

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1896.

NO. 31.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The greater New York bill was passed by the senate on the 15th over the vetoes of the mayors of New York and Brooklyn. The vote was 34 yeas to 14 nays. The assembly has still to act upon the vetoes.

The senate committee on military affairs has agreed to report favorably Senator Hawley's bill for the reorganization of the army. The bill increases the force to 30,000 enlisted men, to be composed of ten regiments of cavalry, seven of artillery and 23 of infantry.

A. H. ISHAM, of the World's Proctor Memorial association, will ask aid from congress in the erection of the largest astronomical observatory in the world on the summit of Mount San Miguel, near San Diego, Cal. It is to be an international one.

The colored population of Washington celebrated the 34th anniversary of the emancipation on the 16th by a street parade and speech-making. President Cleveland reviewed the procession from the white house.

A RECENT telegram from Washington stated that W. H. Pugh, one of the auditors in the treasury department and a close friend of Secretary Carlisle, was booming the secretary by sending out letters to all the sound money leaders in the different states urging them to action and soliciting their support for Mr. Carlisle.

With imposing rites Right Rev. Thomas O'Gorman was consecrated as bishop of Sioux Falls, S. D., at Washington on the 19th. Cardinal Satolli officiated as consecrator, and 150 bishops and priests occupied the chancel and chapel and joined in the responses.

GENERAL NEWS.

Whisky selling to Indians is causing a great deal of trouble in various parts of Oklahoma since the courts have held that Indian allottees are citizens of the United States. At Blackburn, citizens held indignation meetings against saloons selling Indians whisky.

Business men of the town and other citizens have signed petitions to the saloonists begging them to desist. Indians go to Blackburn in droves after night, get drunk and make the town hideous.

POWELL & HOLLINGSWORTH'S tobacco factory at Princeton, Ky., burned on the 20th. The house was the largest in that section and contained 900,000 pounds of tobacco, the greater part of which was in strips ready for market. Loss on tobacco, \$40,000; insurance, \$20,300; on building, \$10,000; insurance, \$7,000. A dozen small residences in proximity were burned.

NINE Gloucester fishermen were lost off Long Island recently by the fishing schooner J. W. Campbell, of Gloucester, Mass., sinking in a squall. They were brought into New Bedford, Mass., by the Gladiator from the schooner Norman, which picked them up after they had spent an entire night and day in an open boat without food.

It has finally been decided to hold the national encampment of the uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, in Cleveland, O., August 24 to 31.

MRS. BELL was recently sentenced to imprisonment for life at Ottawa, Ont., for inhuman cruelty to her grandchildren, a boy and girl, aged 14 and 15 respectively.

MISS ELLA SOMERVILLE, of Richmond, Tex., was shot and killed by her cousin, Albert Somerville, whom she was leading to her father's residence from a drunken carousal down town. The man was a visitor from New York.

PROMINENT Knights of Labor in Philadelphia state that a war between General Master Workman Sovereign and General Secretary-Treasurer Hayes, which has been waged under cover for some time, will probably result in the withdrawal of both officials from office. It was also said that Mr. Sovereign had not been paid his salary of \$3,000 a year by the secretary.

PROF. H. P. PRATT and Prof. Hugh Wightman, of Chicago, announced to the world on the 16th that diphtheria and typhoid germs were absolutely killed by the Roentgen ray. The statement was made without reserve.

Two persons were killed, two probably fatally injured, and two others seriously hurt by two bolts of lightning, which successively struck the dwelling of Andrew Olson at Wallace, Mich., on the 17th.

BURGERS blew open the safe at the East Palestine, O., post office early on the morning of the 15th and took all the money and stamps it contained.

A SHERIFF'S posse in dispersing an unauthorized negro military company at Tallahassee, Fla., killed one negro and wounded another.

PRAIRIE fires were reported raging west of Perry, Ok., on the 15th and large quantities of hay and several houses were burned. A man named Jones was arrested for disobeying prairie fire laws and there was some talk of lynching him.

The plant of the Michigan Beef and Provision Co. at Detroit was destroyed by fire on the 15th, causing a loss of \$91,000.

The Rocky Mountain News said on the 16th that the representatives of Colorado in the national gathering of the democratic party would walk out of the hall and out of the party unless the platform contained an unqualified declaration for free coinage and the candidate was suited to the platform.

Ex-Gov. BOREMAN, the last of the war governors of West Virginia, died at his home at Parkersburg, W. Va., on the 19th. He was once United States senator.

Two firemen were crushed to death by a falling wall and several others seriously injured in a fire which destroyed the old depot of the Pennsylvania road at Philadelphia and entailed a loss of over \$200,000.

THE plague news from China was last reported as not alarming. There was a great deal of sickness among the European colony at Hong Kong, but nothing very serious. It had raged there constantly for seven weeks and the city was in an unhealthy state. A fatal cattle disease had broken out which had almost ruined the dairy business.

THE supreme tribunal of the Knights of Pythias closed a three days' session at Denver, Col., on the 18th. A decision was rendered which affects hundreds of members throughout the country. It was the case of Joseph Gavin, who was expelled from the Leadville lodge under the laws of 1894 excluding gamblers and drunkards from the order. Gavin appealed on the ground that he was a member before the law was passed. The tribunal sustained Gavin's plea and ordered him reinstated.

At the city council meeting at Cedar Rapids, Ia., on the 17th, the report of the outgoing city treasurer, J. C. Stoddard, who has held the office for almost a quarter of a century, showed a shortage of \$12,000. Where the money had gone was a mystery, as it was not believed that Mr. Stoddard had profited by it.

DURING a performance at the Meyers opera house at Janesville, Wis., on the 17th a terrific explosion occurred near the close of the second act. The light apparatus was defective and blew up. A property man was seriously mangled by flying pieces of metal, but will recover. The entire company was on the stage at the time the explosion occurred, but all but one escaped injury and no panic occurred in the audience, although the explosion shook the theater and damaged the scenery.

FAILURES for the week ended the 17th were, according to Dun's Review, 223 in the United States, against 241 last year, and 36 in Canada, against 34 last year.

THE 16th was the hottest April day in Chicago since the signal service was established in that city. The mercury went to 87 in the afternoon, beating April 15, 1894, by three degrees. This was the record in the weather shop, and it was several degrees warmer on the streets.

NEWS of the arrest by Spanish officials of Rev. A. J. Diaz, the American citizen and superintendent of missions of the southern Baptist convention in Cuba, has been received. No particulars were given, but it was presumed the arrest was on account of Dr. Diaz's well known pro-insurgent proclivities.

Two granddaughters of Nelson Bishop at Fall Village, Conn., aged nine and eleven years, were burned in their bed the other night.

ONE of the main buildings of the Chicago Fireworks Co. at Gross point, Ill., blew up recently, resulting in the death of two employees and the serious injury of six more. The explosion was thought to have been caused by some grains of powder being ignited by concussion in the machinery.

THE Maine republican convention met at Portland on the 16th and Thomas B. Reed, speaker of the lower house of congress, was enthusiastically endorsed for president. The resolutions said that Speaker Reed was opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement, and believed the present gold standard should be maintained until that agreement was secured; that he favored the restriction of immigration, a just administration of the pension laws and was an earnest friend to American shipping.

SECRETARY CARLISLE spoke on the currency question at the Auditorium at Chicago on the 15th before an audience that filled the great hall to the uttermost. The address was delivered under the auspices of the laboring men. At the conclusion of the secretary's remarks "Coin" Harvey, who was in the audience, rose from his seat and began to talk. There were loud cries of "Sit down," but Mr. Harvey kept on. Finally several policemen started down the aisle and Mr. Harvey subsided.

THE residence of Judge Alonzo Irwin, seven miles west of Selma, Ala., was surrounded by negroes, who threatened to murder the family. Sheriff Kennedy and a posse hastened to the scene and one of the negroes was shot, his dying statement being to the effect that the mob around the house intended to set fire to it and murder the family if they ran out. The trouble grew out of a difficulty between Judge Irwin's son and a child of the negro shot.

THE sound money democrats of Kentucky have set on foot a movement to avert the impending conflict between the Carlisle sound money men and the free silverites. The proposition was made by the chairman of the democratic central committee, a Carlisle leader, to the free silver men to simply endorse Secretary Carlisle's presidential candidacy in the coming state convention and to ignore all reference to the currency question.

THE Massachusetts house committee, to whom was referred the bill for a statue of Gen. Butler to cost \$50,000, reported against the plan.

EZEKIEL SMITH, a wealthy contractor at Chicago, who was recently sued by Miss Ella Donaldson for \$50,000 for breach of promise, has compromised the suit by marrying the plaintiff and starting for California on a wedding trip.

PADEREWSKI made his final appearance at New York on the 18th. The audience went wild. Men yelled and women rushed down the aisles. The virtuoso played three encores and was called out 12 times besides.

A FIRE on the river front at Evansville, Ind., caused a loss of \$100,000.

STERLING SAVAGE was taken from his bed at Irving college, near McMinnville, Tenn., by a mob of men and hanged to a tree. The man was suspected of being a "spotter" for United States officers by the moonshiners.

An explosion occurred in the Broadway mine at Niehart, Mont., on the 18th by which seven men lost their lives and six others were seriously hurt. It was supposed that an employee in the magazine must have ignited some powder by his candle.

A YOUNG man living in Jefferson county, Ia., who has been experimenting with the X rays, believes that he has discovered the way to transform the base metals into gold. It is said that he took a piece of metal worth a few cents and in three hours' time changed it into pure gold worth \$154.

TWO boys, Isham Strode and James McNeal, were charged at Guthrie, Ok., on the 17th with holding up and robbing Allen Howard in regulation highwayman style. They took from Howard his toy bank, containing \$4.20, intimidating him by a club and a toy revolver. The crime is punishable in the territory by imprisonment for life.

CHANDLER, the county seat of Lincoln county, Ok., has suffered great loss by fire, which burned the post office and nearly all the business portion of the town.

THE notorious Timmie Jack has been convicted of murdering Jimmie Brown, both rich Indians, in Judge F. Marshall's court for the Oklahoma, I. T., district, and sentenced to be shot, which among the Indians is the legal mode of death.

An issue of \$2,000,000 in Cuban bonds, payable ten years after the Spanish forces evacuate Cuba, has been offered for sale in New York.

THE championship season in the National Baseball league opened on the 16th with games at Philadelphia, Louisville, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Baltimore. The attendance indicated a genuine interest in the game. At Louisville the attendance was 10,000, the largest crowd ever packed in the grounds. Fifteen thousand saw the St. Louis game and 23,000 that at Philadelphia.

THE Kentucky republican convention completed its labors at Louisville after endorsing the presidential candidacy of Gov. Bradley, with second instructions for Maj. McKinley, adopting a platform declaring for the gold standard, protection and reciprocity, and expressing sympathy with Cuba.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THE British bark Firth of Solway collided with the British steamer Marsden on the coast of Ireland and the Solway was sunk and the captain's wife and child and 13 of the crew were drowned.

SOME unknown person went to the stable of Capt. Harry Shafer, proprietor of the celebrated Peytonia stock farm at Gallatin, Tenn., and killed one of his valuable brood mares, Lucy Prince, which was worth \$10,000. The stable in which Bishop, worth \$40,000, was kept was also burned and the horse perished.

THROUGH the explosion of a lamp during the absence of their mother two children were burned to death at Quebec, Can., on the 20th.

PATRIOTS' day, commemorating the battle of Lexington, was appropriately observed in Boston and other cities of Massachusetts on the 30th.

ALL the union plumbers employed by the beer pump houses in Chicago went on a strike on the 20th. They demanded that master plumbers employ none but union men and pay none but \$4.75 per day.

BARON MATCHIN, the Russian champion, won the broadsword contest at Seattle, Wash., over Capt. E. N. Jennings, the world's champion, the latter scoring only 12 points out of 39.

HIGH water has left Sherbrooke, Que., in a terrible condition, hundreds of dead animals and debris obstructing the streets.

A TORNADE on the 20th in Sandusky county, O., caused much damage to buildings. Several persons were killed and others seriously injured.

MANY churches and schools were unroofed and several residences blown down by a heavy windstorm at Newcastle, Pa., on the 20th.

THE Wright building at Indianapolis, Ind., was destroyed by an incendiary fire on the 20th, and the power house of the Citizens' railway was also badly damaged, tying up the lines until noon.

THE Indian bill occupied the attention of the senate on the 20th, the closing of sectarian schools causing much debate. The joint resolution for the appointment of Messrs. Franklin, Steele, Beal and Henderson as members of the board of managers of national soldiers' home was adopted. The house passed the general deficiency bill. Mr. Willis offered an amendment directing the president to call an international monetary conference, but Mr. Cannon interposed a point of order and was sustained.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Atchison police commissioners have decided to purchase a bloodhound for use in the police department.

Preliminary steps were recently taken at Arkansas City to organize a new railroad to run into Oklahoma.

Nellie Meyers, two years old, was recently scalded to death at Topeka by falling into a vessel of boiling water.

Senator Ben Tillman, of South Carolina, delivered a speech at Wichita on the evening of the 17th. He was afterwards entertained by the Commercial club.

William Kelly, who claimed to be a Catholic priest, was recently arrested at Kansas City, Kan., on the charge of begging. He was believed to be an impostor.

The republican judicial convention at Chanute renominated by acclamation Judge W. A. Johnson for the southern department, eastern district of the court of appeals.

Joseph Grika, a young man from Holliday, was recently fined \$25 by United States Judge Foster at Topeka for sending a tough letter through the mails to a girl who had jilted him.

Edward Fenlon, of Leavenworth, a Kansas pioneer well known as a successful business man, died at Midland, Tex., the other day, whither he had gone a few days before to visit his ranch.

State Superintendent Stanley has decided that a school board has the right to place German in the course of study, and if it has been done by the authority of the district board it may be taught in the school.

Mrs. William Allen shot herself, perhaps fatally, at Wichita the other day. She said she was not good enough for her husband. Temporary insanity thought to be the real trouble. She was only 16 years of age.

The Topeka presbytery of the Presbyterian church of Kansas, recently in session at Lawrence, elected Rev. Charles Hayes, of Kansas City, Kan., and Rev. Henry Farwell, of Lawrence, delegates to the general conference at Saratoga Springs.

The semi-annual convention of the county superintendents of Kansas will be held at Newton, May 12, 13 and 14. The semi-annual address will be delivered by Edward Stanley, state superintendent. The association has about 90 members.

The other day 150 students and several professors in the state university at Lawrence turned out to capture George Taylor, the escaped Missouri murderer, who was reported to be hiding in the brush. They succeeded in bagging a crazy man.

The Academy of Language and Literature, recently in session at Lawrence, elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, W. H. Carruth, state university; secretary, Miss Meddie O. Hamilton, Winfield; treasurer, B. W. Woodward, Lawrence.

Under an order issued by the secretary of the state board of health upon a request from Warden Lynch, the state penitentiary has been quarantined against the admission of prisoners from counties in which small-pox has existed during the past few weeks. The counties which it specially applies are Shawnee and Wyandotte.

F. M. Rodman, a brakeman on the Union Pacific, was killed in the Union Pacific yards at Kansas City the other day. He was attempting to make an air coupling on a westbound fast freight. Just as he had finished the coupling and stepped from between the cars he was struck by a Missouri Pacific train on a parallel track.

Patents recently issued to Kansas inventors: Daniel Blair, Burns, corn harvester; Joel H. Canaday, Elsmore, car coupling; Isaac N. Fiekes, Holland, fruit gatherer's staging; John W. Goodall, Hayes City, plow; Charles A. Gordon, Bonner Springs, vegetable cutter; Aaron J. Hunt, Hiawatha, fodder loader; Peter M. Linguist, Elsmore, gate; John A. Minor and J. J. Hozer, Baileyville, sub-soil plow; William K. Mottram, Ottawa, thill support.

Pensions lately granted Kansas veterans: Original, George L. White, Bellville, Additional, John Gerard, Cherryvale, Supplemental, John J. Ross, Yates Center. Increase, Aden K. Munson, Marysville; Isaac I. Wagner, Topeka. Original widows, etc., Elizabeth Wicker, Winfield; minors of Alonzo Crampton, Garden Plain; Mary E. Hineckley, Topeka; minor of Benjamin F. Weaver, Severance; Mary A. Jackson, Elmont; minors of Thomas Emmitt, Pawnee Station, Mexican war survivors, Increase, John S. Elkins National Military Home.

The attorney-general decides that boards of health have the power to establish any reasonable regulations as to the health of the people, but such boards of health have only the power given them by the legislature. He is also of the opinion that local boards of health and school district boards have no power to compel any person to submit to vaccination, and that school boards have not the power to prevent a child from attending school simply because its parents refuse to have it vaccinated. If the child has been exposed to a contagious disease then the district board and the local boards of health have the right, in the interests of the people, to prevent the child from attending school or going where it would endanger the health of the people.

FISHERMEN DROWNED.

A Schooner Overturned and Nine Lives Are Lost.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 20.—Nine Gloucester fishermen were lost off Long Island on Friday night when the fishing schooner J. W. Campbell of Gloucester was sunk in a squall. The seven survivors arrived here last night to tell the story. They were brought into port by the Gladiator from the schooner Norman, which picked them up after they had spent an entire night and day in an open boat without food. The sinking of the Campbell was remarkable in several respects. The fatal squall was one of the most sudden and terrific in the memory of the surviving seamen. When it struck her the vessel careened under the terrible blow, and all realized that their lives were in danger. Seven of the 16 sailors quickly clambered up the masts. No sooner had they done so than a second and more powerful gust of wind seized the craft and seemed to lift it bodily out of the sea. Then, as if in a mighty grasp, the vessel was wrenched and given a sudden twist with such violence that the masts snapped off even with the deck like toothpicks, and they were hurled far away from the reach of the vortex made as the ship fell back into the water and sunk like a piece of lead. After the squall had subsided, the moon came out, and by its light the seven survivors who still clung to the masts in spite of the awful shock of being thrown through the air and striking the water as they did, were able to find a dory, in which they climbed, after bailing it out. All night and all the next day they drifted helplessly about the sound without food or water. Then they were picked up by the schooner Normal and later were transferred to the tug Gladiator, which brought them to this port.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Two Firemen Lose Their Lives by Falling Walls at a Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Two firemen were crushed to death and several others seriously injured as the result of a fire which destroyed the old depot of the Pennsylvania road at Thirty-Second and Market streets and entailed a loss of about \$200,000. At the time the fire broke out there were 29 Pullman cars in the shed, eight of them being destroyed. The fire originated about the center of the structure and had gained considerable headway before the firemen reached the building. The unfortunate men were working on the slanting shed roof in the rear of the front wall, when the wall crushed down upon them without warning. The depot proper was used as the main telegraph office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and trains on the Baltimore and Washington branch of that line were consequently delayed. Many old and valuable records of the company were also in this building and were destroyed. The loss on the Pullman cars is about \$120,000 and on the depot and shed about \$100,000.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

Seven Men Killed and Six Others Seriously Injured.

NIEHART, Mont., April 20.—An explosion occurred in the Broadway mine by which seven men lost their lives and six others were seriously hurt. The accident occurred in the magazine used for thawing powder. Frank Doran was looking after the powder and had just commenced loading the magazine when the explosion occurred. It is supposed that his candle must have ignited some powder. He was found 20 feet from the magazine in another drift, and must have seen the danger and tried to escape. The men had just finished eating their midnight lunch and were on their way back to work. Thirty of them had to pass the magazine, and it exploded as about half were past. Those in the center are the dead and seriously wounded. The mine is badly caved in.

CANNOT BE EXPELLED.

K. P. Deelston Which Attacks Drunkard and Gambler Members.

DENVER, Col., April 20.—The supreme tribunal of the Knights of Pythias closed a three days' session here Saturday. In the afternoon a decision was rendered which affects hundreds of members throughout the country. It was the case of Joseph Gavin, who was expelled from the Leadville lodge under the laws of 1894 excluding gamblers and drunkards from the order. Gavin appealed on the ground that he was a member before the law was passed. The tribunal sustained Gavin's plea and ordered him reinstated. Fifty cases in Denver alone are affected by the decision.

Killed by Burglars.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 20.—A brutal crime was committed in this city about 1:30 yesterday morning at 320 West Washington street. Leo Hirth, who owned a grocery and saloon at that number, was shot through the heart by burglars who had broken into the house from the rear. He died almost instantly and the burglars succeeded in escaping. The men also tried to kill Hirth's wife. The murdered man leaves four children.

Yamagata Returns Thanks.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Marshal Yamagata, of Japan, on the eve of his departure for Europe, issued a statement yesterday afternoon thanking the American people for the friendly reception he has met all over the country.

CONGRESS.

The Week's Proceedings Given in Condensed Form.

THE senate on the 15th spent almost the entire day on the Dupont election case. Mr. Gray (Del.) arguing against the claim of Mr. Dupont for a seat. Mr. Gray yielded the floor at four o'clock and the senate went into executive session and ratified the Behring sea treaty, which provides for a commission to arbitrate the claims of Englishmen against the United States for seizures of their vessels engaged in the seal fisheries. A bill was passed for the sale of public lands by private sale in the state of Missouri and one appropriating \$17,000 for acquiring burial grounds at Fort Meigs and Put-in-Bay Island, O., and the interment therein of the remains of soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812.... In the house Mr. Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs, called up the resolution for the appointment of William B. Franklin (Conn.), Thomas J. Henderson (Ill.), George L. Beale (Mo.) and George W. Steele (Ind.) as members of the board of managers of the national soldiers' homes. During the consideration of the resolution Mr. Blue (Kan.) made a sensational speech against Gen. Franklin, charging him and Gov. Smith (for whom he said Gen. Franklin was responsible) with cruel and brutal treatment of the inmates of the homes at Leavenworth, Kan. Mr. PEPPER's resolution for an investigation into the recent bond issues was taken up in the senate on the 16th and Mr. Hill made a speech in opposition to it, defending the administration from what he called loose institutions of irregularity and wrong. Mr. Gray continued his speech in opposition to the claim of Mr. Dupont to a seat in the senate.... Mr. Blue's fight in the house against the reappointment of Gen. W. B. Franklin, as a member of the board of managers of the national homes for disabled volunteers, terminated unsuccessfully, his amendment to substitute the name of Gen. O. O. Howard for that of Gen. Franklin being rejected by a vote of 149 to 61. The resolution adopted appoints Gen. Franklin and Mr. Steele, of Indiana, who succeed themselves, Gen. L. J. Beale, of Minnesota, and Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, of Illinois, as the board. At the opening of the session Mr. Henderson (Ia.) secured an early date for the consideration of the bankruptcy bill. The debate on the Peffer resolution for an investigation into the recent bond issues continued in the senate on the 17th. Mr. Hill speaking in opposition and Mr. Hoar supporting the resolution. An altercation occurred between Mr. Gear and Mr. Allen in the debate on Pacific railroad affairs in which Mr. Allen accused Mr. Gear of having uttered a falsehood concerning Gen. Weaver, of Iowa. Mr. Allen was called to order and a demand was made that his words be taken down, but he was afterwards allowed to proceed.... The net result of five hours' work in the house was the passage of four small pension bills and also a war claim of less than \$60, the latter provoking considerable debate. The evening session was devoted to private pension bills. THE senate was not in session on the 18th.... In the house Mr. Cannon reported the general deficiency, the last appropriation bill and Mr. Hillborn (Cal.) secured the passage of a bill to establish a naval training school on Goat Island, in San Francisco harbor. Eulogies were then paid to the memory of the late Representative Cogswell (Ia.). The tributes to his memory reflected the high esteem in which the deceased member was held and departed somewhat from the stock eulogies customarily delivered on such occasions.

MCKINLEY AND REED.

Summaries of the Delegates as Given by the Managers of the Two Presidential Candidates.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Following is the present condition of the McKinley vote, as given out by Gen. Grosvenor, including the full vote of Ohio and Indiana: Alabama, 12; Arkansas, 16; Florida, 8; Georgia, 19; Illinois, 10; Indiana, 30; Kansas, 20; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 8; Maryland, 4; Minnesota, 13; Mississippi, 18; Missouri, 14; Nebraska, 16; New Jersey, 16; New Mexico, 4; New York, 4; Ohio, 40; Oklahoma, 4; Oregon, 8; Pennsylvania, 2; South Carolina, 16; South Dakota, 8; Texas, 12; Virginia, 6; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 24; Utah, 1; Tennessee, 10; North Carolina, 3; North Dakota, 6; total, 375.

Mr. Aldrich, manager of the Reed campaign, gives out the following: "The developments of the past week in the republican presidential contest have resulted in no material change in the relative standing of the leading candidates, notwithstanding the prediction made by Gen. Grosvenor some days ago, in which he said that during the week McKinley's strength would grow rapidly by the conventions in Kentucky, Nebraska and New Jersey. Of the twenty votes confidently counted upon by him in Kentucky, Gov. Bradley has captured 15 and the failure to instruct for McKinley the 14 delegates elected from New Jersey was a significant disappointment. My last statement gave to Mr. Reed 111 delegates, to Mr. McKinley 169, to all other candidates 196, and 46 doubtful. In that table I credited Mr. Reed with two uninstructed delegates, which, upon later information, I deemed it fair to place in the doubtful column. With this single exception my figures of last week cannot be seriously disputed. A little calculation will disclose that of the 604 delegates elected to date McKinley has just about 35 1/2 per cent. If he continues at this rate to the end he will have 325 votes out of a total of 918 when the convention assembles, or just about the number that the friends of Mr. Reed and the other candidates have conceded to him from the active commencement of the campaign." Mr. Aldrich gives Reed 128 delegates and McKinley 214.

LINTON NOT A CANDIDATE.

He Puts a Quietus to the Talk of His Renouncing Archibald McKimley.

SAGINAW, Mich., April 18.—Congressman W. S. Linton, who has been urged by certain of the A. P. A. leaders as a possible candidate for president, is here at present. Mr. Linton denies that he is or has been a candidate, and says that the use of his name in connection with the republican nomination for president is unauthorized, and that his name will not be presented to the St. Louis convention with his consent, and that he will not be a candidate on an independent A. P. A. ticket. Mr. Linton is a candidate for re-nomination to congress from this district, and is here fixing up his fences in that direction.

PHOEBE.

BY FRANCIS O. LEWIS.

Only an unconscionably early riser in the little town of Ridgefield could ever get the better of the two maiden sisters, Miss Emmeline and Miss Becky.

At any rate, five o'clock never found them in bed, and this morning was no exception.

Twice a year their exquisitely neat house went through the throes of house cleaning.

To-day was garret day. The sisters discussed their plan of action over their breakfast.

Emmeline was lame. She was a dark woman with features but slightly indicative of her sentimental disposition and tender heart.

"If you're through, Becky, I'll clean up the table," she said, deprecatingly to her sister.

As she spoke, her long arms, given to her, mayhap, as a sort of compensation for her lameness, reached across the little table, for her sister's dishes, each of which she scraped long and expensively.

"We'll cover the dishes in the sink," she said, suiting the action to the words with emphasis; "and then I'll help you up the stairs, and you can look over letters and rubbish while I sweep the rowlocks and wash the windows and woodwork."

Emmeline gathered her crutches at her side and rose laboriously.

A little later, as the thump, thump of her crutch resounded up the garret stairs, she remarked to Becky, hesitatively:

"Hadn't I better look over Phoebe's desk to-day? I never could make up my mind to tech it, but you know we

fire once in so often," and she laughed grimly at her joke, but the laugh quavered with a suggestion of tears.

Her sister looked at her plaintively. She wiped her dimmed eyes with the bundle of towels.

Becky was moving the old cradle in the corner preliminary to her onslaught with brush and broom. Perhaps that was why her usual sharp retort to Emmeline's sentiment was not forthcoming.

Emmeline still continued her reminiscences as she slowly clumped over to the desk in the corner.

"I was bound from the start that she should have advantages; you remember that I saved and scrimped for it, and no one can deny she did well at school. I shall never forget when she came back, lookin' so sweet and pretty and talkin' like a lady."

"She could play, you remember, 'The Maiden's Prayer' on the organ. I dunno as I ever heard anything sound sweeter. I dunno how it is that when some people play it gives you thoughts and feelings you never had before, a sort of yearnin' for somethin', you don't know just what, while others—like Maria's daughter—can only make it say: 'tiddle-de-dum, tiddle-de-dum.'"

She pulled out a little drawer in the side of her desk, and taking from it the key, she swayed it backward and forward on her long, lean finger before she opened the lid.

"I allus thought she'd be married, you remember, don't you, how, after she'd finished school, she visited a schoolmate in the city, and don't you recollect how I told you she seemed as if she'd left something of her behind when she came home? I was just foolish enuff to think mebbe it was her heart, but beyond a few letters it didn't seem to come to nuthin'."

Becky drew a long, clicking breath. "I wish you'd get at those letters," she said, with a strange fierceness. "What's the use of rakin' up the past?" and she wrung out the cloth with a touch of desperation in her energy.

Emmeline unlocked the desk and paused. As its heart was disclosed to view once more to view, a scene of a morning long past came to her with the scent of withered flowers. She could see a childish little figure with its bright head bent over a letter, the radiance on brow and cheek inspired by more than the flickering sunlight in the doorway, or the beckoning joys beyond.

She could hear the plaintive cry of the Phoebe bird again and again from its fitting place in the orchard. It seemed to her like a spirit voice calling with ethereal and unchanging note the spirit of her Phoebe girl to paths leading away from the sordid and earthly life she herself had lived.

But a growing pallor on the little sister's cheek had checked her fanciful thoughts. Phoebe had looked her desk suddenly, and rising, had started for the door leading to the stairway, and as suddenly, without warning or sound, had fallen in a dead faint; but she had made so light of it afterwards, that Emmeline had almost forgotten the incident till the opening of the lid let out the memory like a long-imprisoned spirit. She could not recall Phoebe ever sitting at her desk again. After her death the sight of it was painful, and Becky, ever ready to avoid subjects sad or disagreeable, had banished it to the garret. Now she was to touch the holy of holies. She took tenderly from the pigeonhole a little packet of letters. A dried blossom fluttered from the yellow leaves. She opened the first letter fearfully.

It was written in a feminine hand. The name at the bottom of the sheet was that of the old school friend.

Its contents were characterized by schoolgirlish protestations of adoring friendship. It was not lacking in the usual Emersonian allusion to the psychological quality of true friendship, and was written with the elegance of diction that was affected by the newly-made graduate of those days, but at the end of the letter she had broken out into a little burst of natural feeling; "Oh, my darling Phoebe, Manton was here last night. He spoke of you so charmingly. You know he always talks and looks like a hero in a novel; but, my dear, little friend, I imagine what he wishes you to hear, he will tell you."

The old fingers trembled as this letter was refolded and placed by itself. She took up another in a bolder hand.

If it is true, as they say, that every letter carries an atmosphere of its own, it is not strange that she hesitated as the leaves rattled in her shaking hand.

It breathed in every stroke a dominant masculinity which could, even after this lapse of years, arrest every encroachment on its territory. The strongest force for good or evil was expressed in every line, and the charm it had held for the fair reader of long ago still lingered in the faded words: "My own dear Phoebe (for it seems to me by every law that governs this mutable world of ours, you have given me the right to call you 'my own'). You write in your quaint and dear letter that I must come and tell your sisters of the possibilities in the future for you and for myself. Will you believe me, darling, when I tell you that at present I am engaged in an enterprise exacting all my strength and all my thought, except that strong, subtle undercurrent which bears in its flow the unceasing murmur of you. This plan which absorbs me to such a great extent, if consummated, will bring to my little Phoebe bird all that can make her nest the downiest in the world. I vowed when a beardless youth

that I should never gather to myself a wife if in so doing I should subject her to the daily grinding toil which is the lot of three-quarters of the wives of this period. My own mother had neither time nor strength left her after her round of duties were ended to cultivate resources of body or mind. My wife shall have all that makes life rich. I wish to endow her not only with the love that she will command overflowing, but with 'the worldly goods' the Episcopalian ritual brings into such prominence. Only wait, dear one, a few months at the most. I wish to come, not as a craven coward taking from them what has been the flower of their hard lives, but as a brave man, giving while I take. We will not be without our sorrows. It is with love as with the Exarch's sword—it has pain and pleasure for its two edges, but the joy is all I can see just now."

The old face looked gray and grim as she placed this with the schoolgirl's missive and took one more out of the little pile.

It was written in the same dashing hand, and dated among the hills of Ohio. After the usual endearments of a lover, it closed in these words: "The venture I wrote you of is a matter of life and death with me now, but whatever may come, be constant to my memory, little Phoebe bird. In the shadowy mists of boyhood's memories there lingers the tender, plaintive note of your little namesake—the bird ever calling with such sad insistence. Perhaps the fascination it held for me came from some mystical union of its nature with yours. You know the old belief that im-

prisoned human souls dwell in the dumb life around us, that in the curving and twisting body of the tawny tiger there may spring hence some day the soul of a woman—restless, jealous, easily aroused to fury. It comes to me as the sweetest fancy that from this bird of the meadows flitted the constant sweet soul which inhabits your delicate body; which gives to you that bird-like ethereal charm denied to most women."

The note ended abruptly. There was nothing now in the little pile but a newspaper and a letter in a feminine hand. Emmeline opened the first. She seemed to be reading in a dream the printed words before her eyes. The newspaper, cracked and yellow with age, still told the tale with clear cruelty. A band of counterfeiters had been discovered in northern Ohio, chief among them being the noted Jim Brown. He had escaped, but not before some of his band had been wounded and one killed.

The latter, it stated, was young, not more than 22, and had in his possession at death \$20,000 or \$30,000 in counterfeit notes. His name, Manton Burns, was determined by an envelope bearing that address in a feminine hand.

Then followed the exhaustive details, which accompany such reports. "A saddle bag, containing circular pieces of metal bearing the capitalized sarcasm: 'In God We Trust,' was found, and a leather wallet stuffed with counterfeit notes."

The words floated before the old eyes, but still she read on and on, as a child drones its A, B, C's, heedless of their meaning. When she had finished she tore the paper slowly into two, then again tore it, again and again, till the floor around the little desk was covered with its yellow fragments; then she groped for the letter still left and read it mechanically. It lacked the mingling phrases and finely sounding sentiments of the first effusion, but was one little cry of natural feeling and offended vanity. "Dearest Phoebe: Can you ever forgive me for adding to your list of acquaintances that of Manton Burns. I am so glad you did not respond to his overwhelming infatuation for you, as I see you did not. By the same mail which brings this letter, you will learn what a wicked man he was, but he seemed good, and even mamma says that his manners were irresistible. Why, the last time he was here—and may God forgive me for ever entertaining him—he stood in the doorway with the softened light of the leaves casting shadows on that white forehead of his, and his eyes were as true as steel as he talked of you. He knew how much I loved you. Ah, well! I can only thank God you did not care for him."

Miss Emmeline gathered all the letters and scraps of paper together with cold fingers. With her crutch she drew toward her a little old iron smelting pot. Into this she dropped the pile and lit it. It blazed, like the passion of long ago, but for a moment.

"Have you got through so soon, Emmeline?" called Becky from her corner, as the breeze from the window blew the white ashes toward her.

"Yes; it's all over."

Her voice sounded old and thin as the voice of one who had just seen the last cold drop on the breast of a dear dead one. But listen! On the breath of the light wind that scattered these ashes of the past there floated the melody of old—the spirit bird of long ago—and its liquid note thrilled faint and far—"Phoebe—Phoebe."

"The Phoebe bird's got back again," said Becky.—Leslie's Popular Monthly

EXCHANGE FOR MEDICANTS.

Scenes in a Bowery Den Where Beggars Most Do Congregate.

The Bowery, in spite of its reformation, still holds some queer haunts. One of the many is a saloon near Chatham square patronized by that portion of the community known as "fake hobos." It is in reality an exchange for "made-up" cripples. The blind, the deaf and the halt can be seen entering the resort, but if one follows them a lightning change in their physical condition can be witnessed. Once within, the blind see, the deaf hear, the lame walk, the paralytic becomes nimble. Of course the saloon is not a very pleasant place to patronize. It is, if anything, dirtier than its neighbors, which is saying a good deal. But, for all that, it is one of the extraordinary sights of this great city. The bad odor comes partly from the bad liquor which is sold at five cents a glass, partly from the free lunch, the resisting pieces of which consists of cabbage of pungent species, and partly from the patrons themselves. There is a sign on the sidewalk in front announcing that this particular place dispenses, at a charge of five cents per glass, the best whisky of that sort obtainable in New York. The frequenters of this beggars' exchange are very interesting to study, if you care to approach near enough for that purpose.

A visit will convince you that it is not a very difficult matter to become a cripple without injuring yourself, providing you go about it in the right way. For the purpose of obtaining substantial charity it is only necessary to make yourself appear miserable and helpless. The modus operandi can be had for the looking on at this Bowery "boozing den." The pockets of the painstaking rogues who frequent this place are as a rule well filled, especially those of the blind beggars who may be seen playing checkers and cards there.

At another table perhaps you will see a group of deaf men heartily enjoying some tale cleverly related by a member of the company. Among the frequent visitors to this resort are a number of lame men who lightly toss aside their sticks and crutches on entering and resume a sound condition of body. One might imagine from the ease and suddenness with which this transformation is made that a miracle had been worked. Broken arms are also mended in an astonishingly simple manner by the very easy process of removing bandages. Great sores and scars are cured by the hasty application of a sponge. Sprained ankles, rheumatism, dislocated shoulders and other afflictions are remedied in an equally simple and effective manner.

The busiest hour at this remarkable resort is after 11 o'clock at night, when most of the "fake cripples" knock off work. If you would learn a thing or two about the fruits of indiscriminate charity take a peep at this Chatham square, near the Bowery, near Chatham square.—N. Y. Letter to Pittsburgh Dispatch.

FOR ROYAL HANDS ALONE.

Finger Bowls Not Used by Guests at Table.

A peculiarity that is observed at table in England when the prince of Wales is present is the absence of finger bowls save for him alone, and for any other guest of royal rank who might happen to be present. The reason for this is not that the princes and princesses of the blood stand in more need of cleansing than ordinary mortals, nor yet that the latter are prompted by a sentiment of respect to leave the palm for cleanliness to the "anointed of the Lord," by themselves remaining unwashed, but the custom has its origin in a trick which the Jacobite nobles were wont to play in the last century, during the reign of the first three Georges.

In those good old times no one would dream of rising from the dinner table without toasting the sovereign. To refrain from doing so was equivalent to a profession of disloyalty, and any refusal to take part in the toast, and to drain one's glass to the monarch, placed one in peril of the many penalties in the way of forfeiture of titles and estates, imprisonment, exiles, and ever death, that were reserved for those who declined allegiance to King George.

Now, during the last century, a considerable portion of the English aristocracy were devoted to the cause of the Stuarts, and when called upon to join in drinking the inevitable toast, "The King," they would make a practice of holding their wine glass over the finger bowl when responding thereto, so that while apparently drinking to King George, they were in reality drinking to "The King Over the Water."

This is why finger bowls were tabooed in society until the accession of Queen Victoria, when all danger of a Jacobite movement and a restoration was at an end. The English, however, are a conservative people, and this quaint custom has been retained, particularly by the older families of the aristocracy, whenever British royalty honors them with its presence at their table.—Chicago Tribune.

To Use Cold Meats.

Cold meats of delicate flavor, veal, lamb, chicken, or even beef, may sometimes be utilized as a salad instead of being warmed over or sliced and served cold. This is a particularly good way to use up remnants of several kinds of meat; even cold boiled ham may be used combined with a little veal or chicken. Trim the meat, and cut in small dice and mix them, and to every six tablespoonfuls add a small white onion about the size of a walnut, a coffee-spoonful of tarragon vinegar and a tablespoonful of minced olives or mixed pickles cut fine. Dress with mayonnaise, and serve cold laid on a bed of lettuce leaves.—N. Y. Post.

Germany's Population.

The census of 1895 shows that the German empire now has a population of 51,758,000, despite immigration, an increase of 2,330,000 in four and a half years.—N. Y. Sun.

The Gambler's Greed.

A story is told of a young American couple who took in Monte Carlo in their wedding-tour. The pair had not been there three hours when Edwin discovered, to his horror, that his Angelina had become a confirmed gambler. Nothing could tear her away from the tables. When he refused to supply further funds, the lady promptly parted with some of the costliest jewels in her trousseau. Moreover, she became intimately acquainted with some of the bonarobas who frequent the tables, and whose acquaintance is anything but desirable for a bride. She cultivated them for the purpose of learning their "systems," by which she hoped to win a vast fortune. But Edwin noticed that they generally borrowed 100 francs from his bride after having expounded their "systems," and that they always forgot to repay these loans. Such was the rancor engendered by the quarrels between the young couple that finally it came to an open fight, and the young lady decorated her husband's face with a number of long scratches. This may seem preposterous to those who have not been to Monte Carlo, but those who have, and who have noticed the gambler's greed which shines in the faces of otherwise attractive and refined women, will not be surprised at anything.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Throwing the Discus.

Discus-throwing was a later and more refined form of hurling the stone. In Homeric times, and even at Olympia, a stone or mass of iron was first used for the purpose. This was held by a leatheren thong, swung in a circle, and hurled as far as possible. A circular or lenticular disk of bronze was used at least as early as the beginning of the fifth century. A standard weight must, of course, be assumed for the great games. A discus now in the British museum, which seems to have been used, weighs 11 pounds 9 ounces; but whether this was the standard weight or not is not definitely known. The thrower took his stand upon a slight elevation of limited circumference, where he could have a secure foothold, and was prevented from running; then, with a swing of the arm and a corresponding movement of the whole body, he hurled the discus as far as possible. The value of the body movement was recognized by the sculptor Myron in his famous statue "The Discobolus," and is understood by the modern athlete when he swings the hammer, or even when he makes a drive at golf. As for records at discus-throwing, Phaylus, again, is said to have thrown the discus 95 feet.—Prof. Allan Marquand, in Century.

Very Confusing.

An "underground" train from White-chapel was trundling along through the city one dark and foggy day. An old Irish lady was a passenger, who was evidently moving her "home," tied up in a ragged old apron, from an eastern to a western "doss-house." "How far will I have to go wid this?" she asked of a fellow-passenger, thrusting her ticket in his face. The affable man put on his spectacles. "Latimer road, ma'am! Seven stations further on." The old lady grunted incredulously. Some minutes passed, during which the old lady mused or dozed and took no thought of stoppages. Then she roused herself and addressed the same question to another passenger. "Four stations on," muttered this one briefly. The Irish dame smiled bitterly, but kept her own counsel for awhile. Then she suddenly turned upon a traveler of her own sex. "Now will you tell me, ma'am, how far am Oi from this station?" "It's the next station of all," said the other, smilingly. The Irish woman cast around a glance of indignant scorn. "An' which of yez am Oi to believe? sure ye all tell a different tale!"—Household Words.

Spring Medicine

Your blood in Spring is almost certain to be full of impurities—the accumulation of the winter months. Bad ventilation of sleeping rooms, impure air in dwellings, factories and shops, over-eating, heavy, improper foods, failure of the kidneys and liver properly to do extra work thus thrust upon them, are the prime causes of this condition. It is of the utmost importance that you

Purify Your Blood

Now, as when warmer weather comes and the tonic effect of cold bracing air is gone, your weak, thin, impure blood will not furnish necessary strength. That tired feeling, loss of appetite, will open the way for serious disease, ruined health, or breaking out of humors and impurities. To make pure, rich, red blood Hood's Sarsaparilla stands unequalled. Thousands testify to its merits. Millions take it as their Spring Medicine. Get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, 61-63, Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label. If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

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

STARK TREES BEARFRUIT

ESTABLISHED 70 YEARS. Sole agents and club makers wanted for GOLD plan, etc. Stark, Louisiana, No., Rockport, Ills.



FALLEN IN A DEAD FAINT.

ain't as young as we once was, and if we should be taken suddenly we'd hate to hev strangers doin' what we'd ort to hev done."

"I suppose you're right, Emmeline. Old letters is like ghosts, I reckon; they rise up and tell dead secrets sometimes."

Emmeline drew a long sigh as she sank on the old blue sled at the top of the stairs.

"People have a most astonishin' way of expectin' to live forever. Jest to think of it, this 'ere little sled that me and you used to slide down-hill on mor'n 50 year ago, will, in all human probability, be here long after we are dead and gone. It looks as stout as ever, and Phoebe, the youngest of us, gone."

Becky gave her elbows a jerk, as if throwing off unpleasant thoughts. "I believe you need some of that liver medicine, Emmeline. You know it affects your mind to git bilious. You remember the doctor told you to take a three grain pustule every four hours. As fer me, I hev got too much to do to brood over what's past and gone. I know, though, those letters had better go. A house is just like a person. It gets more in its insides than it can digest, and it has to take a little medicine of

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla featuring an illustration of a muscular man holding a sign with a testimonial. The sign reads: 'I write to let you know how pleased I am with your sarsaparilla. I felt very weak and tired last month, and went, as usual, to get—'s sarsaparilla, and did not know but I had—'s until I got home, when I found I had yours. And pleased I am that I got yours, for it made me rugged and strong sooner than—'s, and so strong that I set to work, alone, to turn a house round. I moved this house its full length, and then I set back. Quite an undertaking for one man. But it was your sarsaparilla that gave me strength to do it. I shall always take it in future.'—THOS. WARD, Hill St., Oilport, Pa., Dec. 28, 1885.

Advertisement for Breakfast Cocoa. Text: 'Breakfast Cocoa Made by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., is "a perfect type of the highest order of excellence in manufacture." It costs less than one cent a cup.'

A BUSTED BUGABOO.

Senator Stewart's "Yellow Terror of the East."

Our Little Trade with Japan and China as it Appears Under the 16 to 1 Magnifying Glass of the Cheap Money Charlatans.

Having failed to get a serious hearing for their sixteen-to-one scheme on its merits, the silverites have for several months been trying to frighten the people into voting for free coinage by holding up the bogey of Chinese and Japanese competition. By representing that the products of the cheap labor of China and Japan were threatening our farmers and workers with ruin they for a time succeeded in sowing a few timid persons into the belief that this country should adopt the monetary standard of those cheap-labor countries. Mr. Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, was so impressed with the danger of allowing the American people to buy cheap goods that he drew up a set of resolutions, which were signed by 16 senators as the basis for their support of free coinage. The preamble to the resolutions declared that:

"Whereas, The difference of exchange between silver standard and gold standard countries is equivalent to a bounty of 100 per cent. on the products of the silver standard countries, and

"Whereas, The cost of production in the old world, and particularly in China and Japan, is less than products can be produced or manufactured in this country by American labor without reducing our farmers, miners, mechanics, manufacturers and industrial workers to the level of Chinese coolies, therefore be it resolved, etc."

Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., a former chief of the statistical bureau of the treasury department, pricks Mr. Barker's bubble of theories with the following plain statement of facts:

"The absurdity of regarding our trade relations with China and Japan as a governing condition in the finance of commerce is indicated by the following comparison as to the value of our trade with China and Japan and with certain gold-standard countries for the year ended June 30, 1894:

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
China and Japan.....\$21,512,149
Gr't Britain, France and Germany.....\$39,942,812

"In connection with this it is also of interest to advert to the total value of our foreign commerce and to the total value of our internal commerce. The total value of the foreign commerce of the United States during the year ended June 30, 1894, was \$1,547,135,194. It is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy the value of the internal commerce of the United States, but from all we know it appears safe to say that it amounts to fully \$25,000,000,000 annually. How absurd, then, to attempt to delude the people of this country with the idea that our trade relations with China and Japan constitute a governing condition of a total commerce fully 500 times as great.

"To assume that American farmers, miners, manufacturers and industrial workers can be reduced to the level of Chinese coolies by a trade of such comparatively insignificant proportions, and consisting, in so far as relates to imports, almost exclusively of tea, silk and other commodities not produced in this country, and which, therefore, does not compete with American farmers, miners, manufacturers and industrial workers, is a vagary too absurd for serious consideration even in the conflicts of partisan warfare."

This should convince the American workmen and farmers that the "Yellow Terror of the East," as it is called by Senator Silver-Knight Stewart, is only a stuffed scarecrow, and very badly stuffed at that.

A "PER CAPITA" CONUNDRUM.

The Essence of Cheap Money and Flatist Wisdom.

Every true worshiper of the silver "fetich" believes as the first article of the free-coinage gospel that if the quantity of money is doubled prices will be twice as high. This is the essence of the per capita argument, and is considered by both silverites and flatists to be the sum of financial wisdom. Second only to their faith in the sacred words "per capita" is the belief of the cheap-money advocates that the undeniable prosperity of France is due to the fact that that country has about \$40 of money for each inhabitant. Attempts to show that in reality the French people are prosperous because of their high level of intelligence, their skill in the industrial arts, their system of land holding and methods of cultivation and the great and varied natural resources of the country have had no weight with the one-ideal silver agitators.

Since France has nearly twice as much money per capita as the United States, according to the believers in the theory that the quantity of money fixes prices, goods should be twice as dear in France as in America. Now, it is notorious that such is not the case. On the contrary, the products of French mills, factories, etc., are sold so cheaply that it is necessary to impose heavy duties on them to prevent their competition with high-priced American goods. Will some per capita financier explain why the large volume of money in France does not raise prices in that country?

Manufacturers and Mine Owners' Alliance

It will pay laborers and farmers who are favorably inclined toward free coinage to study the reasons for the alliance between the free-silver people of the west and certain manufacturers of the east. One of the reasons mentioned by the manufacturers is that our manufacturers cannot, with present prices for labor and raw materials, compete successfully with free-silver countries. Put into plain English, wages and prices of raw materials—largely farm products—are higher in the gold than in the silver standard countries. It will be to the advantage of our manufacturers, therefore, if this country should drop to a silver basis. Supposing that this statement is true, what do our wage-earners and farmers say?

A NATURAL RATIO.

Is There One Between the Value of Silver and Gold?—If So, Is It 16 to 1?

Mr. J. J. Mott, chairman of the national committee of the free-silver party, recently organized at Washington, reflects on a much-abused public a long appeal for votes for free coinage. This latest official utterance of the silverites is not much worse than their former wails over the terrible suffering caused by an imaginary scarcity of cart wheel dollars, and is only notable in that it boldly asserts that gold and silver exist in the earth in almost certain fixed proportions, and that the natural ratio between the two metals is therefore sixteen to one. "This ratio," says Mr. Mott, "has continued as arranged by man under the natural order as he found it." It was accepted by mankind as a part of the grand plan upon which the world was to move, and approved by the philosophy and common sense of all ages.

If it were true that when the earth was created the amount of silver found in it was 16 times greater than the gold, this would be no reason why one metal should be worth 16 times as much as the other. The labor cost of producing anything and the demand for it is what regulates its value. There is no natural measure of value, and no fixed ratio between two metals or any other products, so that there is no ground for the claim that the value of an ounce of gold was designed by nature to be the same as that of 16 ounces of silver.

Mr. Mott must have been using the newly discovered ray to peer into the innermost depths of the earth, if he really knows that gold and silver exist in "almost certain proportions." It is a pity that he does not inform the public just where all those hidden metals are and how many tons there are of each. Perhaps he is waiting until congress passes a free coinage law, when he will uncover the mass of silver which he knows so much about. And perhaps, great and wise as a chairman of a silver party must be, he doesn't know anything more about the metals in the earth than he does of the currency question.

"The grand plan upon which the world was to move" seems to have got badly out of joint in these days. If a natural law can be set aside by worldly-minded business men, who say that as the commercial value of silver is 30 times less than that of gold they will give no more for it, nature must feel slighted. But there is a bare possibility that even Mr. Mott hasn't been told all of the world's plans for moving.

As for the "philosophy and common sense of all ages," it is a little curious that in some of the ages silver was valued at eight to one of gold. If the yield of the South African, Australian and American gold mines should prove to be as large as is confidently predicted by eminent geologists and mining engineers, the ratio might again drop to those figures. Would the "philosophers," of whom Mr. Mott is evidently one, stick to the magic sixteen to one, or would they adopt the commercial ratio, whatever it might be?

The silver party may get a few votes in November, but its following will certainly not be increased because of the practical wisdom and arguments of its national chairman.

The Dangerous Bland Experiment.

Before 1878 the government had never undertaken to coin money on its own account, except subsidiary coins for small change. All other coinage was done for the owner of the bullion, and the office of the government was simply to give a name to the coins and fix their weight and fineness, the stamp being simply a guarantee of the weight and fineness of the particular coin, charging, if anything, only a very nominal seigniorage. The law of Mr. Bland in coining 70, 80 or 90 cents' worth of silver into dollars was a plain absurdity and a most dangerous experiment.

Question—What would have been the result if the Bland law had remained on the statute book?

Answer—In the course of time the constant issue of 2,000,000 of cheap silver dollars per month from the mint would have resulted in such an accumulation of this money that gold would have disappeared from circulation, and the country would have gone upon a silver basis.—R. Weissinger, in "What Is Money?"

The Convention Delegates' Quandary.



Sixteen to One Advice.

To Farmers—You can get more for your wheat by legislation. Hereafter let 30 pounds make a bushel, and you will have twice as many bushels to sell.

To Manufacturers—There is a way for you to get more dollars for your product. Hereafter let us put but 50 cents in a dollar.

To Wage-workers—As soon as your living expenses are doubled you may strike your employer for a raise.

To the Middleman—When prices are doubled, your profits will be doubled.

To the Speculator—When prices are made uncertain, you will have an old-fashioned game.—"Coin at School in Finance."

POSITION OF MR. CARLISLE.

The Right Thing Said and in the Right Place.

The attitude taken by Mr. Carlisle in his letter to a friend concerning his possible nomination for the presidency is worthy of the man. The secretary of the treasury is charged with some of the most important duties resting upon this administration. He could not, without neglecting these, enter into a rough and tumble struggle for the presidential nomination. In this respect, he sets a worthy example to those senators and representatives whose custom it has been to absent themselves from Washington for weeks while congress is in session in order to secure their own re-election. In the next place, Mr. Carlisle is rightly concerned far more about the declaration of principles of the democratic party than about its candidate. A mistake in selecting a leader may be rectified. Its consequences are but temporary. But a mistake in a party platform reaches far into the future, and remains an embarrassment and a source of weakness to that party until a generation arises that has had time to forget the blunder.

In the present instance, a false step would be more than unfortunate; it would be fatal. The failure of the democratic party to declare for sound money and against silver monometallism in its national convention this year would mean, must mean, party disintegration and the absorption of democracy by populism. It is the existence and not merely the success or defeat of the democratic party that is at stake. Therefore, Mr. Carlisle acts the patriot and the loyal democrat when he sets this issue in the forefront and subordinates to it any personal ambition that he may entertain.

FULL OF SIGNIFICANCE.

Those Who Are Investors in Republican Politics.

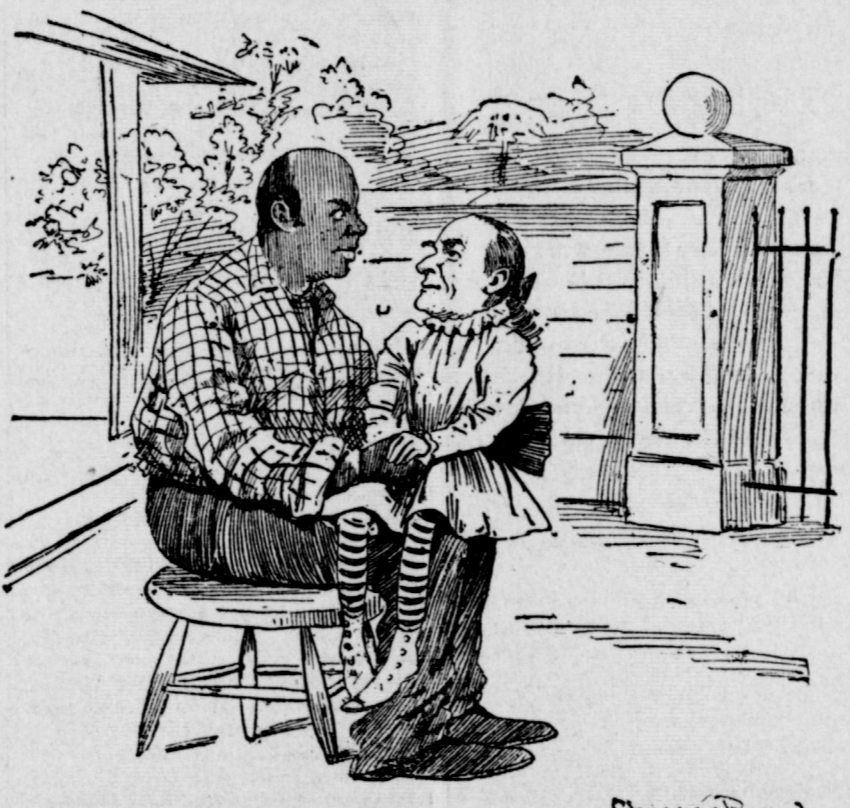
"Twenty Bessemer steel companies, representing \$400,000,000 of capital and producing half the world's output, formed an organization yesterday at the Hotel Waldorf.

"The price of steel billets was placed at \$20 a ton. Last week they sold at \$17 and \$18."—N. Y. Press.

The above is quoted from the news columns of one of the most rabid and insistent newspaper champions of protection. It carries its own argument. These gentlemen met at the finest hotel in the world, and decided to increase the cost of steel to the builders of all structures in which these billets are used by 17½ per cent. No one who observes building operations in the large cities can fail to understand how burdensome this will be upon contractors and builders. There will be a crowding of expenses in other directions, and the workmen will not reap any advantage. Upon all grades of men, from the house-smith to the tenant who occupies the completed building, the representatives of \$400,000,000 of capital have made a levy of 17½ per cent.

This is of special importance just now because of the political relations of these gentlemen. The present tariff on the products they control is 35 per cent. This tariff enables them to combine and raise the price three dollars a ton higher than the competitive level. But not satisfied with this enormous advantage, they are investing their money in a presidential campaign, in the hope of securing a still greater advantage over the consumers of the goods they make. The trusts and protected manufacturers are not investing their money in a republican candidate

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."



Little Eva McKinley to Uncle Tom Hanna of Ohio—"Tell me, Uncle Tom, is it nice in the white house?"—Chicago Record.

First of all, let the fight be made for sound-money principles, and candidates will not be lacking.

There is not a word in Mr. Carlisle's letter, of course, from beginning to end, which can be construed as a definite refusal to accept a nomination under any circumstances. It is not believed that he would. All that he has said is that he does not wish to obscure issues or divide forces in his party until its attitude on the currency question shall have been definitely determined; and that he does not propose either to slight the duties of his high office, or to use, as his predecessors have done, his great patronage in order to force himself upon his party as its presidential candidate. In both of these positions Mr. Carlisle commends himself to his party and to the country as a high-minded, honorable, old-fashioned democrat, worthy to bear the name and to be the chosen leader of his party if it should so declare. He has said the right thing in the right place, and the whole country respects and admires him for it.—St. Paul Globe.

The Tariff Outlook.

The McKinley threat to business should be reckoned with by those merchants and bankers who say that they will breathe more freely when congress adjourns. Congress will adjourn some happy day, but the McKinley canvass, the McKinley nomination and election, if they come, will mean destruction of all business stability up to the summer of 1898 at least. No new tariff can be passed before that time, and meanwhile the shadow cast before it, the intriguing and pulling and hauling to fix rates in it, and the uncertainty which will attend both its terms and its workings will leave business gasping and struggling for two years more. Add to this the practical certainty that if any tariff at all is passed it will have to be by concessions to the silver republicans, and hence by a further unsettling of the currency as well as customs duties, and the prospect for business men will appear to be little short of what Dr. Johnson called "inspissated gloom."—N. Y. Post.

—Mr. Carlisle is more interested in the platform which the democratic party should adopt than he is in the nomination it shall make, and he would not think of accepting the nomination unless the platform should be satisfactory. By the way, has anybody heard of a single republican candidate who is making any conditions on the subject of platforms?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

without substantial hope and expectation of reward. The New York Times says:

"It is a bad state of things, but so long as the success of the republican party is supposed by a large body of business men to be needed for the safety and progress of their business, we do not doubt that they will invest money in promoting it. Sooner or later they will see their mistake, as many of the shrewdest and most far-sighted of their class have already seen it. But until that conviction spreads much further than it has yet spread, money will be used, and used freely, at every step in republican politics."

The complete ownership of a party by large combinations of capital should be a sure handicap to success. We believe it will be.—Utica Observer.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

—Under the Wilson bill the shoddy mills are closed, while the wooten mills work overtime.—Illinois State Register.

—At any rate, the McKinley crowd have not claimed Gov. Morton, though they have annexed—on paper—everything else in sight.—N. Y. Sun.

—Gov. Bradley's fall from the pinnacle of favorite sonism is undoubtedly the most humiliating of the entire batch.—Chicago Times-Herald.

—There are people who incline to the opinion that the St. Louis nomination would make a very appropriate wedding present.—Washington Post.

—The protected manufacturers could afford to pay higher wages if they did not have to furnish so much "fat" for republican campaigns.—Chicago Chronicle.

—In view of the exploits of Mar: Hanna among the protectees, a frying pan would not be an inappropriate device for a McKinley button. The legend might be: "I fry. You melt."—St. Paul Globe.

—Mark Hanna is said to have ordered a large number of coats forwarded to St. Louis for the republican convention. We are going to have a convention to decide the question, after all.—Iowa State Register (Rep.).

—The president of the McKinley club of Hartford, Conn., was defeated for the mayoralty, but he was defeated by a democrat. The popularity of McKinleyism is limited to the republican rank and file.—St. Louis Republic.

—McKinleyism has twice gone before the country for approval and both times the people defeated the party advocating the socialistic doctrine. If it is to ask for indorsement a third time, and the head and front of the policy is put forth to champion it, a united democracy upon a sound platform can again defeat it.—Nashville American.

TARIFF RUN MAD.

A Species of Mania That Has Taken Possession of Protection Organs.

The Press, of Philadelphia, and its namesake in New York, are making a deal of noise about the depression in the woolen manufacturing industry, which they ascribe to insufficient tariff protection. This is what is technically known as a "political racket." The well known fact is that the existing depression is not peculiar to the woolen industry, but prevails equally in the cotton trade. "So much the worse," is the exclamation of the tariff lunatics, "if the cotton manufacturers are suffering also, they need more protection too." But how do you know that? The Dry Goods Economist, which has good facilities for knowing the truth, reminds this pair of calamity bowlers that the present tariff on cotton goods was framed by the New England manufacturers themselves and has always been regarded as satisfactory by them. The same paper takes up some particular cases of failures specified by these papers, and looking into their assets finds abundant reason for their embarrassment outside of the tariff. Thus, in the case of one of them, which appeared in a "scare-head" saying: "Three firms fail for \$600,000—Angora mills are shut down and 400 operatives out of work—the new tariff was the cause," it was found that the principal proprietor had made an unfortunate speculation in unproductive real estate and that this was the cause of the failure. Another had been indorsing paper to enable a third party to carry on building operations, and this had brought him and his operations to grief. The Dry Goods Economist thinks that while the depression in business is no doubt serious, it is made much worse by these newspapers and their scare-heads. This is the view also of the Wool and Cotton Reporter. Even the Tribune, which generally howls with the wolves when anybody mentions the tariff, says that the present trouble is due to overspeculation, especially in the woolen industry. "The traders," it says, "almost all overloaded last fall, in the notion that a demand, which suddenly appeared, was not only going to last, but to increase; and nothing that the soberest men in various branches of business could say sufficed to check the excess of purchases and production."

We regret to notice a tendency to tariff mania in the Philadelphia Ledger also. This sedate newspaper, commenting on the recent meeting of the republican silver senators and certain Pennsylvania manufacturers, speaks of the former as men who "by voting during the present session of congress to accomplish the defeat of the house revenue bill, betrayed not only the principles of the party which elected them, but the country whose interests as public servants they were solemnly sworn to subserve." The Ledger also alludes to them in the same article as the "Road Agents of the Rockies," meaning that they have held up a republican stage coach full of innocent passengers for the purpose of going through their pockets. This kind of talk passes the bounds of fair discussion. If the two Presses, whose joint howling disturbs the public ear, should say that Senator Teller and his colleagues "have betrayed the principles of the party which elected them," all the extremists would probably agree with them. They would not remember that the republican party has been in power most of the time during 30 years, has made 23 tariffs, and never passed one as high as the existing tariff till McKinley took hold. Therefore it would be perfectly fair for Mr. Teller and his friends to reply that if they have betrayed the principles of the party, then every congress that sat before the McKinley bill was passed betrayed them also. Those principles were betrayed by Senator Sherman, who always held that members of the party were at liberty to differ on the subject of schedules and rates of duty. So, too, it might be said that Senator Morrill some years ago betrayed the principles of the party because he voted against a protective tariff on tin plate. Still more is Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, exposed to such a charge because he spoke and voted against the McKinley tariff itself.

But the Ledger goes much further when it says that those "road agents of the Rockies" have betrayed "the country whose interests as public servants they were solemnly sworn to subserve." That means that anybody who votes against the Dingley bill is a traitor to his country. All the democrats and populists are in a parlous state by this definition. They are not included in the first count of the Ledger's indictment, because they have never sworn allegiance to the republican party, but they have sworn allegiance to the country and have forfeited it, according to this description. Moral guilt equally heinous must attach to all persons, whether members of congress or not, who are opposed to the Dingley bill. Now that the Ledger has got us all into this plight it is bound in fairness to get us out.

The opinion most commonly held by business men and trade journals is that the prevailing depression is due to war scares and foreign complications more than to any other cause. These insensate alarms, absolutely gratuitous on our part, have followed each other without any intermission ever since Mr. Cleveland sent in his Venezuelan message. This was sufficient to unsettle business, as the ensuing panic showed, but that cause of disturbance would have passed away if congress had not joined in the war dance and kept it up in a frantic way ever since, giving no time for themselves or the public to cool off. No sooner did we begin to have a respite and some sense of security and relief than the Davis resolutions were reported by the senate committee, with John Sherman at its head. Then came the Armenian resolutions, to be followed shortly by two sets of resolutions on Cuban affairs which provoked the hot-heads of Spain to do foolish things in imitation of us. Of course, with

two or three wars in prospect, there is a great clamor for forts, battle ships, big guns, ammunition, etc., although the government is running on borrowed money and has been obliged to borrow more than \$100,000,000 since the pow wow began. When we begin preparations for war there is no place to stop. Consequently the fellow who calls for the largest expenditure secures the largest share of public attention, and this is what he seeks.

Why anybody should explore remote corners of the tariff to find causes of business depression when we have such incessant roaring at Washington on foreign affairs, national honor, Monroe doctrine, Cuba, battle ships, and torpedoes can only be explained on the theory that tariff and McKinleyism are one and indivisible. If we are tariff mad we are for McKinley. If we have room in our heads for Venezuela or Cuba, for finance or fortifications, we may be for some other candidate. This is a good reason why we should shout for more tariff every time a woolen or cotton spinner takes a flyer in stocks or real estate and spins himself into the hands of a receiver in consequence.—N. Y. Evening Post.

TURNER ON BAYARD.

The Eloquent Georgia Congressman Exposes Protection Corruption.

The debate in the house of representatives on the resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard for his condemnation of the protection fraud was closed on the democratic side by Congressman Turner, of Georgia, who said:

"The party to which I belong has no great army of mercenaries. There are none of those who have put up for our use the sinews of war. There are none to whom we have given bounties; there are none to whom we have given booty and plunder, and there are none on whom we can draw—no special classes that have grown fat by policies that we have enacted and out of whom we can extract the grease. I hesitate to put it in the vulgar vernacular of the republican hustlers.

"But it is not so with our adversaries. They have bestowed largesses and donatives upon special interests for a generation, and the army of protection—the Pretorian guard of the tariff—is about to dispose of the presidential purple. Mr. Bayard offended these gentlemen at Edinburg by speaking of the tendency of protection to a mercenary scramble, as averred in the resolutions. If the indictment is true, any man ought to be allowed to proclaim it on the housetop and anywhere in the world. The proof is already furnished. Out of the mouths of his assailants comes the demonstration of the truth of this great indictment. The senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Chandler), a gentleman well known for his devotion to the republican party, has testified with great emphasis and detail, and after deliberation reiterated it.

"Mr. Speaker, when these things are charged and said here at home they meet no denial; they meet no contradiction; no investigation is demanded; there is no challenge given to it; but if somebody on the other side of the ocean announces or demonstrates the vicious and corrupt tendencies of protection, this insolent power says to him, no matter how distinguished, 'silence, sir.'

"So far from there having been any impropriety in the utterance at Edinburg, the question was one rising high above all mere matters of taste, of courtesy, or of diplomatic propriety. It was a matter about which a patriot might anywhere speak as with a trumpet. It was an occasion on which he might speak to be heard by all mankind, against the degradation and slavery and corruption of the system which he denounced. Sir, if I had it in my power, in face of the peril that confronts us and the country, denounced even by those who are quarreling about their rivalries and the preliminary divisions of the spoils—I say, sir, if I had my way I would put in every honest hand a whip to scourge this demon of protection naked through the world. As the shadow of this great peril gathers around us and its gloom falls on the capitol, I would kindle in that dome a light as a warning to my countrymen which should be as

"When the sun his beacon red
Had kindled on Ben Vorlich's head."

American Boots and Shoes in England.

According to the London Boot and Shoe Trades Journal, the English manufacturers of footwear have nothing to fear from French, Austrian or German competition, as in spite of their cheaper labor the imports from those countries are steadily declining. Not so with the importations from America, which are rapidly increasing. The reason, says the Journal, is not because of cheap raw material or the low wages of American shoemakers, but the low cost of production, the result of improved machinery and highly skilled labor. The successful competition by American industry with the long established boot and shoe manufacturers of England is a fact which contradicts the protectionist theory that we need a tariff against European cheap labor. England, where wages are far higher than in protection Austria, France and Germany, can undersell those countries. If our boots and shoes can in turn undersell the English products, why do we need a tariff "to protect" our home market?

New Southern Cotton Mills.

President Dwight, of the Nashua Manufacturing Co., Nashua, N. H., recently visited Cordova, Ala., and selected a site on which his company will at once erect a \$600,000 cotton mill. The new factory will be the largest of its kind in Alabama, and will be equipped with all the latest and best improvements in machinery. Calamity croaking McKinleyites will please take notice that their efforts to scare business men from undertaking new enterprises, are not meeting with much success. Lying stories of industrial ruin caused by low tariff taxes are of little weight when compared with one fact such as the above.

The Chase County Courant.

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 by county: Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Barber, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Chautauque, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Dickinson, Decatur, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Elk, Ellis, Finney, Ford, Franklin, Geary, Groves, Graham, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Greenwood, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Hodgman, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kearney, Kingman, Kiowa, Labette, Lane, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Total.

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

By order of the committee. FRANK BACON, Chairman. W. H. L. PEPPERELL, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

A delegate Convention of Democrats of the Fifth Judicial District, for the State of Kansas, is hereby called to meet in the Court-house in the city of Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas, upon the 25th day of June, 1896, at 4 o'clock p. m. to put in nomination a candidate for the office of Judge of said District. The following counties are entitled to the following representation in said convention: Lyon county 6 delegates; Coffey county 5 delegates; Chase county 4 delegates. The Democrats of said respective counties are requested to take the necessary steps to elect delegates to said convention.

J. HARVEY FRETCH, Chairman of the Democratic Committee for the Fifth Judicial District. FRANK BUCHER, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

By direction of the Democratic Congressional Committee a delegate convention of the Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District of Kansas will be held in the city of Emporia, Kansas, at the hour of 4 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, May 19, 1896, for the purpose of electing two delegates and two alternates to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, July 7th, 1896.

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

The delegates to this convention shall be selected in such manner and at such time as may be provided by the Democratic Central Committees of the respective counties.

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

Table listing delegates and alternates by county: Butler, Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marian, Morris, Osage, Shawnee, Waubansoo, Woodson.

H. S. MARTIN, Chairman. F. N. DICKERHOOF, Sec'y.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, will meet in mass convention at the Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, April 25, 1896, for the purpose of electing five delegates, and five alternates to the State convention, to elect delegates to the national convention, and to elect members of the Judicial Central Committee and delegates to the Judicial convention to be held at Emporia June 25, 1896, and to transact such other business as may come before them.

By order of the County Central Committee. C. S. FORD, Chairman. A. F. FRITZE, Secretary.

Every day the outlook for the Democrats holding the reins of government for the next four years looks brighter and brighter.

A POOR LEADER OF A BAD CAUSE.

It is proof of either a bad cause or a poor leader, or both, that Bland has been the champion of free silver for about twenty years without bringing the country as near to accepting the policy as it was when the agitation commenced.

In 1878 a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver was introduced in the House by Mr. Bland, and it passed by a vote of 163 to 34. The Senate amended this bill so as to provide for the purchase of not less than 2 millions worth and not over 4 million dollar's worth of silver each month to be coined into standard dollars, and that bill, called the Bland-Allison law, went through both Houses, was vetoed by President Hayes, and passed over his veto, the House vote being 193 to 73, and the Senate vote 46 to 11.

Those figures show the tremendous strength of the silver cause when Bland became its leader, compare them with the recent overwhelming vote against free silver in the House of Representatives, newly chosen, many of the members having been elected on the distinct issue of sound money as against free silver. Mr. Bland was himself unable to take part in the latest test of free silver strength for the reason that his district, though normally Democratic by 5,000 majority, refused to return him to Congress, but chose a sound money Republican in his stead.

In the face of that record the dominating faction of the Missouri Democracy thinks a sweeping victory can be obtained in the Nation, with this unsuccessful leader and this failing cause put foremost in the Presidential contest this year.—Kansas City Star.

FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

Sir: I noticed in The Sun of the 19th inst. Major Strong's receipt of a letter from a member of the A. P. A. scoring him for his speech at the banquet given by the Friendly sons of St. Patrick, and also for allowing his son to wear the green. By so doing the Mayor did no more than did the father of our country.

The F. S. of St. P. was organized in Philadelphia in September, 1771. At its first banquet Stephen Moylan, afterward a general in the Continental army, presided. In June, 1780, ninety-three Philadelphia merchants subscribed \$1,500,000 to save Washington's army from famine and disaster.

Of these 93 there were 27 members of the F. S. of St. P. who subscribed \$57,000, or more than one-third of the whole amount.

Washington was made an honorary member of the organization December 17th, 1781. Notice was sent to him of his election, accompanied by a gold medal made in the form of the ensign of the society, to which Washington replied as follows:

Sir: I accept with pleasure the ensign of so worthy a fraternity as that of the F. S. of St. P. in this city, a society distinguished for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious cause in which we are embarked. Give me leave to assure you, sir, that I shall never cast my eyes upon the badge with which I am honored but with a grateful remembrance of the polite and affectionate manner in which it was presented. I am, with respect and esteem, sir, your obedient servant, GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The society gave a dinner in Washington's honor at the City Tavern in January, 1782, at which there were twenty other guests, in-

cluding the most distinguished officers of his own and the French troops. The most satisfactory of these last century celebrations of the day on record is, perhaps, that of March 17th, 1776, when the British were driven out of Boston, Washington paid tribute to the sons of Erin by giving out St. Patrick as the countersign and naming Gen. Sullivan, the son of the famous Limerick schoolmaster as Brigadier of the day.—J. H. Crawford, 310 St. Paul's Ave., Jersey City.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

The Republicans are very solicitous about the condition of the Democracy. They shake their heads mournfully over our deficiencies and agree that it is too bad that the party is so disrupted.

About the dissensions of the Republican party they are saying very little. Yet the difference between the g. o. p. and the Democracy is that the former has just twice as much of a very hard thing.

The Republicans differ not only on the currency question, but also on the tariff. They are split in four divisions; sound money high tariff, sound money low tariff, free silver high tariff, and free silver low tariff. And if the Democracy is like a man whose legs are trying to get off in opposite directions, the Republican party is in a much worse situation. For it has a faction pulling at each arm and leg.

It is reasonably certain that no man's legs ever persisted long in working against each other. And as the legs of Democracy realize that they are both working for what they think is the welfare of the body, they will settle which is right and work together. But the factions pulling at the Republican party are not looking out for the welfare of the party, but for their own interests. These selfish interests are irreconcilable, and so the pulling seems likely to go on until the body gives way.

The Republican solicitude for the Democracy is misplaced also as regards candidates. It is no misfortune not to have a scramble for the nomination. For when the office seeks the man it generally finds a good one. But the Democracy does not lack Presidential timber. The only question is what sort of material it wants to use.

The Republican party can boast of a great array of candidates. There is Napoleon McKinley, who brought on the most crushing defeat in years, and who is now facing both ways on the currency and frying the fat in order to lead the g. o. p. to another Waterloo. There is Czar Reed, who violated all parliamentary law and stole enough Congressmen to enable the Republicans to get their hands on the Treasury.

Of the lesser lights there are Alger, whom Sherman accuses of bribing the delegates he had already bought; Quay who was sent to the Senate on evidence that out, side of Pennsylvania would have sent him to the penitentiary, and Cullom—yes Cullom, insists that he is still in it.

This is a fine aggregation. And in a party where embezzling and ballot-box stuffing are the highest credentials the only wonder is that there are not more candidates. But the Democratic party is perfectly reconciled to its freedom from such leaders.

The Democracy, therefore, fails to see any cause to envy the Republicans. The Democrats can harmonize their difference and work together. They can nominate the right man when the time comes. And they are inclined to think that the Republican solicitude for the Democracy might be fitted to long metre and chanted as a "Republic" dirge.—Kansas City Times.

COURT OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The truth of Shakespeare's observations that there is "good in everything" is constantly receiving illustrations. One of its latest conspicuous proofs is the movement which has resulted from the controversy between the United States and Great Britain over the Venezuela boundary line, for the establishment of a court of arbitration to settle international disputes. It is true that there has been much talk of arbitration in the past, but the danger of war with England over the Venezuelan matter has brought it very prominently before the country; it may be said to represent a national sentiment, and has the support of practically all of our men of influence and

distinction. An organization has already been formed to further the project, it is the intention to call a great national convention at Washington for the purpose of impressing Congress with the importance of international arbitration. The time seems ripe for this radical advancement in the relationship of nations to each other. All the parties in Great Britain are said to be in favor of the peaceful settlement by arbitration, instead of the sanguinary settlement by war, of international disputes. The present movement has as its particular aim the arbitration of differences between the United States and England; but if the court were established other nations would undoubtedly enter into the arrangement, with the result of one of the greatest and most important strides in civilization the world has yet seen.—May number Demorest's Family Magazine.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, April 15, 1896. James Morgan. All the above remaining uncalled for April 29, 1896, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

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 nauasous taste nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

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

This is the title of a book of 209 pages, published by Drs. Starkey and Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to 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 on any address on application.

Drs. Starkey & Palen,

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

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

Publication Notice.

State of Kansas, ss: Chase County, ss: In the District Court for said county: John Earl McDowell vs. Maggie McDowell, his next friend, Plaintiff vs. James McDowell et al. Defendants. Said defendants, James G. McDowell, Joseph McDowell, Belle McDowell, Joseph White and W. D. McDowell, who do hereby certify that they have been sued 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 above named and to establish another 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 notify when to stop. 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 inconvenience. 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 general 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., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, 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. MARSHBY. 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 booklet 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 Varicocoe, Piles, Stricture, Fistula, Ruptures, Hernia, Cleft Palate, Cross Eyes, Tumors, etc. Although we have in the preceding made special mention of some of the ailments to which particular attention is given, the Sanitarium abounds in skill, facilities and apparatus for the successful treatment of all chronic ailments, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means. We have a neatly published book, illustrated throughout, showing the Sanitarium, with photographs of many patients, which will be mailed free to any address.

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

FREE SIMPLIFIED INSTRUCTOR For the PIANO or ORGAN.

ABSOLUTELY NO TEACHER NECESSARY. IN ONE HOUR YOU CAN LEARN TO PLAY AND ACCOMPANY on the Piano or Organ by using our Lightning Chord Method. This method is wonderfully simple. It is a delight to all beginners and a ready-reference to advanced players. A limited number will be given away to introduce it. The price of this book is One Dollar, but you will take it up and show it to your neighbors we will mail you One Copy Free. (Twenty-five cents to defray expense of mailing. Postage stamps or silver.) Address at once, The Musical Guide Pub. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Our Simplified Instructor for the Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo or Violin beat World. No teacher necessary. Wonderful progress in one hour. Either one ma on receipt of fifty cents. Mention This Paper.

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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, Strops, Leather Brushes, Hair Oil, Etc., Etc. DOERING'S FACE CREAM—An excellent preparation for use after shaving, for chapped hands, lips, etc. It is made of the purest materials. Is your Razor dull? If so, have it sharpened at the STAR BARBER SHOP, Cottonwood Falls, Kans. JOHN DOERING, Prop.

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Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. (628-1)

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS 427-1

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

R-I-P-A-N-S ONE GIVES RELIEF. The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity. 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 most welcome. If you can't come, send for our new catalogue—free by mail. Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., SUCCESSORS TO Bullard, Moore, Emery & Co., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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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—Candies—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 completely. 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 most welcome. If you can't come, send for our new catalogue—free by mail. Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., SUCCESSORS TO Bullard, Moore, Emery & Co., KANSAS CITY, MO.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No face shall have, no favor shall be shown to the line, but the chips fall where they may.

Terms: per year, \$1.50 in advance; for three months, \$1.15; for six months, \$1.90 in advance.

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for destinations (WABT, A.T.X., etc.) and times for various routes.

Table with columns for destinations (WABT, A.T.X., etc.) and times for various routes.

Table listing county officers: Representative, Treasurer, Clerk, etc.

Table listing societies: A. F. & A. M., No. 80, etc.

Table listing local short stops: Mrs. M. M. Kuhl is quite sick, G. E. Finley's baby is very sick, etc.

I have for rent some of the best farms in Chase county. J. C. DAVIS.

Dr. E. P. Brown the dentist is permanently located at Cottonwood Falls, June 27th.

W. J. McNeer is putting an iron picket fence around his residence property, south of the Methodist church.

Wouldn't you like to see the Stars and Stripes and the Kansas Sunflower planted on the North pole? Prof. Dyche is the man to do it.

A. Z. Ludy is seriously ill, and his father, James Ludy, who is on his way, by wagon, to Cripple Creek, Colo. was telegraphed for Tuesday morning.

Phil Goodreau, foreman of the Revere, left Saturday, for a visit to Perry, Oklahoma, and returned, Tuesday.

J. E. Duchanois returned, Saturday, from New Mexico, and went east the same day, and returned home, Tuesday.

Geo. P. Hardesty, formerly of this city, has been appointed member of the Board of Public Works, at Kansas City.

J. E. Duchanois left, Wednesday of last week, for New Mexico, with a gang of hands, to build a bridge on the Santa Fe railroad.

T. L. Upton, of Buck creek, a good Democrat, reached the good old age of 72 years, last Sunday, with a good prospect of living many more years.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging.

Mrs. Willie Romigh is quite sick, at the home of her father in law, W. S. Romigh, and her husband is just able to be about, from a spell of sickness.

A. J. Robertson enjoyed a visit from his mother who arrived here, Monday evening, from her home in Emporia, and took her home, yesterday.

W. L. Wood shipped a car load of hogs to Kansas City, Monday, among which was one weighing 782 pounds raised by Chas. H. Hofman, of Strong City.

John S. Park had charge of the County Clerk's office during the absence of Clerk M. C. Newton, at Beloit, attending the G. A. R. encampment.

Married, in his office in the Court-house, on this city, by Squire J. B. Davis, on Tuesday, April 22, 1896, Mr. Thomas J. Piles and Mrs. Mary J. Clement, both of Clements, Chase county, Kansas. The COURT extends most hearty congratulations.

The new house of Wm. Fredricks, on Elm street, south of the railroad, in Strong City, on which Theo. Fritze, Wm. G. Brown and Mr. Holmberg did the carpenter work; Pat Raleigh, the plastering, and Isaac Mathews, the painting, has been completed, and is now occupied by L. Child, night operator at the depot, and J. Nickerbocker, master mechanic at the roundhouse.

Maj. Gen'l J. W. F. Hughes, of Topeka, and John Soule, Chief Clerk of Baggage Department of the Santa Fe railroad, at Topeka, were here, last Saturday, the former inspecting our military company, recently accepted by the Military Board, and as guests of B. F. Sanders, west fishing, that night, and caught thirty-two nice fish.

A. L. Carter, of Emporia, a brakeman on the Santa Fe, was thrown from a train at Saffordville, last Friday, afternoon, by a break in a coupling, and a jerk of the car he was on, and thrown to the track, and he was decapitated and had his arms cut off. He had been studying for the ministry, and that would have been his last trip before occupying the pulpit in the Friends church, at Plymouth.

Mayor W. R. Richards, of Strong City, has appointed Geo. S. Maule as City Clerk of that city; James O'Reilly as Treasurer, and the appointments have been confirmed. Councilman John O'Rourke was elected President of the Council, and was also appointed City Marshal until the next regular meeting of the Council. The appointment of a street Commissioner was also postponed until the next meeting.

The State Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the district court of Lyon county, in the long litigated Texas cattle cases, brought for damages against the M. K. and T. railroad for the transportation into and unloading of diseased cattle in Chase and Lyon counties, Hosier Bros. being the shippers, and there being about 150 complainants, many of them being citizens of this county. The case may go to the United States Supreme Court.

The lecture platform of the Ottawa Chatauqua Assembly, June 15 to 26, will in part consist of Senator Daniel Voorhees, of Indiana, Judge Wm. B. Green, of Brooklyn, the great story teller; Miss Olof Kruger, of Greenland, who gives a wonderful description of life in the frozen north; Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, the most eloquent southern orator; Bishop J. H. Vincent; Prof. Louis Favour, of Chicago, the noted electrician; Prof. W. D. McClintock, in a course of his famous literary lectures, Hon. P. M. Arthur, of Cleveland, Grand Chief of K. R. Engineers.

The March Babyland frontispiece shows a little fellow in his "first reef" hands in pockets, smiles all over his happy face. Grace McGowan Cooke tells a delightful story called "The Walking Beans" and Marion Beatty shows the nursery folk how to make rabbits and owls out of peanuts. There is a birthday song for the boys born in March. A funny story in verse tells how a good little cat consoled a sorrowful little dog. In "Mary Ellen's Play-Times" the small heroine and friend Betty are presented with a gate and a path made on purpose for them by their papas. There is also a nice "Drawing Lesson" by Boz. 50 cents a year. Sample (back number) free.

ALPHA PUBLISHING CO., Boston.

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.

THE IRRIGATION FARMER, Ottawa, Kansas.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION. There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates held at the high school building in Cottonwood Falls on Saturday, April 25th, commencing at 8 o'clock a. m.

T. G. ALLEN, County Sup't.

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 45 to 50 per cent. They offer the best opportunity to make a large profit on a small investment.

J. E. Morgan & Co., 45 Broadway New York are financial agents for the Prudent 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 other commodities, containing many new and important features.

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

To reach Cripple Creek, take the Santa Fe Route, the only standard gauge line direct to the camp. The Santa Fe lands you right in the heart of Cripple Creek. Inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. T. & S. F. R'y, Monadnock Block, Chicago.

CITY COUNCIL. At a meeting of the City Council, held on Friday evening, April 10, 1896, at which all the members were present, M. K. Harman was elected President of the Council; and Mayor W. W. Sanders made the following appointments:

F. B. Hunt, Street Commissioner; J. B. Sanders, City Clerk; G. W. Holsinger, City Marshal; John Minnick, City Treasurer. Committee on streets and alleys, M. K. Harman, C. M. Baldwin, H. A. McDaniel.

Committee on Finances, Ed S. Clark, W. A. LaCoss, C. M. Baldwin. Committee on License, W. A. LaCoss, M. K. Harman, H. A. McDaniel. Committee on Ordinances, W. A. LaCoss, Ed. S. Clark, M. K. Harman.

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.

FIELD DAY. The Cottonwood Falls High school will give their annual Field Day, Friday afternoon, May 1, at Ball Park. Following is a partial list of the contents:

- 1. 100 yd. foot race, open.
2. 100 yd. foot race.
3. 50 yd. foot race, under 15 years, open.
4. Running high jump.
5. Running broad jump.
6. Standing high jump.
7. Standing broad jump.
8. Throwing the weight 12 or 16 lb.
9. Throwing the ball.
10. Hop, skip and jump, open.
11. Throwing largest, curve, open.
12. Senior class foot race.
13. High kick, open.
14. 1/2 mile foot race, open.
15. Bicycle race 1/2 mile, open.
16. Wrestling, open.
17. Vaulting, open.
18. Teachers' foot race.
19. Handicap race.
20. 25 yd. foot race, Miss Ellis' boys.

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 Chipewas 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 wisely provides in the act opening the reservation to settlement for the publication of the notice of opening in both 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 give 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 Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SCHOOL ITEMS. Everything is in readiness for Prof. Dyche's lectures, and the seats are going like hot cakes. Don't forget the matinee at 3:30, Saturday afternoon, Prof. Dyche will appear in his bearskin costume and show how the Esquimaux live. He will tell of his three hours, fight with an infuriated mob of walrus and his narrow escape from death. The matinee will be especially interesting to children, as well as to older ones. People from the country who cannot remain for the evening entertainment should avail themselves of this opportunity. Prices, 25 cents and (for children under 12) 10 cents.

The entertainment for the benefit of the High School library, at Music Hall, Saturday evening, promises to be immense. Anything in the way of a school entertainment is a draw ing card, for the money is not all carried away. In this case one-half the cost of your ticket will be invested in books for the good of the school, provided we sell a certain number of tickets. Prof. Dyche's stereopticon views are as realistic and life-like as fine apparatus can make them. You will almost imagine yourself on a trip to the north pole.

The High School boys are making grand preparations for Field Day, Friday, May 1. The program will be found in another column. Some of our merchants are thinking of offering small prizes for some of the contestants.

The Literary Society will give its annual open meeting, next week, Wednesday evening, April 29.

Mrs. Coudrey's music classes are making rapid progress. The remarkable thing about it is that the younger pupils are eclipsing the older ones in their ability to read music at sight. The lessons are given every Monday afternoon. Visitors are welcome.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. The closing meeting of the association of the present school year was held in the Elmdale school building, Saturday, April 18. The attendance was small both of teachers and patrons. The program consisted of recitations by pupils of the Elmdale school, papers by Mr. Wilson and Miss Myser, and general discussion of the county high school, conducted by W. C. Austin. County Supt. Allen was chosen a committee of one to prepare resolutions requesting the county commissioners to submit this question to the voters at the next general election. A resolution declaring the teachers heartily in favor of a county high school, regardless of location, was unanimously adopted. The following teachers responded to roll call: Supt. Allen, W. C. Austin, Theresa Byrne, S. E. Bailey, Herbert Clark, Anna Haekel, Mary Martin, Minnie S. Reed, John Park, H. A. Rose, R. S. Reed, Nellie Sanders, J. M. Stone, Maud Thomas, O. S. Wiley, E. A. Wyatt, Dan Wilson.

PROFESSOR DYCHE COMING. Prof. L. J. Dyche, professor of zoology at the Kansas University, will lecture under the auspices of the High School, on Saturday evening, April 25. The school and community are to be congratulated. Prof. Dyche is a Naturalist and Explorer of national reputation. He is known the world over for the wonderful collection of North American animals he exhibited at the World's Fair.

Greenland the Arctic regions will be the subject of the lecture. Every phase of Arctic scenery and life will be illustrated by the use of a stereopticon and the latest modern improvements of calcium light, giving the pictures a most realistic and life-like effect. A collection of curiosities from the Arctic regions will be free on exhibition at Mr. Replogle's store. Don't miss this entertainment. A treat is in store for you; besides, you will be aiding a worthy object—the school library.

Admission: reserved seats, 35 cents; general admission, 25 cents; children under twelve, 15 cents. Reserved seats on sale Saturday morning, April 18.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S PROCEEDINGS. On Monday, April 13, 1896, the Board of County Commissioners met in regular session, and transacted the following business, between that and Friday afternoon, April 17, when they adjourned:

Julius Panzaram, Oscar Denhn and Clay Shaft were appointed viewers on Thomas J. Crawford road. The Samuel D. Hudson road petition rejected for want of bonds.

In the matter of monuments for deceased soldiers—the bid of E. L. Gowen, of Emporia, was accepted. Bradley road vacated. Hubbard road vacated. H. D. Morris road established.

W. A. Talkington was appointed Clerk of Matfield township, vice N. B. Scribner, resigned, and his bond was approved.

J. I. Johnson road established. Geo. W. Brickell, Wm. Harris and A. M. Breese were appointed as new viewers on the Eads road. Road petitioned for by Jas. O'Bryne established.

John Nichol, D. W. Eastman and Amos Myers were appointed appraisers of certain school lands. Fifty dollars was appropriated to the Agricultural Fair Association. W. A. Dorman was awarded the contract to paint the Carter, Cottonwood Falls and Shipman bridges.

It was ordered that one-half of the fines in fish cases be paid to the informers. W. A. Dorman was given contract to paint roof, and outside wood work of Court-house, with under Sheriff G. W. Crum as superintendent.

THE DEMOCRATIC EDITORIAL FRATERNITY. As the editor of the COURANT was prevented from attending the Democratic Editorial Fraternity, at Salina, on Tuesday, April 14th, because of having mashed the second finger of his right hand, the Saturday before, by getting it caught in his job press, we copy the proceedings of said meeting from the Paola Spirit, edited and published by B. J. Sheridan, the retiring President of the Fraternity, and who, by the way, makes an excellent presiding officer. The following is the report as published in the Spirit:

"Hon. Joseph B. Fugate, of the Newton Journal, was, on last Tuesday, the 14th inst., elected President of the Kansas Democratic Editorial Fraternity to succeed the editor of The Spirit, who served two terms. The choice is an excellent one and we congratulate the Democrats of the press upon their good selection.

"Mr. Elwood Sharp, of the Council Grove Guard, was chosen Vice-President. He is well worthy the position and will prove an efficient and popular officer.

"Frank L. Webster, of the Lawrence Gazette, was unanimously named for Secretary. Mr. Webster is the scholar of the Kansas press and a loyal worker in the cause of Democracy.

First published in the Chase County Courant, April 9, 1896.

Sheriff's Sale. State of Kansas, ss. County of Chase, ss. In the District Court of the 5th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase County, State of Kansas. G. W. Shurtlett, Plaintiff, vs. State of Kansas, Defendant.

C. Pendergraft, administrator of the estate of Charles Boies, deceased, John Boies, Hella Boies, Charles Boies and Lily Pendergraft, their heirs, executors, administrators, assigns, legatees, devisees, and assigns, vs. State of Kansas, Defendant.

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 to me directed, I will, on Tuesday, May 12, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements situated 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-six (36), township eighteen (18), range eight (8), east of the 9th p. m. meridian. Said lands are taken as the property of said defendants and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and to me directed.

MUSIC FREE TO YOU. We will send 12 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic, absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NATION, our charming illustrated magazine. The music includes Little Fisher Maiden, Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay, I Whistle and Wait for Me, After the Ball, Comrades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, Old Madrid, and 12 others. Bear in mind you have these immense quantities by sending 10 cents, silver. You will be delighted. Address, AMERICAN NATION CO., 172 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.

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

NO OTHER MAGAZINE \$1 a Year. LEADING FEATURES OF THE NEW VOL: Bookers. A story of two city schoolboys. By Margaret Compton. (Serial.)

The Knothole in the Fence. A boy's story. By Both Day. (Serial.) Animals with Minds. True adventure stories of animal sagacity. By W. Thomson. Painters and Paintings of Child Life. Art Papers for children.

Where Mama Used to Play. True stories of little country girls. By Percia V. White. All Around a Doll House. How to build and furnish it. By Annie Isabel Willis.

Sellie Org and Her Goss. By Frank Pope Humphrey. A romantic true story of a little Scotch lassie in the days of "bonnie Prince Charlie." (Serial.) The Whirling Globe. Glimpses of all the children in all the world. By Charles Stuart Pratt.

Twelve "Songs for Children's Voices." Stories and Poems by Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, Mary E. Wilkins, Edna Dean Proctor, Olive Hissley Seward, Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Brewster, Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Sophie Swett, Sarah Orne Jewett, Elizabeth Butterworth and others.

NEW VOL. BEGINS NOV. NO. SAMPLE COPIES FREE. ALPHA PUB. CO., 212 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

OVER ONE HUNDRED BOSTON PICTURES.—Of Poultry Houses, Incubators, Brooders and Brooder Appliances in Poultry Keeper Illustrated Quarterly, No. 1. Price 25 cents, postpaid, or 75 cents for the four numbers of 1896. That leading poultry magazine The Poultry Keeper for one year, 50 cents, or both the Poultry and Illustrated, one year for only eighty cents. Sample Poultry keeper free. Address Poultry Keeper Co., Parkersburg, Chester Co., Pa.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS. CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc. For information and full particulars, apply to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY. Made a Well Man of Me. THE GREAT 30th Day. FRENCH REMEDY. Produces the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfit one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. No other substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$5.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$25.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. For sale by W. B. HILLTON & CO. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

A RAINY DAY.

Women like a rainy day—'twixt 'em to a "W." Men folks set around an' growl, mis-dul as kin be. It's women's time fer rummaging in chests an' trunks an' things; Fer 'em 'er old love letters an' foolin' with old rings. I sometimes watch Maria when the ground's been wet a spell. An' the rain is fallin' lonesome an' nobody's feelin' well: How she bustles round as busy as a bumblebee an' takes the pictur's down an' dusts 'em till a fellow has the shakes. An' the old chest inside out'ard—quills an' patches on the floor; An' the letters what I wrote her, spellin' through 'em all once more; An' she smiles while she's a-readin', an' sometimes you'll see a tear A-fallin' on the paper that she's kept fer twenty year. An' then I've got to comfort her, an' so I make a show An' tell her it's the rainy day what hurts her feelin's so; An' jest one word—it starts her on the biggest kind of cry; Till I almost wish there'd never been no happy days gone by. That's how the weather does 'em—these women! Never saw A fine, sunshiny day but they was layin' down the law. But rainy days is women's time fer lookin' over things. Fer readin' old love letters an' foolin' with old rings. —Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

HEART OF THE WORLD.

BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.

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

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CHAPTER V.—CONTINUED.

Fearing that something was wrong, Senior James called to the captain and asked him why they had stopped.

"Because the engines won't go any more and there is no wind to sail with," he answered, politely.

Presently the engine began to work again, though uncertainly. Toward three o'clock the afternoon Molos, pointing to a low coast line and a spot on the sea where the ocean swell was tipped with white, told us that yonder was the bar of the Grijalva river, and that beyond it lay the village of Frontera, our destination.

"Good," said the senior, "then I think that I will get my things on deck," and going to his cabin he brought up a sack containing some wraps and food.

"Why do you bring your baggage?" asked the captain, presently. "You may want it to-night."

"That is why I brought it up," he answered. "I do not wish to land at Frontera with nothing."

"Land at Frontera, senior? No one will land at Frontera from this ship for another six or seven days. We pass Frontera and run straight on to Campeche, with the blessing of the saints we shall reach to-morrow evening."

"But I have taken tickets for Frontera," said the senior. "The agent gave them to me, and I insist upon being put on shore there."

"That is quite right, senior. All being well we shall call at Frontera the day week, and then you can go ashore without any extra charge, but before this my orders are to put into no port except Campeche, that is unless a norther force me to do so."

That evening we dined together upon deck, for neither of us was in any mood to descend to the cabin and meet Don Jose Moreno, of whom we had heard nothing since the previous night. As we were finishing our meal the light faded and the sky grew curiously dark, while suddenly to the north there appeared a rim of cloud. It was angry red and glowed like the smoke from a smelting furnace at night.

Another two hours had passed without much change, except that the night grew darker and darker, and stiller and stiller.

Then a vivid flash of lightning pierced the heavens above us, followed by a deafening peal of thunder. By its fierce and sudden light we could see the coast some three or four miles away, and almost ahead of us the bold outline of Point Xicalango. The sea about our ship was dead calm. A mile or so to windward, however, was a different sight, for there came the norther, rushing upon us like a thing alive, in front of it a line of white billows torn from the quiet surface of the sea, and behind it, fretted by little lightnings, a dense wall of black cloud stretched from the face of ocean to the roof of heaven.

A few more seconds and something white and enormous could be seen looming up above our bows, and the sight of it caused the captain, whose face looked pale as death in the glare of the lightning, to shriek another order to his crew.

"Lie down and hold on tight to the rope," I said to Senior Strickland and Molos, who were beside me. "Here comes el Norte, and he brings death for many of us on board this ship."

rushed to the companionway, men and women together, and shrieking, praying and blaspheming, clung to fragments of the bulwarks, shrieking, or anything they thought could give them protection against the pitiless waves.

Awful were the walls of the women, who, clad only in their night dresses, now quitted their bunks for the first time since they entered them in the harbor of Vera Cruz. Overcome by fear, and having no knowledge of the dangers of the sea, these poor creatures flung themselves at full length upon the deck, striving to keep hold of the slippery boards, whence one by one they rolled into the ocean; the vessel lurching, or were carried away by the seas that roared her.

Some of the men followed them to their watery grave, others more self-possessed crept forward, attempting to escape the waves that broke over the stern, but none made any effort to save their lives, and indeed it would have been impossible so to do.

Among those who came forward to where we and some of the Indian sailors were clinging to the rope that was coiled round the stump of the broken foremast was Don Jose Moreno. Even this senior, who had faced death so often, could still be ferocious, for recognizing the senior he yelled:

"Ah! Maldonado—evil gifted one, you called down the norther upon us. Well, at least you shall die with the rest," and, suddenly drawing his long knife, he rose to his knees and, holding the rope with one hand, attempted to drive it into the senior's body with the other. Doubtless he would have succeeded in his wickedness had not an Indian boatswain, who was near, bent forward quickly and struck him so sharply on the forehead with his hand, that the knife flew from his hand, and in trying to recover it Don Jose fell face forward on the deck, where he lay, making no further effort at aggression.

For a few minutes there was a turmoil that cannot be described; then, although the wind still shrieked overhead, we felt that we were in water which seemed almost calm to us. The ship no longer pitched and rolled; she only rocked as she settled before sinking, while the moon, shining out between the clouds, showed that what had been her bulwarks were not more than two or three feet above the level of the sea.

Six Indians, our three selves, Don Jose, who seemed to be senseless, and the body of the captain lashed to the broken bridge, alone remained of the crew and passengers of the Santa Maria. The rest had been swept away, but there, close to us, the cutter still hung upon the davits.

"The senior saw it and cried: 'The ship is sinking! Into the boat, quick!' and, running to the cutter, he climbed into her, as did I, Molos and the six Indian sailors.

She was full of water almost to the thwarts, which could only be got rid of by pulling out the plug in her bottom. Happily the boatswain, that same man who had struck the knife from the hand of Don Jose, knew where to look for it, and, being a sailor of good sense and resource, was able to loose it, so that presently the water was pouring from her in a stream as thick as a hawser. Meanwhile the other Indians were getting out the oars and loosening the tackles.

"Get the plug back," said the senior; "the vessel is sinking; you must bale the rest."

Half a minute more and it was done; then at a word from the boatswain the sailors lowered away and we were afloat, and, better still, clear of the ship. Scarcely had they got the head of the cutter round and pulled the boat four strokes when from the deck of the Santa Maria there came the sound of a man's voice crying for help, and by the light of the moon we discovered the figure of Don Jose Moreno clinging to the broken bulwarks that now were almost awash.

"For the love of God, come back to me!" he screamed.

The oarsmen hesitated, but the boatswain said, with an Indian oath: "Pull on, and let the dog drown!" It seemed as if Don Jose heard him; at least he raised so piteous a wailing that the senior's heart, which was always over tender, was touched by it.

"We cannot desert him," he answered; "put back his him."

"He tried to murder you just now!" shouted the boatswain, "and if we go near the ship she will take us down with her." Then he turned to me and asked: "Do you command us to put back, lord?"

upon us, when we would be flung up toward the sky to sink deep into the trough on the further side, sometimes half full of water, which must be baled out before the next wave came.

I was very thankful when, at length overcome by cold and exhaustion, I sank into unconsciousness or swoon.

How long I remained in this merciful state of oblivion I do not know, but I was roused when by Molos, who shook me and called into my ear with a voice that trembled with cold or joy, or both: "Awake, awake, we are saved!"

"Saved?" I said, confusedly. "What from?"

"From death in the sea. Look, lord."

"Where are we?" I asked.

"In the Usamacinto river, thanks be to God!" answered Molos. "We have been driven across the bay in the dark and at the dawn found ourselves just outside the breakers. Somehow we passed them safely and there before us was the sea, and we were saved."

As for the Indians, the men to whom we owed our lives, they were utterly worn out. Two of them appeared to have swooned where they sat, three others lay gasping beneath the seats, but Molos held the tiller by my side, and the boatswain still sat upright in his seat, his face fixed death for so many dreadful hours.

"Say, lord," he asked, turning his face that was hollow with suspense and suffering to speak to me, "can you row? If so, you take the oar and pull us to the bank, while Molos steers, for our arms will work upon his wrists."

Then I struggled from my seat, and with great efforts, for every movement caused me pain, I pulled the cutter to the bank.

Some Indians appeared belonging to a rancho, or village, half a league away, and, on learning that we were in such a case, frigate beans, a roast kid, and a bottle of good aqua ardiente, and the brandy of this country. On these provisions we fell to thankfully, and before we had finished our meal the alcalde, or head man of the village, presented himself to pay his respects and to invite us to his house.

Now I whispered to Molos, who had some acquaintance with this man, to take him apart and discover my rank to him, and to learn if perchance he had any tidings of that stranger whom we came to visit, Dr. Zibababy. He nodded and went to his house, while I rose and followed him behind some trees, where the alcalde, who was of our brotherhood, greeted me with reverence.

"I have news, my lord," said Molos. "This man says that he has heard of the old Indian doctor, and that he has traveled down the river told him that some five or six days ago they were both of them seized by Don Pedro Moreno, the father of Don Jose yonder, and imprisoned at the hacienda of Santa Cruz, where, dead or alive, they remain."

Now I thought awhile, then sending for Senior James I told him what we had learned.

"But what can this villain want to do with an old Indian and his daughter?" he asked.

whom were somewhat disturbed on learning that we proposed to sleep at Santa Cruz.

"The place has an evil name," said the alcalde, "and is a home of thieves and smugglers. Only last week a cargo that never paid duty went up the river. They say that Don Pedro was fathered by the devil in person. May the saints protect you from him, lord!"

"We have business that takes us to this house, friend," I answered. "Still, doubtless, it will be easy for you to keep yourself informed of what chances in that neighborhood, and if we should not appear again within a few days, perhaps it will please you to advise the authorities at Campeche that we are missing."

"The authorities are afraid of Don Pedro," answered the alcalde, shaking his head; "also he bribes them so heavily that they grow blind when they look his way. Still I will do the best I can, be sure of that; and as an English is with you, I may be able to get help if necessary."

Our walk that day was long and hot, though at length we came within sight of this hacienda. We reached the gateway and entered the courtyard, where we were met by many fierce dogs, which rushed upon us from all sides. Don Jose beat back the dogs, that knew him, and leaving us under the charge of some half breeds, he entered the house.

After awhile he returned again and led us through the passage into the dining-hall. Several lamps were hung upon its walls, and by their light we saw five or six people gathered round a long table waiting for supper. Toward the far end of the chamber, a hammock was swung from the beams in the roof, in which lay a man whom a handsome girl, also an Indian, was employed in rocking to and fro.

"Come and be introduced to my father, who expects you," said Don Jose, leading the way toward the hammock. "Father, here is that brave Englishman who saved my life last night, and with the Indian gentleman, who I wish to save my life. As I told you, I have offered them hospitality on your behalf, feeling sure that they would be welcome here."

At the sound of his son's voice Don Pedro awoke, or pretended to awake, from his doze, and bade the girl cease swinging the hammock. Then he sat up and looked at us. He was a short, stout man of about sixty years of age, so short, indeed, that, although the hammock was hung low, his legs did not touch the floor. Notwithstanding his lack of stature, Don Pedro's appearance was striking, while the long, carefully brushed white hair gave him a venerable aspect.

"Senior, I am grateful to you, and this house and all within it is at your disposal and that of your companions," and he glanced with genuine affection at the coarse, beetle-browed man beside him, who was gnawing one end of his mustache and staring at us out of the corner of his eyes.

"Tell me," he added, "to what do I owe the honor of your presence?"

"To an accident, Don Pedro," the senior answered. "As it chances the rains of this region had intense much, and I was traveling to Palenque with my Indian friend, Don Ignacio, when we were so unfortunate as to be wrecked near your hospitable house. In our dilemma we accepted the invitation of your son to visit you, in the hope that you may be able to sell us some guns and mules."

When they rose to go away the gentleman found that he had no money. The woman who owned the chairs stormed and scolded, and denounced them as swindlers until, in order to pacify her, the gentleman took the lady's parasol, an exquisite affair of green silk, fringe and rosewood handle, and gave it to her. He handed her one of the lady's yellow gloves also, and said:

"Keep the parasol as a pledge of what I owe you, and do not give it up to anyone unless he shows you the mate to that glove."

Then he and the lady walked away across the Place de la Revolution and the Boulevard de la Madeleine. Suddenly rain began to fall. There were carriages passing. The couple hurried into a doorway. Immediately the concierge of the house came out and invited them into his office. He gave them chairs, and offered them, if they did not wish to wait until the rain was over, the loan of his fine green serge umbrella.

The gentleman accepted these attentions gratefully, and he and the lady made their way through the rain under the borrowed umbrella.

HANCOCK THE SUPERB.

Memorial Statue to Be Unveiled at Washington, May 5.

It Will Stand on a Handsome Pedestal at the Corner of Seventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue—A Real Art Work.

[Special Washington Letter.] Winfield Scott Hancock, major general United States volunteers, commanding the Second corps of the Army of the Potomac, was seriously and almost fatally wounded on July 2, 1863, during the battle of Gettysburg, where that eminent soldier had rendered distinguished service by placing his corps in a commanding position to stop the confederate advance and enable the commanding union general, Meade, to make such dispositions of the remaining forces of the Army of the Potomac as to check the advance of Gen. Lee into Pennsylvania and break the backbone of the great rebellion.

Gen. Hancock was for a long time critically ill, but finally recovered and returned to duty in command of his corps. He participated in all of the great battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged, from the Wilderness to Appomattox. He was regarded by Gen. Grant, Gen. Meade, and all of the other corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac, as a superb soldier and a magnificent officer. He was really a general of superior intellectual acquirements, and of undaunted courage. It was said of him by his brother officers that Gen. Hancock would never order his men to go where he did not dare to lead.

After the civil war was concluded Gen. Hancock retained his position in the regular army, and remained in the service of his country until the day of his death on February 9, 1886.

In 1880, he was the democratic candidate for president of the United States, and was defeated by Gen. Garfield, the republican candidate. At the conclusion of that political struggle, Gen. Grant sentimentally remarked to one of his friends in New York city: "I never knew Hancock to be defeated before. He was never defeated in war. But he has been defeated in peace."

An appropriation of \$50,000 for a bronze statue of Gen. Hancock was made by congress in 1894, and the con-

tract for the execution of the work was given to a sculptor named Ellicott, of this city. The artist prepared an equestrian statue of the hero of Gettysburg; and the bronze figure of man, horse and plinth were made by the Gorham Manufacturing company, at its factory in Providence, R. I. During the past two weeks work has been actively pressed under the direction of the artist, and very soon the parts of the statue will be in place upon a beautiful pedestal. It is the present intention of the management to have the statue unveiled with interesting ceremonies, on May 5, the 32d anniversary of the battle of the Wilderness. On that day the Army of the Potomac moved forward all along the line, and the Second corps bore the brunt of the battle in the woods with an invisible enemy in their front.

The statue when completed and placed in position will represent the renowned military leader as he appeared in that battle, and also as he appeared in the battle of Gettysburg, where he was stricken down in the midst of the full-flush of his most notable victory.

The pedestal upon which the statue will be placed is 20 feet high and is made of red granite. It is beautifully carved and contains inscriptions concerning the life and public services of Gen. Hancock, and is located in a beautiful triangular plot at the corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue. This is at present, and for many years will be, the most prominent corner upon the historic thoroughfare which traverses the entire length of the District of Columbia. Past the statue of Hancock all of the processions of importance will march, and particularly upon inauguration days, tens of thousands, and probably hundreds of thousands, will look upon this statue of the military hero.

When the statue reached Washington two weeks ago it was levied upon for a debt of \$60, which a claim agent alleged was due him from the sculptor, Mr. Ellicott. Inasmuch as the government had paid \$48,000 upon the statue, and had accepted the contract of the sculptor, the statue was practically the property of the government, and the injunction was dissolved. Thereupon,

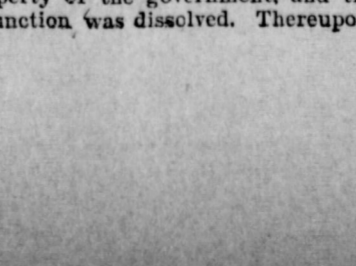
It is now generally known and acknowledged that the idea intended to be conveyed by Gen. Hancock was correct, and that it was a fair enunciation of a political principle. Every tariff bill which has been considered since that time has been largely affected by the local interests of the various statesmen who have participated in legislation of that nature.

The equestrian statue of Gen. Hancock will accomplish a dual object. It will perpetuate forever the image and memory of one of the immortals who took part in the tremendous struggle which resulted in making this land of the free and home of the brave a republic absolutely free from the stigma and degradation of human slavery. It perpetuates forever the name and memory of a man who represents the 40,000 individual soldiers who served under his command throughout the war with bravery and distinguished patriotic self-sacrificing.

This equestrian statue also adds to the national capital a work of art worthy of the designer. It is, in fact, the most artistic statue yet erected in the national capital. Connoisseurs have heretofore been unable to give pleasing expressions of opinions concerning the statues of American heroes which are exhibited in our numerous parks, but which do not adorn them.

"I shall be glad to see another statue of a brave soldier unveiled in this city," said the ex-confederate, Lieut-Gen. Wheeler, now a congressman from Alabama. "We rebel soldiers who survive have no animosities in our breasts. Of course, if we had won, and had set up a government of our own, we should have had our capital city adorned with statues of Lee, Jackson, Hill, Early and the Johnstons. But we lost, and we are to-day loyal to the flag. It is a splendid object lesson to have these statues erected here, and we who are old enough to be wise recognize that fact. Every confederate soldier who fought against Hancock and Hancock's men will be ready to testify to their soldierly merit, and will be pleased to know that his statue is to be set up in the capital of the country he served so bravely and so well."

SMITH D. FRY.



THE HANCOCK STATUE AT WASHINGTON.

A PARASOL PLEDGE.

It Is Given by a Duke Because He Had No Money.

In the history of the umbrella M. Octave Uzanne tells the story of a beautiful fringed green-silk parasol of the time of the French restoration.

One summer afternoon, more than seventy years ago, two pleasant-looking people sat in rented chairs in the Camps Elysees, watching the passers-by and enjoying the beautiful day. The gentleman looked as if he might be a prosperous tradesman; the young lady was beautifully dressed and very attractive in appearance.

When they rose to go away the gentleman found that he had no money. The woman who owned the chairs stormed and scolded, and denounced them as swindlers until, in order to pacify her, the gentleman took the lady's parasol, an exquisite affair of green silk, fringe and rosewood handle, and gave it to her. He handed her one of the lady's yellow gloves also, and said:

"Keep the parasol as a pledge of what I owe you, and do not give it up to anyone unless he shows you the mate to that glove."

Then he and the lady walked away across the Place de la Revolution and the Boulevard de la Madeleine. Suddenly rain began to fall. There were carriages passing. The couple hurried into a doorway. Immediately the concierge of the house came out and invited them into his office. He gave them chairs, and offered them, if they did not wish to wait until the rain was over, the loan of his fine green serge umbrella.

The gentleman accepted these attentions gratefully, and he and the lady made their way through the rain under the borrowed umbrella.

An hour later a footman in livery returned to the good-natured concierge his umbrella, with a gift of several bank notes and the compliments of the Duke de Berry, nephew of the king. Then going to the Camps Elysees, the footman sought out the ungracious renter of chairs, and displaying a yellow glove, said: "You recognize this glove, madame? Here are eight sous, sent you by Duke de Berry to redeem Princess Caroline's parasol."—Youth's Companion.

A Sage Conclusion. "John," said the explorer's wife, "don't you think you had better make preparations to find the north pole?"

"No," he replied, "I'm willing to do my duty, but I'm not going to overdo it. I didn't lose the north pole, in the first place."

VAST MARKET HALLS.

The Pride of the City of Berlin and Its People.

How Buyers Are Protected by the Authorities—Tons of Provender Inspected Daily by the Food Constabulary.

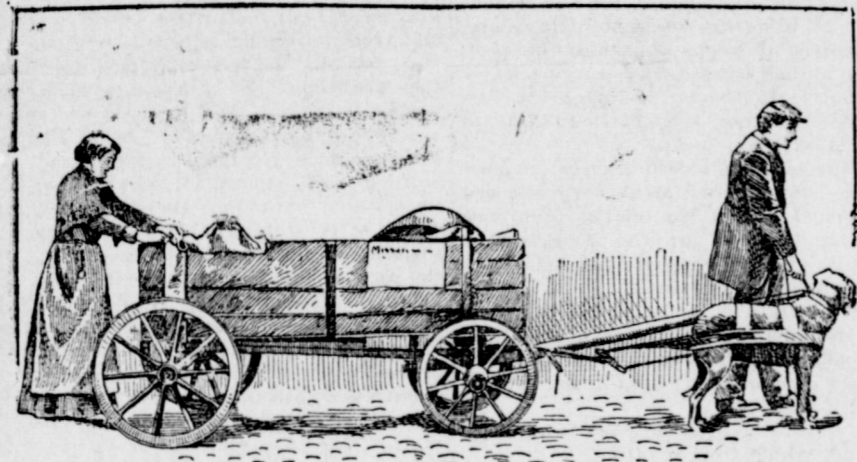
[Special Berlin (Germany) Letter]
There was a time, and that not many years ago, when the market hall facilities of Berlin, Munich and other large German cities were far from satisfactory. At that time the magnificent market halls of Paris, especially the Centrale, were looked upon with envy. To-day Berlin is supplied with such public halls for the purpose of domestic provender in a manner second to none in the world. The immense Central cattle yards and abattoir in the



EARLY MORNING IN CENTRAL MARKET HALL.

extreme eastern part of the city form a part of the system. The meat and fish supply radiating thence is admirably adapted to all the needs of the city, and a corps of trained and efficient city employees is overlooking the management of it all—cautiously watching over the healthful quality of all the meat offered for sale and all the fruit, vegetables, etc., and superintending prompt distribution and the sales themselves.

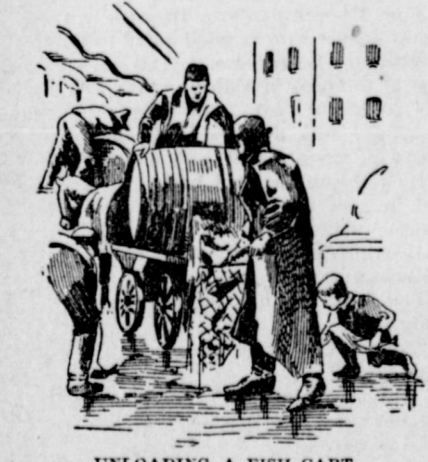
Almost daily seizures of diseased meat or otherwise unfit food are made by these officers, and now and then plots of a large description are discovered, severe punishment being speedily meted out to offenders. The temptation to try and dispose of unhygienic foodstuffs is, however, so strong in a city where meats and all other necessities of life range so high in price, that new attempts of the kind are continually made, and hence the watchfulness of the city food police is never relaxed for a moment. Every carcass, every fowl, every fish has to pass this



ON THE WAY TO THE MARKET HALL.

official scrutiny before being admitted to barter and sale, and each piece is plainly stamped with the city seal.

Only a fortnight ago a large plot of wholesale cattle dealers and wholesale butchers were the culprits. Their scheme, though a mighty cunning one, had, however, been in force but a few days when retribution overtook them. All meat, before being passed, is subjected to careful microscopic examination by experts, and that, doubtless, is the reason why in this city of nearly two millions no case of trichinosis or other diseases consequent on infected or tainted meat has occurred



UNLOADING A FISH CART.

for some years. Supervision of food by the authorities is, in a word, most thorough and effective, and not a morsel of anything eatable is wasted; on the other hand, for even the meat remnants, the bits of bone and the scraps left over from the regular sale by the butchers are subsequently offered the poor at public sale—and find ready takers.

The Berlin market halls have cost the city nearly \$7,000,000 (exactly \$7,875,776 marks), of which nearly one-half was for sites. From the first it was aimed to make them self-supporting, and they are. For the past year the receipts were 2,609,084 marks, the disbursements (including salaries of officers, lighting, cleaning, disinfecting, expert examination, etc.) 2,413,919, leaving a balance of 195,164, of which 134,384 went to the sinking fund, the rest into the city treasury.

The receipts are largely composed of stand and stall rents, to which must be added quite an amount for fines. The Berlin dealers, though at first they did not take kindly to these giant market halls, now like them, and declare they are both economical and practical, and the public at large like them still better, as in these halls they find the greatest possible choice and variety, keen competition among the dealers assuring low prices and fresh wares.

How unlimited the choice of articles on sale is had occasion to observe when I undertook, some time ago, a visit to the largest of the city market halls, the Central on Alexanderplatz. Whole train loads of vegetables fruit, game, fowl, fish, slaughtered meat, etc., arrive there, many of them in the identical freight cars on board of which they had been placed at their points of starting—apples and pears and oranges from Italy, southern France, Dalmatia; fish from the Mediterranean; game from Styria and the Alps, the forests of Russia and the plains of Lombardy; young potatoes, cauliflower, artichokes, asparagus from Algiers, Seville, Mentone, etc. One got an idea this way how a large city nowadays is supplied in both dainties and necessities by friend and foe, by both hemispheres; in fact, mutton and beef from Australia and Argentine were also among the staple articles, and Cuba and Florida had sent some of the choice tropical fruit.

This Central market hall on Alexander square is an immense place, solidly constructed—with a successful attempt at architectural beauty—of cream-colored brick, terra cotta, iron and glass, and large enough to hold some 15,000 stalls and buyers to the number of 100,000. Being located in the very heart of the city, it is the spot where the economical, sensible housewives of the whole quarter meet on common ground, and it is very interesting to watch these thrifty ladies, with their bonneted cooks accompanying them, haggling and pricing, buying or refusing to buy—in the latter case, indeed, it is all the more interesting to the onlooker, for there the eloquence and sarcasm of the stall-owners reach unheard of heights.

This Central Market hall, however, is but one of a dozen, for smaller halls exist in every other part of the town, even in the very outskirts. And that this centralizing of sale and purchase really has the effect of cheapening prices is most clearly seen by the fact that outside the city, in the suburbs, though rents there are much lower, food comes higher than in the city itself. In one of these suburbs, though, in Rummelsburg, is the greatest geese market in the world. Nearly the whole of Germany is here supplied with the succulent bird, whose excellence as a Sunday roast is proverbial in all the Fatherland. During Novem-

BOTH WERE HOMESICK.

Fellow-Feeling Made Kindred of the Clergyman and the Homeless Boy.

An American clergyman whose dream it had been to visit England crossed the ocean at last for his ten weeks' vacation. For a fortnight he enjoyed going about alone from place to place, seeing the sights, but he soon became lonely and then homesick. One Saturday morning he started out for a long walk, having no plan for the morning's recreation. He penetrated far into the wide reaches of the east end. There were crowds of men, women and children wherever he went, but not a face that he had ever seen before or would ever see again. Turning from the busier streets he found a narrow lane, and sat down on the stone step of a dreary tenement house. While he was sitting there he heard a child's sobbing voice from the open hallway behind him. Looking around, he saw a little urchin crying as though his heart would break.

"What is the matter, my little fellow?" asked the clergyman, in his gentlest tone.

"Homesick, sir," said the child; "since mother died I have no home. I don't seem to belong to anybody. I want some one to talk to."

"Well, lad, there are two of us. I am very lonely, too."

"But haven't you a home anywhere?"

"Yes, but it is a long way off, across the sea."

"Why don't you go back to it? If I only had a home I would never leave it."

The lonely minister, who had found his vacation in the awful solitude of London unutterably depressing, did not have an answer ready. But his heart went out to the homeless little waif. He took the child out of the empty house, obtained decent clothes for him at a charitable institution, paid board for him at a lodging house, and finally carried him to America at the end of the vacation.—San Francisco Argonaut.

DRIED EGGS.

They Are Shipped in Barrels and Look Like Brown Sugar.

Both in England and Germany experiments have been made to preserve eggs by drying them, and to supply the market with this article as a substitute for fresh eggs. Inasmuch as the product is somewhat cheaper than fresh eggs at certain seasons of the year, while its nourishing value is said to be almost the same, the proceeding deserves some attention. In the factory which has recently begun operations at Passau, Bavaria, the process is as follows: The eggs are first candled in order to examine their quality. All good eggs are thrown into a very large, rapidly rotating vat, in which the centrifugal force separates the egg shells from the yolk and the white. The mixed fluid is taken out of this vat and dried by a process in which combined currents of air and heat are used. After its being thoroughly dried the product is packed in barrels, the finished article appearing like brown sugar. Experiments made with preserved eggs, which had been shipped twice across the equator, showed that omelettes and other dishes could be prepared tasting exactly as if made of fresh eggs. The Passau factory during the height of the season preserves from 8,000 to 10,000 dozen eggs per day. Several poultry farms have been started in the neighborhood, but even these are not sufficient to supply the necessary quantity of fresh eggs for the factory, and agents sent out by them buy up all the eggs for miles around. The product of this factory has recently appeared in the German markets, and although the general public views with some distrust the offers of this substitute for fresh eggs, the excellent quality of the preserver has already made many converts.—Philadelphia Record.

BETTER THAN REFINED GOLD.

It is bodily comfort. This unspeakable boon is denied to many unfortunates for whose ailments Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a promptly helpful remedy. The dyspeptic, the rheumatic, the nervous, persons troubled with biliousness or chills and fever, should lose no time in availing themselves of this comprehensive and genial medicine. It promotes appetite and nightly slumber.

Dr. Tanquer—"You don't take enough exercise for a man of your habits." Old Soak—"Why, I have been shaking dice for drinks all the afternoon."—Philadelphia Record.

Did you write The N. G. Hamilton Pub. Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, about their Life of McKinley? Better do so—chance to make money rapidly.

Miss De Plain—"Doctor, what is the secret of beauty?" Family Physician (confidentially)—"Be born pretty."—N. Y. Weekly.

Even from the body's purity the mind receives a secret, sympathetic aid.—Thomson.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 30.	
CATTLE—Best beefs	\$ 3.40 @ 4.00
Stocks	3.40 @ 3.55
Native cows	2.50 @ 3.50
HOGS—Choice to heavy	3.30 @ 3.55
WHEAT—No. 2 red	73 @ 74
No. 2 hard	62 1/2 @ 63
CORN—No. 2 mixed	27 1/2 @ 28 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	17 1/2 @ 18
RYE—No. 2	33 @ 33 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	1.90 @ 2.10
Fancy	1.75 @ 1.85
HAY—Choice timothy	11.00 @ 11.50
Fancy prairie	7.00 @ 8.00
BRAN—(Sacked)	41 @ 42
BUTTER—Choice creamery	16 1/2 @ 18
Fancy	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
EGGS—Choice	8 @ 8 1/2
POTATOES	22 @ 25
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping	3 1/2 @ 4 30
HOGS—Heavy	3 1/2 @ 3 50
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 1/2 @ 3 75
FLOUR—Choice	2 55 @ 3 05
WHEAT—No. 2 red	69 @ 71
CORN—No. 2 mixed	27 1/2 @ 27 3/4
OATS—No. 2 mixed	18 1/2 @ 18 3/4
RYE—No. 2	37 @ 38
BUTTER—Creamery	15 @ 20
LARD—Western steam	4 75 @ 4 80
PORK	8 50 @ 9 00
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	3 50 @ 4 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 30 @ 3 70
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 10 @ 3 00
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 50 @ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red	69 1/2 @ 70 1/2
CORN—No. 2	3 1/4 @ 3 1/2
OATS—No. 2	19 1/2 @ 21
RYE	37 @ 37 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	15 @ 17 1/2
LARD	4 85 @ 4 95
PORK	8 75 @ 8 85
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	3 90 @ 4 30
HOGS—Good to Choice	4 15 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 55 @ 3 65
WHEAT—No. 2 red	70 1/2 @ 71
CORN—No. 2	29 @ 49
OATS—No. 2	18 1/2 @ 18 3/4
BUTTER—Creamery	12 @ 18 1/2
PORK—Mess.	9 10 @ 10 50

Flower Bodices.

Many of the newest evening toilets show bodices liberally decorated with natural flowers, these usually fine, like half-blown roses, valley lilies, violets, lilacs, etc. A dinner dress of lustrous white satin, with sleeve puffs of turquoise blue velvet, had pale pink chrysanthemums and carnations of small size arranged around the entire edge of the half-long Reclamer bodice, with sprays of maidenhair fern festooned lightly from one flower cluster to the other. A white and gold brocade, trimmed with old lace literally yellow from age, was garnished on bodice and skirt with Gloire de Dijon roses and trailing rose vines arranged to fall on chatain. A pale lemon brocade, with black velvet sleeve puffs, was trimmed with jet and adorned with white lilacs and tea roses.—St. Louis Republic.

Trade Tricks.

"Mr. Willoughby," said Mr. Pailton, of Willoughby, Pailton & Co., "I am told you have ordered those new bonnets on sale at \$50. They'll never sell at that figure. In fact, they only cost \$2.29 apiece."

"I know that, Pailton, my boy, but next week we'll mark 'em down to \$25, and they'll go like hot cakes,"—Harper's Bazar.

A PASSION FOR ATHLETICS.

It Infected All Classes Among the Ancient Greeks.

How many such pilgrims there were is, of course, difficult to estimate. The seats of the stadium would have provided for some 40,000, and, though only men were admitted, it was often difficult to find a place. It was natural that so large and varied an assemblage should have furnished some of the features of a great fair or exposition. Merchants found a ready sale for their wares, and there were side-shows for the amusement and instruction of the people. Poets recited their latest productions, historians read their chronicles, and philosophers discoursed upon nature and the unseen world. Such a gathering could not but have a powerful effect in strengthening the unity of a people scattered far and wide over the ancient world. Here they worshipped a common divinity, and recognized in one another members of the same race.

But the chief, absorbing interest of the festival centered in the athletic games. Lucian, in his "Anacharsis," well expresses the passion of these contests. The Scythian Anacharsis expresses his surprise that the best people of Greece could divert themselves in seeing men batter each other with blows, and throw each other to the ground, and even kill each other. To which Solon replies: "Were we present at the Olympic, Isthmian, or Panathenæan games, you would see in what took place that we are not wrong in being so keen for these spectacles. I could not, on my honor, give you any idea of the pleasures of being seated in the midst of an enthusiastic audience and of seeing the bravery of the athletes, the beauty of their bodies, their admirable poses, their marvelous agility, their indefatigable force, their daring, their rivalry, their invincible courage, their incessant efforts for victory. I am sure that you would shout and applaud, and not cease to shower them with praise."—Prof. Allan Marquand, in Century.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable.

For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"I shone does hope," said Uncle Mose, "dat dey will git dis new photograph trick so fine by summer dat man kin tell wedder melon is ripe."—Indianapolis Journal.

BETTER THAN REFINED GOLD.

It is bodily comfort. This unspeakable boon is denied to many unfortunates for whose ailments Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a promptly helpful remedy. The dyspeptic, the rheumatic, the nervous, persons troubled with biliousness or chills and fever, should lose no time in availing themselves of this comprehensive and genial medicine. It promotes appetite and nightly slumber.

Dr. Tanquer—"You don't take enough exercise for a man of your habits." Old Soak—"Why, I have been shaking dice for drinks all the afternoon."—Philadelphia Record.

Did you write The N. G. Hamilton Pub. Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, about their Life of McKinley? Better do so—chance to make money rapidly.

Miss De Plain—"Doctor, what is the secret of beauty?" Family Physician (confidentially)—"Be born pretty."—N. Y. Weekly.

Even from the body's purity the mind receives a secret, sympathetic aid.—Thomson.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 30.	
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PORK—Mess.	9 10 @ 10 50

For your Protection CATARRH

We positively state that this remedy does not contain mercury or any other injurious drug. Nasal Catarrh is a local disease and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Opens and cleanses the nasal passages. Always Pain and Inflammation. Relieves the Sore. Protects the Membrane from Cold. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is a quick and certain relief at once. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 117 Warren Street, New York.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

CORROBORATED.—New Yorker—"Are Philadelphia's as slow as New Yorkers think they are?" Philadelphian (surprised)—"Do New Yorkers think we're slow?"—Truth.

Firs stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

"I NEVER destroy a receipted bill, do you?" said Bunting to Gley. "I don't think I ever saw one," replied Gley.—Amusing Journal.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. Partridge, Elk River, Minn., Nov. 5, 1894.

There are in business three things necessary—knowledge, temper and time.—Feltman.

Portify Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The measure of choosing well is whether a man likes what he has chosen.—Lamb.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

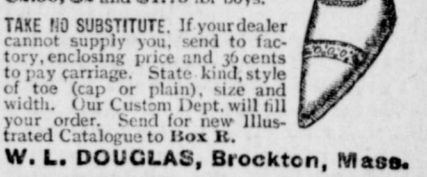
W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.
If you pay \$4 to \$6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for \$3.

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS, CONGRESS, BUTON and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more \$3 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our \$5, \$4, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.25 Shoes; \$2.00, \$2 and \$1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 50 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box K.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



Queer Names.

"A Crick"—"A Stitch"
"A Twist"—"A Jam"
"A Halt"—"Raw Spots"

"Blue Spots"—"Dead Aches"
are all well known of flesh, bone, and muscle, and easily cured by

St. Jacobs Oil.

Battle Ax

PLUG

As good as can be made regardless of price

5 1/3 ounces for 10 cents

Other Brands Only **3 1/5 ounces** for 10 cents

Don't take our word for it, but buy a piece and see for yourself.

Ivers & Pond Pianos

HOW TO OBTAIN ONE EASILY.

In addition to our large wholesale and retail business, we have arranged a plan for supplying our pianos on Easy Payments to residents of any village or city in the United States where they are not sold by a local dealer.

We make first-class pianos, but one grade—the best. We refer to the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, which has bought and has in daily use 125 Ivers & Pond Pianos.

Musically and in point of durability our pianos are not excelled. Catalogue and prices, both for cash and on easy payments, mailed promptly, free. Write for full information.

IVERS & POND PIANO COMPANY,
114 Boylston Street, Boston.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

A. N. K.—D 1601

WHY? WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS CO. ELKHART, IND.

OPIMUM W. B. PRATT, Secy.

THE INDIAN BILL.

A Discussion on Sectarian Schools Occupies the Senate.

THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

Indemnity to a British Subject in Nebraska—The Senate Public Lands Committee Takes Up the Free Homes Bill—Greer County Legislation.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Indian appropriation bill was taken up in the senate yesterday and an amendment offered by Mr. Peffer directing the secretary of the interior to provide temporary schools for any Indian children cut off from school facilities by the closing of sectarian schools, was adopted. Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, then offered a substitute for the entire proposition. The proposition provides for contracts with existing schools for 1897 to the extent of 50 per cent. of the contracts of 1895. It adds the following: "And it is hereby declared to be the settled policy of the government to make no appropriations whatever for the education of Indian children in any sectarian school just as soon as it is possible for provision to be made for their education elsewhere, and the secretary of the interior is hereby directed to make such provision at the earliest practicable day not later than July 1, 1898." After the Indian discussion had proceeded for some time, Mr. Peffer asked to have the bond resolution laid before the senate, but an agreement was made to postpone temporarily the bond resolution until appropriation bills now pending were disposed of. The debate on the Cherokee claims in the Indian bill then proceeded, and at 4:15 o'clock the senate adjourned. During the morning hour the joint resolution for the appointment of Gen. Franklin, Representative Steele, Gen. Beal and Gen. Henderson as members of the board of managers of the national soldiers' home was adopted without debate.

For the first time this session Speaker Reed was late in arriving at the capital. Clerk of the House McDowell called the house to order and ordered that in the absence of the speaker a speaker pro tem. would be elected. Mr. Hull, of Iowa, was unanimously elected and took the chair. He had been seated but a few minutes when Mr. Reed appeared, and amid much laughter and applause said: "The house will be in order." Although this was suspension day under the rules, Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, insisted on proceeding with the general deficiency bill, and on his motion the house went into committee of the whole for its consideration. This was the last of the regular appropriation bills. When the items relating to indemnities to be paid to Frederick O. Dawson, wife and daughter, for loss of property and injuries inflicted in Nebraska, Mr. Merceer, of Nebraska, called attention to the great vigor with which Great Britain had pressed this case, \$40,000 having been claimed from the state of Nebraska. He commended the vigilance of the British government in the protection of her subjects, and said it was a strange contrast with the action of our own government, but he thought that the testimony showed that the Dawson's were as much to blame as the McCarty's in this particular case. It was a brawl on the highway. After considerable discussion the item was passed without amendment. It was recommended by the state department. Mr. Willis, of Delaware, offered an amendment authorizing and directing the president to invite the commercial nations of the world to meet in international conference for the purpose of fixing an international ratio for the free coinage of gold and silver. Mr. Cannon promptly interposed a point of order to cut off debate, and he was sustained. He said that substantially such legislation already existed, but it had not been executed. The bill finally passed. Mr. Pickler, of South Dakota, moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution setting aside Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday for the consideration of the general pension bill reported from the invalid pension committee, with a provision for a vote on Friday. The vote on the adoption of the resolution stood 62 to 5. Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, made the point of no quorum, and at 6:05 the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—A very important action for free homes for Oklahoma was taken by the senate committee on public lands yesterday. It was decided to take up the bill at once, and the indications are that within ten days it will be reported favorably. Senators Pettigrew, Shoup, Mantel and Wilson, members of the committee, have reservations in their respective states which they desire to have covered by the free homes provision and that being the situation it was not an impossible task to get their attention directed to the subject. They are disposed to pass favorably on the Oklahoma bill and add to it a provision taking in all other reservations similarly located and for which local bills have been introduced in the house by the respective members. There is every assurance that the bill, with the proposed amendments, will be favorably reported next week, if not this week. After this is done, an effort will be made to have the bill pass the senate this session.

GREER COUNTY LEGISLATION. WASHINGTON, April 21.—The house committee on public lands decided yesterday morning to report favorably a bill to allow each settler in Greer county 160 acres under the homestead act, and also allow any settler to take an adjoining 160 acres, provided he has made improvements on the same, and to pay for that 81 per acre in five years, or to commute, at the option of the settler. Sections 13 and 33, in addition to sections 16 and 36, are reserved for educational purposes.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

The Summer Weather Causes More Retail Hoarding, but There is a Disposition to Be Very Conservative.

New York, April 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

The sudden change from sleighing to mid-summer heat, with fair skies in most cities, has tested the prevalent idea that good weather only was needed to bring general improvement to business. Every where there has been more retail buying, and in some branches better demand at wholesale and at the works has resulted, but not as yet in most lines. There is no abatement of the almost universal disposition to deal with unusual conservatism and not to anticipate future wants, and this has been especially conspicuous where combinations have been formed or prices advanced. Textile works are less fortunate. The silk association states that 40 per cent. of the machinery and hands in the country are idle, partly because of increasing Japanese competition. Several more woolen mills have shut down, and some have reduced wages 10 per cent., while many are working only half time, but recent advances by appraisers not only disclose heavy undervaluations in the past, but check future imports. Somewhat more demand for staple cottons has been aroused by bargain prices, but the closing of many mills for a time is urged as necessary, and one of the largest and oldest mills, the Lawrence, abandons production of heavy goods and turns to hosiery.

Wheat rose five cents last week, met some reaction, but is a shade higher than a week ago. The small exports so late in the season, and western receipts, proving that the yield last year much exceeded any estimates, have left little confidence in predictions of security. After remaining unchanged for many days, cotton rose a few cents, and fell a sixth on Thursday. Heavy commercial and mill stocks hinder most buyers, and possibilities of injury to the coming crop retarded sellers at current prices. Futures for the past week have been 23 in the United States, against 21 last year, and 35 in Canada, against 34 last year.

GOLD COIN CONTRACTS.

A Nebraska Judge Rules That They Are Illegal and Void.

OMAHA, Neb., April 18.—The question of the legality of what are known as "gold coin contracts" was raised for the first time in this county yesterday. It came up in an action to collect payment of a \$2,000 mortgage note, on which a default in interest had occurred. Attorneys for the defense raised the point in the district court as to the effect of inserting in a note or contract the words "to pay in gold coin," or the words "to pay in gold coin or its equivalent," and argued that in either form the note would be illegal, being in violation of the legal tender law and contrary to public policy. It was further argued by the defense that if not avoiding the invalidating the note entirely, the section requiring the payment in gold was void. During the argument the court said that it would not enforce that part of the note contracting to pay in gold; that if it came to a question of holding that the note was payable in gold or the contract was illegal and void, the court would hold that it was illegal and void.

THE JEWELS RECOVERED.

Men Arrested in London Who Are Believed to Have Robbed the Burden House.

LONDON, April 18.—On Bond street yesterday William Dunlap, described as a valet, and William Turner, said to be a footman, were arrested by the police. In Dunlap's pocket the police found diamonds valued at \$15,000, believed to have been stolen, and a search of the room occupied by the two brought to light bracelets, rings, diamonds and other jewelry estimated to be worth \$75,000. One of the pieces bore the name of Burden and the police were sure that they had recovered Burden's jewels stolen in New York in December. The men Turner and Dunlap, arrested in London, were formerly servants in the employ of I. Townsend Burden, of New York, who, on the night of December 27, was robbed of jewelry valued at about \$75,000, the chief piece being a diamond necklace worth about \$20,000.

METHODIST WOMEN LOSE.

The Two-Thirds Majority for Their Admission to the General Conference Not Secured.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Women as lay delegates cannot enter the coming general conference of the Methodist church through a door opened wide by a constitutional amendment, for on the direct vote of the ministers of the church the women were beaten. The Troy conference, in session at Gloversville, N. Y., settled the question by voting down the Baltimore amendment, 113 to 78. This does not absolutely decide the women question in its bearing on the coming conference, but it does destroy the chief reliance of the women. This question, the most important and the most far reaching in possibilities the Methodist church has ever been called upon to face, is now left in a state of more hopeless confusion than ever.

Carlists a Candidate.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Secretary Carlisle's candidacy for the democratic nomination for president is no longer in doubt. The secretary is in the race, W. H. Pugh, of Cincinnati, one of the auditors in the treasury department, and a close friend of the secretary, is acting as his manager. Mr. Pugh is sending out letters to all the sound money leaders, in the different states urging them to action and soliciting their support for Mr. Carlisle.

An Iowa Treasurer Short.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 18.—At the city council meeting last night, the report of the outgoing city treasurer, J. C. Stoddard, who has held the office for almost a quarter of a century, showed a shortage of \$12,000. Where the money has gone is a mystery, as it is not believed that Mr. Stoddard has profited by it.

Judge P. B. Ewing Dead.

LANCASTER, O., April 18.—Judge Philomen B. Ewing died here suddenly yesterday, aged 76 years. His father was the celebrated Thomas Ewing, Sr., twice senator from Ohio and twice a member of the cabinet of the president of the United States. He was a brother of the late Thomas L. Ewing, of New York, and also of Mrs. Gen. Sherman.

"Plunger" Partridge Dead.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Edward Partridge, the most noted and one of the wealthiest operators on the board of trade, died of bright's disease to-day after several weeks' illness.

A TORNADO.

Several Persons Killed and Much Damage Done to Property.

BUILDINGS DAMAGED AT NEWCASTLE.

The Pennsylvania City Visited by a Heavy Windstorm and Flooded by Rain—Churches and Schools Unroofed and Residences Destroyed.

FREMONT, O., April 21.—A tornado, accompanied by a heavy rainfall, swept over the northwestern part of Sandusky county about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, killing two persons, injuring a number of others and doing great damage to buildings and other property. The tornado came from the southwest with great fury and every building and tree in its path was swept away. After smashing a road bridge and blowing a big tree across a Wheeling & Lake Erie freight train, which crushed the caboose and came near killing a number of trainmen, the wind began to play with farm buildings. Several barns first went down before it. Then the house of James Greene was destroyed. Greene's aged father was killed outright, his wife fatally hurt, and the baby carried across the road in its cradle. The child escaped uninjured. Next the barn of Amos Hetrick, in which Hetrick and John Low were shearing sheep, was crushed. Low was blown across a field against a tree, being instantly killed. At Booktown, a hamlet near here, nearly all the buildings were destroyed, but there was no loss of life.

BUILDINGS DAMAGED AT NEWCASTLE.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., April 21.—The heaviest windstorm that has visited this city within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant occurred about 5:30 last evening. The wind came up suddenly from the west and was accompanied by sheets of rain and lightning. For half an hour the rain fell in torrents and the wind blew everything loose that was movable. The streets were flooded in every direction and pedestrians found it difficult to get around. Fences in every part of the city were blown down, great trees were uprooted and twisted, and torn from the earth. There were many narrow escapes from death. The front of Charles Earle's west side store was blown in just as he was at the transom endeavoring to close it, and he had several teeth knocked out by the flying debris. The Central school building, one of the largest in the city, was completely unroofed. The same was the case with the West End school and St. Mary's parochial school, while the Catholic church suffered a similar fate. The residence of M. E. Hanna was blown down, and the handsome residence of John Marshall had its roof blown off. Nearly every window in the west side of the Shenango glass works of Knox, Fultz & Co., was blown out, together with the sash. The new residence of Joseph Anderson was also wrecked. The large stable of the Fountain inn was raised about five feet and moved from its foundations.

HOW MR. CLEVELAND FEELS.

"No Reason Why He Should Be Unwilling to Run Again."

CHICAGO, April 21.—James E. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, arrived here from Cincinnati yesterday. He said his visit to Chicago was for rest. In talking of politics, Mr. Eckels said: "I do not know anything positive about President Cleveland's intentions or wishes relative to the presidency, but my impression is that he feels that there is no reason why he should be unwilling to enter another presidential campaign."

SILVER MEN WILL CONTROL.

They Are in the Saddle in Alabama and Will Run Things Their Own Way.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 21.—The silver men of Alabama are in the saddle here. They will control the democratic state convention to-day and it is apparent they will place the democracy of this state on a sixteen to one free coinage platform. Joseph F. Johnson, of Jefferson county, will be nominated for governor by a vote of 256 to 148, although this does not represent or approximate the vote that will be cast on the free silver proposition.

KANSAS G. A. R.

Veterans Gathering at Topeka—The Leavenworth Home Matter Will Be Discussed.

BELOIT, Kan., April 21.—Delegates to the 15th annual encampment of the G. A. R., to the number of 400, with as many more to the four auxiliary associations, have arrived and were accorded a reception last night by the citizens. The principal topics are the resolutions to be adopted and sent to congress relative to the alleged mismanagement of the soldiers' home at Leavenworth and the fixing of the place for holding the annual reunion.

Valuable Horses Killed.

GALLATIN, Tenn., April 21.—Some unknown person went to the stable of Capt. Harry Shaffer, proprietor of the celebrated Peyton's stock farm, at this place, and killed one of his valuable brood mares, Lucy Prince, which was worth \$10,000. All of her colts were winners last fall. The stable in which Bishop, worth \$40,000, was kept, was burned, and the horse perished.

A Well-Known St. Louis Man Drowned.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Capt. Slattery, the well-known elevator and general business man of this city, was drowned this morning at King's lake, on the Keokuk & Northwestern railroad. He had gone there on a fishing excursion with a party of friends.

A Royal Wedding.

COMBUR, April 21.—The marriage of Princess Alexandra, the third daughter of the duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and granddaughter of Queen Victoria, to Prince Ernest, hereditary prince of Hehenlohe-Langenburg, was celebrated here to-day.

REED'S BOOM.

Many Republicans Indorse the Speaker's Candidacy for President.

PORTLAND, Me., April 17.—With enthusiasm almost unequalled in the history of republican politics in the state, the convention for the nomination of delegates to the national convention at St. Louis was held here yesterday. The enthusiasm was centered about the name of Thomas B. Reed, the unanimous choice of the convention for president. The convention was called to order by Joseph Manley, chairman of the state committee. Hon. Hannibal E. Hamlin, of Ellsworth, was chosen chairman. The resolutions, after indorsing Speaker Reed for the presidency said: "He is opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, except by international agreement, and until such agreement can be obtained, he believes the present gold standard should be maintained. Our candidate favors the restriction of immigration. He favors a just administration of pension legislation and is an earnest friend of American shipping and its restoration to its former rank in the world. He stands for the preservation of national honor at home and abroad."

A SAW IN TAYLOR'S CELL.

The Condemned Murderer Had Made Preparations to Escape.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 17.—Marshal Keshlar searched the cell of Bill Taylor, the murderer, to-day and found a Stubbs hack saw eight inches in length. The saw was hidden in an old fashioned glazed canvas valise which Bill brought with him when he was removed from Carrollton to prevent a lynching. The saw was tucked in between the metal frame and the canvas cover of the valise. The saw is eight inches long and a half inch wide. It is of the finest steel with small teeth. Saws of that kind are made for gunsmiths and are used in sawing off gun barrels. Marshal Keshlar tried the saw on the cast iron steam register in his private office. It cut through the iron like a knife through cheese. A man working hard, without interruption, could cut through a cell bar in an hour with such a saw.

RATES FOR THE CONVENTIONS.

Western Roads Make a One Fare Rate and Fix the Date of Ticket Sales.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 17.—Western roads have agreed to make a rate of one fare for the round trip for the republican national convention to be held in St. Louis. Tickets will be sold on June 13, 14, 15 and on June 16 and 17 from points within 200 miles of St. Louis, good for return until June 21. The same rate will be made for the democratic national convention in Chicago. Tickets for this will be sold July 4, 5 and 6, and on July 7 and 8 from points within 200 miles of Chicago, good for return until July 12. The prohibitionists will be given the same rate for their convention, which is to be held in May in Pittsburgh. Tickets will be sold May 24, 25 and 26 from territory common to the central passenger committee. They will be good for return until May 30.

REBELS WANT PEACE.

Nicaragua Revolters Dispatch a Messenger to Pray for Intervention.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 17.—A telegram has just arrived here from Negrota, where President Zelaya now is, which says a messenger from the rebels is now on his way to this city bearing a message from the leaders of the revolt to the United States minister, Lewis Baker. It is supposed here that they want Mr. Baker to intervene and arrange peace between the contestants. The only terms Zelaya has, up to this time, been willing to consider, are unconditional surrender on the part of the armed forces and the giving up for trial of the leaders.

Died Sweetly.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Charles Veith, a baker, suffocated himself with molasses yesterday. He was very fond of the stuff, and in order to get enough he lay flat on his back on the floor, so that when he opened the clip on the barrel the sirup would flow into his mouth. He was found dead with his mouth open and the molasses pouring into it. He was known as a glutton, but was not strong mentally because of an injury on the head sustained in an accident some time since.

Bradley Indorsed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 17.—The republican state convention completed its labors and adjourned yesterday afternoon, after indorsing the presidential candidacy of Gov. Bradley, with second instructions for Maj. McKinley, adopting a platform declaring for the gold standard, protection and reciprocity, and expressing sympathy with Cuba, and electing four delegates from the state at large to the St. Louis convention, with alternates and electors.

Accommodated His Wife.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 17.—Paul M. Goetz, a baker at the Phoenix hotel here, was found hanging from a hook in the ceiling at his home, Third and Dawees streets, yesterday morning, by Officer Baker, and cut down. He is still alive, but cannot recover. Goetz left a letter addressed to four secret societies, of which he was a member, stating that his wife had asked him to kill himself, as she no longer cared for him.

Three Contestants Lose.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Election committee No. 3 has disposed of three cases, leaving but one to be acted upon by it. The contest between John A. Brown, populist, vs. John M. Allen, democrat, from the First Mississippi district was decided in favor of Mr. Allen; A. M. Newman, populist, vs. J. G. Spencer, democrat, Seventh Mississippi, in favor of Mr. Spencer; Giles Otis Pearce, independent labor, against John C. Bell, populist, Second Colorado, in favor of Bell. In each instance the action of the committee was unanimous in allowing the sitting member to retain his seat.

FASHION'S FICKLE FANCIES.

Notes Which May Prove of Interest to the Well-Dressed Woman.

Among the dainty confections for the neck is a kind that is very becoming and quite a favorite. It may be made up of any combination desired. It consists of three lace points, one of which is for the front and one on each shoulder. Around these is filled lace about six inches in width. This can be finished around the neck with a collar of ribbon and large bow in the back, or if a low effect is desired chiffon gives a very soft, pretty effect. A very stylish combination is of black chiffon edged with narrow valenciennes lace, the points having white satin underneath, while the collar can be made either of white or satin ribbon. Honiton lace is a new departure, which has been introduced into the net passementeries. One of the largest effects is of black lace net with jet spangles and white Honiton lace scattered here and there, forming various designs.

One of the latest things in portieres is styled the "golden net portiere." It consists of a fine fish net of the best quality, on which is fastened, about six inches apart each way, golden shells. These shells are small and of various shades, from a pale cream to a deep orange, and are sewed on carelessly, regardless of size, with linen thread the color of the net. It is finished with a large macrame cord, knotted in a dozen strands, and on each knot is sewed a cluster of shells. Lamp shades can be made of these dainty shells, by sewing them in rows on black or white lace. At the least jar in the room they tremble and shake like golden beads. A very pretty apron may be fashioned at home of Lonsdale linen, ornamented with strips of long stitch embroidery worked with flax threads. The embroidery is worked on rather open congress canvas, the edges of which are folded underneath the embroidery when it is finished. Use three strips of this embroidery and separate them when sewed on the apron by insertions of drawn work made in the linen of the apron. Finish the bottom of the apron by a crochet edging in cream white or colored linen threads.

High-class dressmakers are making extensive use of the pretty "French front" materials that are sold by the yards, all trimmed and tucked, for vests, plastrons, yokes, and blouse effects. These come in simple and elaborate styles, and are arranged on silk, net, grass linen or chiffon. Lace, velvet, and spangled gauze ribbons, Persian strips, and many other textiles are used for these fronts, which save the modiste much time and are exceedingly effective.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

DID NOT SEE THE JOKE.

How the Editor of a Scientific Journal Reviewed a Book.

Charles Monselet, a Frenchman of letters, published not long ago a comic "scientific dictionary" for the benefit of children, who found no little amusement in his odd accounts of things in the animal world which were perfectly familiar to them, but which were described in a rather fantastic way in M. Monselet's book. The editor of a certain scientific journal, however, was much surprised and shocked at M. Monselet's ignorance when he took up the book, and he wrote an article about it in his paper, which ran as follows: "A certain M. Monselet has published a dictionary for the use of children, which contains definitions showing the most extraordinary ignorance, such as the following: "Sardine—A little fish without any head, which lives in oil." "As if a fish could live without a head, and in oil." "And another definition: "Parrot—A bird somewhat resembling the pigeon. Generally green, when it is not red, or yellow, or blue. Cockatoos sometimes live up to 100 years old, except when they are stuffed, and then there is no limit to the length of their life." "Now it happens that the parrot is not a pigeon at all, and never has the colors that M. Monselet gives to him; and, in short, that M. Monselet knows no more of natural history than he has grains of common sense." The editor knew a great deal of science, but he did not know, as the children did, how to take a joke.—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Fashion Notes.

Aprons for girls are a necessity. An exceedingly pretty style has a fitted waist very much on the principle of the underwaist for petticoats. It is low in the neck and has large armholes. Around the shoulders is a deep ruffle of the material, edged with lace or embroidery. The points cross in the front and meet in the back below the belt, where they are tied with ribbons or fastened with buttons. Children's undergarments are greatly simplified of late. They are made on much more sensible plans than of old; all petticoats having waists, and dresses being much simpler and more comfortable.—N. Y. Ledger.

To Make Meringues.

The meringue on pies and puddings, which should be a dainty foam several inches high, is often but a crust of leathery, produced by too hot an oven. After making a meringue it should be spread roughly but evenly over the surface of a pie or pudding that is nearly, but not quite, cold. Turn the heat off your oven and bake it about 20 minutes. When finished it should be a delicate brown. Professional makers of fine pastry dry or cook meringues in a very slow oven from a half to three-quarters of an hour, and then brown them slightly with a salamander.—N. Y. Post.

Toeing the Mark.

Yabsley—Well, did you make Smithers toe the mark, as you said you would? Mudge—Er—yes. I was the mark. —Indianapolis Journal.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

What Led to the Campaign in Which Prince Henry Lost His Life.

The origin of the difficulty with Ashantee, which led to the expedition in which Prince Henry lost his life, may be assigned to the year 1888. Lord Kuntford then decided that a British representative should be sent to the court of Coomassie. King Prempeh acceded with reluctance, for, notwithstanding the debt of about \$500,000 due to England on account of Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition in 1873, he still claimed to be an independent sovereign over his 96,000 square miles of territory. But in 1894 the acting governor of the Gold Coast colony sent him word that a resident was to be sent to his capital with power to define the limits of Ashantee, to decide whether representative action should be taken in the case of rebellious chiefs, and to exercise supervision over the kingdom generally. These demands were resented by Prempeh, who sent his cousins, Prince John and Prince Albert, to England to obtain relief. But they were unable to effect any arrangement. Lord Rosebery referred them to the governor of the Gold Coast, and when the conservatives came into power Mr. Chamberlain adopted the same line. And then an expedition was organized to enforce the ultimatum sent to the dusky monarch.

The expedition was not on a very large scale. Only 200 British troops were employed. They were supplemented by a battalion of a West Indian regiment stationed at Sierra Leone and a battalion of Houssas. The artillery consisted of nine-pounders and Maxims. But, though small, the force was sufficient for its purpose. After hacking its way through 150 miles of jungle, it is now in peaceful occupation of Coomassie. King Prempeh has announced his intention of meeting in every way the wishes of his formidable visitors, and it is announced that he and his relatives are to be held in hostage until his promises have been fulfilled.

It is highly probable that the whole territory of Ashantee will now pass under British protection. The territory will prove a valuable acquisition, for the amount of gold in it is, by all accounts, so large that it may be expected to affect the price of the metal in the world's markets.—N. Y. Herald.

A DESERT FACTORY.

Its Principal Business Is to Turn Out Splints for Surgeons.

Down below the Santa Fe roundhouse, near the railroad tracks, is a factory unlike any other in the United States, or, for that matter, anywhere else. It makes splints for the use of surgeons in bandaging broken limbs from a peculiar fibrous material that possesses especial adaptability for the purpose. This material is none other than the wood of the yucca palm, which grows plentifully on the Mojave desert. The trees are cut down and trimmed into logs about ten or twelve feet long and from ten inches upwards in diameter, and shipped to the factory, where they are stripped of bark and carefully inspected. About half or more of the logs contain what might be called flaws, or kidney-colored masses of carbonized wood so hard that the machinery used cannot cut them. Nobody seems to be able to explain how these formations are caused, but they make the men at the factory a great deal of trouble and spoil much timber. The logs are sawed into suitable lengths, a length put in a lathe, and a long knife is pressed against it, taking off a shaving about an eighth of an inch thick, more or less, according to the use to be made of it. This long shaving or board is then cut into smaller pieces and put away in racks to dry, for the trees are cut up when green, it being impossible to soften them after they are dried. Although they grow in the desert and look parched to the eye, they are full of water and weigh so much when green that they sink in water. The poorer quality of the yucca is cut up into narrow strips, which are fastened around young fruit trees to protect them from sunburn and the attacks of rabbits, for which purpose they are found to answer admirably, and a great many of them are used. But the use of this material upon which the greatest hope of ultimate profit is based is for splints, for which it is much better adapted than any other material used, as well as being cheaper.—Los Angeles Journal.

A Long Farewell.

The Frenchman's politeness sometimes serves him in good stead to point a rebuke. A Frenchman who was staying at a hotel in Edinburgh asked, at the cashier's desk, how much his bill was, and was astonished to find how great an amount had been charged. He felt that he had been plundered, but he paid the bill, and then asked to see the proprietor. Presently the landlord came down in response to the call, all beaming with smiles. The Frenchman rushed up to him, exclaiming: "Ah! let me embrace you! Let me kiss you!" "But why do you want to embrace me, sir? I—I don't understand." "Ah! saire, but look at zee beel." "Your bill? Yes; but what of it?" "Vot of it? Vy, it mean zat I shall nevaire nevaire see you again, saire!"—Tit-Bits.

Easily Explained.

"Sam, how is it that we have two legs presumably off the same chicken, and yet one is about 100 per cent. tougher than the other?" "Sam—Always the case with chicken, one leg has 100 per cent. more work to do than de oder, and de muscles cons'quently git tougher. "Why, I never heard of that. Which one is it?" "De one de chicken sleeps on, sah."—Harper's Magazine.

Our Beggars.

"Poor man! You have only one eye left! How did you lose the other?" "In looking for work, hind lady."—L'Evenement.