finley. 4. Standing broad jump, a sweater, Dr. Hammo.

- 5. Throwing the weight 12 or 16 lb. spoon hook, W. H. Holsinger. 6. Throwing the ball, hair out W. H. LaCoss. 7. 50 yd. foot race, grammar grade under 16 years, 25 cts., Chester Wootring. 8. 25 yd. foot race by Miss Ellis' boys pocket knife, W. B. Hilton. 9. High kick, open, fancy cup and sash \$1.25, Model. 10. 100 yd. foot race, open, jointed fishing pole, H. T. Gillett. 11. Standing high jump, open, 1 dozen bananas, A. J. Robertson. 12. Hop, skip and jump, one dozen oranges, Smith Bros. 13. 1/2 mile foot race, catcher's mit 60c., E. D. Replogle. 14. 1 mile bicycle race, open, 1 pair bicycle hose, Holmes & Gregory. 15. Ball game, Models vs. Mitways 50 cts., W. P. Martin. 16. Girls ball game, Philosophy class vs. Juniors \$2.25 in Mdse, equally divided to the winning team, King & York.

DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call, the Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, met in the Probate court room, in Cottonwood Falls, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, April 25, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State convention to be held at Topeka, June 3rd, 1896, to elect delegates to the National convention, and to elect a member of the Judicial Central Committee to be held at Emporia, June 25, 1896, and, to elect delegates to the Judicial convention, in the absence of the Chairman of the County Central Committee, and J. L. Cochran was elected temporary Chairman of the convention, and A. F. Fritze, temporary Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following committee: On order of business—W. E. Timmons, S. T. Slaybaugh and J. R. Campbell. On resolutions: J. Holmes, J. T. Butler and S. E. Yeoman. On permanent organization: S. W. Beach, A. Tilton and J. D. McKittick. After which a recess of thirty minutes was had to give committees time to prepare reports.

On reassembling the Committee Order of business reported order of business as carried out below.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of making the temporary organization the permanent organization, and the report was adopted.

The committee on resolutions then made the following report which was adopted, seriatim, the first and third resolutions being carried by receiving about five votes, and the second receiving the vote of every Democrat present; while, on the adoption of the report, as a whole, but three or four voted at all, the sound money Democrats present not voting, at all, on any proposition, excepting the second resolution:

We, your committee, beg leave to report as follows:

First, Finance being the aramout question before the national convention, and the people of America, Resolved, 1st, we favor the immediate, independent, free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without awaiting the action of any other nation, and we instruct our delegates to the Topeka convention to vote against the election, endorsement, ratification or approval of any person as a delegate to the national convention at Chicago, who does not endorse these views.

Second, We endorse the action of the Administration, taken in the Venezuela matter.

Third, We denounce the anti-silver men in our present House and Senate, and heartily approve the acts of all noble, faithful patriots, who have stood for the people, and against all monopolies, trusts and combines.

A motion was then made and carried that the convention proceed to elect delegates to the State convention, that the five nominees receiving the highest votes be the delegates and the five receiving the next highest vote be the alternates, which resulted as follows:

The following delegates were elected to Topeka: J. R. Holmes J. L. Cochran, S. E. Yeoman, S. T. Slaybaugh, W. E. Timmons. Alternates J. T. Butler, J. H. Martin, A. F. Fritze, J. A. Campbell, H. L. Hunt, J. T. Butler was elected member of the Judicial County convention.

The following delegates were elected to the Judicial convention at Emporia: Richard Cuthbert, J. H. Martin, W. E. Timmons, J. T. Butler, with A. Tilton, J. D. McKittick, Wm. Rettiger, Jr., Dan. W. Foxworth, as alternates. Committee then adjourned.

WHAT YOU NEED!

The Irrigation farmer, formerly 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 practical knowledge 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 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 innovation 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 address, enclosing \$1, the price of the paper per year, and you will never regret it. Sample copies free.

TUE IRRIGATION FARMER, Ottawa, Kansas.

Treasurer's Quarterly Report.

Statement of amount on hand in the Treasury of Chase County, Kansas, for the quarter ending April 28, 1896.

Table with columns for State fund, County fund, School fund, Normal institute fund, Township funds, and City funds.

CITY FUNDS.

Table with columns for Cottonwood Falls, City, Normal Institute, County School unappropriated, School district number, and various general funds.

RECAPITULATION.

Table with columns for Amount in bank, Cash in vault, and Total.

STATE OF KANSAS.

I, David Griffiths, Treasurer of said County, being duly sworn, say that the above and foregoing shows the amount of money in the Treasury of said county, and that the same is correctly apportioned as I verily believe.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 27th day of April, 1896.

M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

Ripans Tabules, at druggists. Ripans Tabules cure nausea. Ripans Tabules cure dizziness. Ripans Tabules assist digestion.

Sheriff's Sale.

State of Kansas, ss. County of Chase, In the District Court of the 5th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase County, State of Kansas.

G. W. Shurtleff, Plaintiff, vs. C. Pendergraft, administrator of the estate of Charles Boies, deceased, John Boies, Reita Boies, Charles Boies and Kiley Pendergraft, their guaranties, Jennie Stout, her heirs, etc., 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, in the above entitled cause, and so 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 cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit:

The west one half (1/2) of the northeast quarter (1/4) and the east one half (1/2) of the northwest quarter (1/4) of section thirty-five (35), township eighteen (18), range eight (8), east of the 6th p. m.

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

Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas. Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, April 8, 1896.

BILLS ALLOWED.

Table with columns for Name, Claim, and Amt. Listing various individuals and their claims.

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State of Kansas, ss. County of Chase, I, M. C. Newton, clerk of Chase county and state of Kansas, hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct statement of the bills allowed at the April meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of said county. Witness my hand and the seal of Chase county this 27th day of April, 1896.

THE HOURS.

All the vast night is to me
Full of dark and mystery.
Silence for the time has made
His whole deep realm of shade;
And my day-dull ear is keyed
To an unaccustomed heed.
Like the passing of a sigh
I can hear the hours go by.

Some are wan and weighed with woe,
And some lightly footing go,
Like the youthful amoret
Wending to his first love-tryst.
With no pause how'er I plead,
Setting forth mine earnest need.
Toward's a bourne no sight may spy,
I can hear the hours go by.

Who shall stay them?—anarch Death!
Love, with passion on his breath!
Wealth, whose coffers overflow!
Nay, of all of these not one!
From the lip of slave and king
Down the ages hear it ring—
"Tarry time," the mourner cry:
I can hear the hours go by.

—Clifton Scollard, in S. S. Times.

HEART OF THE WORLD.

BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.

A Strange Story, Taken From a Manuscript De-
scribed by an Old Mexican Indian to His
Friend and Comrade, an English-
man Named Jones.

Copyrighted, 1894, by H. Rider Haggard.

CHAPTER VII.—CONTINUED

"Ruins, Senor Strickland! Decidedly you Englishmen are strange. Supper will be served shortly. Till then, ladies, girls, go with them," he added, addressing the woman who had been engaged in swinging the hammock; "water may be wanted and other things."

The girl bowed and went away, and at the door we found her standing, lamp in hand, to light us down the passage.

"Well, when you are ready," said Don Jose, "will you come to supper? You will not lose the way, for you can follow the smell of the food," and he left the room.

"One moment," I said, addressing the girl, who was about to accompany him; "perhaps you will see that our servant, and I pointed to Molas, "has some meat brought to him here, since your masters will not wish him to sit at table."

"Sil," answered the girl, whose name was Luisa, searching my face with her eyes.

By this time Don Jose was through the door, which the draught pushed to behind him. I watched it close, then a thought struck me, for I remembered that among our order there were women, associates of the outer circle, and I whispered some words in the ear and made a sign with my hand. She started and gave the ancient answer, which is taught even to children, whereto I replied with another sign, that of the Presence of the Heart.

"Where?" she asked, glancing at each of us in turn.

"Here," I answered, and drawing out the symbol, I held it before her eyes.

She saw and made obeisance, and at that moment we heard Don Jose calling her from the further side of the door.

"I come," she cried in answer, then added in a whisper: "Lord, you are in danger in this house. I can tell you now, but if possible I will return." The wine is safe, but drink no coffee, and do not sleep when you lie down. Search the floor and you will understand the reason. I come, senor, I come!" And she fled from the room.

So soon as she was gone the senor went to the door and looked it, then he returned and said:

"What does all this mean, Ignatio?" I did not answer, but, pushing aside one of the beds, I searched the floor beneath it. It was discolored in several places. Next I pulled the blankets off the beds and examined them, finding that formed the mattresses to discover that this also was stained, though slightly, for it had been washed. Then I said:

"Men have died in these beds, senor, and the stains were made by their blood. It would seem that the guests of Don Pedro sleep well, first they are drugged, then they are murdered, and it is for this purpose that we have been lured to the house. Well, we expected nothing else."

"Do not despond," I answered. "We are warned in time and therefore, I think, shall escape by the help of that girl and the other Indians in the place, since in an hour every one of them will know who we are, and be prepared to risk their lives to save us. Now let us make ready and go among these men with a bold face, for of this you may be sure, that nothing will be attempted till late at night, when they think us sleeping. Have you understood, Molas?"

"Yes," answered the Indian.

"Then watch here, or in the outer room until we return, and should the girl come, learn all you can from her as to the whereabouts of the old Indian and his daughter, and other matters for when she knows you to be of the order she will speak. Have you been recognized by any one?"

"I think not, senor. When we entered it was too dark for them to see."

"Good. Then creep up to their way, if possible, do the best you can with the girl, and take note of all that passes. Farewell."

When we reached the end of the dining hall Don Pedro slid from his hammock to the ground and, taking the senor by the hand, said:

"Let me introduce you to my overseer, the Senor Smith from Texas. He is an American, and will be glad to meet one who can speak English, for notwithstanding much practice, his Spanish is none of the best."

The senor bowed and the American desperado spoke to him in English, wearing a grin on his face like a wicked dog as he did so, though I do not know what he said. Then Don Pedro conducted him to a place of honor at the head of the table, that beside his own seat, while I was led to another table at a little distance, where my meat was served to me alone, since as an Indian of pure blood, I was not thought fit for the company of these cross-bred curs. Don Jose having taken his place at the further end of the table with the American, the meal began, and an excellent one it was.

"Of some more of this Burgundy," said Don Pedro when the dishes had been removed, filling his tumbler for the seventh or eighth time; "it is the right stuff, straight from France, though it never paid duty," and he winked his leaden eye.

"Your health, senor, and may you live to do many such brave deeds as that of yesterday, when you saved my son from the sea. By the way, do you know that on board that ship they said that you had the evil eye and brought

her to wreck; yes, and your long-faced companion, the Indian, also."

"Indeed, I never heard of it before," answered the senor with a laugh; "but if so our evil eyes shall not trouble you for long, as we propose to continue our journey to-morrow."

"Nonsense, friend, nonsense; you don't suppose that I believed in that sort of rubbish, do you? We say many things that we do not believe, just for a joke; thus," and he raised his voice so that I could hear him at my table, "your companion there—is he not named Ignatio?"—told a story to my disadvantage on board the ship, which I am sure he did not believe, and suddenly he stared at me and added insolently: "Is it not so, Indian?"

"If you seek my opinion, Don Pedro, I answered, leaning forward and speaking very clearly, "I can say that it is impossible to repeat what he said, or to remember deeds that are done with. If I spoke certain words, or if in the past you did certain deeds, here beneath your hospitable roof is not the place to recall them."

"Quite so, Indian, quite so; you talk like an oracle, as Montezuma believed in Cortes, till the conqueror found a way to teach him plain speaking—a great man, Cortes, he understood how to deal with the Indians." Then he spat upon the floor, and, having looked down the table, spoke to the senor in a somewhat anxious voice, "Tell me," he said, "for your sake is better to me, how many there are present here to-night?"

"Counting my friend, thirteen," he answered.

"I thought so," said our host, with an oath, "and it is too late to mend matters now; but, my friend, I suggest that they should be thick about a monastery, avert the omen. I see you think me a fool."

"Not at all," he answered. "I am rather superstitious myself, and dislike sitting down thirteen to a table."

"So do I, so do I, Senor Strickland. Listen, last time we dined thirteen in this room there were two travelers here—Americans, friends of Don Smith, who were trying to open up a trade in these parts. They drank more than was good for them, and the end of it was that in the night they quarrelled and killed each other. In the abbot's chamber, where you are sleeping, avert the omen. There was trouble about the matter at the time, but Don Smith explained to his countrymen and it came to nothing."

"Indeed," answered the senor. "It was strange that two drunken men should kill each other."

"So I say, senor. In truth for a while I thought that Indians must have got into their room and murdered them, but it was proved beyond a doubt that this was not so. Ah! they are a wicked people, the Indians; I have seen much of them and I should know. Next day the government wishes to treat them so well. Our fathers knew better how to deal with them, but luckily the arm of the government scarcely reaches here, and no whining padres or officials come prying about my house, though once we had some soldiers," and he cursed at the recollection and drank another glass of Burgundy.

"I tell you that they are a wicked people," he went on, "the demons their fathers worshipped still possess them, also they are as secret and dangerous, and there are Indians now buried, but they will tell nothing."

"Yes," and suddenly growing excited under the influence of the strong drink, he leaned over and whispered into his guest's ear. "I have one such in the house at this moment, an old Lacedemonian, he is an unbaptized Indian, not that I think him any the worse for that, and with him his daughter, a woman more beautiful than the night; perhaps, if I go on liking you I will show her to you to-morrow, only then she should have to keep you, for you would never go away. Beautiful! yes, she is beautiful, though a devil at heart, so that I have not dared to let these little ones see her," and he winked and nodded toward the villains at the table, "but Jose is to pay her and her papa a visit to-night, and he won't mind her temper, though they frighten me."

"Well, would you believe it, this girl and her old father know enough of treasure to make every man of us here rich as the queen of England. How do I know that? I know it because I heard it from their own lips; and I will tell you the story."

"I have not dared to let these little ones see her," and he winked and nodded toward the villains at the table, "but Jose is to pay her and her papa a visit to-night, and he won't mind her temper, though they frighten me."

"Well, would you believe it, this girl and her old father know enough of treasure to make every man of us here rich as the queen of England. How do I know that? I know it because I heard it from their own lips; and I will tell you the story."

CHAPTER VIII. THE SUPPER AND AFTER.

"The cell where they were shut up is that in which the old monks imprisoned such as were suspected of heresy and others, and close to it is a secret place—there are many such in this house, senor—where a spy may be hid, and I can see and hear all that passes in the cell."

"In this place I ensconced myself, and lay there for hours, with the rats running over me, so anxious was I to get to the truth. In the end I was not disappointed, for they began to talk. A great deal of their conversation I could make nothing of, but at length the girl said, after examining a gilt crucifix that hung upon the wall."

"Look, father, here also they have gold."

"It is gilt, not gold," he answered. "I know that of it, though with us it is not practised, except to keep from corruption the spears and arrow heads that fowlers use upon the lake." Then he added:

"I wonder what that leaden-eyed, greedy-faced white thief would say if he knew that in a single temple we could show him enough of the metal he covets to fill this place five times over from floor to ceiling!"

"Hush! she said, ears may be listening even in these walls; let us risk nothing, seeing that by seeming to be ignorant alone we can hope to escape."

"Well," asked the senor eagerly, "and what did Zibalbay answer? I think that you said that the old man's name was Zibalbay," he added, trying to recover the slip.

"Zibalbay! No, I never mentioned that name," Don Pedro replied suspiciously, and with a sudden change of manner. "He answered nothing at all. Next morning when I came to question them the birds had flown. It is a pity for otherwise I might have asked the old man if his name is Zibalbay. I suppose that the Indians had let them out, but I could not discover."

"Why, Don Pedro, you said just now that they were still in the house."

"Did I? Then I made a mistake, as you did about the name; this wine is strong, it must have got to my head; sometimes it does—a weakness, and a bad one. It is an old tale, but there it ended so far as I am concerned. Come, senor, take a cup of coffee. It is good."

"Thank you, no," answered the senor. "I never drink coffee at night, it keeps me awake."

"Still, I beg you to try ours, friend; we grow it ourselves and are proud of its flavor."

"It is poison to me, I dare not," he said. "But pray tell me, do the gentlemen whom I have the honor to see at table cultivate your plantations?"

"Yes, yes, they cultivate the coffee and the cocoa, and other things also when they have a mind. I daresay you think them a rough-looking lot, but they are kind-hearted, ah! so kind-hearted. Feeble as I am they treat me like a father. Bah! senor, what is the good of hiding the truth from one of your discernment? We do business of all sorts here, but the staple of it is smuggling rather than agriculture."

"The trade is not what it was, those sharks of customs officers down on the coast there want so much to hold their tongues, but still there are a few pickings. In the old times, when they did not ask questions, it was otherwise, for we used to get in the room through the door, from revolution down to the stringing up of a coach load of fat merchants, but now is the day of small profits, and we must be thankful for such trifles as providence sends us."

"Such as the two Americans who got drunk and killed each other," I suggested when Don Pedro had retired to his hammock, whither the Indian girl, Luisa, was summoned to swing him to sleep, I saw his son Jose and the American outcast, Smith, both of whom, like the rest of the company, were more or less drunk, come to the senor and ask him to join in a game of cards. Guessing that their object was to make him show what cash he had about him, he also affected to be in liquor, and replied noisily that he had lost all his money in the shipwreck, and was, moreover, too full of wine to play.

"Then you must just rest it on the road, friend," said Don Jose, "for you forget that you made those sailors a present from a belt of gold which you wore about your middle. However, no gentleman shall be forced to play in this house, so come and talk while the others have their little game."

"Well, would you believe it," answered the senor, and he staggered to an empty chair, placed not far from the table at which I remained, and was served with spirits and cigars. Here he sat watching the play and listened to the conversation of the gamblers.

"When you mentioned that little table where my dinner had been served, saying nothing, for none spoke to me, but within hearing of everything that passed. There I sat quiet, my arms folded on my breast, listening attentively to the tales of outrage, wrong, and murder practised during these wicked outbreaks in our countrymen."

Presently Don Smith called out: "Look at that Indian rascal, friend; he is as proud as a turkey cock in spring time; why, he reminds me of the figures of the king in that ruin where we laid up last year waiting for the senor and her daughter. You remember the senor, don't you, Jose? I can hear her squeals now," and he laughed brutally, and added: "Come, King, and have a drink."

"Gracious, senor," I answered, "I have drunk."

"Then smoke a cigar, O king."

"Gracious, senor, I do not smoke to-night."

"My lord cacique of all the Indians won't drink and won't smoke," said Don Smith, "so we will offer him incense," and taking a plate he filled it with dry tobacco and cigarette paper, to which he set fire. Then he placed the plate on the table before me, so that the fumes of the tobacco rose into the air about my head.

"There, now he looks like a real god," said the American, clapping his hands.

"I say, Jose, let us make a sacrifice to him. There is the girl who ran away last week, and whom we caught with the dog."

"No, no, comrade," broke in Jose; "none of your jokes to-night; you forget that we have a visitor. Not but what I should like to sacrifice this old demonio of an Indian himself," he added, in an outbreak of drunken fury. "Curses on him for insulting me, and on his father and mother, yonder on board the ship."

"And are you going to put up with that from this wooden old Indian god? Why, if I were in your place, by now I would have filled him as full of holes as a coffee roaster. Just let the lies out."

"That's what I want to do," said Jose, gnashing his teeth; "he has insulted me and threatened me, and ought to pay for it, the black thief." And drawing a large knife he flourished it in my face.

"I did not shrink from it; I did not so much as suffer my eyelids to tremble, though the steel flashed within an inch of them, for I knew that if once I showed fear he would strike. Therefore I said calmly:

"You are pleased to jest, senor, and your jests are somewhat rude, but I am not harmed because I am your guest, and those who kill a guest are not gentlemen, but murderers, which the high-born Don Jose Moreno could never be."

"Stick the pig, Jose," said Smith. "He is insulting you again. It will save trouble afterwards."

Then as Don Jose again advanced upon me with the knife, of a sudden the senor sprang up from his chair and stood between us.

"Come, friend," he said, "a joke is a joke, but you are carrying this too far, according to your custom," and seizing the man by the shoulders, he put out all his great strength and swung him back with such force that, striking against the long table with his thighs, he rolled on to and over it, falling heavily to the ground on the further side, whence he rose cursing with rage.

By now Don Pedro, who had wakened, or affected to waken from his sleep, thought that the time had come to interfere.

"Peace, little ones, peace!" he cried sleepily from his hammock. "Remember that the men are guests, and cease brawling. Let them go to bed; it is time for them to go to bed, and they need rest, and by to-morrow your differences will be healed up forever."

"I take the hint," said the senor, with forced gaiety. "Come, Ignatio, let us sleep off our host's good wine. Gentlemen, sweet-dreams to you," and he walked across the room, followed by myself.

At the door I turned my head and looked back. Every man in the room was watching intently, and it seemed to me that the drunkenness had passed from their faces, scared away by a sense of some great wickedness waiting to be worked. Don Smith was whispering into the ear of Jose, who still held the knife in his hand, but the rest were staring at us as people stare at men passing to the scaffold.

Even Don Pedro, wide awake now, sat up in the hammock and peered with his horny eyes while the Indian girl, Luisa, her hand upon the cord, watched our departure with some such face as mourners watch the outbearing of a corpse. All this I noted in a moment as I crossed the threshold and went forward down the passage, and as I went I shivered, for the scene was uncanny and fateful.

Presently we were in the abbot's chamber, our sleeping place, and had locked the door behind us. Near the washstand, on which burned a single candle, set in the neck of a bottle, sat Molas, and to repeat words passed between Don Pedro and a white man called Smith; also she saw one of the half-breeds fetch some spades from the garden and place them in readiness, which spades are to be used in the hollowing of our graves beneath this floor."

"Have they brought you some more venturesome in coming here," I said, "and unless we can escape at once we must be prepared to pay the price of our folly with our lives."

"Do not be downcast, lord," said Molas, "for you have not heard all the means whereby you can save yourselves from death, at any rate to-night. Come here," and leading us across the room he knelt upon the floor at a spot almost opposite the picture of the abbot and pressed upon a panel in the low wainscoting of cedar wood with which the wall was clothed to a height of about three feet.

The panel slid aside, leaving a space barely large enough for a man to pass. Through this opening we crept one by one, and passed down four narrow steps to find ourselves in a chamber hollowed out in the foundations of the wall, so small that there was only just room for the three of us to stand in, our heads being some inches above the level of the floor.

"Do not be downcast, lord," said Molas, "for you have not heard all the means whereby you can save yourselves from death, at any rate to-night. Come here," and leading us across the room he knelt upon the floor at a spot almost opposite the picture of the abbot and pressed upon a panel in the low wainscoting of cedar wood with which the wall was clothed to a height of about three feet.

The panel slid aside, leaving a space barely large enough for a man to pass. Through this opening we crept one by one, and passed down four narrow steps to find ourselves in a chamber hollowed out in the foundations of the wall, so small that there was only just room for the three of us to stand in, our heads being some inches above the level of the floor.

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THE LIFE OF GRANT.

Probably Without Parallel in the History of the World.

How the Hauler of Wood and Tanner's Clerk Rose to Be a Leader of Men and the Head of a Great Nation.

[Written for This Paper.]

The character of Grant is one of the most unique in all history. It is doubtful if his case can be paralleled among any people of any age. Had he died when Sumner was fired upon the word "failure" would have been properly written off against the sum of deeds in the body. Yet he was at this time 39 years of age and had essayed many things in his somewhat eventful life, in all of which he was unsuccessful. Educated in West Point he showed no love for the soldier life, was careless in his attire and oftentimes remiss in his studies. Seeing service in Mexico he did his duty, yet afforded no evidence of superior skill as an officer or of exceptional bravery to warrant promotion. After he was made captain he so wearied of the dullness of the camp that he resigned and retired to a little farm near St. Louis owned by his wife. Here he cut wood with his own hands and hauled it to town. But he did not have any taste for bucolic life. Matters went from bad to worse and he and his family suffered quiet privation. Equally unsuccessful was his attempt to carry on surveying in St. Louis. Here his father stepped in and gave him a position as clerk in his "store" at Galena. This work was, if possible, more distasteful to him than any that had preceded it; yet he must live and nothing else being in sight he held fast to it until the outbreak of war. At this time he was very poor and comparatively unknown. He had succeeded at nothing, and not a single promise of good seemed held out to him in the future.

Capt. Grant offered his services to the government, but the latter gave no heed to the offer. Later the governor of Illinois made him colonel and placed him in charge of a very unruly regiment, which he speedily brought under excellent discipline. A few weeks later he was made a brigadier general, when

he lost no time in demonstrating the high qualities of which he was possessed. During 39 years he had been out of his element. He had need of stirring times and great events to bring out his dormant energies and display his military genius.

Placed in command at Cairo in September, 1861, his first act was to seize Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee river. This he did without consulting with his superiors or with anyone else. The sagacity of this action was afterward clearly demonstrated; it saved Kentucky to the union. It was Grant who a few months later achieved the first great union success of the war, the capture of Fort Donelson, and 15,000 prisoners with it. He was at once made a major general by a government which eight months before had rejected his application to be made a colonel. Halleck, jealous of the fame of Grant, reported him to McClellan as having left his command without permission, and for this he was placed under arrest. His army was sent up the Tennessee river in charge of another officer. This cloud did not hang over him long. He was reinstated and three weeks later had fought the battle of Shiloh. There he met and overcame a superior force, thus saving the north from invasion. Calumny again came to him. The newspapers charged that he had been surprised and only won by an accident and the timely arrival of fresh troops. Halleck arrived and assumed command, leaving the hero of Shiloh practically without command or duty of any kind. This ingratitude so overcame him that he was sorely tempted to resign and go home.

This storm blew over. When Halleck, two months later, was made general in chief, Grant assumed command of the western army. The afterward he grew rapidly in favor with the government and with all the people of the north. He entered upon his Vicksburg campaign without consulting anybody and as usual in all matters relating to war, where he relied solely upon his own judgment, the result vindicated him. The capture of Vicksburg was followed by other victories in the west, so that when in May, 1864, he was made lieutenant general, an office created especially for him, and went east to take charge of the armies in Virginia, he commanded universal confidence and was believed to be absolutely invincible. His genius rose to meet every added responsibility. As general of all the armies

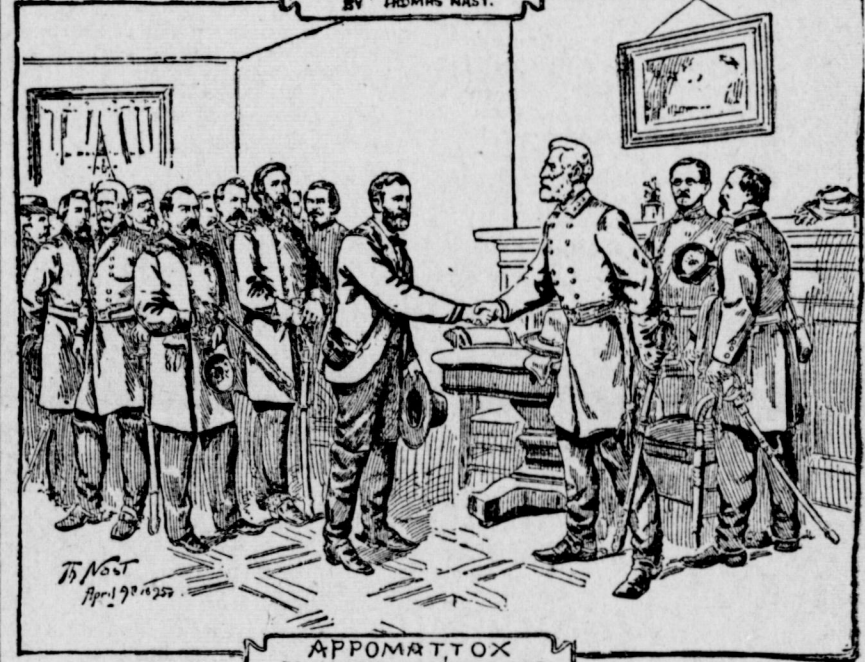
he not only personally commanded his own forces, leading them into one great battle after another, but he directed also the armies of Sheridan, Sherman, Meade and Thomas.

By a series of magnificent strategic movements the war was brought to an end, with every southern soldier a prisoner of war. Grant's magnanimity at Appomattox has always made the southern people think kindly of him. Twenty-four hours after Lee's surrender Grant left for Washington, where he at once began the work of disbanding the army. The country was now at peace, the union was saved and Grant was the idol of the nation. All this had been done in four years. In April, 1861, Grant was not known by the congressman from his district, who also lived in the little city of Galena. In April, 1865, his name was a household word throughout the United States, while his military genius had been commented upon in all the army circles of Europe. Never was rise so rapid; never was there a general who could point to such a succession of signal victories. He accomplished all that he undertook to do and that right speedily. In the troublous times that followed Johnson's accession, the cool head and cooler advice of Grant did much to assuage bitterness in the long and acrimonious contest between the president and congress.

Grant was the logical candidate of the republican party for president in 1868. No other name was mentioned. He was elected, and reelected in 1872. He was the subject of much adverse criticism from his own party as well as the opposition because of certain measures he favored and because of certain men by whom he was surrounded. Some of these men were proved to be corrupt, and this added to the scandal. The fact is that Grant had no knowledge of statecraft and he had very little acquaintance with public men. He had to rely largely upon others in his appointments to office, and it is but natural that many of his own selections were made from those who had been soldiers during the war. Grant believed in his friends and trusted them. Guileless and honorable himself, he could not believe it possible that those he esteemed and had taken into his confidence could be other than honest and trustworthy. It was the hardest thing

PEACE IN UNION

BY THOMAS NAST.



NAST'S FAMOUS PICTURE "PEACE IN UNION."

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THE NAVAL BILL.

Senators Have an Animated Debate on Armor Plate.

THE PENSION BILL IN THE HOUSE.

A Bill in Washington That Carlisle Will Probably Be the Only Candidate for President Before the National Convention.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The naval appropriation bill was before the senate throughout the day. An amendment offered by Mr. Chandler, making it unlawful for retired naval officers to enter the service of contractors furnishing armor, etc., to the government, occasioned an animated debate, which gradually broadened into a discussion of the entire subject of armor plate. Mr. Tillman was among the most active in support of the amendment, speaking of the efforts to cheat and rob the government, and the tendency of millionaire contractors to "thrust their hands into the pocket of Uncle Sam." Mr. Chandler and Mr. Hale supported the amendment, and Mr. Gray and Mr. Gorman opposed it. The amendment was not disposed of when the senate adjourned.

This was District of Columbia day in the house and the general pension bill was sidetracked under an arrangement to give the District the first two hours. Several District bills were passed. Mr. Henderson (rep.), of Iowa, chairman of the committee on judiciary, gave notice that he would call up the bankruptcy bill to-day as soon as the pension bill was disposed of.

Mr. Henderson from the committee on rules then, at 3:30 p. m., brought in a special order for the consideration of the Pickler pension bill for 1 3/4 hours under the five-minute rule, the previous question then to be considered as ordered on the bill and pending amendments with provision for a final vote to-day immediately after the reading of the journal. Mr. Crisp (dem.), of Georgia, characterized the rule as a remarkable one. He said it pretended to do one thing but did another, as only such amendments as were adopted in committee could be voted on. The practical consequence of the adoption of this rule would be to force the house to vote on the bill without amendment. The rule was adopted.

CARLISLE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The movement to make Secretary Carlisle the candidate of the sound money democrats for president is taking a shape which leads his friends to believe that he will be practically the only candidate before the convention. The secretary has declared that the platform is more important than the candidate, and this view is shared by the administration. Their theory is, however, that having made a sound money platform, the northern delegates will do much to unite the party by placing a southern man upon the platform. The one man who will meet the conditions of sympathy with the platform, devoted to the union cause during the war, and representative of the south, they argue, is John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky.

ODD FELLOWS CELEBRATE.

Appropriate Ceremonies for the Seventy-Seventh Anniversary of the Order.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 28.—The 77th anniversary of the founding of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States was observed throughout the country yesterday. The celebration in Kansas City partook of a state character, inasmuch as the principal speaker of the occasion was Grand Master Carnes, of Trenton. The ceremonies began with an imposing street parade, participated in by the Patriarchs Militant and quite a number of local subordinate lodges and several from outside the city.

MCKINLEY'S MONEY VIEWS.

John Sherman Elucidates on the Ohioan's Stand on the Money Question.

NEW YORK, April 28.—At a meeting of the young republicans club, Brooklyn, last night, a letter addressed to the secretary of the club from Senator John Sherman was read. In the letter Mr. Sherman says: "There can be no doubt as to the opinion of Maj. McKinley on the money question. He is committed in every form, every speech and otherwise, to the republican policy of maintaining the present gold coin of the United States as the standard of value."

A Burglar Quickly Captured.

SEDALIA, Mo., April 28.—Charles A. Hickman, traveling in a wagon from Little Rock, Ark., to Ottumwa, Ia., last night robbed the Newland post office, which is located in Greer's general merchandise store. Hickman was arrested within an hour of the robbery and a quantity of postage stamps and a small sum of money were found concealed in his wagon.

Fatal Alteration Over Cattle.

MIAN, Mo., April 28.—H. C. Frank and Frank Baker, near this city, got into an altercation Sunday night over some cattle. The latter struck the former a blow over the head with a club, from which it is said he died in a short time. Warrants have been issued for Baker's arrest, but he has escaped.

Rusty Nail Caused Her Death.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 28.—Mrs. Maggie T. Clark, wife of Policeman John L. Clark, died yesterday morning of lockjaw. For several hours prior to her death Mrs. Clark suffered indescribable torture. She stepped on a rusty nail a week ago, which penetrated her foot.

A Child's Fatal Fall.

SIoux CITY, Ia., April 28.—Freddie, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tyler, of this place, threw himself backwards from his nurse's arms through a second story window, his head striking on the brick curbing of the areaway below and he sustained injuries which will cause his death.

GRANT'S STATUE UNVEILED.

Union League Club of Brooklyn Has Erected a Beauty.

BROOKLYN, April 27.—The fine equestrian statue of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, which the Union League club, of Brooklyn, bought for presentation to this city, was unveiled here with imposing ceremonies. The veil was lifted from the statue by the hand of little Ulysses Grant, grandchild of the general and third son of Col. Fred Grant, of New York. The statue, reputed judges say, is a beauty of its kind. It is of heroic size, 16 feet high, made of bronze and weighs 110 tons. William Ordway Partridge was the sculptor. Its base is a square granite block 22 tons in weight, supporting three smaller blocks. The general is represented in soldier dress, his slouch hat drawn well on his head and overcoat on. The horse stands with his four feet firmly planted on the pedestal, head up, ears alert. Aside from the unveiling the great feature of the celebration was the military parade, about 6,000 men being in line.

BIG FIRE AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

The Colorado Mining Town Visited by a \$1,000,000 Blaze.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., April 27.—The greater part of this town was burned on Saturday. All the theaters, dance halls and sporting resorts, were destroyed, together with the post office, the first national bank, the Midland railroad depot and restles, the Times newspaper office and many stores. An angry woman in a dance hall threw a lamp at her lover and started the fire. The loss was roughly estimated at over \$1,000,000.

With 3,000 people rendered homeless in a day, of course lodging houses are in greatest demand, and many of these are rapidly progressing. Fortunately, the weather is remarkably fine, so that the sleeping in open air does not entail suffering and few have been compelled to do this. Already the work of rebuilding the burned district has begun, and last night, by the light of the full moon, nails were being driven in many houses.

RUSSELL SAYS NAY.

He Requests Democrats Not to Use His Name for the Presidency.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The World prints the following signed statement of ex-Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts, in response to a question from one of its staff correspondents: "I am greatly surprised to hear that the action of the Massachusetts convention has attracted any special attention outside the state. While I greatly appreciate the compliment of an endorsement by my state, I am not seeking the nomination, nor am I desirous of being the candidate, nor do I wish any movement made in any state in my interest."

On the contrary, I have already earnestly requested that no such movement be made in any other state by friends of mine. My belief is that it is all important that when the Chicago convention meets its delegates should be absolutely free to deliberate and act clear of the influences or pledges of any particular preference—at least so far as I am concerned. I don't know that any movement personal to me is contemplated. If it is, I request and insist that it should not be made."

WILL INCLUDE DEMOCRATS.

The A. P. A. Investigation of Presidential Candidates Will Not Stop with Republicans.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—It is stated on excellent authority that the national advisory board of the A. P. A. will soon meet again to pass upon the religious records of the men whose names have been mentioned for the democratic nomination. The records of Cleveland, Carlisle, Russell, Patterson, Olney, Bland, Boies, Tillman, Matthews, Campbell and others will be gone over and the order will be notified which of these men are objectionable and which can pass over. It is probable, however, that the democratic national convention will adopt a plank condemning the order and, if it does, the order will have the whole party to fight.

GOLD WILL TRIUMPH.

Prediction That the Republican National Convention Will Declare Against Silver.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The republican national convention at St. Louis will declare against the free coinage of silver at sixteen to one and for gold as the monetary standard of the United States according to the platforms adopted by the state republican conventions which have been held. The delegates from states which have adopted the gold standard as the basis of our currency system number 466, or a majority of 14 over all possible opposition. Conventions have now been held in 28 states, and in all but five of these some expression on the currency question was made by resolution.

Estimates Far Apart.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—There is a wide difference between the estimates of Joseph Manley and Representative Grosvenor on the strength of candidates before the republican national convention. Mr. Grosvenor claims that Gov. McKinley now has 444 delegates, with 456 necessary to choice. Altogether 711 delegates have been elected. Mr. Manley concedes Mr. McKinley 250 delegates and claims 161 for Reed.

Agricultural Bill Unpassed.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The president having failed to sign the agricultural appropriation bill within the ten day limit, it became a law at midnight Saturday night without his approval. He was displeased with the spirit and purpose of some of the sections, but not sufficiently so as to veto it.

Treasury Deficit for the Year.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The treasury deficit for the present fiscal year will be approximately \$25,000,000. This is the opinion of officials and others best qualified to make an intelligent estimate of the result of the fiscal operations of the year.

Unable to Form a Ministry.

PARIS, April 27.—M. Sarrien, minister of the interior in the retiring Bourgeois cabinet, who had been summoned by President Faure to form a ministry, has finally informed President Faure that he finds himself unable to form a conciliation cabinet.

IN GRANT'S HONOR.

The Birthday of the Dead General Observed by Republicans.

GEN. LONGSTREET SPEAKS AT BOSTON

Pittsburgh Commemorates the Day by a Banquet—New York Celebrates—Historic Cannon at Galena, Ill., Unveiled with Appropriate Services.

BOSTON, April 28.—The grand dinner of the Middlesex club at the Brunswick last night, in honor of the birthday of the great general, was a fitting closing of the banquet season. The distinguished guests of the evening were: Gen. James Longstreet, of the confederate army; Senator-elect Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio; James B. Hoyt, of Ohio; Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, and Lieut.-Gov. Wolcott, and were seated in places of prominence near the president of the club, ex-Gov. Brackett, and all were greeted with most enthusiastic applause. Gen. Longstreet, when introduced, was very warmly greeted. He said in part: "Grant returned to service in the United States army in the hour of sanguinary war, at the head of a regiment of volunteers. His work soon drew the attention of his superiors and he began to rise. Modest as a maiden, the heavy blows of the strong arm of an Ajax were all there was to tell the story of work that pushed him up, until at the end of two years he found himself above all officers that held superior rank, commanding armies of a million soldiers spread out over lines of thousands of miles, yet humbly submissive to the government he so ably defended. If another record marks such an epoch I fail to recall it. Of all the union commanders Grant was the great leader who accurately surveyed the great field of war. When it was all ended, incapable of malice, his generous heart offered all that his enemy could ask as terms of surrender, with abundance of provisions for the hungry soldiers and transportation to their distant homes."

Senator-elect Foraker, of Ohio, spoke and was followed by Senator John B. Thurston, of Nebraska, who said he brought the congratulations of Nebraska to Massachusetts, saying that the republicans of his state are just as truly, soundly and solidly for a stable currency as are the republicans of Massachusetts. We do not want the face of the goddess of Liberty on a piece of currency that does not represent 100 cents on a dollar.

NEW YORK'S NINTH CELEBRATION.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Of the 40 odd dinners and accompanying celebrations held in the cities throughout the country last night to commemorate the anniversary of the late Ulysses S. Grant's birth, that of the Grant Banquet association at the Waldorf hotel on Fifth avenue was one of the most notable and important. It was the ninth of the kind held by the association, and was in all respects a grand and gorgeous affair. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge presided and the speeches of the evening were by Gov. D. H. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and William L. Wilson, Gov. Hastings's speech was in answer to the toast, "Grant and the Republican Party," and Mr. Wilson's on "Grant, the Pacificator." A memorial dinner was also given at Rochester by the Young Men's Republican club.

PITTSBURGH HONORS HIS MEMORY.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 28.—The tenth annual banquet of the American Republican club in commemoration of the birthday of Gen. Grant was held at the Monongahela house in this city last night. Covers were laid for 400 persons and every seat was occupied. William I. Mustin, president of the American club, welcomed the guests and introduced Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, who officiated as toastmaster. There were only three toasts. Congressman J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa, was the orator of the evening and responded to the toast, "Grant."

AT THE GENERAL'S OLD HOME.

GALENA, Ill., April 27.—The Grant birthday celebration in this city began at 8:30 a. m., when the historic cannon, the recent gift of the government to the city of Galena, was mounted and unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, in charge of a detachment of the Seventeenth army corps, by which the cannon was captured from the confederates at Cheraw. John C. Black delivered the address. Speeches were also made by Gen. A. L. Scheitlin and others.

WONDERS OF ELECTRICITY.

Gov. Morton to Open the National Exposition in New York May 4.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The National Electrical exposition, which opens May 4 in Grand Central Palace, will display the latest marvels in electrical science and invention. The National Electrical Light association, which represents 10,000 plants and an investment of \$750,000,000, has given several exhibitions of the one now arranged. The object is to let the public see what is being done in electricity and educate the people in the practical applications of this wonderful force. Gov. Morton will open it.

Election Riots in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—The governor has ordered two companies of militia from this city to Natchitoches. Trouble is threatened there on account of the refusal of democratic election officials to proclaim the result of the election according to the ballots cast by populists, but which the democrats claim were fraudulent.

Kansas Retail Jewelers.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 27.—The Kansas Retail Jewelers' association held its annual meeting here yesterday and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. B. Hayden; secretary, Charles E. Warden; treasurer, N. F. Morehouse, all of Topeka.

CONGRESS.

The Week's Proceedings Given in Condensed Form.

The senate adopted Mr. Cokrell's amendment to the Indian bill on the 23d, declaring the settled policy of the government to make appropriations for sectarian schools after July 1, 1902, thus giving two years to abandon the present policy instead of immediately. The president vetoed the bills to pension Charles E. Jones, a photographer, and Nancy G. Albrecht. The vetoes were referred to the pension committee. A bill was passed to organize Greer county and to continue the old officials until November; also one giving to residents of the county on March 16 100 acres each and providing for homesteading the remainder. The house entered upon the consideration of the general pension bill and Mr. Pickler spoke for three hours in support of it. Mr. Goodwin (dem.) was seated in the place of Mr. Cobb (rep.) from the Fifth Alabama district.

SEVERAL minor bills were passed at the opening of the senate on the 23d, including one authorizing a bridge across the Missouri river at Haverhill, Mo. Mr. Call gave notice that he would call up his resolution, directing the president to dispatch a naval force to Cuba to protect American interests there, some other time. Aside from the pension bill, which was considered and finally passed, after which the sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up. The house adopted a motion calling on the secretary of state for all information relative to the entire appropriation bill when in consideration of the Pickler general pension bill was then resumed. Mr. Heppner (ia.) giving notice of an amendment instructing the pension office to construe pension laws liberally.

THE senate on the 24th debated the sundry civil appropriation bill without completing it. Mr. Peffer's resolution to investigate the recent bond issues by the Kansas state treasurer to meet the recent criticisms of Mr. Hill and then went over. Mr. Dubois introduced a bill to establish new regulations for forest reservations. The house consumed almost the entire day in the discussion of the Pickler pension bill, the feature being the opposition of Mr. Connelly to the section of the bill which granted pensions to confederate soldiers who deserted and joined the union ranks 90 days before Lee's surrender. At the evening session 11 private pension bills were favorably passed upon.

In the senate on the 25th Mr. Sherman endeavored to secure action on the bill relating to the tax on fruit brandies and alcohol used in the arts, but his action was defeated, several senators declaring that if the bill was taken up it would involve a debate on the entire tariff question. The sundry civil appropriation bill was finally passed. It carries \$7,900,000. The senate then held an executive session and soon after adjourned. The house received a message from the president vetoing the bill granting a pension of \$40 to Francis E. Hoover, because his disease was not of service origin. A committee report was presented upon the Pacific railroad bill. Another partial report was made on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and it was adopted and the bill sent to conference. The debate on the Pickler pension bill was resumed, after which the late Representative William H. Crane (Tex.) were delivered and the house adjourned as a further mark of respect.

PERISHED IN BURNING CANE.

Cuban Insurgents Driven into Blazing Fields by Spanish Soldiers.

HAVANA, April 27.—According to reports of the Spanish, Col. Aldea, while in pursuit of parties of insurgents, encountered many bands of them on the Carmen estate, near Sabanilla, in Matanzas. They were fleeing from an attack which had been made upon them by the Spanish troops. The troops charged upon the Cubans, forcing them to take refuge in cane fields, which were burning fiercely. It is said that many of them perished in the flames which they had started. The troops pursued the fleeing insurgents, killing many of them. More than 30 dead rebels were left on the field, and Spanish reports say that more than that number perished in the field.

FANATICS KILLED.

A Hundred Moplahs Shot Down in a Temple in India.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Papers received from the Orient by the steamer China give a description of the killing of nearly 100 Moplah fanatics in a temple at Manjeri, in southern India, on April 5. Volley after volley was fired by the rajah's followers and in a short time a large majority were killed. The remainder kept up the fight and cut the throats of those most seriously wounded. The conflict did not end until the last fanatic was killed. The general opinion is that the worst part of the outbreak is over, but the military are still out, as gangs of Moplahs, in an excited state are moving about the district.

NO HOPE FOR BILL TAYLOR.

The Murderer Has Been Advised by His Counsel as to His Slim Chance.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 27.—In an interview to-day Bill Taylor is credited with saying: "All this discussion about whether I will be hanged Thursday is pure guesswork. I don't know; my lawyers don't know; the newspaper reporters don't know, and the public don't know what will be the decision of the United States supreme court judge whom my lawyer has gone to see." It is believed by the marshal and his deputies that Bill Taylor's lawyers told him yesterday that his chances for respite hung by such a slender thread that it was folly for him to hope.

TRAIN ROBBERS OWN UP.

The Confession Makes Charles Simmons a Remarkable Juvenile Criminal.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Charles Simmons, alias Conroy Gordon, Michael Trainer and Robert Bell, alias Gordon, have confessed to holding up Frisco train No. 6 at Sleepers' Hill, near Lebanon, Mo., on the night of March 31. They got away with about \$1,000. The confession makes Simmons one of the most daring juvenile thieves in criminal annals. He is only 15 years old, yet he exults in his exploits and boasts of his share in the train hold-up. The prisoners were captured at Litchfield, Ill., recently and are in custody in the jail here.

Men Who Handle Mail.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 26.—The railway postal clerks of the Seventh division, including Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico and Colorado, will hold their annual meeting in Kansas City Wednesday, May 6. There are 800 postal clerks in the Seventh division, not all of whom are members of the Railway Postal Clerks' association.

Women Prisoners Die Together.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., April 27.—Jessie Lindley and Bettie Blackford, prisoners in the county jail, committed suicide by taking large quantities of cocaine.

KANSAS G. A. R. VETERANS.

The Annual Encampment at Beloit—Officers Chosen—Next Meeting at Hanau.

BELOIT, Kan., April 22.—Yesterday was the first working day of the Kansas department G. A. R. annual encampment. The department council of administration passed on various official reports for the past year. Their report shows that the hand of death has made sad inroads in the order, and that in all probability the high watermark in the order has been reached, and that from now on the membership will gradually decrease. The financial report is one of the best ever made in any one year in Kansas, from a business point, and speaks splendidly for Commander J. P. Harris, of Ottawa.

Following the reports of the officers, there were resolutions presented, principal among which were the resolutions indorsing the action of the Kansas delegation in congress in demanding the defeat of Gen. Franklin as a member of the board of managers of soldiers' homes. Another resolution asks the department to take steps to secure the improvement of the department property at Ellsworth, valued at nearly \$80,000, and make it available for use as a branch of the state soldiers' home at Fort Dodge. The several women's auxiliaries ask that 15 acres, with suitable buildings, be set apart for indigent widows of veterans.

In his report the assistant adjutant-general showed that on December 30, 1894, the membership in good standing was 16,114. The total gain during the year was 2,710, while the losses footed up 3,933, showing a net loss of 1,223. The loss from death was 284. The membership in good standing December 31, 1895, was 14,891. During the year six new posts were instituted, while four were revived which were practically dead. Seven posts surrendered their charters, while six are six months behind with their reports and seven are a year behind.

The report of the quartermaster-general shows total receipts from all sources of \$6,497.94, with disbursements amounting to \$3,928.41, leaving cash on hand \$2,569.53.

The following officers were chosen: Department commander, W. C. Whitney; senior vice commander, Ed H. Jones; junior vice commander, D. S. Elliott. The following presidents were elected: Ladies' Aid society, May Olmstead; Sons of Veterans, C. W. Herrington; Woman's Relief corps, Julia Chase. In the encampment Past Department Commander Campbell attacked the outgoing administration because of unfavorable comparison with his administration.

NEW FEDERAL PRISON.

Congress Has Appropriated \$150,000 for the Building at Leavenworth.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Mr. Broderick reported favorably from the house judiciary committee the bill providing for a federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. It locates the proposed penitentiary and authorizes Warden French to put convicts to work getting out the stone, making the bricks and preparing the heavy timbers which are to be taken from the forest on the reservation. As the bill is drawn it provides that congress shall appropriate \$150,000, one-third of which is to be spent each year, but if the \$50,000 for this year should not be appropriated by this congress, the warden may go ahead working the convicts and getting the preliminary work out of the way. Warden French says that the convicts can do \$500,000 worth of work, so that for \$150,000 from the government we can get a \$500,000 penitentiary.

DISPUTE OVER RATES.

Trouble Over the Tariff Sheets Has Again Broken Out.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 23.—Trouble has broken out again among the southwestern roads regarding the rates on freight to Gulf ports. The Missouri Pacific has repudiated the finding of Arbitrators Faithorne and Howe in the cases recently submitted to them. The decision of the arbitrators was that the rates from Kansas ports to Galveston should be one to three cents lower than the rates from the same ports to New Orleans. The Missouri Pacific has announced a schedule in which the rates from these points are from one to nine cents lower to New Orleans than to Galveston. The merchants of Galveston are up in arms against what they term the bad faith of the Missouri Pacific in repudiating the decision of the arbitrators, and have requested the Santa Fe to make rates sufficiently low to maintain the differentials made by the arbitrators.

A CONTEST PROMISED.

Kansas Democrats, Too, Divided on the Issue of Free Silver.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 23.—The Kansas democrats will hold their county conventions within the next three weeks for the election of delegates to the state convention at Topeka on June 3. There is a fight in nearly every county between the gold standard and free silver factions of the party for control, and it looks as if the financial question will be made an issue in the state convention. The opinion was expressed by some at the last meeting of the state central committee that a compromise could be effected whereby delegates could be chosen without reference to their views about money, but there is little prospect now that this will be done. The leaders on each side are determined to have their own way, and a battle to a finish is expected.

A Kansas Girl Murdered.

CHICAGO, April 23.—James Culbertson, an ex-city employe, last night shot and killed his wife and then sent a bullet into his own breast. He is in the hospital and will die. The couple have lived unhappily and Mrs. Culbertson left her husband some time ago. He had repeatedly threatened to kill her because, as he said, she "made so much trouble." Culbertson came from Chambersburg, Pa., and his wife, who was an extremely pretty woman, was before her marriage, Lillian McCormick, of Junction City, Kan.

A. P. A. AGAINST BLAND.

His Wife Is a Devout Member of the Roman Catholic Church.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—The Republic says: Every indication points to a bitter fight on "Silver Dick" Bland in the event of an effort being made in the Chicago convention to nominate him for the presidency of the United States. It has leaked out that Mrs. Bland is a devout member of the Catholic church, and has raised her children in that faith. The opposition to the nomination of the great sixteen to one free silver apostle will come from the members of the A. P. A. As far as could be learned here, Bland is not a member of the church, and is inclined to be liberal in his views of religion, but the members of the secret religio-political organization that will oppose his nomination, and his election if he succeeds in being nominated in spite of their opposition, will not spare him for that. It is sufficient for them to know that a member of the family is allied with the Catholic church to lead them to make a fight on any man who seeks political preferment. An authoritative announcement that the A. P. A. would fight Bland's nomination and election was given to a reporter by Judge Stevens, state president of the order for Missouri, and member of the national executive board.

PEACE CONFERENCE CLOSED.

President Eliot Attacks Cleveland's Foreign Policy—Resolutions Adopted.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The conference for international arbitration, which has been a very harmonious one, closed last night with a mass meeting at Allen's opera house, in the course of which President Eliot, of Harvard, severely arraigned the policy of President Cleveland and Secretary Olney. Following resolutions were adopted:

"That in the judgment of this conference religion, humanity and justice as well as the material interests of civilized society demand the immediate establishment between the United States and Great Britain of a permanent system of arbitration.

"That it is earnestly recommended to our government so soon as it is assured of a corresponding disposition on the part of the British government to negotiate a treaty providing for the widest practicable application of the method of arbitration to international controversies.

"That a committee of this conference be appointed to prepare and present to the president of the United States a memorial respectfully urging the taking of such steps on the part of the United States as will best conduce to the end in view.

FINEST IN THE WORLD.

New Santa Fe Hospital at Topeka Now Completed—It Cost \$100,000.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 24.—The final inspection has been made of the new Santa Fe hospital building by the trustees of the association and its acceptance from the contractors will follow within a day or so. The erection of this magnificent hospital building was commenced in the summer of 1893. Its cost, exclusive of the site, has been \$100,000. This fund was raised entirely through a system of monthly assessments upon every employe of the great Santa Fe railroad from the general manager down.

It is claimed by the Santa Fe people that the new hospital at Topeka is the finest railroad hospital in the world. It is being furnished with the most modern surgical appliances and the best approved equipment for treating disease. Some time during the month of May a great public reception will be held at the new building, after which it will be opened for its intended uses to the Santa Fe employes.

A FAVORITE SON.

Pennsylvania Presents the Name of Senator Matt Quay for President.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 24.—Representatives of the republicans of Pennsylvania assembled here in convention yesterday and formally launched the boom of United States Senator M. S. Quay for the presidential nomination. This feat was accomplished among scenes of much turbulence. Men ordinarily sedate lost their tempers and said harsh things to each other, and at least one distinguished gentleman made demonstrations of violence. The violent scenes were the result of the efforts of the anti-Quay delegates to secure the adoption of a resolution naming McKinley as the second choice of the convention. After an exciting debate the proposition was defeated by a vote of 178 to 65. The Quay delegates at-large, headed by Gov. Hastings, were elected practically without opposition.

Two Congressmen Fight with Inkstands.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Representatives Hall, of Missouri, and Money, of Mississippi, got into an altercation in the room of the house committee on naval affairs this morning, which quickly resulted in the use of force. Both men threw inkstands at each other. Money was hit on the back of the head, sustaining an ugly gash, from which the blood flowed copiously. He was removed to the barbershop and his wound dressed.

Collision on a Railway.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—A special to the Scripps-McRae league from Mount Vernon, Ill., says a westbound freight on the Louisville & Nashville road ran into the rear end of a passenger train on the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad last night, killing Braukeman W. E. Driscoll and F. R. Thompson and seriously injuring Charles Finney, Jacob Laib, William Turner and Pat Maroney, all railroaders. No passengers were injured.

Minister Willis Not Liked.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The steamer Australia this morning brings the following from Honolulu: United States Minister Willis and family left here for San Francisco April 16. The refusal of the American minister to observe Hawaiian Independence day on January 17 last caused this government to lay the matter before Secretary of State Olney through Minister Hatch. It has been an open secret here since January that social relations between Minister Willis and the Hawaiian government have not been cordial.