

# Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

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## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The National League of Musicians began its 11th convention at Washington on the 7th, to last five days. Alexander Brewer, of New York, presided. At the recent meeting of the national advisory board of the A. P. A. at Washington it was decided, so it was reported, to press the name of Congressman William S. Linton, of Michigan, as its choice for president and to arrange for a vigorous campaign.

A RECENT poll of the democratic members of congress showed 38 in favor of the nomination of ex-Gov. Boies, of Iowa, at the Chicago convention, 21 for Gov. Mathews, of Indiana, and 11 for Cleveland. Those refusing to express themselves were supposed to have Cleveland leanings.

A PRETTY young woman, who speaks with a foreign accent and represents herself as the widow of a Cuban patriot recently killed, has been receiving donations from certain senators and representatives who are in sympathy with the Cuban cause. A member who had given her money subsequently discovered that she was Kate Gray, a notorious female sharper of Philadelphia.

A CHICAGO Times-Herald's Washington special on the 10th stated that Senator Cullom had written a letter withdrawing from the presidential contest, but had not decided when to make it public. As soon as the Reed and Allison managers heard that Senator Cullom had written a letter of withdrawal, they drove in hot haste to the senator's house and implored him not to take the step. The senator may decide however, to give it to the press at an early day.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has made a formal proposition to Spain that the good offices of the United States be accepted in mediation between that country and Cuba. The proposal was made in a cablegram of instructions to our minister at Madrid. The note brings to a crisis the relations between the United States and Spain, which have been unsettled since the outbreak of the Cuban rebellion.

MEMBERS and senators at Washington, it was reported, were receiving thousands of letters asking for seeds. The letters will be answered by sending the seeds just as soon as the secretary of agriculture will make it possible to do so. It was estimated by the secretary that on or before May 1 he would be able to resume the seed business.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 12th stated that there was no longer reason to doubt, notwithstanding roundabout denials, that Secretary Olney, in his communication to the Spanish government had offered the mediation of the president between Spain and Cuba. The offer had been made, according to report, as delicately and pleasantly as it could be conveyed in words.

SECRETARY CARLISLE, ex-Secretary Whitney, Secretary Lamont and others were parties in a conference with the president at the white house on the night of the 11th, at which the president made known his intention to give to the public within a few days a letter regarding his relation to the coming democratic national convention. He said that he was going to announce that his name must not be considered for further honors and that the future of the party depended upon its adherence to the vital principles of tariff reform and sound money.

THE Turkish delegation at Washington has received from the sublime porte a cablegram stating that the government did not intend to expel the missionaries and Catholic priests if they attended peacefully to their own business and did not place themselves in open hostility to the laws in the Turkish empire.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

MAHER and Slaven have been matched at Pittsburgh, Pa., to fight before the Eureka club, Long Island, on May 29, for a purse of \$5,000, \$1,000 to go to the loser. The match is to be for 20 rounds.

HERR AHLWARDT, the German anti-Semitic agitator, was engaged to make an address against the Jews at New York, but when he appeared in the hall some one threw a brick, which cut his scalp badly, and the crowd closed in on him and roughly handled him, when he drew a revolver, but just then a squad of policemen appeared and arrested him.

At Kingfisher, Ok., Hill Raulder, the outlaw, was convicted of train robbery and will be given a life sentence. The officer who effected Raulder's capture will be given \$2,500 reward.

The village of Lyons, near Wauson, O., was nearly devastated by an incendiary fire on the 9th.

By the explosion of 300 pounds of powder in a magazine at the St. Lawrence mine at Butte, Mont., six men lost their lives. It will be necessary to tunnel and timber through the wreckage before the bodies can be reached.

LAVINA JONES, a colored domestic, 12 years of age, was arrested at Norfolk, Va., charged with attempting to poison the entire family of F. L. Holland, by placing a quantity of poison in the coffee pot. One person had died and four others were made intensely sick.

ATTEMPTS were recently made by incendiaries to burn the Savannah, (Ga.) post office and also some of the large business houses in different sections of the city.

HERMAN BOAK, a stonemason of New Hampton, Ia., on the 12th shot and killed Mike Bartz and fatally wounded the latter's son and young daughter. Boak's wife recently secured a divorce from him and he laid in wait in the bush for them while they were on their way home from church, and discharged both barrels of a shotgun at them at short range. He mistook the girl for his wife.

DEPUTY GAME WARDEN BREWSTER, of Grand Haven, Mich., began wholesale arrests of fishermen and seizure of their nets, upon the charge that the meshes used were smaller than the lawful size. Nearly every fishing firm in Grand Haven was complained against. The seizures throw many men out of employment, as fishing in Lake Michigan is a big industry there. It was asserted that the total value of the nets seized will amount to \$35,000.

At Pentwater, Mich., S. B. Minshall, an attorney, shot and probably fatally wounded William B. O. Sands, a wealthy citizen. Minshall then went home and shot his wife and three children and then blew his own brains out. No motive for the tragedy has been developed.

WILLIAM VERILL and Joseph Soular were sentenced to be hanged at Duluth, Minn., for the murder of Samuel De Mars, at Bewabik. Verill is 18 years of age and Soular 17. The murder was a most brutal one and was deliberately planned.

ARTHUR SCHNEIDER, a German about 20 years of age, was hanged in the prison at New Orleans on the 10th for the murder of Herman Schroeder, a rival in the affections of a waitress. He also killed a deputy sheriff with a knife in the prison where he had been confined.

NEAR Parkland, Ok., while Mrs. Wheeler was burning trash in the yard, her little six-year-old daughter got too near the flames and, her clothing catching fire, she was burned to death before her mother's eyes.

The clearing house returns for the week ended April 10 for the following cities were: New York, \$531,166, 223; Chicago, \$77,008,008; St. Louis, \$32,919,739; Kansas City, \$9,396,116; St. Joseph, \$1,182,365; Topeka, \$314,470; Wichita, \$459,648; Omaha, \$4,298,820.

ALL the Cree Indians in the United States, who largely inhabit Arizona and the northwest, will soon be deported to Canada.

SPORTING men were reported as trying to arrange a limited glove contest between Corbett and Peter Maher to take place at San Francisco in May.

The Cuban insurgents under Maceo were said to have defeated the Spanish troops four times recently in the province of Pinar del Rio, the Spanish loss being 1,500 killed and wounded, but the government suppressed all information about the battles.

The barns of Mark Hickey and J. B. Wallace, near Hillsboro, Tex., were destroyed by fire with their contents. One horse of Wallace's was burned to death, and another badly injured. The fire was of incendiary origin and Sheriff Bell sent some deputies out with bloodhounds to investigate. The dogs followed a trail when word was brought that a suspected negro, Henry McCutcheon, had shot himself. He was supposed to have killed himself rather than submit to arrest.

A RECENT dispatch to the London Daily News from a resident of Cuba drew a lamentable picture of the ferocious character that the war had assumed under Gen. Weyler. It was believed, however, that the rebels would eventually shake off the Spanish rule. The dispatches also stated that a band of volunteers, infuriated by the resolutions of the American congress, had shot six sons of an American farmer at Casiguas. The United States consul-general was said to be inquiring into the matter.

TEN inches of snow fell at Monticello, N. Y., on the 7th.

EVERY building except on four squares in the central part of Campbellsville, Ky., was destroyed by a fire of supposed incendiary origin. The total loss was placed at \$38,000.

At Klang Gin two regiments of Chinese soldiers revolted and, at a signal from their leader, seized the guns of the forts and proceeded to kill all of the officers and a new regiment of soldiers recently arrived. In the midst of the massacre a magazine exploded and all were blown to pieces. Two battalions must have been wiped out of existence, as not a soldier lived to tell whether the magazine went off by accident or designedly. Besides an immense quantity of shells, 16,000 pounds of powder were stored in the powder room.

The premature explosion of a blast in the Pioneer Power Dam Co.'s works at Ogden, Utah, on the 8th caused the loss of seven lives and the wounding of several others.

A BLIZZARD visited Cripple Creek, Col., on the 12th, doing great damage, a score or more of buildings being blown down. At Gillett and other places many houses were also demolished. Rumors of loss of life in the outlying districts were in general circulation.

A TERRIFIC windstorm visited Abilene, Tex., early on the morning of the 12th, many residences and work-shops being demolished and telephone poles blown down. At Colorado City a boy was killed and at Cresson the M. E. church and nine business houses and residences were destroyed. At Bates, Denton county, the M. E. church was also demolished and great loss resulted to other places in the state from buildings being blown down.

A FIRE which started at two o'clock on the 12th in a three-story tenement house at Cleveland, O., caused a loss of \$10,000 and put the lives of the members of 15 families in peril for a brief period. The fire started on the second floor of the building, which was a frame structure. One woman was badly hurt in jumping from a third story window.

COL. JOHN A. COCKERILL, the well-known newspaper correspondent, died on the 10th of apoplexy at Cairo, Egypt, aged 51. He went to Japan a year ago as the New York Herald's correspondent. It was during his stay in St. Louis that he became involved in a bitter political quarrel with Col. Slayback, which resulted in Cockerill's killing Slayback.

H. H. HOLMES, the murderer now under sentence of death at Philadelphia for the murder of Benjamin Peitzel, has made a confession. It covers nearly three newspaper pages. He admits to having committed 27 murders.

FAILURES for the week ended the 10th were, according to Dun's Review, 239 in the United States, against 207 last year, and 33 in Canada, against 27 last year.

WA-PA-SHO, chief of the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, was arrested at his home in the reservation and brought to Oklahoma City, Ok., recently for refusing to allow officers to place his children in the government school. He hid the children in the bushes and stood the officers off with a Winchester.

THE London Chronicle published a dispatch from Rome on the 9th giving a letter from Cardinal Rampolla expressing the satisfaction of the pope at the efforts made to decide international controversies by a permanent tribunal of arbitration and also stating that his holiness had congratulated Cardinals Gibbons, Vaughn and Logue for having signed an appeal for Anglo-American arbitration.

A SPECIAL to the Chicago Evening Post from New York on the 9th said that a report had reached there from Washington that the president had made a most startling move in the Cuban matter. It was said to be neither more nor less than a personal letter to Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister, asking him to urge his government to take action at once to stop hostilities before the United States intervenes.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

At Seale, Ala., Reddick Adams, charged with the murder of R. F. Renfro, a wealthy merchant of that place, was taken from jail by a mob and hanged.

THE British South Africa Co. withdrew their men from the mines at Gwelo and left their stores of dynamite behind. The Matabels occupied the place after it was abandoned by the British and while they were tampering with the dynamite it exploded and killed 200 natives and injured many more.

A DISPATCH from Springfield, O., stated that the information came direct from Joseph B. Foraker that he would present ex-Gov. McKinley's name to the republican national convention at St. Louis. Senator Thurston of Nebraska, was slated to second McKinley's nomination.

A HAVANA dispatch of the 13th stated that the price of beef was advancing and there was a meat famine in all parts of Cuba, and each day it was becoming worse.

A TEXT of a secret treaty between Russia and China has been discovered in Peking which practically reduces China to the level of a Russian dependency.

A TELEGRAM from Oaxaca City, Mex., on the 13th stated that the rebel Indians at the town of Jaquela killed all the town councillors, school-teachers, local priests, chief of police and the telegraph operator—in fact every one holding a government place—and the people were in terror. The Indians were incensed against the officials on account of certain taxes which they thought were unjust.

THE senate on the 13th considered the Dupont contested election case. Mr. Call introduced a resolution proposing intervention in Mrs. Maybrick's case, which went to the calendar. The house spent the day on District of Columbia business.

SIX train men were killed and another fatally injured by a bridge collapsing near Bedford Junction, Ind.

THE 153rd anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the democratic party, was celebrated at Monticello, Va. (where the author of the declaration of independence lived and died), under the auspices of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. A distinguished company was present, including Vice President Stevenson, Postmaster-General Wilson, Attorney-General Harmon, Secretary Herbert and Senator Martin, of Kansas. Ex-Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts, was the orator of the day.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

There are 413 convicts confined in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth.

Pending a decision in the case of the cattlemen against the Kansas railroads the state board of railroad commissioners has ordered the railroads to restore the old car load rates.

United States Judge Foster has decided that the Kansas fire tax law is constitutional. This law was enacted to raise a fund to protect western counties from prairie conflagrations.

R. B. McCall, Arthur McMurray and U. S. Guylor have been chosen to represent the Kansas state university in the oratorical contest to be had with the Nebraska university at Lincoln in May.

While recently visiting Mrs. Smalley at Fort Scott Mrs. Benjamin Creakley was shot and perhaps fatally wounded by Mrs. Smalley's little boy, who was playing with a revolver, which was accidentally discharged.

Charles Hann and Charles Strahan, sons of farmers, were arrested at Lawrence a few days ago charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. They would take corn to market and sell to different parties.

Moses Harmon, the editor of Lucifer, a free thought paper, who was sent to the penitentiary for being too free, has served his term out and when he returned to Topeka the other day was accorded a public reception.

Topeka lodges of Knights of Pythias have received advices that there will be about 3,000 members of the order in that city to attend the grand lodge, which opens May 19, and are making arrangements for their entertainment.

There was a meeting at Topeka the other day of men and women for the purpose of organizing a co-operative congress. The meeting was presided over by Joel Reece, of Pratt county, state lecturer of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance.

George Owens, an ex-soldier, cut the throat of his sweetheart, Cora Barton, at Leavenworth the other day and then attempted to escape. Being closely pursued he cut his own throat with a razor and died instantly. The girl may recover.

Charles E. Clark, who is under arrest at Anthony charged with the murder of Charles Rodman on the night of February 18, has been identified as an escaped convict from the Oklahoma penitentiary, where he was serving a time for stealing.

Charles and Annie Lamborn and Thomas Davenport are under arrest at Leavenworth charged with the brutal murder of J. C. Lamborn, a wealthy farmer near Fall Leaf, a few weeks ago. The two first named are children of the murdered man.

Rev. Joseph Silberman, pastor of the German Lutheran church of Wichita, has been asked to resign. The aid society of the church gave a hard times ball at which beer was sold, and Mr. Silberman scored them severely about it. That was the cause.

Charles Harrison, general utility man in the Hutchinson post office, was discharged by the postmaster the other day for insubordination and when he met the postmaster's son, who is assistant postmaster, Harrison made a vicious assault upon him.

The attorney-general has decided that the police boards of the cities of the first-class have absolute control over all receipts and expenditures of funds collected through the police courts and are accountable to no one as to the disposition of such funds.

As William Milford, a farmer living six miles west of Kingman, was recently returning home in company with some neighbors his home was discovered to be on fire. They all ran some distance, when Milford staggered and fell dead. The home and contents were destroyed.

Auditor of State Cole has refused to allow a bill for printing material ordered by the board of directors of the penitentiary and bought upon the recommendation of Gov. Morrill. Mr. Cole stands on the law, which says the printing for the state shall be done by the state printer.

A question of much importance to grain shippers was decided by Judge Thompson in court at Salina recently. The decision is in reference to the law which compels railroads to provide car scales at every station shipping a considerable amount of grain, and which Judge Thompson has decided unconstitutional.

George T. Anthony, state superintendent of insurance has sent out checks aggregating \$12,176.35 to the treasurers of cities maintaining fire departments for the firemen's relief fund, created by the late legislature for the year 1895. This amount represents the "reciprocal tax" from fire insurance companies—two percent on the business done in cities. Kansas City, Kan., leads, receiving \$2,185.73. Topeka comes next with \$1,991.03. Leavenworth is third with \$1,291.93.

A trial to collect money for liquor sent to a Leavenworth jointkeeper named Jake Wiseman, by a Kansas City whisky firm, was decided at Leavenworth the other day in favor of the plaintiffs. Wiseman got two barrels of whisky and when it came to paying for it, refused to do so. In his trial he set up the defense that the liquor was sold contrary to the prohibitory law which he is violating at this time. Judge Bond decided that the state prohibitory law could not interfere with interstate commerce and he gave the plaintiffs a judgment in full.

## VIOLENT STORMS.

Colorado and Texas suffer seriously from Wind and Flood.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., April 13.—The Cripple Creek district was yesterday visited by the severest and most destructive blizzard in its history and an immense amount of damage has been done. A light snow started at 11 o'clock Saturday night, and about three Sunday morning the storm broke forth again. The velocity of the wind, which was from the northeast, increased, and continued to blow at the rate of 60 miles an hour all day. A score or more of buildings in this city were blown down, and tents, signs and loose lumber were scattered over town.

Rumors of loss of life in the outlying districts are in general circulation. In the hills hundreds of prospectors live in tents, a majority of which were blown away. The damage to property throughout the camp will not fall short of \$100,000. A dozen buildings or more were blown down at Gillett, and a number at Altman, Goldfield and Victor. Shaft houses and surface improvement all over the district were badly damaged.

A Violent Windstorm in Texas.

ABILENE, Tex., April 13.—A terrific storm, the velocity of the wind being 50 miles an hour, accompanied by an inch of rainfall, swept over this section Saturday night. In this place four residences and a half dozen work-shops were demolished. A Mrs. McKinney was seriously injured, their residences being destroyed. At Colorado City the storm struck the four-room building of J. M. Solomon and the house was literally splintered and James Solomon, a 12-year-old boy, was killed and Mrs. Solomon and some of the other children were injured. At Fort Worth a sash, door and blind factory and the grand stand at the baseball park were wrecked. At Cresson, a small town below Fort Worth, the Fort Worth & Rio Grande railway depot, the M. E. church and nine business houses and residences were demolished.

## CATTLE MEN WIN.

Kansas Supreme Court Decides Against the M., K. & T. in the Texas Fever Case.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 13.—Charles Haber, Charles J. Lantry, James Farrington and 140 other cattlemen in Lyon, Chase and other counties in that section who banded together to prosecute the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co., Hosier Bros. and Brogan & Sons for shipping Texas cattle into their grazing country and spreading disease among their stock, won their case in the supreme court. The case was tried in the district court of Lyon county, where the cattlemen obtained a verdict for \$50,000 damages, including interest. The defendants appealed to the supreme court on the grounds that the state law under which the case was brought was in conflict with the federal statute, and that the proceedings were irregular. The supreme court sustained the decision of the lower court.

## NOTED EDITOR DEAD.

Col. John A. Cockerill Passes Away at Cairo, Egypt—Will Be Buried at St. Louis.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Col. John A. Cockerill, who went to Japan a year ago as the New York Herald's correspondent, died in Cairo, Egypt, last night of apoplexy, aged 51 years. Col. Cockerill was one of the most prominent newspaper men of the country, being connected in recent years with the Cincinnati Enquirer, Washington Post-Dispatch, New York World and New York Morning Advertiser. It was during his stay in St. Louis that he became involved in a bitter political quarrel with Col. Slayback, which resulted in Cockerill's killing Slayback. A cable from James Gordon Bennett says the body of Col. Cockerill will be brought back to America and taken to St. Louis for interment.

## AN IOWA MAN'S CRIME.

Crased by Jealousy He Kills His Father-in-Law and Two Relatives.

NEW HAMPTON, Ia., April 13.—Herman Boak, a stonemason of this city, yesterday shot and killed Mike Bartz and fatally wounded the latter's son and young daughter. Boak is a son-in-law of Bartz, who lives three miles from the city. Boak's wife recently secured a divorce from him. He laid in wait in the bush for them while they were on their way home from church, and discharged both barrels of a shotgun at them at short range. The girl will die, and it is thought the boy will. Boak mistook the girl for his wife. He came to the city and gave himself up immediately after the shooting.

MCKINLEY AND THE A. P. A.

Chairman Stevens Says the Order Will Not Support the Othlons.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—Judge J. H. D. Stevens, of St. Louis, chairman of the national executive committee of the A. P. A., passed through Cincinnati last night on his way to Boston. Regarding the fight the A. P. A. is making against McKinley, Judge Stevens said: "It is true the A. P. A. will not give to McKinley its support, either for the nomination or for the election should he be nominated. His record is such that no A. P. A. member who is true to his principles, and who has not been weaned away from the association by promises of an office, can support Mr. McKinley has never recognized this organization."

## CONGRESS.

The Week's Proceedings Given in Condensed Form.

MR. TERRY's speech on Cuba was the event of the day in the senate on the 8th. While arguing for radical action, even to the extent of sending a fleet to Cuban waters, much of his speech was given to ridiculing Mr. Sherman and Mr. Lodge in managing the Cuban resolutions. The Indian appropriation was debated and Mr. Allen introduced a bill to restore the names of widows of soldiers to the pension roll after the death of their second husbands who by reason of their second marriage had been dropped from the rolls. The bill to adopt the metric system of weights and measures was sent back to the committee by the house and the bill to exempt sailing vessels engaged in the coast trade from compulsory pilotage laws was debated but not voted on. The conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill was adopted.

MR. MANTLE (Mont.) in the senate on the 9th defended the course of the silver republican senators in voting against the Dingley tariff bill. He urged that sectional protection should be linked with bimetalism. Some progress was made on the Indian appropriation bill and the calendar was cleared of all private bills after an hour specially devoted to pensions. The naval appropriation bill was reported and Mr. Gallinger introduced a bill for the creation of a United States commission to treat with commissions from other Christian nations for the correction of the intolerable evil so persistently and still continuing in the shape of the Ottoman empire. In the house the District of Columbia bill was debated, the principal feature of which was an attack on the A. P. A. by Mr. Fitzgerald (Mass.). The "filled cheese" bill was also considered. Mr. Van Voorhis reported a bill to permit the establishment of national banks with small capital in small cities.

THE senate on the 10th took up the question of sectarian Indian schools, but did not complete it. A bill was passed providing for a transmississippi and international exposition at Omaha, Neb., in 1898. Mr. Call presented a joint resolution concerning the imprisonment of Mrs. Maybrick in England. It was referred to the judiciary committee after a somewhat heated discussion, Mr. Sherman saying that it ought not to have been reported as the senate had no jurisdiction over the subject. The house spent the entire day in debating the "filled cheese" bill, a very considerable opposition to the measure having developed. The fortifications bill was reported and also a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians holding land by allotment.

THE senate was not in session on the 11th. After two days' debate the house passed the "filled cheese" bill by a vote of 160 to 58. The bill requires all retail dealers to post in conspicuous places a sign, "Filled cheese sold here," and all packages passed by a fine of \$50 to \$500 being the penalty imposed for false branding.

MUST DRINK ALONE.

Anti-Treating Bill Receives the Necessary Vote to Pass the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., April 10.—After considerable discussion in the house the senate resolution providing for adjournment April 20 was defeated and April 27 substituted. The house signified the approaching adjournment by passing the most radical temperance legislation of the session. This was the passage of Representative Norris' anti-treating bill. The bill makes it a misdemeanor for any person to treat or offer to treat another person to an intoxicating drink, or to give or offer to give another person an intoxicating drink in any place where liquor is sold. The bill received the necessary 57 votes, with but seven in opposition, Mr. Fosdick, of theater hat fame, being among the latter.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A St. Louis Saloonkeeper Saved from a Mob by the Police.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Edward Hynes, a grocer and saloonkeeper at 2101 Biddle street, missed being the victim of a maddened mob by about three minutes last night. He had shot and dangerously wounded John Tatten, a young man in front of his saloon, and the few persons who witnessed the affair multiplied in a few minutes to several hundred. Hynes was being stoned, the wounded man's brother was trying to get at him with an open razor in his hand, and a crowd of men were dragging him out of the place, when a patrol wagon, loaded with policemen drove up and rescued the already bleeding grocer from the crowd.

WERE OF NO AVAIL.

Ingersoll Says Prayers Offered in His Behalf Were Not Answered.

CINCINNATI, O., April 10.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll is in the city for the first time since the Christian Endeavor and Salvation army made him the object of their prayers. Col. Ingersoll was surprised to learn that fully 1,500 prayers had been offered for him, and declared that from the effect produced he believed most of them had fallen short from lack of postage. Col. Ingersoll said:

The prayers did not, so far as I know, do me the least injury or the least good. I am glad to see that the Christians are getting civilized. A few years ago they would have burned me. Now they pray for me. That is better, and I am very thankful for the change, but I do not believe that a prayer was ever answered.

Baby Farming in England.

LONDON, April 13.—A woman named Dyer and a man named Palmer were arraigned in the police court at Reading in connection with the discovery of the bodies of a number of infants in the Thames, five of which were found to have been strangled with tapes. All of the bodies were weighted with bricks so that they should sink to the bottom of the river. The murder of the babes was ascribed to baby farmers. The prisoners were remanded for further examination.

Pensions for Quaintrell's Victims.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The subcommittee from the house committee on pensions have reported favorably Representative Curtis' bill giving pensionable status to heirs of the men killed in the Quantrell raid in Kansas in 1863. It will be remembered in this memorable raid that out of 22 union men killed, 17 were enlisted and had been examined for enrollment in the union army. The bill, if passed, will give to their heirs bounty and pension rights.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

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

SAVED BY FIRE AND OIL.

How the Ship Valentine Repelled a Fleet of Marauders.

'Oil Upon the Waters--To Quell, Not the Fury of the Waves, But the Ferocity of Savages--The Mate's Ingenious Scheme.

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"I don't like the look of things," said the first mate of the Valentine. The remark was addressed to the captain who stood beside the senior officer on the bridge.

The "Valentine," an iron steamer, of 2,000 tons, had, that afternoon, fractured her propeller shaft. It was in the Malay Archipelago. Steaming too close to one of the numerous islands, the screw had encountered a spur of an outlying coral reef. The shock was severe, and the shaft had been unable to stand the strain. The examination made by the first engineer showed that it would take a good many hours to repair the damage. Meantime, the only thing to be done was to lay to. Sheltered by a long line of islands, which showed, some close at hand, some dimly in the distance, the vessel found comfortable anchorage.

It was not this which troubled the first mate. Many years of experience in these seas had taught him that among these islands a crippled vessel, unless heavily armored, was like a sheep amid a pack of wolves. More than one ugly story was current of the fate which had befallen trading ships so placed at the mercy of the islanders; nor was Capt. James unaware of the danger. However, he put a bold face on it.

"I know what you mean, Mr. Jackson," he said. "But there's no use of borrowing trouble. We shall get off by to-morrow noon, I hope; and we may not have been observed." With that he turned on his heel and went below. But the first mate shook his head doubtfully. He felt certain that they had been seen, though he could not have brought forward the least evidence to back up his opinion. And his forebodings were not unfounded.

The work of repairing the broken shaft went ahead steadily, but slowly. On deck a double watch was stationed. Arms even laid in readiness along the shelter of the bulwarks. The officers, in turn, walked the bridge all night. But it was as clear as a bell overhead, and absolute quiet prevailed until the gray hours of dawn.

Then the first mate, who was leaning with his arms bent on the rail of the bridge, suddenly heard a whisper just below him. It was the boatswain's mate. "Darby, forward, says he thinks he sees something coming out of the shadow of the island off the first quarter," he said in low tones.

The first mate turned and glanced searchingly in the direction indicated. For a moment he could see nothing but the dull glitter of the water, rising and falling with the swell. A half mist was rising from the ocean's surface. But presently, on the background of gray, he detected two, three and finally four spots of darker color. What they were his experience instantly told him, though his eyes did not.

"Call the men up, Clark!" he ordered, in a resolute voice; "and send a message to the captain. Divide along the port and starboard quarters. Send the engineer and his men aft. See that the men are all ready. They'll close in on us on the chains on either bow. But fire not a shot until you hear the word from the bridge. Then give it to them. If we can drive them off this time, we may be

able to get out of here before they get together enough to make another attack. Be lively, now!"

In a couple of minutes Capt. James stood beside his mate. "They found us out, Mr. Jackson," he said.

"Yes," was the other's laconic answer. No more words passed between them. Their plans had all been made, and the crew were instructed in their parts.

Ten minutes went by. The men, forward crouched along the bulwarks, the engineers and firemen aft; every man grasping rifle, musket, pistol or knife, and watching with all his senses

the faint dip of paddles, so soft as scarcely to be perceptible, gave evidence that the Malay islanders were at hand. From the bridge the captain had already noted their approach.

Each man gripped his weapon more tightly. Then on either side of the vessel grated the bow of a canoe. From the bridge at that same instant came the command:

"Fire!" The sailors of the Valentine leaped up. A sheet of flame from a dozen muskets and rifles lighted the bulwarks. Quick flashes from the pistols followed, their sharp crack punctuating the reverberations of the heavier pieces. A series of shrieks succeeded by loud splashes as the men who were shot tumbled into the water, told how effective had been the fire. A furious rain of blows from musket butts and clubbed rifles and baying pins beat off the few who had secured a hold on the Valentine's rail and were attempting to reach the deck.

Aft the attacking party had met with a similar fate. The Malays made a dash to warm up the vessel's side just as the fire was opened from the bow; but they got so warm a reception from the revolvers of the captain and first mate that the engineers and five men, who stood ready to repel boarders with whatever weapon they could pick up, had no opportunity to make themselves useful. The canoe, with at least half its party shot, was turned about and

were hung over the sea outside the ship's rail, each barrel immediately began to discharge a good-sized stream of oil into the water. As fast as a barrel was emptied a full one was put in its place.

Within an hour 40 barrels of oil had flowed into the sea. Then Mr. Jackson called a halt. The deck and rail were carefully mopped up and wiped with cotton waste; the donkey engine gave a pull on the anchor chain, and the Valentine lay 20 fathoms ahead of her former position. Mr. Jackson saw a fresh supply of full barrels put in position, ready to be used as the first had been. Then the watch was set and all lights which would show were doused. The captain and mate took their places on deck. The men had been instructed what to do when the time came.

The stars gave just enough light to show the sea. Its glittering surface near at hand had a strange look, for a coating of oil several acres in extent was spread over it on the port side of the vessel. The oily space was widening every minute, though very slowly, for the set of the current was slight. An hour later half a dozen more barrels of oil gurgled their contents into the sea. At midnight the same number were again emptied over the ship's side.

From the bridge Capt. James and his senior officer closely scanned the sea in the direction of the islands, but no sign of a canoe was visible. The captain had begun to think that, after all, his mate

was wrong, when Jackson tilled a hand on his arm. "There they come!" he said.

Stealing into sight, though as yet very indistinct, both men could see half a dozen specks, which, as they looked, grew larger. They were almost abreast of each other, seemingly, and were advancing fast. The captain had scarcely noted the absence of Jackson, who slipped silently from his side, when, behind the first group of canoes, he made out a second. Though the nearest were too far off as yet to be seen clearly, he knew that they were crammed with the yellow-skinned savage rascals. When they struck the edge of the expanse of oily water the captain noted that they stopped; for a couple of minutes they remained motionless. He could not distinguish the men in the canoes, but he was sure that they had remarked the curious condition of the sea's surface and were examining it; but plainly they were satisfied with their inspection, for they shortly came on again.

Presently they were within a hundred yards of the ship. There the first group waited for the remainder. When the latter had come up the captain counted 14 long canoes in all. They were made of large hollowed logs and held a dozen men each.

Then the little fleet separated and swung out into two wings, one making for the bow of the Valentine, with the intention of rounding the vessel and repeating the tactics of the first attempt, the other sweeping toward the stern with a similar end in view.

Then a spark appeared close to the bulwarks; another glowed from further aft. A moment later two buckets of cotton waste, saturated with oil and blazing furiously, were pitched overboard. As they touched the sea, 20 feet or more from the side of the Valentine, a flame shot up from the water, not high, but of prodigious fierceness. Swiftly it spread over the sea in every direction but one, a low wall of fire sweeping onward from the ship. In a few seconds it had completely enveloped the fleet of canoes. Then a dire yell of terror burst forth from the Malays. In the weird light of the burning oil their dark forms could be seen confusedly moving about. But this lasted for so short a time that those watching on the Valentine had scarce space to take in the scene before the tragedy had been enacted. In quick succession the canoes were overturned by the struggles of their occupants, and the men precipitated into the sea. But it was not the element with which the natives were almost as familiar as fishes. It was a binding sea of fire; and the shrieks of the wretches told of their fate. The flames quickly exhausted the layer of oil, which was, of course, very thin. But those whom the fire left in a condition to keep afloat were, in most cases, so paralyzed by terror that they soon went down from their inability to make use of their limbs.

Away to the port the fire was still burning faintly in patches. But it had done its work. Only the dark forms of the canoes drifting about upon the water were left to show what had happened.

Whether any of the Malays got ashore the Valentine's crew and officers never knew. They were rather sickened by the scene they had witnessed. But there came to each a thought of what would have been his lot if the crew who had so lately perished had once got a foothold on the deck.

F. C. WILLIAMS.

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THE BROKEN HOUSE KEY.

The young and pretty bride felt worried and out of sorts. Only a short eight weeks ago she had married her dear Gus and had followed him to his home in W--

and already he had begun to neglect her, to go out of an evening, and to leave her alone in the big house. He had tried to convince her that he could not altogether neglect his former friends and companions, and that she ought not to object to his meeting them on two evenings every week, and to pass an agreeable hour in their company over a friendly game of whist; but she simply did not comprehend how he could enjoy himself without her, how he could even think of going anywhere without taking her along.

"Oh! the dreadful evenings I have to spend," she complained, with tears in her eyes. "I am obliged to sit here all alone because I have as yet had no chance to form any acquaintances here. Naturally, I get homesick. Often I feel like leaving everything and taking the train home to my parents."

"Would it not be better, darling, if you went to bed instead and tried to sleep?"

"That is just where the trouble is," she replied, still in tears; "I am afraid. Our servant always sleeps way up in the attic. She would not even hear were anything to happen to me."

"Why, you foolish child, what is there to be afraid of; what is going to happen?"

"Are not the papers every day full of burglaries and robberies?" she persisted. "Think of the many strangers that flock to a well-known health resort like this. Nothing is impossible under such circumstances!"

The husband looked thoughtfully at his sweet bride.

"No, dear, I do not want you to frighten yourself into illness. I promise you herewith, of my own free will (the poor fellow could not help heaving a sigh as he said this) to return promptly at 11 o'clock whenever I go to meet my friends. It is impossible for me to withdraw myself from their society altogether, for they would ridicule and make fun of me, and call me 'hen-pecked.' Burglars rarely put in their appearance before the hour of 11, the streets being full of life and traffic. Good-by, darling, and please do not feel lonesome."

Annie sighed and submitted resignedly to her fate. She read awhile; then she took up her embroidery, a present for her mother; she played a game of solitaire, and finally she paced restlessly up and down the room. At home there had been a large family circle; hence it was very trying to her to be left so much to herself in her new surroundings.

At ten o'clock even the familiar noises in the kitchen ceased, for the servant had gone upstairs to her attic, and the poor woman felt the old feeling of distress and fright creep over her. The sitting-room was located to the rear of the house, and there was a hallway between it and the front rooms. She therefore could not hear the usual street noises. A death-like silence reigned in the room. Tired and yet excited she threw herself on the lounge. She sadly reflected why her beer houses and card parties had been called into existence. By and by her thoughts became more and more confused, and she fell into a sound slumber.

It was 11:05 o'clock when Gus arrived breathlessly and post haste at his house door and tried to fit his key into the lock.

Poor fellow! Had evil spirits conspired to get him into trouble? Click—the key broke in two and the bit stuck fast in the keyhole, handle and barrel alone remained in his hands.

He knocked; he called; he knocked again, and louder, for unfortunately there was no house bell—all in vain. "I hardly think my wife has retired as early as this," he reflected, "but of course she is in the sitting-room, and more likely she cannot hear me." Once more he knocked—this time very loud—he called until his voice was hoarse. No reply!

To fill his cup of misery to the brim it commenced to rain, and he was without an umbrella.

"Perhaps Annie has gone to bed after all," he thought, shivering and dripping wet. "Shall I go to a hotel? No! What would the people think? The only place that I know of that may still be open is the railway depot, for there is a train arriving at midnight."

He went down the street in the pouring rain, and at last found himself in the waiting-room of the station.

"A glass of beer, sir?" asked the enterprising waiter. Gus shook himself. He felt chilly. "Punch," he said, "and make it hot!" He drank one glass and then another, and still another, to while away the time. He was the only person there. In due time the last train had arrived, and he could stay no longer. They were about to close up.

In sheer desperation he looked at his watch.

It was one o'clock when he emerged into the street, and it had ceased to rain. The full moon seemed to grin and wink at him maliciously through the clouds, as though she meant to say: "See, old man, it serves you right! Why must you go out to play cards and leave your wife at home in loneliness?"

In spite of the repeated potations he still felt chilly. "There is no help for it but a good run," he said to himself, starting on a lively trot through the city; first down one street, then up another; through the open country, and back again without stop or rest for fear of catching cold.

The town clock struck the hour of four. "It is still too early to get into the house," he said, "the front door is never unlocked before six o'clock! Will they be unable to unlock the door, anyway? A piece of my key sticks in the lock; the women are imprisoned and cannot get out. But now I can stand it no longer. I must have something hot to drink and sit down some-

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A snug corner and a cup of hot coffee somewhat restored him. But he was very tired, and pretty soon he was sound asleep in his corner as his wife had been the night before on her lounge.

And how did his wife fare? She awoke in the middle of the night with a start, almost frightened out of her wits by a horrid dream, in which her husband had appeared before her, wounded, bleeding, and torn by huge bloodhounds. Pretty soon, however, she comprehended the situation. Her face bathed in tears, she paced restlessly up and down the room wringing her hands. "Oh, the wretch! To stay out all night! Just to think of it! Such a man has the effrontery to talk to me of love. Not content to act like a villain, he even had to make fun of me last night by pretending him so base? They close the beer house after midnight, hence he cannot pretend to be playing cards there all night. Heaven only knows where he is spending the night, while I—! But he'll find that I am not his dupe. I shall leave him at once. There is a train at seven o'clock in the morning, which I am going to take and go home to my parents—and so forth and so on. More wringing of her hands, more tears, more self-pity and accusations, until in her eyes her husband appeared a veritable Bluebeard.

At five o'clock she called the serving maid, whom she sent to the garret for a valise, and commenced to pack. The maid said nothing, but she was surprised that her master had not risen and did not help his wife. However, she made the coffee and then went after a cab.

The front door was wide open and a locksmith busy with the big lock when Annie appeared in the hall. The landlady ran to meet her, exclaiming in a flurry of excitement: "Did you hear about it, madam? A thief was here last night and made an attempt to enter the house. Some one must have frightened him off. He left a broken key stuck fast in the lock, and I was unable to unlock the door. I had to call from the window until I aroused a neighbor, who ran for a locksmith. Now I am going to have a patent lock put on and spoil their little game. But you look very pale, my dear madam. I am sorry to have frightened you with my burglar story. Are you going to take a ride so early in the morning?"

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"What a narrow escape I had last night. How near I came being robbed—perhaps worse!" She was now thoroughly angry. "So much more reason for leaving the fellow, no matter the consequences! For the present I shall remain with my parents." Thus musing she arrived at the depot.

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Suddenly the sleeper opened his eyes. Whatever the outcome she must avoid a scene in a public room. Anything but that! The waiters had more than once looked wonderingly at the man who had drunk three cups of coffee and then fallen sound asleep hours ago. Annie tried to appear quite unconcerned, and took a seat beside her husband. Somehow her anger had suddenly vanished.

"Oh, darling, what brought me—I mean rather what brought you here?" he asked, astonished at the unexpected appearance of his wife, dressed for a journey.

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**A POEM OF SOULS.**

Reed—McKinley is a daisy,  
And I would like to see  
Him get the nomination  
And lead the G. O. P.  
Niti!

Morton—I want to help the party  
With heart and hand  
And shall be happy having  
McKinley lead the band.  
Niti!

Allison—On serious reflection,  
I have concluded that  
McKinley is a leader  
Who knows where he is at.  
Niti!

Manderson—I'm glad to know McKinley  
Has joshed me, and 'll see  
That later at St. Louis say,  
He wins the victory.  
Niti!

Davis—I've always felt we needed  
One like McKinley to  
Come to the front, like Moses,  
And take the party through.  
Niti!

Cullom—I take peculiar pleasure  
In rising here to state  
I'm happy to surrender  
My chance to one so great.  
Niti!

Quay—I'm going to help McKinley  
Swipe all the other states,  
And by and by 'll throw him  
The Pennsy delegates.  
Niti!

McKinley—Ah, gentlemen, I thank you  
For what you've said to-day;  
You know that I'm relying  
On every word you say.  
Niti!

And, gentlemen, I hasten  
To give you now a bit  
Of news: to wit, you're booked  
For McKinley's Cabl-Niti!  
—N. Y. Sun.

**NIPPED IN THE BUD.**

Scheme of "Steve" Elkins Falls to Go Through the Senate.

"Steve" Elkins and his former business associate in New Mexico, Delegate Catron, of that territory, are cast down over the failure of a political job which the house had endorsed and which they hoped would be accepted by the senate without question, but which was exposed and defeated by Mr. Hill with the

**THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.**

**A Democrat's Forecast of the Probable Outcome.**

Forecasting the initial ballot in a national convention is always a hazardous undertaking. The anti-McKinley manager who essayed the work in the Chronicle of March 17 may have put the McKinley strength too high or too low. His estimate of 233 votes for McKinley might easily be too high if the credentials committee in the St. Louis convention is organized against the McKinley candidacy, but if that committee is organized on McKinley lines it will certainly be found much too low.

There will be nearly if not quite 100 contests coming up to St. Louis from the districts of the south. It is assumed that practically all of these will be decided against McKinley from the fact that the national republican committee, which will make up the temporary roll of delegates, may be supposed to seat the anti-McKinley men, constituting in this way a majority against McKinley in the temporary delegation from every southern state, which would, working in conjunction with the Morton, Quay, Reed, Allison, Cullom, Manderson and silver bullion states of the north, enable the anti-McKinley managers to organize the committee on credentials.

This line of management is entirely practicable if the anti-McKinley leaders stick together. But they will not so stick. If advance bulletins of the first ballot in St. Louis are now to become fashionable I will make one. McKinley will have 350 votes on that ballot. This can only be made possible through a contract between him and Quay and Platt, but my estimate is based upon the conviction that that contract will be made, just as one, evidently, has been made between McKinley and Foraker, in Ohio. With Quay and Platt assured of their potency under a McKinley administration, the national republican committee could not be used against the Ohioan in the south, even with Allison's own Clarkson in the secretaryship of that body.

**A SHORT CATECHISM.**

**In Which the History of Recent Tariff Legislation is Briefly Given—Facts to Remember.**

"Did the republican party promise in 1888 to reform the high tariff?"  
"It did. All the leaders of that party were pledged to tariff reform."  
"How did the republican congress fulfill the pre-election promises?"  
"By enacting the McKinley tariff, which raised duties far higher than they had ever been before."  
"What was the immediate result of the new tariff?"  
"A general increase in the cost of all articles on which taxes had been raised."  
"Did the people approve of a policy which increased the prices of goods?"  
"No; they protested against higher taxes and elected a house of representatives with a great democratic majority."  
"Was the country more prosperous after the McKinley law went into operation?"  
"Instead of bringing prosperity the increased tariff was followed by a general unsettlement of industry. Factories were closed down, wages reduced and many thousands of workers were idle."  
"What was the popular opinion in regard to the effects of the high tariff after two years trial?"  
"That it was an oppressive and unjust measure, which should be repealed as promptly as possible."  
"How was this shown?"  
"By the triumphant election of a democratic president on a platform which denounced the protective tariff as a robbery of the many for the benefit of a few."  
"What was the condition of trade and industry during the latter part of 1892, while the republican administration was still in office?"  
"Very depressed, mills closing down, fallers increasing and wages falling."  
"Did business improve during 1893?"  
"By no means. That year witnessed one of the most disastrous panics the country has ever experienced. Hundreds of banks failed, manufacturing was everywhere suspended and industrial stagnation and bankruptcy prevailed all over the country."  
"How long did this condition of affairs last?"  
"Until September 1894."  
"Was the McKinley tariff in full operation during all this period?"  
"It was."  
"Why did it not prevent the great panic?"  
"Ask Mr. McKinley."  
"When did the democrats enact a lower tariff law?"  
"In July, 1894."  
"When did it go into effect?"  
"At the end of August, in the same year."  
"How was business affected by the Wilson tariff?"  
"Factories long closed started up again, idle men found work, merchants felt an increased demand for goods, and the country began to rapidly recover from the long-continued depression."  
"How was this shown?"  
"By the testimony of trade journals, the commercial agencies, reports of state bureaus of statistics, and the facts published daily by the press."  
"Were wages reduced, as had been predicted by the republicans?"  
"Not in a single instance. On the contrary in the year following the passage of the Wilson tariff nearly a million workers had their wages advanced from 10 to 25 per cent."  
"Had anything of the kind been recorded under protection?"  
"Never."  
"How did the Republicans explain the increased prosperity under the reduced tariff?"  
"Some resorted to lying, declaring that business was worse instead of better. Others admitted a great improvement but that it was due to the belief that a protectionist president would take office in 1895."  
"Is that explanation probable?"  
"You can believe it if you like to."  
"What does this brief history of recent tariff changes prove?"  
"That higher protection was followed by a tremendous panic, which lasted until a moderate tariff brought a business revival and restored prosperity."  
"In view of these facts what excuse is there for the republican agitation in favor of again adopting the McKinley tariff?"  
"Absolutely none."  
"Will the people be foolish enough to vote for the party which broke its promises of the campaign of 1888, and inflicted so much loss and suffering on the country?"  
"Hardly. They have learned something by sad experience and will, this year, as in 1892, support the party of low taxes and good times."  
—WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

**STATE PROTECTION.**

Bringing Protection Down from a National to a State Issue.

Although the constitution of the United States declares that no state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, a number of states, such as Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey, have enacted license laws which practically prohibit the carrying on of business within their borders by corporations from other states, unless a license fee is paid. If in violation of these laws a corporation of another state sells goods in one of the states requiring a license, its officers are liable to be arrested and fined if they are found within the state borders.

The object of these restrictions on interstate trade is clearly the same as that of the protective tariff laws, by which trade between this nation and foreign countries was so long hampered. The state legislatures which adopted the license system believe it good policy to compel their citizens to buy goods from those who manufacture or sell them in their own state. The license tax is simply another form of protective legislation, and can

only be justified on the ground that the people of one state should not be perfectly free to buy or sell in all other states that they choose. This is the high-tariff doctrine applied to local trade.

Unless set aside by the United States supreme court, the war of local license taxes will probably be carried on until each state in the union imposes severe restrictions on the representatives of business interests in all other states. This will mean a decided lessening of interstate commerce and an increase of sectional and state jealousies with probably new forms of discrimination against the products of other states. Only a year or two ago the New York state legislature passed a law forbidding the use by any municipality in that state of stone, paving blocks, etc., cut outside its borders. This was a sample of the kind of legislation which may be expected when the policy of trade exclusion is generally adopted. All who believe that the freest conditions for commerce are best for the whole people, should protest against protection in state as well as national legislation.

—WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

**OUT OF HIS OWN MOUTH.**

**Testimony of a Protectionist That Condemns Him.**

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, a McKinley republican organ, writing from Raleigh, N. C., gives some interesting facts in relation to the recent growth of the cotton manufacturing industry in that state. During the year 1890, says the writer, the impetus in the building of cotton mills throughout the state has been wonderful. Wherever there is a railroad, and there is water power sufficient, these cotton mills are in course of erection. In Rutherford county there are now three mills going up, one costing \$1,000,000, another \$100,000, and the third to be built by Col. Frank Cox, a native of this county. The stream on which this latter mill is to be erected is Main Broad river, and the power is excellent. The mill in all respects is to be the largest in the United States. A railroad from Spartansburg, S. C., to the seaboard air line system at Henrietta, in Rutherford county, is now in course of construction, to be run by this mill. The labor for this industry is trustworthy. It is all white, and there are no strikes nor disagreements between the owners and the operatives.

Thus does the wicked Wilson law continue its evil work of blasting the hopes of the false prophets of protection. The American people were warned that their industries would go to eternal smash if the sacred McKinley tariff was repealed. It was repealed, but instead of industrial stagnation we find the republican papers publishing such statements as the above. Evidently something must be wrong with protection theories if under a low tariff there is a wonderful boom in the cotton industry. Perhaps the capitalists who are investing millions of dollars in these new mills have not heard that their successful operation depends on a high taxation system. And perhaps these practical business men know more about the conditions favorable to their industry than do the protection editors and politicians who are howling hard times and ruin, while manufacturers are going steadily ahead building new plants and making money.

—B. W. H.

**BALANCE OF TRADE.**

**An Old Protectionist Trick That Should Not Be Forgotten.**

The McKinleyite press is greatly worried over the alleged danger that our imports of foreign goods may exceed in value our exported products. It is claimed that increased imports are an evidence of unsound trade conditions, and the country is warned that unless the tariff is raised to the prohibitory point, terrible things will happen to American industry.

The balance of trade scare is an old protectionist trick. If there are any persons who are still frightened by it they have only to apply the same argument to the trade of their city or state, to see that it is wholly a high tariff delusion. Suppose that Rhode Island should annually receive from the other states products worth \$10,000,000 more than the exports from that state. Would that be a bad thing for the people of Rhode Island? Would it mean that they were being ruined by an adverse balance of trade? Or would it not be a decided benefit to the people who were getting more things than they gave? It is true that they might have to pay for them some time, but payment would have to be made in labor products, thus equalizing exports and imports. No one could possibly be injured because they received more than the value of what they exported.

Trade between the various political divisions of the earth is carried on the same principles as between the American states. That Europe, Asia or Africa should send us more goods than we give them cannot in any way hurt us. If they are foolish enough to continue giving more than they get, our people will gain. If they demand the balances due we profit by the exchange of our surplus goods for theirs. And the greater the amount of wealth we can secure abroad in return for the smallest quantity of goods, the richer will the country become.

—Wanted.

In further argument against the nomination of McKinley the Chicago Tribune (rep.) says: "In the last presidential election this county gave over 30,000 majority against the McKinley bill. It is good tactics from the democratic point of view to invite 20,000 to 50,000 young men in Cook County who voted against McKinley in 1892 to vote in favor of it in 1896."

—Good Proof.

Probably there could be no better proof of improved business than is afforded by the statement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., for the reason that its gain of ten per cent. in gross earnings has been made in spite of lower freight rates than were ever before obtained by shippers.—Philadelphia Record.

**PEOPLE WANTING FREE COINAGE**

**None of Them Have Any Sound Reason For It.**

It is always useful to analyze the forces entering into a popular movement. In this silver movement we have:

First. The owners of the silver mines in the "silver states," seeking to manufacture by law a better market for their silver bricks and to grow still richer at the expense of the people.

Second. Honest ignorance. Those who have not yet discovered that money is not the whole of wealth and really believe that more money in the country means less labor to make a living.

Third. Those who understand this thing and know better, but hope out of much depreciated money the more easily to pay old debts. Debts contracted in gold values would be paid in dollars worth 50 or 55 cents. I have seen this idea openly, impudently and unblushingly urged by a great journal in a silver state, addressing itself to farmers carrying mortgages on their lands.

Fourth. A lot of bright, smart fellows who are always ready with an infallible judgment about all things, without ever studying or understanding anything.

Fifth. Some public men, who understand this thing perfectly well, but have not the courage to tell the people the truth, wishing to carry gold on one shoulder, silver on the other and votes on both.

Sixth. Some honest public men who do not understand this thing and never will.—George H. Yeaman, in "A Carney Primer."

**FIXED INCOMES AND FREE SILVER**

**All Who Labor Will Find Their Wages Cut in Half by the Silver Dollar.**

The Denver chamber of commerce, replying to the appeal for sound money issued by the New York chamber of commerce, says that resumption of free coinage of silver is objectionable to persons of fixed incomes.

This is true, but in a sense broader

than its authors intended. Persons of fixed incomes are not merely millionaires or army or navy officers. All who labor in this country, whether the pay be called salary or wages, are also persons of fixed incomes, and they decidedly object to having their incomes cut in half for the benefit of silver mine owners.

The blacksmith who makes \$15 a week, the carpenter at \$3 a day, the salesman at \$1,000 a year, the agricultural laborer at \$1.50 a day, the teacher at \$10 per week, all are persons of fixed incomes. They find their incomes none too large for their necessities. Why should they not object to a slump to silver, free and unlimited, for the benefit of those who own silver, but at a loss of 50 per cent. in their fixed incomes?

It is the labor of the country that most determinedly demands the gold basis; that demands stability in the currency; that objects most positively to a loss of half its fixed income.

Silver mine owners and agents must reckon with this element, and it is a mighty element at the ballot box. Let platform writers note this fact as well as silver mine capitalists.—Chicago Times-Herald.

**Wages in Mexico.**

There are really no wages in Mexico. All working people take what they can get—that is, what the employer chooses to pay. Wage-workers make so little that there is no incentive to thrift, no stimulation of energy. The classes are the rich and the poor. There is no middle class. More hopefully, perhaps, it might be said that a middle class is just beginning to form. They who see no hope of independence, or even of small homes, naturally have no ambition. As soon as they get a very little money they quit their employment and squander it. Many employers make money, but their prosperity is based on the degradation of labor. The men who do the heavy work in the mines of Mexico receive not more than fifteen cents to one dollar a day in Mexican money, or from 40 to 50 cents in actual money; for agricultural labor there never is a quotable rate; hackmen and waiters at restaurants depend almost or wholly on "tips," which custom makes small, and the money of the country smaller; house servants get from two to five dollars a month, rarely the higher price. And let it be borne in mind that this is a silver money country, and that most things except labor bear high prices.—Correspondence Portland Oregonian.

**Wanted.**

... If the silver senators would abstain from making more speeches, the boon would be so precious the country would promise not to hint that their silence was golden.—Chicago Tribune.

**NUT FOR SILVERITES TO CRACK.**

**Why Has Cotton Dropped Fourteen Cents a Pound Ten Years After the "Crime?"**

Looking over a file of the Greenville Mountaineer for 1848, we were astonished to find in its market reports from Hamburg cotton quoted at 4 to 5 1/2 cents a pound; flour, \$4.75 to \$5 a barrel; corn and meal, 50 cents a bushel; bacon, 6 to 6 1/2 cents.

Referring then to the Latham, Alexander & Co. cotton statistics, we found that cotton was selling in New York in 1839 at 13.35 a pound. In 1840 it dropped to 8.92, in 1841 it rose to 9.50, in 1842 it was 7.85; in 1843, 7.25; in 1844, 7.73; in 1845, 5.66; in 1846, 7.57. In 1848, after a sharp rise, it was down to 8.03; in 1849 it fell yet farther to 7.55. These are New York prices. At Hamburg, which was then the market for this section, prices seemed to be from 1 to 2 cents lower.

Thereat we marveled much. We supposed from "Coin's Financial School," Joe Johnston, the Anderson People's Advocate, the Spartanburg Herald, Ben Tillman and other way up yonder free silver authority, that the "crime of 1873" had brought down prices. Yet here we find 50 years ago, during the time of free and unlimited coinage of silver at 15 to 1, prices of farm products were very much as they are now, the chief difference being that cotton is a little higher and bacon a little cheaper now than they were then.

Now we will be glad if the Anderson People's Advocate, the Spartanburg Herald and the rest of them will tell us what caused the low prices and sudden falls from 1839 to 1849 while we had, as they claim, the silver standard, while the silver dollar was the unit, as they claim, and not the "token" they say it is now.

We would also like them to explain—if the alleged demonetization of silver is the cause of the fall in prices—why it is that cotton dropped 14 cents a pound, from 31 to 17 cents, in six years, from 1867 to 1873, while from 1873 to 1883, ten years after the "crime," it dropped only 6 1/2 cents—why it lost nearly 50 per cent. in six years before



ANOTHER SPRING BLIZZARD. —Chicago Chronicle.

aid of republican votes. Mr. Elkins, who once lived in New Mexico, and Mr. Catron, who is one of the prominent republicans of the territory, assuming that the next national election would result in a republican victory, conceived the idea of changing the date of the beginning of the next session of the territorial legislature from December to May, so that in the event of republican success a republican president might appoint territorial officers and thus take the control of legislation from the democrats. In pursuance of this scheme, a paragraph was inserted in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill providing that the next session of the legislature should begin the first Monday in May, 1897, and each succeeding session on the first Monday in May of every odd numbered year thereafter, and forbidding the election or appointment or payment of any officer of either house of the legislature, except a translator and an interpreter. The present secretary of the territory, Lorion Miller, incurred the enmity of the republicans by his action at the last meeting of the territorial legislature in connection with a contested seat, and the job contemplated his retirement, as well as the overriding of public sentiment in the territory.

Of course the paragraph embodying the selfish motives of Mr. Elkins had no business in the appropriation bill. Mr. Hill says it was "sneaked" in, and the anxiety displayed by Mr. Elkins to have him explain the offensive term lends strength to the charge. The house had not a word to say in protest against the job, which may be explained by the activity of Mr. Catron, who has the reputation in New Mexico of being a past master in the art of political manipulation. That he and his senatorial friends came to grief is due alone to the fact that Mr. Hill had learned of their scheme from democrats in the territory, who rightly assumed that the New York senator would like nothing better than to expose and defeat it.—N. Y. Times.

McKinley seems to have engendered a feeling of bitterness on the part of all the other candidates which will work very seriously against his chances in the convention. The impression prevails that he has carried the "grab" policy too far and has invaded the fields of his rivals without any adequate excuse. This has angered all the other candidates, and so they will all be more or less unfriendly to McKinley in the convention.—Boston Globe.

—Maj. McKinley and his logical bill led the republicans to the worst two defeats ever inflicted on the party since its organization 4 years ago.—Chicago Chronicle.

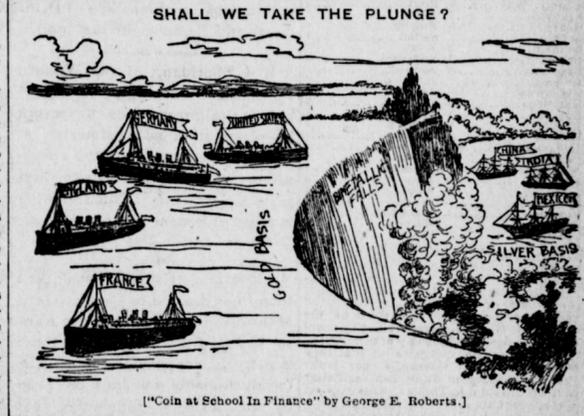
And in addition to such an invaluable service to McKinley on the first ballot, Platt and Quay, inspired by that quality of gratitude which is a lively sense of favors yet to come, could give McKinley enough votes out of the middle states to nominate him whenever Platt should drop Morton. He might drop him on the second ballot, or he might not. But time is not necessarily of the essence of such contracts as I am convinced McKinley has made, or will make, with Platt and Quay.

The question is not one of McKinley's political morals. There are managers in politics, as in pugilism. The managers of McKinley are the tariff plutocrats of this country—the men who made the McKinley law in 1890, which, as Mr. Carnegie has told us, was, as drafted by McKinley, simply an enactment, with blank schedules to be filled in by the representatives of "infant industries." They filled them in to such purpose that the country revolted against high protection. No body knows better than the tariff managers that the revolt is not over. Present hope of republican success is not due to a belief that a republican victory means a return to blank tariff schedules to be filled in by tariff plutocrats. A republican congress, with Allison in the white house, would never give the plutocrats what they want. In no other way by the election of McKinley can the country be convinced that McKinleyism is approved.

That fact explains the money power which is behind the McKinley candidacy. It explains the political power behind that candidacy. It explains the tremulous and fear-some assurances of Senator Cullom and Senator Aldrich and Mr. Clarkson that Mr. McKinley is not alone responsible for the McKinley law. But it is vain for them to appeal to the tariff plutocrats for help. The ox knoweth his owner, but the owner knoweth also his ox. The St. Louis convention will be a triumph of tariff plutocracy. Morton will be sacrificed. Allison will be slaughtered. McKinley will be nominated.—Chicago Chronicle.

—The trouble with the story about the bosses taking up Harrison to beat McKinley is that bosses hate Harrison a little worse than they hate McKinley. They are simply jealous of McKinley, but they hate Harrison for past injuries and the sure prospect of similar favors in the future.—Utica Observer.

—There are unmistakable signs of nervousness in the McKinley camp. That is only fair, for the major has been making the other fellows nervous for some time. The oftener Mark Hanna puts his ear to the ground the worse he will feel.—Detroit Free Press.



Alarmed Passenger on the United States (to the pilot, Coin): "Aren't you taking us into a frightful abyss?" Coin: "Don't be alarmed. There is just as good boating below as above."

**A SHORT ROAD TO RICHES.**

**How the Africans Might Double Their Cattle and Goods.**

In some South African tribes the use of money is unknown, and trade is carried on by the primitive method of swapping cattle or grain for calico, guns, etc. But, although they have no money, these people have a system of keeping accounts by cutting notches on a stick, so that when a trader buys cattle for which he cannot pay when they are delivered he gives the seller a piece of wood with as many notches as there were head of cattle. These sticks are afterward redeemed in cloth, guns or rum, according to the wishes of the cattle raiser, and thus serve as a medium for exchanging goods.

Were the schemes of the free silver and fiat money advocates of this country to be adopted in Africa there would be an easy way for increasing the wealth of the people. We are constantly told by the cheap-money orators that under free coinage everybody would be twice as rich as he is now, and that doubling the country's money would double its wealth. If this were true, all that would be necessary in Africa would be the cutting of a great many more notched sticks, when there would be twice as much grain, cloth, etc., and twice as many cattle as there are now.

Of course the American silverite will say that such a proposition is ridiculous. It is. But it is just as sound and logical as the idea that the people of the United States would be richer if they stamped "One Dollar" on a lot of pieces of silver worth only 50 cents. Anyone who can understand that by cutting notches to represent cattle would not make more cattle should be able to see through the claim that doubling the means by which wealth is measured and exchanged would increase the total quantity of wealth.

... Wherever there is now the free and unlimited coinage of silver there is silver monometallism, and it would surely come to us if the United States, without the cooperation of the other great commercial nations, should attempt to coin all the silver that might be brought to its mints at the ratio of sixteen to one.—Albany Journal.

**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. Horney, 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:
- |             |     |              |   |
|-------------|-----|--------------|---|
| Allen       | 1   | Lin          | 3 |
| Anderson    | 1   | Logan        | 3 |
| Atchison    | 1   | Lyon         | 5 |
| Barber      | 1   | Marion       | 5 |
| Barton      | 1   | Marshall     | 5 |
| Bourbon     | 1   | McPherson    | 5 |
| Brown       | 1   | Meade        | 5 |
| Butler      | 1   | Montgomery   | 5 |
| Chase       | 1   | Mitchell     | 5 |
| Chautauque  | 1   | Morton       | 5 |
| Cherokee    | 1   | Nemaha       | 5 |
| Cheyenne    | 1   | Ness         | 5 |
| Clark       | 1   | Norton       | 5 |
| Clay        | 1   | Osage        | 5 |
| Cloud       | 1   | Ottawa       | 5 |
| Coffey      | 1   | Pawnee       | 5 |
| Comanche    | 1   | Pottawatomie | 5 |
| Cowley      | 1   | Rawlins      | 5 |
| Crawford    | 1   | Reed         | 5 |
| Dickinson   | 1   | Republic     | 5 |
| DeWitt      | 1   | Rice         | 5 |
| Doniphan    | 1   | Riley        | 5 |
| Douglas     | 1   | Roos         | 5 |
| Edwards     | 1   | Russell      | 5 |
| Ellis       | 1   | Saline       | 5 |
| Ellsworth   | 1   | Scott        | 5 |
| Finney      | 1   | Seward       | 5 |
| Ford        | 1   | Shawnee      | 5 |
| Franklin    | 1   | Shelby       | 5 |
| Geary       | 1   | Sherman      | 5 |
| Gove        | 1   | Stanton      | 5 |
| Graham      | 1   | Stevens      | 5 |
| Grant       | 1   | Sumner       | 5 |
| Gray        | 1   | Thomas       | 5 |
| Greene      | 1   | Trego        | 5 |
| Greenwood   | 1   | Wallace      | 5 |
| Hamilton    | 1   | Washington   | 5 |
| Harper      | 1   | Wichita      | 5 |
| Harvey      | 1   | Wilson       | 5 |
| Haskell     | 1   | Woodson      | 5 |
| Hodgman     | 1   | Wyandotte    | 5 |
| Johnson     | 1   |              |   |
| Jefferson   | 1   |              |   |
| Jewell      | 1   |              |   |
| Johnson     | 1   |              |   |
| Kearney     | 1   |              |   |
| Kingman     | 1   |              |   |
| Kiowa       | 1   |              |   |
| Labette     | 1   |              |   |
| Lane        | 1   |              |   |
| Leavenworth | 1   |              |   |
| Lincoln     | 1   |              |   |
| Total       | 473 |              |   |

The secretaries of the several county conventions or committees are instructed and urged to forward to the undersigned, W. H. L. Pepperell at Concordia, Kansas, a certified copy of the credentials of the several delegates so that they may be received at Concordia not later than the evening of June 1st, and after that date 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 FRETH,  
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.

For the purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before said Convention.

The delegates to this convention shall be selected in such manner and at such time as may be provided by the Democratic Central Committee 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:
- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Butler    | 4 |
| Chase     | 5 |
| Coffey    | 5 |
| Greenwood | 5 |
| Lyon      | 5 |
| Marion    | 5 |
| Morris    | 5 |
| Osage     | 5 |
| Shawnee   | 5 |
| Waubesa   | 5 |
| Woodson   | 5 |

H. S. MARTIN, Chairman,  
F. N. DICKERHOFF, 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 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.

It is rumored in railroad circles that the Santa Fe flyers will be taken off after May 1. President Riley seems to think that these trains do not pay and he is going to make the road pay if possible.

The Kansas City Journal says but six of the nineteen firms whose advertisements were painted on the drop curtain at Minneapolis opera house ten years ago are now 'alive.'

Yes; and, if you want to see the names of dead firms, examine the names of Chase county.

The leaders of the Populist and Republican parties of Georgia met recently and fixed a fusion deal for this fall which is to include candidates for State officers and for the United States Senate. This ought to be comforting news for Kansas Republicans, who put in their time denouncing combinations of Democrats and Populists in the north.

B. J. Sheridan, of the Western Spirit, is in Washington trying to induce the government to accept his resignation as postmaster at Paola. We hope that the postmaster general will make him serve his time out. This resigning is a bad precedent to set in Kansas. —Eureka Messenger.

Insurance Commissioner Anthony has decided to keep a record of the companies operating in Kansas that pay their losses and those that try to compromise them. The record probably will not be liked by the insurance companies, but will prove a good thing for the people who want their property insured.

On April 1st there was \$1,162,524 34 in cash in the State Treasury. There is no need of the State having that much idle money on hand. It looks a great deal as if the State treasurer's office was manipulated to a large extent for the benefit of the banks of Topeka. Cut down the taxes and keep less idle money in the treasury. Every dollar is blood money.

A new game called the "Editor's delight" is played this way: Take a sheet of ordinary writing paper, fold it carefully, and enclose a bank note sufficiently large to pay up all arrearages and one year in advance. Keep an eye on the editor, and if a smile adorns his face, the trick works like a charm. Now is the time to play the joke. —Hazel Green Herald.

An exchange tells of a young lady who found a horse shoe and placed it under her pillow along with her false teeth. The next morning she overslept herself and when she awoke put the horse shoe in her mouth instead of the teeth, and did not notice the mistake until in the evening when her lover kissed her he was scared badly, as he thought she had swallowed a horse.

Another Kansas law has been pronounced unconstitutional. This time it is the law passed by the Populist legislature in 1893, providing for the payment of weekly wages. Judge Alden, of Kansas City, Kan., held the law nullified, because it is class legislation, and because it interferes with the right of contract. Could not the sage legislators have foreseen these two obvious objections?

The credit system has made more rascals and dead beats than liquor has made drunkards, yet the mass of people do not seem to be interested in this evil as they do in the liquor evil. People who are so deeply interested in the salvation of the human family should be more consistent in recognizing evils that exist then merely to consult their personal prejudices. —Burlington Independent.

Poster, the Kansas City Journal weather prophet predicts frosts about the middle of the month that will injure the fruit crop. If there are winds the frosts will not injure anything, but if it is calm the danger will be great, and he recommends fires that will cause much smoke in the vicinity of the fruits to be produced.

An exchange says that some of those who are agitating the adoption of a national flower believe that none has been thought so fit as the columbine. Their argument in favor of the blossom is that the word comes from the same root as Columbia, that it grows in red, white and blue from Canada to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in high and low lands. It is claimed also that it is easily cultivated that it can be produced at any season of the year for the embellishment of national holidays.

A funny man in Kay county, Oklahoma, concluded to have some fun with his neighbor's cat. He caught the cat and took it to his home. Then he soaked the cat's tail in coal oil. He then took the cat into the road, headed it toward his neighbor's house and striking a match, set the saturated tail on fire. He could hardly perform the job for laughter. He expected to see a streak of fire down the road, but he didn't. The cat with her tail on fire turned and broke for his barn, and all there is left of that barn is ashes and the skeleton of a cat.

The New York World says the announcement is made that the combination controlling the North western lumber region has decided to reduce the output 25 per cent. It is estimated that this will reduce the Northwestern annual product to 360,000,000 feet, and of course will be followed by an increase of prices. This cannot fail to have marked effect on the building trade. It will tend to decrease the wages of carpenters, masons, plasterers, glaziers, stone-cutters and all others whose wages are governed by activity in house building. It will necessarily make it harder for all people of moderate means to build or own their homes. The average American is attacked at all points by organized attempts to take advantage of his necessities and extort unearned profits. Supposably he is protected by law against such extortion.

An engraving of "The nest," a beautiful painting by Sir John Everett Millais, forms the frontispiece of March Little Men and Women. It belongs to an art article by C. P. Stuart, on the new President of the Royal Academy, who has painted many beautiful pictures of child life. The opening story "Sally's Lamps" is by that favorite story teller, Sophie May; it is the story of a little girl's mishap, as is also the autobiographical little tale by Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, "She Never Thinks." W. Thomson writes of "Several Foxes" and their smartness. Frank J. Bonnelle of the Boston Sunday Herald, contributes a charming poem about "Two Little Girls" thatmet in a mirror. Percia White, in her dainty series "How Mama Used to Play," describes three meadow rock play houses in a brook. In Mr. Pratt's "Whirling Globe" series Professor Joe tells Rob and Rosette about the Hairy Ainu children. In Bookers, Mrs. Harrison's serial, the young hero and his chum befriend their teacher in an amusing scene. In Mrs. Humphrey's serial, "Nellie Ogg," the little goatherd and flock get buried up in a Scotch snow-drift. \$1.00 a year. Sample (back number) free.

ALPHA PUBLISHING CO., Boston.

**LEONARDO DA VINCI PLANNED FLYING MACHINES.**  
Leonardo da Vinci, being a great architect and engineer, as well as painter and sculptor, left note-books proving that he had studied the flight of birds, and had planned flying machines to be driven by wings or by screw-propellers. But as Leonardo was good at figures he seems to have abandoned his plans after finding out how much force would be needed. It is "About Flying-Machines," by Tudor Jenks, in April St. Nicholas.

**TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.**  
The next meeting of the association will be held at Elmdale on Saturday, April 18, at 2 o'clock a. m. As this is the last meeting of the year every teacher is urged to be present if possible. The following is the program:  
Music.  
Recitation, pupil of Elmdale school.  
Paper, Current events and their value in public school, Miss Josephine Makemson.  
Declaration, pupil of Elmdale school.  
Song, by association, led by T. J. Perry.  
Recess.  
Method of teaching longitude and time, Dan Wilson.  
Paper, Literature in the public schools, Miss Minnie M. Myser.  
Music.  
County high school, W. C. Austin.

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**  
**JOSEPH G. WATERS**  
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW  
Topeka, Kansas,  
(Postoffice box 408) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. (622-1)

**CRISHAM & BUTLER,**  
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,  
Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.  
Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

**F. P. COCHRAN,**  
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.  
Practices in all State and Federal courts

**WANTED.** — A Representative for the Family Treasury, our greatest book ever offered to the public. Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$108. Another \$108.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to  
**RAND, McNALLY & CO.,**  
CHICAGO.

**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 cured, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommended it—a very significant fact.

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

**'COMPOUND OXYGEN—ITS MODE OF ACTION AND RESULTS.'**

It is the title of a book of 300 pages, published by Drs. Starkey and Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

**Drs. Starkey & Palen,**  
1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

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

**Publication Notice.**

State of Kansas, ss: Chase County.  
In the District Court for said county.  
John Earl McDowell, Plaintiff,  
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 will take notice 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 an other will as the will of said Charles McDowell, deceased, and that answer the petition filed therein by said plaintiff on or before the 22nd day of May, A. D. 1896, or thereafter will be taken as true, and judgment for plaintiff in said action will so rendered accordingly.  
Attest: J. E. PERRY, 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. "Bacco-Curo" 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 "Bacco-Curo." It will not only stop you. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent interest. "Bacco-Curo" 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 BACCO-CURO 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.  
Wise-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 could not. I took various remedies, among others "No-To-Bacco," "The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Bacco-Curo," and it has entirely cured me of the habit of all its forms, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the numerous aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a quire of paper upon my changed feelings and condition.  
Yours, respectfully, P. H. MANSBURY.  
Pearl C. F. 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.

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Practices in all State and Federal courts

**WANTED.** — A Representative for the Family Treasury, our greatest book ever offered to the public. Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$108. Another \$108.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to  
**RAND, McNALLY & CO.,**  
CHICAGO.

**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, Stomach, 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 Varicocele, Piles, Stricture, Fistula, Ruptures, Harelip, Cleft Palate, Cross Eyes, Tumors, etc. Although we have in the preceding made special mention of some of the ailments to which particular attention is given, the Sanitarium abounds in skill, facilities and apparatus for the successful treatment of all chronic ailments, whether requiring 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 you 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. On 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 best World. No teacher necessary. Wonderful progress in one hour. Either one ma on receipt of fifty cents. Mention This Paper.

**RAZOR GRINDING & HONING**

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

**NEW HANDLES PUT ON BLADES.**

I carry a general line of Barbers' Supplies, such as Razors, 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.

**W. H. HOLSINGER,**

DEALER IN

Hardware, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings

Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery,

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - KANSAS.

**NOTICE.**

Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, January 9, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of County Clerk, until Tuesday, April 7, A. D. 1896, at 12 a. m. for the painting of all the iron bridges in Chase county, except the bridge at Hazard. Bids to be for the bridges in each Commissioners district, viz: 1st, 2nd and 3rd and for one and two coats of paint each, and each bid to be separate for same. Also bids to be for furnishing material and without same.

Work to be done in a good substantial and workmanlike manner, said work to be approved by the board. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. M. K. HARMON, County Clerk.

**MUSIC FREE TO YOU.**

We will send 100 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 Fish, Maiden, The Ra Ra Boom de ay, I Whistle and Wait for Katie, After the Ball, Comrades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, Old Madrigal, and 100 others. Bear in mind, you shall have this immense quantity by sending 10 cents, silver. You will be delighted. Address, AMERICAN NATION CO., 173 Pearl St., Boston, Mass. (nosm)

**J. W. McWILLIAMS'**

**Chase County Land Agency,**

Railroad and Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

—AND LOANS MONEY—  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

**PHYSICIANS.**

**F. JOHNSON, M. D.,**

CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches.

OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway, Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

**ONE GIVES RELIEF.**

**R-I-P-A-N-S**

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

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

**Greatest Retail Store in the West.**

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

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

**Why You Should Trade Here—**

The assortment is the greatest in the West—under one roof. One order—one check—one shipment will fit you out 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 made welcome. If you can't come, send for our new catalogue—free by mail.

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

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; No to the line, but he chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; at 3 months, \$1.75; at 6 months, \$2.00; at 9 months, \$2.25; at 12 months, \$2.50.



TIME TABLE. Table with columns for time, station, and arrival/departure times.

C. K. & W. R. R. Table with columns for station, time, and mixed service.

COUNTY OFFICERS. List of names and titles for various county positions.

SOCIETIES. Descriptions of various local societies and their meetings.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Local news items including oyster sales, school graduates, and community events.

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.

The fruit trees are in bloom, and unless frost or hail interferes, we will have an abundance of fruit, this year.

Miss Mabel Kline, of Elmdale, and Misses Bessie Howard and Jennie Baker, of this city, were at Emporia, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Romigh, of Argentine, have returned here, to make this county their future home.

Charles Duckett came in, Tuesday, for a short visit to his parents, and left, yesterday, for Hymar where he is permanently located.

Wm. H. Hamilton, of Emporia, who has been time keeper for the Chase County Stone Company, in Colorado, is visiting G. M. G. Hayden.

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.

Mrs. Dr. W. H. Carter and daughter, Miss Nettie, returned home, Friday night, from their visit at Mrs. Carter's old home in Florida.

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

Go to Ingram's studio and have your photograph taken while the price is low and photos guaranteed good.

James Moore, Ans. Brace and Chas. Shofe, who have been working for the Chase County Stone Co., in Colorado, were at home the fore part of the week.

A prairie fire, one day last week, destroyed the corn crib, farming implements, some fruit trees, etc., of Dr. W. M. Rich, near Clements, to the amount of \$150.

Wanted—Good industrious agent, lady or gent for new Modern Piano Method—money making for agents and a money sayer to purchaser. Address at once.

W. G. CRONKRIGHT, 600 Calumet Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A No. 1 job in sharpening mill picks, and should patronize a home institution.

Wanted—a reliable lady or gentleman to distribute samples and make a house-to-house canvass for our Vegetable Toilet Soap and pure flavoring extracts. \$10 to \$75 a month easily made. Address: CROFT & REED, Chicago, Ill.

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

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

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

Mrs. J. S. Stanley will leave, to-day, accompanied by Dr. F. T. Johnson and her sister, Miss Julia Allen, for Kansas City, Mo., for medical treatment. Her many friends here wish her recovery and helpful return to our midst soon.

Dr. Ralph Denn was in town, Monday, on his return from Ft. Elliott, Texas, where he had taken 62 head of horses to the Paxton ranch, near that place. He was on his way to Emporia, Oage City, Topeka and Eskridge, treating cancer cases on his way.

On April 13, instant, eighteen years ago, a destructive cyclone swept down the Cottonwood valley, destroying much property at Strong City, among which was the hotel building where the Commercial House now stands, killing Mrs. John Miller, wife of the landlord, and injuring many other people.

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 Supt.

A VERY VALUABLE FARM CHANGED HANDS.

The ranch of H. S. F. Davis, on Peyton creek has changed hands, and a New York man, who has faith in the value of Kansas property, has become owner of it.

Probably the last great chance to secure a quarter section of good farming land under the homestead laws will be at the opening of the Chippewa Indian reservations this spring, which comprises the majority of the land in about fifty townships, and will furnish excellent homes for thousands of people.

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LETTER LIST.

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

James Morgan. All the above remaining uncalled for April 23, 1896, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

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.

Oh, Cottonwood, O, Cottonwood, To reach you—if I only could, No more from thee would I ever stray Till Gabriel blows on Judgement day. Please tell McWilliams not to engage any cat fish of Tom Baker, as I will bring him a nice four pound one, Thursday, April 7, '96.

DAD CLARK.

FINAL TAX NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss. Office of Treasurer of Chase county, Kansas, March 9, 1896.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested in the following described lands and town lots in Chase county, Kansas, sold on the 25th day of October 1893 for the taxes of 1892, will be due to the purchaser, thereof, unless relieved on or before the 24th day of October, 1896. And that the amount of taxes, charges and penalties on each parcel of land and town lot calculated to the 24th day of October, 1896 is set opposite each description of land and town lot.

NAME. TAXES. CHARGES. PENALTIES. R. AMT. John G. Muntz, SW 1/4 Sec 18 T 20 S 40 16.11

FINAL TAX NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss. Office of Treasurer of Chase county, Kansas, March 9, 1896.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested in the following described lands and town lots in Chase county, Kansas, sold on the 5th day of September, 1891, for the taxes of 1890, will be due to the purchaser, thereof, unless relieved on or before the 4th day of September, 1896. And that the amount of taxes, charges and penalties on each parcel of land and town lot calculated to the 4th day of September, 1896 is set opposite each description of land and town lot.

NAME. TAXES. CHARGES. PENALTIES. R. AMT. C. F. Nesbit, lots 2 and 3 31 20 8 \$18 28

NAME. TAXES. CHARGES. PENALTIES. R. AMT. C. F. Nesbit, lots 12 and 17 31 20 8 41.91

NAME. TAXES. CHARGES. PENALTIES. R. AMT. A. E. Crocker, SW 1/4 29 21 9 74.99

NAME. TAXES. CHARGES. PENALTIES. R. AMT. Edwin Fowler, NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 22 6 24.02

NAME. TAXES. CHARGES. PENALTIES. R. AMT. M. Drinkwater, all sec 36 of Cottonwood river not owned by Schriver and Drinkwater 20 20 5 30.51

NAME. TAXES. CHARGES. PENALTIES. R. AMT. O. H. Drinkwater, one acre lying west of mill lot in Cottonwood river NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 20 5 2.13

NAME. TAXES. CHARGES. PENALTIES. R. AMT. L. R. Hazard, NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 29 20 6 9.62

NAME. TAXES. CHARGES. PENALTIES. R. AMT. Lizzie Raudabaugh, sec 4 at NW corner of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 20 5 2.13

NAME. TAXES. CHARGES. PENALTIES. R. AMT. L. R. Hazard, NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 29 20 6 9.62

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I took a bath; I, Dad Clark. It was no accidental bath either, such as I used to get in Cottonwood; but genuine pay bath. I took every thing I could get for 40 cents, and then tried to take an extra towel for future use, but failed. The surrounding country for miles around, is worthless. I do not believe that, by the strictest care and cultivation, a respectable hoop pole could be produced here, although mosquitoes could be propagated here with great success. I will remain here but ten days, during that time the burden of my song will be Oh, Cottonwood, O, Cottonwood, To reach you—if I only could, No more from thee would I ever stray Till Gabriel blows on Judgement day. Please tell McWilliams not to engage any cat fish of Tom Baker, as I will bring him a nice four pound one, Thursday, April 7, '96.

DAD CLARK.

FINAL TAX NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss. Office of Treasurer of Chase county, Kansas, March 9, 1896.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested in the following described lands and town lots in Chase county, Kansas, sold on the 25th day of October 1893 for the taxes of 1892, will be due to the purchaser, thereof, unless relieved on or before the 24th day of October, 1896. And that the amount of taxes, charges and penalties on each parcel of land and town lot calculated to the 24th day of October, 1896 is set opposite each description of land and town lot.

NAME. TAXES. CHARGES. PENALTIES. R. AMT. John G. Muntz, SW 1/4 Sec 18 T 20 S 40 16.11

FINAL TAX NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss. Office of Treasurer of Chase county, Kansas, March 9, 1896.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested in the following described lands and town lots in Chase county, Kansas, sold on the 5th day of September, 1891, for the taxes of 1890, will be due to the purchaser, thereof, unless relieved on or before the 4th day of September, 1896. And that the amount of taxes, charges and penalties on each parcel of land and town lot calculated to the 4th day of September, 1896 is set opposite each description of land and town lot.

NAME. TAXES. CHARGES. PENALTIES. R. AMT. C. F. Nesbit, lots 2 and 3 31 20 8 \$18 28

NAME. TAXES. CHARGES. PENALTIES. R. AMT. C. F. Nesbit, lots 12 and 17 31 20 8 41.91

NAME. TAXES. CHARGES. PENALTIES. R. AMT. A. E. Crocker, SW 1/4 29 21 9 74.99

NAME. TAXES. CHARGES. PENALTIES. R. AMT. Edwin Fowler, NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 22 6 24.02

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Prospectus for 1896.

THE PANSY.

A Magazine for Young People.

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

The Only Magazine Published by the Lathrop House.

A New Volume begins with the Nov. No.

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"The Gingham Bag," an old-fashioned New England story of the District School, by Margaret Sidney, illustrated.

Ten Papers by Miss L. H. M. Palmer Each paper will be accompanied by a full-page and other illustrations.

"Children of History," by Evelyn S. Foster illustrated by photographs of some historic child-faces.

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SHORT STORIES AND ARTICLES. "A Syrian Nightingale's Story," by Mrs. M. C. Foster.

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Twelve "Songs for Children's Voices." Stories and Poems by Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, Mary E. Wilkins, Edna Dean Proctor, Olive Riskey Seward, Mrs. Kate Johnson Clark, Mrs. E. G. W. Wilkins, Mrs. Abby Norton Diaz, Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Sophie Sweet, Sarah Rose Jewett, Hezekiah Butterworth and others.

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THE IRRIGATION FARMER, Ottawa, Kansas.

HE TOOK A BATH.

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, MARCH 13, 1896.

EDITOR COURANT:—Balmy breezes and warm sunshine whisper of green and growing things hidden in the heart of the woodland. Only a little while and the earth will smile again, and we will smile with it; smile at the early and untiring candidate who dieth not and who reaches over three plows and two boxes of crackers to shake your unwilling hand, smile at the spring poet who, by his unwavering determination causes the editor to wade through much slush; smile at the ravings of the woman who forgot to bring in the house plants and the mercurial coming down with a thud, I am in the city of cases, crutches, crutches and hotels. One would think this to be the head quarters for Uncle Sam's pension bureau. This city contains about 15,000, with a visiting roll of about 70,000 per year. For the accommodation of this mass they have 500 hotels and boarding houses, 22 fine bath houses, 35 saloons and 72 mineral springs. Board can be obtained at the Arlington or Eastman hotels at from \$21 up to \$45 per week. I do not board at either now. I only patronize the tooth picks and steps. Everybody bathes here; baths cost 40 cents; that includes attendance. I suppose the citizens of Cottonwood Falls will doubt my assertion, when I

Ordinance No. 221.

An ordinance allowing bills against the City of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Table listing various bills against the City of Cottonwood Falls, including items like W. A. Morgan printing, W. S. Beach building sidewalk, and various salaries.

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

T. M. GRUWELL.

The March Babylonian 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 Biscuit," 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 conspired 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 paps. There is also a nice "Drawing Lesson" by Box. 50 cents a year. Sample (back number) free.

### THE ORCHESTRA.

Upon the mountain's morning side  
The players, all in feathered coats,  
In treacherous, in thickets hid,  
And sound preliminary notes.

The violinists here and there  
Tune all their many strings unseen;  
Long sloping lines are in the air,  
With pizzicato bits between.

Hark, 'tis a flute's rousal so near  
That reveals gay and unafraid!  
And there the clarinet rings clear  
Its mellow trill from yonder glade.

The gentle tappings of a drum  
Sound where the beeches thinner grow;  
Nearer a hummer is come  
Upon his droll bassoon to blow.

And now a cello from afar  
Breathes out its human, dim appeal—  
A voice as from the distant star,  
Where mortals work their woe and weal.

Then down a violin also I gaze,  
And to my music sense it seems  
A leader mounts a spang, and sways  
His baton like a man of dreams.

And here behold a marvel wrought!  
For marshalled in a concord sweet  
The blending fragments all are brought  
To tune and harmony complete.

Is it a masterpiece that men  
Have heard before—and found it good?  
Is this the Rheimsland o'er again?  
Am I with Siegfried in the wood?

Nay—for the priceless hour, 'tis mine  
To share with many an audience  
A symphony too rare and fine  
For skill of human instruments.

Leader, what music hast thou stirred!  
Players, still heed him every one!  
And God be thanked for every bird  
That sings beneath the summer sun.

—M. A. De Wolfe Howe, Jr., in Youth's Companion.

## HEART OF THE WORLD.

BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.

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

Copyrighted, 1894, by H. Rider Haggard.

### CHAPTER IV.—CONTINUED.

"Fly, senior, I am safe, and do but stay to light a candle. I will follow you."  
"You are lying to me," he answered; "your voice comes from the level of the floor." And as he spoke I heard the scratching sound of a match.

So soon as I found his candle and lit it, he knelt down and looked at me. Then he looked at the roof above, and following his glance with difficulty I saw that next to the hole whence the bowlder had fallen hung a huge block of stone, that trembled like a leaf whenever he moved or spoke, surrounded by great cracks from which water dropped.

"For the love of God, fly!" I whispered. "In a few hours it will be over with me, and you cannot help me, I am a dead man; do not stop here to share my fate."

For a moment he seemed to hesitate; then his courage came back to him, and he answered hoarsely:  
"We entered this place together, friend, and we will go out together, or not at all. You must be fixed by the rock and not crushed, or you would not speak of living and of going. Let me look, and he lay upon his breast and examined the fallen rock by the light of the candle. "Thank God! there is hope," he said at last. "The bowlder rests upon the ground and upon the stone against which I struck my leg, for only one point of it is fixed on your back. Do you think that anything is broken, Ignatio?"

"I cannot say, senior, my pain is great and I am being slowly crushed to death; but I believe that as yet my bones are whole. Fly, senior, I beg of you."

"I will not," he answered, sullenly. "I am going to roll this rock off you."  
Then, lifting with all his great strength, he strove to move the stone, but without avail, for it was beyond the power of mortal man to stir it, and all the while the black mass trembled above his head.

"I must go for help," he said presently.

"Yes, yes, senior," I answered; "go for help; for I knew well that before he could return with any, more of the roof would have fallen shutting me in to perish by inches, or perhaps crushing the life out of me in mercy. Then I remembered."

"Stay a moment before you go; you are noble. I will give you something. Feel here round my neck, there is a little chain—now draw it over my head—so. You see a token hangs to it. If ever you are in trouble with the Indians, take this man apart, and show him this, and he will die for you if need be."

"Englishman, by this gift I have made you heir to the empire of the Aztecs in the heart of every Indian, and the master of the great brotherhood of Mexico. As I follow the messenger, will tell you all and bring you to him who can initiate you. Bid him to lead you whither he would have led me. Farewell, and God go with you. Tell the Indians how I died, that they may not think that you have murdered me."

To these words of mine the senior made no answer, but he bowed his head into his pocket without looking at it, like one who dreams. Then, taking the candle with him, he crept forward down the tunnel and vanished, and my heart sank as I saw him go, leaving me to my dreadful fate without a word of farewell.

"Doubtless he is too frightened to speak," I thought, "and it is right that he should fly as quickly as possible to save his life."  
Now, as I was soon to learn, I was doing the senior a bitter wrong in my mind, seeing that he never dreamed of deserting me, but was to find a means of rescue. As he told me afterwards, when he reached the mouth of the tunnel he could think of no way by which I might be saved, since these mountains were uninhabited and it would take several hours to bring men from Cumarvo.

Outside the mine he sat himself down to consider what could be done, but no thought came, for it was impossible to use the strength of the horses in that narrow place. Then he sprang up and looked round him in despair. Close to him was a little ravine hollowed by water, and on its very edge grew a small mimosa thorn of which the long roots had been washed almost bare by a flood. He saw it and an inspiration entered into him.

Springing at the little tree, that being so tough a wood was the best possible for his purpose, he tore it from such root-hold as remained to it. A few strokes with his heavy hunting knife trimmed off the branches and fibers, and soon he was creeping care-

fully up the tunnel, dragging the trunk after him. When he had come some twenty paces he heard another movement of the roof fall, and so he said in his story, was minded to fly.

"It is I, Ignatio, and I have brought a lever. Now when I lift, struggle forward if you can."  
Then he placed the trunk of the thorn pipe in what seemed to him the best position, and put all his strength upon it. It was in vain; even so he could not stir the rock.

"Try a little more to the right," I said, faintly; "there is a better hold." He shifted the lever and dragged at it till his muscles cracked, and I felt the stone tremble as its bulk began to rise. "If you can help ever so little, it will come!" he gasped.

Then in my despair, though the anguish of it nearly killed me, I set my palms upon the ground, and contracting myself like a snake that is held with a forked stick, thrust upward with my back, till the point of the stone was raised to the height of eight or ten inches from the ground.

For a moment, and one only, it hung there; next instant the lever slipped, and down it came again. But I had taken my chance, for, clinging on the floor with my fingers, so soon as my back was free, with a quick movement I dragged myself a foot or more forward. Then the point of rock that had been lifted from my back fell again, but this time it struck the ground between my thighs.

Now he seized me by the arms and tore me free, though I left one of my long boots beneath the stone. I strove to rise, but could not because of the hurt to my back.

"You must carry me, senior," I said. He glanced at the mass that trembled above us, then, giving me the hand, lifted me from the ground like an infant and staggered forward down the tunnel. Perhaps we had gone some seven or eight paces, not more, when there was a dreadful crash behind us. The roof had fallen in and the spot which we had occupied some thirty seconds before was now piled high with rocks.

"On!" I said, "cracks are showing in the stone above us!" and he rushed forward till we found ourselves exhausted and bleeding among the grasses outside the mine.

Now I bowed my head and returned thanks for my escape; then, lifting it, I looked my preserver in the face and said:  
"I swear by the name of God, senior, that he never made a man glibber than yourself."

The next instant I fell forward and fainted there among the ferns.

Ten days had passed since I was carried from the mouth of that accursed mine back to Cumarvo in a litter, and during all this time I had suffered much pain in my back and been very ill—so ill, indeed, that by my side were allowed to speak with anyone. Now, however, I was much better, and one afternoon Senior Strickland, assisted by my foster brother Molas, lifted me from my bed into a hammock.

"By the way, Ignatio," said the senior when Molas had gone, "I never gave you back this charm of yours. What a queer-looking trinket it is!" he added, taking it from his neck; "and what did you mean by your talk in the tunnel about its making me heir to the empire of the Aztecs in the heart of every Indian, and the master of Mexico?"

"Know, senior, that this broken gem is the secret symbol of a great order, of which you are now one of the lords, seeing that the crowning and vital ceremony of the creation of a Lord of the Heart consists in the hanging of the symbol about his neck for the space of a minute only by wiser men."

"Understand, senior, that the first duty of the servant of the Heart is silence, and that silence I demand of you."

"But suppose that a man should not keep silence, Ignatio, what then?" he asked.

"There is a land, senior," I answered, "where the most talkative grow dumb, and its borders can be crossed by all, even by the Lords of the Heart, for fearful is the doom of a false brother."

"You mean that if I repeat anything I may hear I shall be murdered?"

"Indeed, no, senior; but you may happen to die. I speak on the Heart; do you hear with the ears?"

"I hear with the ears," he answered, catching my meaning.

"Very well, senior, since you have now sworn secrecy to me by the most solemn oath that can pass the lips of man, I will speak to you openly."

"You have heard the story of that white man, or god, sometimes called Quetzal by the Indians, and sometimes Cucumatz, who came to these lands in the far past and civilized their peoples?"

"When Quetzal sailed away from his people he left the stone, that once he had worn upon his brow, of which this is the half, to be a treasure to the kings who came after him. Also he set this fate upon it: that while the heart remained unbroken, for so long should the people be one and whole; but if it came apart that it was cut or shattered, they should be divided with it, to be no more one people until again the fragments were one stone."

"Now, when these king brethren quarrelled and parted, they saved the token asunder, as you see."

"At length it came into the hands of the great Montezuma, last of the Aztec emperors, who, before the Spaniards hung him, found means to send it to his son, from whom it has come down to me."

"Now of this stone, through all the ages it has never been lost, and it is known in the land from end to end; he who wears it for his life being called 'Keeper of the Heart,' and also 'Hope of those who wait,' since it may happen in his day that the two halves may come together again."

"And what if they do?"

"Then, so says the legend, the Indians will once more be a mighty nation, and drive those who oppose them into the sea as the wind drives dust."

Now the senior rose from his chair and walked up and down the room.

"Do you believe all this?" he asked suddenly.

"Yes," I answered, "or the greater part of it. Indeed, if what I hear is true, the lost half of the talisman that has been missing for so many generations is in Mexico at this moment, and so soon as I am well enough, I go to seek him who bears it, and who has come from far to find me. That is why we must part, senior."

"Where has this man come from?"

"I do not know for certain," I answered, "but I think that he has come from the sacred city of the Indians, the hidden golden city which the Spaniards sought for but could not find, though it still exists among the mountains and deserts of the far interior."

"To understand that, senior, you must know my history." And I told him the failure of the great plot and the part that I had played in it, all of which I have already set out, also of the secret hopes and ambitions of my life.

"Senior," I added, "though I am beaten I am not yet crushed, and I still desire to build up a great Indian empire. First, I will seek this man that the two halves of the heart may come together and the prophecy be fulfilled; then, if maybe, I will travel with him to the city, Heart of the World, careless whether I live or die, but determined, if there is need, to die fighting for the fulfilment of the dream of an Indian empire—Christian, regenerated, and stretching from sea to sea—that I have followed all my days."

"The dream, Ignatio? Perhaps you name it well, yet few have such noble dreams. And now, who goes with you on this journey?"

"Who goes with me? Molas, as far as the temple where the Indian is. After that, if I proceed, no one."

Then said he, "the prospect of hunting for that city pleases me, for I am an adventurer to my heart. I am ready to start for Tobacco, and the sacred city, and wherever else you like, so soon as you are fit to travel."

"Do you swear that on the Heart, senior?" I asked.

"By all means; but I should prefer to give you my hand upon it. And he stretched out his hand, which I gripped. "I do," he swore on the Heart, and you give me your hand—the oath is perfect."

### CHAPTER V.

THE BEGINNING OF THE QUEST.

Something more than a month from the day when Senior Strickland and I made our compact to search for the secret city of the Indians, we found ourselves, together with Molas, at Vera Cruz waiting for a ship to take us to Frontera.

At Vera Cruz we purchased such articles as were necessary to our journey, not many, for we could not be sure of finding means to carry them. Among these were hammocks, three guns that would shoot either ball or shot, with ammunition, as many revolvers, some medicine, blankets, boots and spare clothes.

Also we took with us all the money that we had, amounting to something over fifteen hundred dollars in gold, which sum we divided between us, carrying it in belts.

We took passage in a Mexican boat called the Santa Maria.

She was an old sailing vessel of not more than two hundred and fifty tons, laden with hundreds of negroes, and crewed by a few white men, with the result that except in favorable weather she could neither sail nor steam with any speed or safety, and her business was to trade with passengers and cargo between Vera Cruz and the ports of Frontera and Campeche.

"You see, senior," said the senior when Molas had gone, "I never gave you back this charm of yours. What a queer-looking trinket it is!" he added, taking it from his neck; "and what did you mean by your talk in the tunnel about its making me heir to the empire of the Aztecs in the heart of every Indian, and the master of Mexico?"

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"Now, when these king brethren quarrelled and parted, they saved the token asunder, as you see."

"At length it came into the hands of the great Montezuma, last of the Aztec emperors, who, before the Spaniards hung him, found means to send it to his son, from whom it has come down to me."

"Now of this stone, through all the ages it has never been lost, and it is known in the land from end to end; he who wears it for his life being called 'Keeper of the Heart,' and also 'Hope of those who wait,' since it may happen in his day that the two halves may come together again."

"And what if they do?"

"Then, so says the legend, the Indians will once more be a mighty nation, and drive those who oppose them into the sea as the wind drives dust."

Now the senior rose from his chair and walked up and down the room.

"Do you believe all this?" he asked suddenly.

"Yes," I answered, "or the greater part of it. Indeed, if what I hear is true, the lost half of the talisman that has been missing for so many generations is in Mexico at this moment, and so soon as I am well enough, I go to seek him who bears it, and who has come from far to find me. That is why we must part, senior."

"Where has this man come from?"

"I do not know for certain," I answered, "but I think that he has come from the sacred city of the Indians, the hidden golden city which the Spaniards sought for but could not find, though it still exists among the mountains and deserts of the far interior."

"Why do you want to visit it, Ignatio?"

"Seniors, both," he said in a soft voice and with a gentle smile. "I am loth to interfere in the quarrel of two esteemed passengers, but though I am only a poor sailor it is my duty to see that there is no bloodshed on board this vessel. Therefore, much as I regret it, I shall be obliged to shoot dead the first man who draws a weapon," and he cocked the pistol.

Now the Mexican scowled and Senior Strickland laughed outright, for it was a curious thing to hear a man with a face like a sheep growl and threaten like a wolf. Meanwhile, I had risen, for this insult was more than I could bear.

"Seniors," I said, speaking in Spanish, "as I see that my presence is unwelcome to the majority of those here, I hasten to withdraw myself. But before I go I wish to say something, not by way of boasting, but to justify my friend's English. The gentleman's action on my behalf. However, well born you may be, my descent is nobler and more ancient than yours, and therefore it should be no shame to you to sit at the table with me, and least of all should the Don Jose Moreno, whose father is a murderer, a highway robber and a man without shame, and whose mother was a half-breed mestiza slut, dare to be insolent to me who, as any Indian on board this ship can tell you, am a prince among my own people."

Now every eye was fixed on Don Jose. His sallow complexion turned to a whitish green as he listened to my words, and for a moment he sank back in his chair overcome with rage. Then he sprang up once more, gripping at his knife.

"You dog!" he gasped, "let me but come at you and I'll put your lying tongue out!"

"You will do nothing of the sort, Don Jose Moreno," I answered, fixing my eyes upon his face; "what I have said about your father is true; more, there is a man on board this ship, whom no months since, he robbed with violence. If the gentlemen, your companions, would like to hear the story I can tell it to them. I am well able to defend myself. Moreover, this vessel is manned by Indians who know me, and should any harm come to me or to my friend, Senior Strickland, I will see that you will not reach your home alive. Gentlemen, I salute you," and I bowed and left the cabin.

"Friend, I thank you," I said to the senior when he came upon deck after dinner was ended. "Knowing who I am, and seeing how I, in common with such men as you, am accused of crimes by such dogs as that, can you wonder that I am not fond of Mexicans?"

"No, Ignatio," he answered, "but all the same I advise you to be careful of this Don Jose. He is not a man to kiss the stick that beats him, and will make an end of you and me, if the matter of that, if he can."

"Do not be afraid, senior," I answered, laughing; "besides the steward and Molas there are twenty Indians on board, and they will watch that man day and night, so that he can never come near us without finding them ready for him. Only we shall do well to sleep on deck and not below."

That night we spent, wrapped in our serapes, upon two coils of rope on the fore-castle of the Santa Maria, with Molas sleeping close behind us. It was a lovely night, and we walked away the hours in telling tales to each other of our adventures in past years, and in wondering as to those that lay before us, till at length we fell asleep, fearing nothing, for we knew that our safety was watched over, to be awakened by the sudden stoppage of the vessel.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### WITH NATURE'S WEAPONS.

An Englishman Fights an African Lion with His Fists.

An English missionary in Africa was sitting in his tent door when he saw a party of natives approaching. They were bringing to him a boy whose head was covered with a piece of calico, on removing which the missionary saw two deep furrows, one on each side of the scalp. The wounds had been made by a lion a few evenings before. The boy had been brought to the missionary for treatment, and while he did what he could for the sufferer the men related what the missionary calls "as curious a lion adventure as I ever heard."

The party were on their way to the coast, and at night had made fires and lain down to sleep. Suddenly they were awakened by the deep growls of a lion. It had leaped among them, and had already seized the boy, whose screams mingled with the horrid growls of his captor.

The men ran this way and that in their terror, each thinking of his own safety. Not so the boy's father. He was big and strong, and, besides, it was his child who was screaming. He had no time to snatch up so much as a spear, but went straight at the lion, and struck it again and again full in its face with his clenched fist, all the while uttering fierce cries of anger.

The lion was cowed; it relinquished its hold of the boy and sprang away into the darkness, leaving the father with his bleeding son in his arms.

The scattered company came together again, replenished the fires and took care of the lad's wounds as best they could. Now they had brought him to the missionary, who washed his wounds with carbolic acid and water, and bound them up. The patient was doing well when the missionary last saw him, more than a week later.—Youth's Companion.

The Logical Conclusion.

He was leaning dejectedly against a lamp-post, contemplating immensities, when I accidentally brushed against him.

"Look out!" he exclaimed. "Don't you dare disturb me."

"Why not?" I asked, turning as I recognized his voice.

"'Cause I'm the shenter of the universe—no, I mean un'ers'v," he explained, thickly.

"How did you find it out?" I asked, admiring his egotism.

"Go 'way, foolish man, before you pre-esshipitate chaos," he expostulated.

"First tell me how you know you're the center of the universe," I insisted.

"Ain't ever'ing revolving around me?" he demanded, indignantly.—Truth.

Closer Than a Brother.

Briggs—Her father says he never will part with her.

Griggs—So you are going to marry her, are you?—Town Topics.

## SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

To Be Commanded by Gen. Kitchener, of the British Army.

Condensed History of the Mahdist Movement and Its Effect on Egypt and Great Britain—Khalifa to Be Attacked by a Strong Force.

[Written for This Paper.]

After years of hesitation Great Britain has at last concluded to reconquer the Sudan and to subdue Abdullah, the cruel ruler of that country. Until 1882 the Sudan, or Nigritia, was partly subject to the khedive of Egypt who maintained his suzerainty by means of British support. In July, 1881, Mohammed Ahmed, a carpenter of Dongola, carried away by religious fanaticism and an uncontrollable hatred of foreign influence, declared himself a prophet (mahdi) and succeeded in having himself recognized as such by the

The Sudan, for whose possession Great Britain and Egypt are about to risk millions of money and thousands of lives, includes all the richest province of the Upper Nile. It extends from the frontier of Upper Egypt for a distance of nearly 1,400 miles southward to Lake Albert Nyanza, with a total area of about 1,000,000 square miles, and with a population estimated at 12,000,000. It includes the region of Darfur, reduced to Egyptian rule in 1874; Kordofan, in 1821; Upper Nubia and Senaar, in 1822; the Zeriba lands of the White Nile basin, organized and administered by the Egyptian government 1870-72, and since held partly by Emin Pasha until relieved by Stanley in 1889. This territory was placed under a governor-general, with headquarters at Khartoum, at the confluence of the White and Blue Nile. Since the Mahdi's revolt Suakim, Berber and Zeilah have been occupied by the British, Massowah by the Italians and Lower Dongola by the Egyptians. After the Mahdi's death the Khalifa formally established the Soudanese capital at Omdurman, a poor town which has since become one of the most beautiful and artistic cities in the Moslem world.

The Khalifa and Osmia Digma have waited for years for a chance to conquer the foreign invaders; and when the Abyssinians under King Menelek had defeated the Italians at Adowa a strong force of dervishes was sent toward Kassala to exterminate the Italian garrison stationed at that fortress. Success would mean to them not only plunder, but restoration of the prestige which they have been losing ever since 1891 and assure their continuance in power. The capture of Kassala would,



GEN. H. H. KITCHENER, Commander of the Anglo-Egyptian Expedition Against the Dervishes.

religious societies of Cairo, Tunis, Tripoli and Algiers. As soon as his claims were admitted among the fanatical Mussulmans of Dongola he declared a holy war against the Egyptian invaders and their British allies, which virtually was ended January 26, 1885, when the fortified city of Khartoum, in Nubia, fell into the hands of the Mahdists through the treachery of Faragh Pasha. Gen. Gordon and all his European followers were cruelly murdered. Shortly afterward the Sudan was evacuated, although the Mahdi died, of smallpox, in June of the same year. On his deathbed he entrusted his sword to Abdullah, his nephew, who became the khalfah or "successor" as head of the faithful, and who has since car-

ried on war against neighboring tribes and the Italian army of occupation stationed in the Massowah district.

Although the Mahdi was a natural diplomat, he was not a born soldier; and his wonderful successes as a conqueror were due mainly to Osman Digma, who is still the military head of the Dervishes. This adventurer, whose real name is George Nisbet, was born in Rouen, France, in 1866. Early in life he drifted into Africa, and became a slave trader at Khartoum. When the Mahdist excitement was yet in its incipency, he identified himself with it and shared in all the glory and profits of that strange enterprise.

The Khalifa Abdullah, present potentate of the Sudan, has failed to secure the hold on his subjects which made his predecessor's ventures so startlingly successful. El Mahdi claimed to be a messiah, and although he was a tyrant was looked upon by his people as a messiah from Allah—a person who could do no wrong and who could only be defeated in war by the faithlessness of his soldiers. His death by smallpox was a great blow to the bigoted dervishes who expected to see him translated as was Elijah of old; and many of them never recovered their faith in his claims. Abdullah, instead of conciliating these fanatics, persecuted them vigorously and laid barren scores of prosperous districts whose inhabitants refused to worship at his shrine; and the fertile plains over which the western Arabs reigned are now occupied by wild animals. Slatin Pasha, an Austrian officer and an intimate friend of the unfortunate Gordon, who was for many years a prisoner in the camp of the Mahdi, says that the latter "preached renunciation; inveighed against earthly vanities and ranks, and anyone who cast the slightest doubt on the divine nature of his mission lost his right hand and his left foot."

On High Ozymus.

Jove—My! What a lot of war scares they are having on earth. Is Mars, the god of war, down there?

Satellite—No, your highness, only Aeolus, the wind king.—Truth.

The Literary Movement.

"They say very few authors sleep more than seven hours a day."

"But think how much slumber they furnish other people!"—Chicago Record.

MAP OF THE SOUDAN.

The white space on the map shows the territory under the influence of the Khalifa, the successor of the mahdi. It includes the richest provinces of the Upper Nile. The seat of the Khalifa's power is at Omdurman, opposite Khartoum. It was from this point that the dervishes recently began their march toward Kassala. Another large force is also moving from Berber. The British are now at Wady Halfa, on the Nile.

LIBYAN DESERT. ASSOUAN, WADY HALFA, MECCA, ABU HATED, BERBER, SUAKIM, BERBER, ADANAMA, KASSALA, MASSOWAH, ADIGRAT, ADDOWAH, ASSAB, ABYSSINIA, EL FASHER, EL OBEID, EL TOWELSHA, DARFUR, SHAKKA, DONGOLA, DONGOLA, KORDOFAN, KHARTOUM, EL FASHER, SUK ABUSIN, EL FASHER, SUK ABUSIN.

**POOR POLICE FORCE.**

The National Capital Is But Indifferently Guarded.

A Ghastly Morning Scene on Capitol Hill—The Colored Population of Washington Is a Source of Constant Trial.

[Special Washington Letter.]  
Strange sights sometimes greet the eyes of diligent observers in this city; but something unusual occurred this morning which will be as surprising to the reading public as it was startling to the witnesses.

The customary crowd of statesmen, newspaper men, visitors from afar and local habitués of the capitol were crowded into the cable cars which ascended Capitol hill shortly before noon. The car stopped at the top of the hill, and as its occupants entered the capitol



THE WOMAN BEGINNING HOSTILITIES.

grounds they were surprised to see a negro and negress engaged in wrestling over a pint bottle of gin. The negro finally wrested it from the woman and started to run away with it.

Nobody interfered. There was not a policeman in sight. The capitol police force is made up of politicians, who receive \$1,000 each per annum, and who do nothing but walk around the capitol building in beautiful blue uniforms. Not one of them was out in the capitol grounds to prevent the disgraceful scene.

There ought to have been one of our city policemen somewhere in the vicinity; but none appeared, and the fight went on. The woman grabbed the negro by the coat collar, struggled with him for the bottle, and finally he threw it away over the bushes which line the capitol grounds. It struck a tree trunk and was destroyed. That did not end the fight.

The woman began pounding the negro with her fists, while she uttered a tirade of ghastly profanity. The statesmen and newspaper men did not feel called upon to enter the arena in behalf of either contestant. Moreover, it is dangerous to interfere with the negroes of Washington, for nearly all of them, of both sexes, carry razors. So the fight went on, the woman doing all of the swearing and pounding. Finally the negro shook her from him, and again tried to run, when she again grabbed him. He then took hold of her hair, and swinging her around like a top, dropped her upon the hard cobble stones on the south side of the street.

All this occurred within 200 feet of the capitol building, and at the edge of the beautiful grounds surrounding that splendid legislative temple. When the woman dropped, the city policeman appeared a block away. He was called by the assembled crowd. Everyone beckoned to him, but he walked unconcernedly down the street, as though he were merely out for a promenade. There might have been a murder committed; but it seemed to make no difference to that alleged guardian of the law. He was in no hurry. If any woman of ordinary physique had fallen as that negress fell, it must surely have fractured her skull. But she arose and went after the man again, and, long before the policeman reached the original scene, the woman caught the negro a block away and again began to assault him.

The policeman now saw what was going on, and he leisurely walked towards the fighting couple. Somebody must have told them that a policeman was coming, for they desisted from struggling, and ran away. Still the policeman walked slowly along down New Jersey avenue, and he looked as pretty a picture of the majesty of the law as one would care to see.

The crowd dispersed, the majority going into the capitol building; but, so far as was observed, no arrest was made. The policeman was in no hurry.

The capitol grounds are not properly policed. Numerous outrages have been committed there at night, and the records of the police court show that several murders have occurred. Probably the fault is with congress. It is certain that the superintendent of police for years past has made annual recommendations for appropriations which would enable him to employ additional policemen, but the appropriations have not been made.

At the foot of Capitol hill, on the west side of the grounds, are the botanical gardens, and beyond them for fully a mile are the arsenal, Smithsonian, agricultural and monument grounds, forming a continuous park, containing numerous old trees with well-spreading branches. There is an excellent driveway along the entire distance and there are numerous pretty walks within the parks. But no part of this beauty spot is safe at night, because the police force is inadequate. It may be said that, as a general rule, the members of our metropolitan police force are diligent and brave; and the specimen referred to on Capitol hill is an exception.

You must not infer that the negro and negress are types of their race in the national capital. But the quarrelling couple, who began their fight over a bottle of gin, represents a majority of their race in this city, and a large majority of it, too. But there are some

splendid specimens of the negro race in Washington, and a number of them are of superior intelligence. There is a large Roman Catholic church on Fifteenth street maintained by colored people, and their choir is an aggregation of excellent musical talent. On the same street, near the white house, there is a Presbyterian church maintained by the same race of people, and some of its communicants are quite wealthy, many of them being prominent in the political world.

Then, at the foot of Capitol hill, not far from the botanical gardens, there is a Methodist church where revivals are held four or five times each year. But this church is contiguous to the lower regions of South Washington, and numerous scenes of disorder have occurred there during recent years.

But the majority of the negroes are ignorant, poor and vicious. There are distinct classes of them, and they are as readily divided and discerned as are the currents of the ocean. Some of them come from the old families of Washington, others from the old homes and plantations of Virginia and Maryland, and a few from the better classes in states more remote. These are quiet, docile, gentlemanly and well-bred people. They have as much pride in their families and family histories as the blue bloods of the cavaliers of the southern states.

When the union armies converged here at the close of the civil war they brought with them the riffraff of the colored population of the south. The negro camp followers did not represent the better element of their enslaved race. The good negroes were loyal to their masters and mistresses. Tens of thousands of them declined to accept freedom, preferring to live upon the old plantations with their white folks. Only the worthless and vagabond classes ran away and followed the armies. Consequently, when they were sloughed off here by the disbanding of the armies, they became our permanent lazaroni. They have propagated their kind, and fully 20,000 negroes of the lower order are numbered with the total population of the District of Columbia. They drink, carouse, steal, violate all of the ten commandments, and ignore all human law. Their chief cause of continued crime and degradation is the bottle. Like the redmen who originally inhabited this entire continent, they have fallen victims to the demon of the still. It is the prime cause of their woes and crimes.

"You have no idea how the faithful negroes loved their masters and homes before the war," says Senator-elect Hernando D. Money, of Mississippi. "No book ever had such a sale, at that period of our history, as 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and yet it was a dreadful exaggeration of facts and conditions. It was really a political pamphlet; and it produced its effect. The worst scenes depicted by Mrs. Stowe were not exaggerated; but the book conveyed the impression that those worst scenes were of daily occurrence in the land where slavery existed; but in reality they were the exception.

"You must remember that the black people were regarded by their owners as chattels, and they were valuable. No man in the north who possessed a horse worth \$1,800 would beat him to death. No man owning a calf worth \$20 would flay it alive. You can understand that such a man as old Uncle Tom, faithful, valuable and honest, would have been easily worth \$2,000; and his owner would not carelessly drive that piece of property to death, after horrible torture. On the contrary, he would keep him well fed and well clad, and look after his health.

"Well, no matter about that now; for slavery has gone. What I was going to tell you was about the faithfulness of the negroes to their masters and mistresses. An old negro who had belonged to my father, remained on the plantation until after the war, and then said



NO PLACE LIKE THE OLD HOME.

he would like to go north, and see how it was to be free. Of course, no obstacle was placed in his way, for he was free; and off he went to see the world. He was gone nearly a year, and one morning I found him sitting on the front doorstep, looking very woebegone and poor.

"I immediately spoke to him very severely, telling him that we didn't want any free niggers about our plantation, especially the free niggers from the north.

"The old man looked at me pitifully, and said: 'Marse Nando, please let me come back. I been 'way up to Canada, an' in Ohio, an' lots o' places; but there's no place like de old home.'

"Still looking severely at him, I said: 'Get up off of that doorstep.' He slowly arose, and then I gave him a shove and a little kick, not enough to hurt him, but just to appear severe, and told him to go around to the kitchen and get something to eat.

"As the old fellow felt the tip toe of my boot, he fell on his knees, raised his hands, and shouted: 'Glory Hallelujah. I see wid my friends again.' And he never wanted to go away from the old place again as long as he lived."

SMITH D. FRY.

"—Vodka, a sort of whisky made in Russia, exceeds in alcoholic strength that of any other whisky.

**THE LINEN-ROOM.**

A Great Convenience in the Well-Ordered Household.

The good old-fashioned custom of devoting a good-sized, well-lighted closet to the bedding and household linen supplies of the family still prevails in most well-managed homes. This is in every way better than scattering the supplies through the various cupboards of the house which happen to be adjacent to sleeping-rooms. It is exceedingly desirable that the linen-room be light, because moths delight to feed in dark places. Where a house is being built it is easy to arrange a suitable room for the purpose. It should not be much larger than four feet by four, or it will be used as a storeroom for other articles, and this is not desirable. The room should be plastered and painted so as to leave a smooth glassy surface on the walls, which may be easily washed. The floor should be made of matched boards, so as to leave no crack where moths can lurk. A small square window, which for the sake of ventilation should be placed moderately high, should light this closet. There should be shelves on all sides, some wide apart for the purpose of storing blankets and comfortable covers that are not in use in summer, and receiving the lighter summer bedding in winter. Another section of the shelves ought to be devoted to counterpanes, sheets, pillow and bolster cases laid in order according to their sizes, so that at a glance the number may be counted. Another portion of the shelves, separated by a partition, should be used for towels, and kept another for table linen and for keeping a reserve cotton flannel blanketing to use under the tablecloth. The shelves of this room should be painted so they can be more easily kept clean. Several sachets made in the form of flat bags of sheer linen filled with lavender flowers will impart to the bed linen that faint fresh odor which is so agreeable and soothing to a weary person. Do not lavender the table linen, but keep it by itself. Pile the tablecloths of different sizes together, so that they may be counted easily. Place the napkins and doilies that are of the same pattern as the cloths together with them in sets. It costs no more money to buy table sets than to select the cloths in one pattern, the napkins in another and the doilies in a third. It is a good plan to buy table linen in a well-covered pattern, as it wears better. Careful housekeepers select two sizes of napkins; those three-quarters of a yard square for dinner and those five-eighths square for breakfast. The small fringed napkins are usually called doilies. In addition to these, there is often a large oblong dolly fringed on the edge sold for the meat platter.—N. Y. Tribune.

**DIETETIC VALUE OF HONEY.**  
As a Food It Requires Little Effort to Digest.  
Probably most people consider honey as the equal in value for food of any sweet sauce—no better, no worse. All should know that it possesses one great superiority—ease of digestion. The nectar of flowers is almost wholly cane sugar. The secretions added by the bees change this to grape sugar, and so prepare it that it is almost ready for assimilation without any effort on the part of the stomach; in fact, Prof. A. J. Cook once styled honey "digested nectar." It will be readily seen that honey is a very desirable food for those with weakened digestive powers. If a person is very tired, "too exhausted to eat," it is astonishing how a few tastes of honey will act almost like magic. Almost no effort is required to make it ready for assimilation. Persons suffering from some forms of kidney trouble will find that honey is a much more beneficial food for them than cane sugar.

In eating comb honey, many strive to reject every particle of wax, fearing that, as wax is indigestible, nightmare and other troublesome consequences will follow an indulgence in warm biscuit and honey. It is true that bread is more easily digested than warm biscuit, as the latter is inclined to "pack" in chewing, but it may surprise some to know that honey is really an aid to the digestion of hot bread or biscuit. The philosophy of the matter is that the flakes of wax prevent the "packing," while the honey readily dissolves out, leaving passages for the gastric juice to enter the mass of food. The flakes of wax are indigestible, that is true, but when warmed are perfectly smooth and soft, and will not injure the most delicate membrane; in fact, they act as a gentle stimulant, and are beneficial in some forms of alimentary difficulties. The unpleasant symptoms from which some suffer after eating honey may often be removed by drinking a little milk.—Albany Cultivator.

**Plaited Waists.**  
As the season advances, a taste will again be evinced for Norfolk and other plaited waists—a fashion extremely becoming to slender figures, and since the plaits are lengthening, not objectionable to those who are larger. These plaits are already seen on imported gowns of various materials. The idea will be followed in making up spring cloths, mohairs, chevots, etc., and summer silks and the innumerable and lovely muslins, lawns and linens. There are box plaits, laid flat and machine-stitched, or on finer goods they are lace-edged and often covered with lace insertion. The belted round waists are in three plaits, alike front and back, sometimes below a yoke, or else a gathered waist has lengthwise bands, simulating such plaits, the outer bands extending to the shoulders. Sometimes there is a series of very fine plaits in clusters of five, with rows of embroidery between the clusters.—St. Louis Republic.

**A Difference.**  
He—Have you ever loved another man?  
She—No, nothing but dudes.—To Date.

**KNOW THYSELF.**

Science Helps You to Be Your Own Doctor.

The Story of a Woman Who Kept Posted on the Work of Science and Saved Her Own Life.

From the Era, Bradford, Pa.  
Too few people are acquainted with the rapid advance of medical science, and too many doctors are still plodding the old paths. Once it comes to pass that people know themselves, that all physicians are abreast of the world's knowledge, much of our suffering will cease to exist. Medical scientists are not delving into the depths of knowledge for the mere benefit of brother physicians, but for the benefit of the sick. Science is working for you—you will accept the proffered help.

Mrs. George Rowend, an estimable lady who resides at No. 276 East Main Street, has cause to feel grateful toward the science of medicine.  
One day recently, a reporter, learning that Mrs. Rowend had been greatly benefited by the use of a new medicine, interviewed her. She stated that she had been suffering with a female trouble for many years. She had been doctored for the ailment for a long time—in fact, nearly all her life—and had never received anything more than temporary relief. During the last three years her condition grew worse and was aggravated by an affection of the heart. Her health was such that she found it almost impossible to perform her household duties.  
"I never believed in proprietary medicines," said Mrs. Rowend, "but one day last fall I read an article in a newspaper which told of the cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to try the medicine. Before I had taken the contents of one box I began to feel better. The depressing weakness which had bothered me for so many years began to disappear, and the action of the heart at once became stronger and more regular."  
"I took nine boxes of the pills and I am now feeling better than I have for several years, and I have unbounded faith in the medicine."

Mrs. Rowend is steadily gaining in health and strength and gives all the credit for her restoration to health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

**Passing of the Harmonists.**  
The passing of the Harmonists, the society given to cloister life and other austerities at Economy, is significant only in the fact that it removes one of the strange and peculiar institutions planted on Pennsylvania soil over a century ago, companion to the community centers at Ephrata, Nazareth and Bethlehem. From the first days of institution there has been no exodus save that caused by death, and the grim reaper has reduced the hundreds at Economy, the sect founded by the Rapps, to 13. Thrifty habits and a frugal life enabled them to build upon immensely valuable property, and it will be interesting to watch the final dispositions of estates that represents so much toil and sacrifice. Rapp sought in the forests the solitude his soul desired, and the religious idea was the basis of his experiments. The communistic was merely incidental. The pious German decided that the fall of Austerlitz was the foreshadow of the second coming, just as the blood and slaughter of the nations was the sign and token, and this decision led him to found the colony at Economy. There he aimed to renew the life of the early church, the church of the apostles and the early believers. As the first specimen of practical communism the Economy venture has been regarded as a great success. But Rapp only adopted the communistic feature for the sake of being consistent.—Philadelphia Times.

**Not by the Air Line.**  
The common English delusion that Scotchmen have no sense of humor is due to the inability of the English to understand the Scotch humor, which has a much finer point than theirs. Here is an incident which is used to illustrate the supposed density of understanding of the Scotchman; it really illustrates the fact that his humor is keener than the other man's. MacTavish, coming to London, met a cockney on the road. "Hoo faur is't to London?" asked MacTavish. "Ten miles, as the crow flies," answered the cockney. "Hoots, toots, mon," said MacTavish. "I'm no gann to flee; I'm gann to walk. Hoo many miles is't as the crow wauks?"—Youth's Companion.

**THE GENERAL MARKET.**  
KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 13.  
CATTLE—Best beefs..... \$ 3 25 @ 4 50  
Stoekers..... 3 00 @ 3 70  
Native cows..... 2 35 @ 3 70  
HOGS—Choice to heavy..... 3 35 @ 3 75  
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 74 @ 75  
No. 2 hard..... 65 1/2 @ 64  
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 24 @ 24 1/2  
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 17 @ 18  
RYE—No. 2..... 33 @ 34  
FLOUR—Patent, per sack..... 1 90 @ 2 10  
Fancy..... 1 75 @ 1 85  
HAY—Choice timothy..... 11 00 @ 11 50  
Fancy prairie..... 6 50 @ 7 00  
BRAN—(Sacked)..... 41 @ 42  
BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 29 @ 22  
CHEESE—Full cream..... 19 1/2 @ 19 3/4  
EGGS—Choice..... 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4  
POTATOES..... 22 @ 25

ST. LOUIS.  
CATTLE—Native and shipping 3 60 @ 4 15  
Texas..... 2 80 @ 3 85  
HOGS—Heavy..... 3 30 @ 3 75  
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 3 25 @ 3 90  
FLOUR—Choice..... 2 70 @ 3 85  
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 69 1/2 @ 70  
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 23 1/2 @ 27  
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 18 1/2 @ 19  
RYE—No. 2..... 31 @ 36  
BUTTER—Creamery..... 15 @ 20  
LARD—Western steam..... 4 10 @ 4 95  
PORK..... 8 37 1/2 @ 8 75

CHICAGO.  
CATTLE—Common to prime..... 3 40 @ 3 75  
HOGS—Packing and shipping..... 3 70 @ 3 80  
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 3 50 @ 3 80  
FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 6 75 @ 6 84  
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 67 1/2 @ 68 1/2  
CORN—No. 2..... 20 1/2 @ 19 1/2  
OATS—No. 2..... 19 1/2 @ 19 1/2  
RYE—No. 2..... 31 @ 34  
BUTTER—Creamery..... 15 @ 20  
LARD..... 4 10 @ 4 95  
PORK..... 8 50 @ 8 65

NEW YORK.  
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 10 @ 4 75  
HOGS—Good to Choice..... 4 00 @ 4 40  
FLOUR—Good to choice..... 3 51 @ 3 65  
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 74 1/2 @ 75  
CORN—No. 2..... 24 1/2 @ 25  
OATS—No. 2..... 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2  
BUTTER—Creamery..... 12 @ 18  
PORK—Mess..... 9 10 @ 10 50

**Deafness Cannot Be Cured**

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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

F. J. CUREY & Co., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.  
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When kings make war no law betwixt two sovereigns can decide but that of arms, where fortune is the judge, soldiers the lawyers and the bar the field.—Dryden.

**Fair and Fruitful**

As the West is, it is often malarious. But it is pleasant to know that a competent safeguard in the shape of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters exists, which absolutely nullifies the poison of miasma. Western bound emigrants should bear this in mind. Nor should it be forgotten, the Bitters is a sterling remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, kidney and nervous complaints and rheumatism.

A MAN may have got his black eye by running against a church door, but it is hard to make a critical world believe it.—Acheson Globe.

Fires stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 661 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

"You fairly take my breath away," murmured the red-nosed man, as he swallowed a clove.—Philadelphia Record.

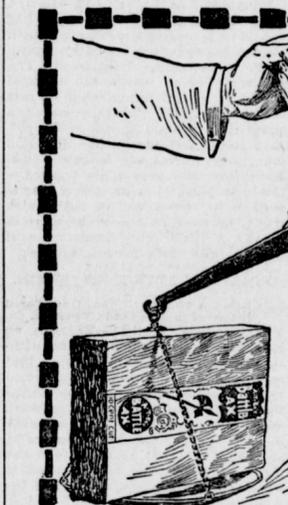
For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIETZ, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '94.

Our dangers and delights are near allies, from the same stem the rose and prickle rise.—Shakespeare.

**Pain often concentrates all its Misery in**

**RHEUMATISM**

Use **ST. JACOBS OIL** if you want to feel it concentrate its healing in a cure.



You only get of other good tobaccos 3 1/2 ozs. for 10 cents.

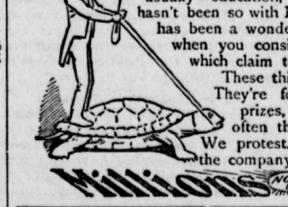
You get of "Battle Ax" same quality, 5 1/2 OZS. for 10 cents.

**Battle Ax**

**PLUG**

You get over 2 ounces more of "Battle Ax" for 10 cents than any other tobacco of the same grade.

These two ounces really cost you nothing, and the 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents.



**It's a slow process,**

usually—education, development, and growth. But it hasn't been so with Pearlina. Pearlina's success has been a wonder, from the start. All the more so when you consider the many poor imitations of it, which claim to make washing easy.

These things tend to confuse people, of course. They're forced on the public by peddlers, prizes, substitution, etc. No doubt they're often thought to be the same as Pearlina. We protest. Don't judge Pearlina (the soap) by the company it has to keep.

**Million Pearlina**

**STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE. CABLED FIELD AND HOG FENCE.**

Also CABLED POULTRY, GARDEN AND RABBIT FENCE. We manufacture a complete line of Smooth Wire Fencing and guarantee every article to be as represented. If you consider quality we can save you money. CATALOGUE FREE. DE KALB FENCE CO., DE KALB, ILL.



**Gladness Comes**

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

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

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# AN INSANE DEED.

## An Unbalanced Woman Kills Her Friend and Then Suicides.

## A MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A MAN.

## A Pole Assaulted with a Hatchet—A Fishing Boat Blown Out into the Lake—Miners Imperiled—A Blast Furnace Explosion.

ELGIN, Ill., April 14.—Miss Mary Linnett, of Chicago, shot and instantly killed Miss Elizabeth Trowbridge and then killed herself yesterday evening. The double tragedy took place on South State street, and when the police reached the spot both girls were found lying dead on the sidewalk in a pool of blood, while in the hand of the murderess was grasped a large revolver. Miss Linnett, some two years ago, conceived a singular liking for a young woman in Chicago, a neighbor, and attempted to take her life because she would not live with her. She was sent to an insane asylum here less than a year ago and was discharged from the institution as cured in December last. Miss Trowbridge was an attendant at the hospital and had charge of Miss Linnett, who became passionately attached to her.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A MAN. ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Joe Hadie-zak, a Pole, whose screams for mercy drew a crowd to his home, 1429 O'Fallon street, yesterday afternoon, was rescued from the hands of his wife and stepson, who were trying to kill him with a hatchet. Blood covered the man's head and was spattered over the woman and her son, who desisted when the neighbors came in. The badly wounded man pointed to the hatchet and a trunk and said: "They wanted to get rid of me." When taken to the city hospital an examination revealed the fact that the Pole's skull was crushed and the doctors said he could not live. Mrs. Hadie-zak was arrested, but her son escaped by jumping from a second story window.

BLOWN OUT INTO THE LAKE. ST. JOSEPH, Mich., April 14.—The fishing boat Olive E. was blown into the lake by the gale yesterday. She left port early yesterday morning. Her crew consisted of three men. When last seen the Olive E. was several miles out in the lake and drifting northward, apparently unable to make headway against the gale. Up to a late hour in the evening she had not been heard from.

FIVE MINERS IMPERILED. WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 14.—Five men were probably fatally injured by an explosion of fire damp during a fire in the Red Ash vein of the Woodward mine last night. There is very little chance of recovery for the men, all of whom inhaled gas.

BLAST FURNACE EXPLOSION. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., April 14.—By an explosion at the Cambria blast furnace yesterday Gustav Krueger and Isaiah Steele, dumpers, were fatally burned. Krueger died in the evening and Steele was not expected to live.

## NO TRACE OF TAYLOR.

A Mystery Surrounds the Successful Flight of the Notorious Murderer. KANSAS CITY, Kan., April 14.—Two days and a night have passed and still there is no trace of George Taylor, the missing murderer of the Meeks family, who escaped from the Carrollton jail Saturday night. His brother, Bill Taylor, who was captured in the nick of time, was brought to Kansas City yesterday and placed in the county jail for safe keeping. The attorney for the Taylor brothers called at the jail last night and consulted with the prisoner for 25 minutes. He left later for Jefferson City and to-day will go before the supreme court with a proposition in regard to George Taylor. It is that if the missing man does not give himself up in ten days the court is not to grant a rehearing of the case, and he will be hanged when caught, but if he surrenders a rehearing for both men is to be granted. It is thought this will induce George to return to jail. There was great danger of Bill Taylor being lynched if he had been kept longer in Carrollton and the angry threats of the people of that town against Sheriff Stanley himself for his alleged carelessness in allowing George Taylor to escape boded ill for the sheriff's safety. Deputy Sheriff Lon Shelton also comes in for severe censure.

## A SAFER MONROE DOCTRINE.

Allen Land Owners and Penniless Immigrants Need Attention. WASHINGTON, April 13.—Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, at the Bloomingdale Reform church, spoke on "The Safer Monroe doctrine." He said in part: "We have many things that congress should turn its attention to besides foreign affairs. One week ago 25,000 immigrants entered New York city, while thousands of American citizens were pleading for work. Foreigners not only monopolize our breweries and our bonds, but also our land and our lumber. Fully 27,000,000 acres of American lands are owned by English, Holland, Scotch and German syndicates. Here is a violation of the spirit of the Monroe doctrine. Let us insist by law that American lands shall be owned only by American citizens."

## NOW A TIN PLATE POOL.

Manufacturers Driven to It by the Steel Billet Pool. PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 14.—A meeting of manufacturers of tin andterne plates will be held here on Wednesday to organize a pool. The formation of the steel billet pool to control prices for the next two years, it is claimed, compels the tin plate manufacturers to take some action to protect themselves from foreign competition.

Heavy rains fell on the 12th throughout Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Illinois and Iowa, and threatening weather continues. Somewhat cooler weather is predicted.

# GEORGE TAYLOR ESCAPES.

## One of the Meeks Family Murderers Breaks Jail at Carrollton, Mo.

CARROLLTON, Mo., April 13.—The Taylor brothers, under sentence to be hanged here April 30 for the murders of the Meeks family, escaped from the jail here about 8:30 o'clock Saturday night, and George is still at large. William was captured as he reached the ground from the roof of the building, from which he descended by means of the hose used in washing the jail. Lee Cunningham, who was also confined in jail for murder, was recaptured at the same time. George Taylor did not go down the rope where Bill and Cunningham were captured, and when Bill said George was still on the roof he told the truth. But he climbed down the smokestack of the furnace and escaped on the opposite side of the jail. The people are not at all surprised at the escape. It had been expected for some time. The attorney-general telegraphed here for an affidavit from Sheriff Stanley about the escape of Taylor. This was forwarded last night. The motion for a rehearing comes up soon before the supreme court, and this escape will, it is believed, prevent its being heard, and makes sure of the execution of Bill Taylor on the 30th.

## HAS PARALYZED RAILROADS.

George J. Gould Says the Interstate Commerce Law Should Be Changed. DALLAS, Tex., April 13.—George J. Gould, who is here attending the annual meeting of the Texas & Pacific railway, in an interview on the subject of railroads, among other things, said: "What we need is some legislation looking to the relief of the railroads. Two-thirds of the railroads of the country are either in the hands of receivers or have recently been reorganized and are trying it again. I attribute this bankruptcy of the railroads of the country almost entirely to the operations of the interstate commerce law. That law has paralyzed the railroads and they will never prosper again until it is repealed, nor will you see any more road building while that law is in effect. The laws are too oppressive on invested capital. The repeal of the interstate commerce law, for instance, would help the country amazingly by permitting existing roads to prosper, and by encouraging the building of other roads. This would throw life into the railroads and other collateral industries at once."

## YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.

A 12-Year-Old Girl Accused of Poisoning a Whole Family. NORFOLK, Va., April 13.—Lavina Jones, a colored domestic, 12 years of age, is under arrest here charged with attempting to poison the entire family of F. L. Holland, of Ellwood. The girl first tried to poison the Holland family by administering rough on rats to her intended victims, placing a quantity of poison in the coffee pot. As a result one person has died and four others were made intensely sick. Not killing the person she wanted to the first time, Lavina put a liberal portion of the poison in milk which was to be used in the preparation of bread. A child who drank some of the milk was made immediately sick.

## OLNEY'S LETTER TO SPAIN.

No Doubt that Uncle Sam Has Offered Mediation in the Cuban Troubles. WASHINGTON, April 13.—There is no longer much reason to doubt, notwithstanding roundabout denials, that Secretary Olney in his communication to the Spanish government has offered the mediation of the president between Spain and her rebellious colonists in Cuba. This offer has been made, according to report, as delicately and pleasantly as it could be conveyed in words. Spain has been assured of the friendship of this government and of the desire of this government to maintain the friendliest relations with Spain. The conditions in Cuba, however, have been called to the attention of the Spanish government with force and clearness.

## Prices Generally Lower.

New York, April 13.—Bradstreet's regular quarterly exhibit of comparative prices of 108 staple articles, including live stock, shows higher quotations for 23 products on April 1, 1896, compared with 58 which are lower and 18 which are unchanged, in contrast with corresponding quotations on January 1. Contrasted with one year ago, there are increases of quotations for 48 items, while five are unchanged and 49 are lower.

## Waller Arrives in New York.

New York, April 13.—John L. Waller, late United States consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, arrived Saturday from Southampton. He stated to a reporter at quarantine that he was released from prison in France February 20, exactly 11 months from the time he was sentenced at Madagascar. He declined to discuss his case at length, but said he felt confident of the ultimate justification of his actions.

## Congress May Adjourn by May 15.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—With the fortification bill reported to the house the only general appropriation bill remaining to be submitted to that body for passage is the general deficiency bill. Members of the committee are confident that the Fifty-fourth congress will adjourn by May 15 and thus prove one of the shortest sessions on record within the last 20 years.

## Six Montana Miners Blown Up.

BUTTE, Mont., April 13.—An explosion of 100 pounds of giant powder by which six men were killed, occurred at the 100-foot level of Lawrence mine early this morning. The names of the killed are: Con G. Lowney, John Quinlan, Ed Shields, James Dwyer, John McVeigh and Patrick O'Rourke.

## Edison's X Rays Discovery.

New York, April 13.—Thomas A. Edison feels confident that he has solved the problem of the X ray. If his theory be correct the X ray is a sound wave. If he is wrong, then he has discovered what may be termed, for want of a better name, an X ray No. 2, or as he referred to it, an XX ray.

## John I. Martin Sergeant-at-Arms.

CHICAGO, April 13.—John I. Martin, of St. Louis, will be sergeant-at-arms at the democratic national convention. His selection was made by Chairman Harrity and his committee of the democratic national committee.

# THE DUPONT CASE.

## The Senate Considers the Contest Case from Delaware.

## A STATEMENT OF REED'S STRENGTH.

## Representative Aldrich Gives His Summary as to the Number of Delegates the Speaker Has Captured—Naval Cadets Appointed.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—At the instance of Mr. Gorman, the senate yesterday determined to open the publication of the Patent Office Gazette to general competition. References was made during the discussion to the investigation some months ago into the circumstances by which a friend of the then assistant secretary of state, Mr. Josiah Quincy, was awarded the contract. Mr. Gorman carried his amendment for an open competition, although Mr. Platt, chairman of the committee on patents, was in opposition. The rest of the day was given to the Dupont case, Senators Burrows, of Michigan, and Brown, of Utah, supporting Mr. Dupont's claim.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, from the committee on judiciary, reported back Mr. Call's resolution proposing intervention in the case of Mrs. Maybrick. It is an adverse report and covers only three lines. "I ask indefinite postponement of the resolution," said Mr. Hoar. The report was read. It recited briefly that the proposed intervention was not a subject within the jurisdiction of the senate. A vote was about to be taken on the motion indefinitely postponing the Call resolution, when Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, suggested that it would be well to wait until the author of the resolution was present before disposing of the subject. Thereupon the resolution went to the calendar without action.

The president pro tem. laid before the senate a letter from the secretary of the treasury saying that a deficiency appropriation of \$100,000 was needed to complete the public building at Omaha and a deficiency appropriation of \$116,000 to complete the building at Kansas City, Mo.

The house spent the day transacting business relating to the District of Columbia. Several bills were passed. It was the intention of Mr. Bartlett, of New York, to call up his bill to authorize racing in the District of Columbia, but he was given no opportunity to do so. It is expected he will ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill to-day. After passing a number of district bills, the quorum failed, and at 4:30 the house adjourned.

## A STATEMENT OF REED'S STRENGTH.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Representative Aldrich, of Illinois, gave out a statement last night of Mr. Reed's strength, as compared with that of other candidates, the summary being as follows: Reed, 111; McKinley, 169; the field, 166; doubtful, 48; total, 494. No vote was made of the four delegates recently elected in South Carolina, because the legality of that convention was questioned, and in any event they would belong to the doubtful column.

## NAVAL CADETS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following named persons have been appointed cadets to the United States naval academy: Philip Kearney, of St. Joseph, Mo., with Stephen C. Benedict, of St. Joseph, as alternate; Arthur E. Draper, of Ellsworth, Kan.

## ANOTHER POLITICAL RUMOR.

A Chicago Paper Discovers a Secret Deal in the Democratic Wrangle. CHICAGO, April 14.—A special to the Post from Washington says that democratic leaders have matured a plan to capture the presidency next fall by organizing a split in Chicago, putting two tickets in the field and then bringing the two wings of the party together in the electoral college. The silver leaders have been scheming on the proposition for months, and very lately passed it along for the consideration of the managers of the sound money element by whom it has been received with favor. The white house has been the scene of several consultations on the matter within the last four or five days, and friends of sound money, not only in congress, but from financial and commercial circles have had hasty summons to meet and discuss questions of supreme concern to the party welfare. The result of all this palaver is that a thorough understanding has been reached and that democratic hopes are higher at this writing than they have been in two years.

## SPANIARDS WANT HORSES.

The Government Has Levied on All in Cuba That Are Not in Use. HAVANA, April 14.—The government has ordered a horse levy and will purchase, for ready cash here, all horses not required for business purposes. They must be delivered to the authorities within a short period, and those who fail to comply with the order will be considered traitors and their horses will be confiscated.

## Rained Clay and Black Mud.

LANDEER, Wyo., April 14.—A singular phenomenon was a shower in this city last night. First red and then yellow clay fell, followed a little later by almost black mud. People who were out in the storm looked as though they had been churned in a tub of mud.

## Atchison Printer Found Dead.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 14.—Samuel F. Filson, foreman of the composing room of the Atchison Daily Globe, was found dead in his home last night. His death was due to heart disease, and came without warning. Mr. Filson was 39 years of age, and was widely known among western printers.

## St. Joseph to Have a New Daily.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 14.—A new republican afternoon paper is to be launched here in a few days. Mayor Shepherd, who was defeated for reelection a few days ago, it is said, is to be the head of the enterprise.

# RATES FOR KANSAS EVENTS.

## Authorized by the Chairman of the Western Passenger Association.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 9.—Chairman Caldwell, of the Western Passenger association, has issued the following notification of reduced rates to Kansas meetings, the rate being fixed at one fare and a third: Lawrence, April 15-18, grand lodge A. F. and A. M. and the annual meeting of the Kansas Academy of Science. Wichita, April 24, Southern Kansas Mardi Gras carnival. Topeka, May 1, annual interstate oratorical contest. Salina, May 8 and 9, grand council of the United Commercial Travelers of America. Topeka, May 13 and 16, annual meeting of the Kansas Medical society. Fort Scott, May 26-28, annual meeting of the Kansas State Pharmaceutical association.

## PATRIARCHS OF AMERICA.

The Grand Lodge of Kansas Chooses Officers for the Ensuing Year. PITTSBURGH, Kan., April 9.—The second day's session of the grand lodge of Patriarchs of America was taken up principally with the election of officers, with the following result: L. C. Weldy, of Galena, past supreme patriarch; T. W. Morgan, Monmouth, vice supreme patriarch; H. F. Reid, Parsons, supreme secretary; J. P. Pierson, Parsons, supreme treasurer; P. C. Lomlaugh, Coffeyville, supreme guide; Kate Dreman, Arkansas City, supreme guard; J. M. Parmele, Pittsburg, supreme protector; Dr. G. H. Brown, Chanute, supreme medical director; G. W. Findlay, Independence, trustee. Next meeting will be held at Chanute.

## FREAK OF LIGHTNING.

A Woman Narrowly Escapes Death, While Her Children Are Uninjured. FORT SCOTT, Kan., April 9.—During a severe electrical storm in this city yesterday lightning struck a two-story dwelling occupied by G. R. Nelson and family and almost completely wrecked the building. Mrs. Nelson was thrown ten feet against the wall and badly hurt, while two little children in the kitchen, the south side of which was entirely ripped off, were unhurt. The room partitions in the house were shattered and the floors torn up. A piece of studding was thrust through the walls of the house like a bullet.

## HUGH FARRELY NOMINATED.

Third Kansas District Democrats Will Run Him for Congress. CHANUTE, Kan., April 9.—The democratic convention of the Third congressional district was held here yesterday. W. H. Swazell was chairman. Resolutions favoring unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one and a tariff for revenue only, and deploring the decision of the supreme court on the income tax, were unanimously adopted. Hugh P. Farrelly, of Chanute, was nominated for congress by acclamation.

## A PRECOCIOUS YOUTH.

An 18-year-old Lad Under Arrest at Atchison for Abduction. ATCHISON, Kan., April 9.—Jessie Landers, 15 years old, daughter of Mrs. E. B. Place, disappeared Tuesday night and George Nesbit, aged 18, is under arrest charged with her abduction. Nesbit, when arrested, denied any knowledge of her whereabouts, but afterwards addressed a letter to the Landers girl, from which it appears she is located at a small station a few miles out of Atchison. Nesbit is being held by the authorities for future developments.

## GOOD WHEAT IN KANSAS.

The Ground Is Filled with Moisture and Crop Prospects Are Bright. JUNCTION CITY, Kan., April 9.—Central Kansas is now filled with more moisture than it has had in seven months. It fell in showers that enabled the soil to take all of it. Yesterday afternoon it rained steadily for nearly two hours. The rains have been general. This moisture will push wheat along nicely. A poor field of wheat in all central Kansas has not been reported.

## FREE SILVER CONVENTION.

Kansas White Metal Advocates to Meet at Topeka July 16. TOPEKA, Kan., April 9.—A. C. Shinn, chairman of the Kansas free silver party, has issued a call for a state convention of the friends of the white metal to be held at Topeka July 16 for the purpose of electing 60 delegates to the national silver conference at St. Louis July 22. There will be 505 delegates in the convention.

## Girls Win a Strike.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., April 9.—On March 9 the Swift Packing Co. announced a cut in wages in the trimming department in which the women were employed. The women refused to work at reduced wages and walked out. Yesterday an agreement was entered into by which the company agrees to restore the old wages, take back all the striking women and give each \$20 for loss of time occasioned by the strike.

## Split in a Judicial Convention.

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 9.—The nominating convention of the Fourth judicial district was held yesterday and was a stormy meeting. After three hours of fighting the Douglas county delegates, 11 in number, walked out, leaving the Anderson and Franklin county delegations in control. C. A. Smart, of Ottawa, was then unanimously nominated for judge.

## Strawboard Plant Closed.

ANDERSON, Ind., April 9.—The American strawboard works, of this city, one of the largest plants controlled by the trust, shut down indefinitely last night, because the market was overstocked. It is understood that all the plants controlled by the trust will follow this course.

## No Mixed Schools at Perry, Ok.

PERRY, Ok., April 9.—The mixed school question was voted on yesterday and separate schools for whites won by a vote of five to one. The democrats elected Thomas M. Miller treasurer of the school board.

# NO LONGER A MYSTERY.

## Secret as to Farmer Lamborn's Awful Murder Fully Cleared Up.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 9.—On the morning of February 19 last the body of J. T. Lamborn, an aged farmer, residing near Fall Leaf, this county, was found murdered in the kitchen of his own house and the body most brutally hacked to pieces. The body was cut and bruised in many places. The limbs were broken and the chest crushed in as if by a blow from a trip hammer. Last Tuesday Charles Lamborn, a son, Annie Lamborn, the daughter, and Thomas Davenport, the latter's sweetheart, were arrested, charged with the awful crime, and locked up in the county jail. Last night Annie L. Lamborn signed a statement in the presence of her brother, Alfred C. Lamborn, who resides in this city, and the detective employed on the case, charging Thomas Davenport, her sweetheart, with the terrible crime. The arrest of the two Lamborns and Davenport was brought about by the young Lamborn girl confiding the secret of the murder to a woman in Lawrence, who often visited the Lamborn house, as she was a borrower of money from old man Lamborn. Annie Lamborn's love for Davenport, it seems, faded away in contemplating the awful crime to which she had been an accessory. Her horror-stricken soul needed solace and she confided her terrible secret to this woman friend, under a promise of secrecy, soon after the crime was committed. Until very recently, however, this woman kept her own counsel, under the belief that the guilty parties, if known, would be hanged for the crime. Learning later that there is no capital punishment in Kansas, she made a confidante in turn of Mrs. Charles Shaeffer. Mrs. Shaeffer told her husband, and it was he who went to Fall Leaf, arrested the murderers and placed them in jail at this point.

## TO OPPOSE M'KINLEY.

It Is Said the A. P. A. Will Support Linton for President. ST. LOUIS, April 9.—It is positively declared here that at the recent meeting of the A. P. A. national advisory board at Washington it was decided to press the name of Congressman William S. Linton, of Michigan, as its choice for president and to arrange for a vigorous campaign. The A. P. A. has established headquarters in St. Louis at 613 Pine street, from whence Linton literature will be sent broadcast throughout the country. Linton himself is expected in St. Louis in four days, when his boom will be formally launched at a demonstration to be held in the Exposition building. He will also speak in Omaha, Kansas City, Louisville and other places and Linton clubs will be organized in the union within the next ten days.

## BOOM FOR PATTISON.

Chairman Harrity Supports Pennsylvania's ex-Governor for President. CINCINNATI, April 9.—The Commercial Gazette printed today a communication from Hon. W. J. Harrity, chairman of the democratic national executive committee, in support of ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, as democratic candidate for the presidency. Mr. Harrity says: "The democratic candidate must be a man of broad views, undoubted integrity and with an inflexible purpose to meet the highest demands of the position. In Mr. Pattison will be found all the qualifications of such a leader. Nothing in his private life or official career has called for explanation or equivocation, though his every act has been closely scrutinized by hostile and desperate political interests in more than one exciting canvass."

## A SPANISH FLEET READY.

Its Movements Depend Upon President Cleveland's Course. NEW YORK, April 9.—A special to the World from Madrid says: Adm. Sanchez Ocaña, commanding the great navy yard at Ferrol on the extreme northwest coast, reports that he has completed preparations for sending to sea a Spanish squadron composed of 14 vessels. The vessels carry in their crews nearly 6,000 men. The Madrid press plainly says that the movement of the fleet will depend upon the course of President Cleveland after the vote of congress on the belligerency resolutions.

## HAS SENT AGENTS TO CUBA.

President Cleveland Said to Be Informing Himself About Affairs on the Island. NEW YORK, April 9.—The Herald's Washington special says that it is reported on apparently good authority that President Cleveland has taken steps to inform himself as to the exact condition of affairs in Cuba, and has sent secret agents to the island to ascertain whether the claims of the insurgents as to their establishment of a government and their military progress are true. It is said that the president desires to supplement the consular report of special agents as to certain phases of the situation.

## Seven Men Killed.

ODGEN, Utah, April 9.—A terrific explosion, entailing the loss of seven lives and the wounding of several others, occurred shortly after six o'clock yesterday evening in the canyon four miles from this city. The men were employed by the Pioneer Power Dam Co. and were about to prepare a blast, when a premature explosion occurred.

## Burned to Death.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 9.—Word has just reached this city from Whetstone, Marshall county, that an entire family was cremated in a fire, which destroyed the dwelling house of Jackson Martin. The dead are: Jackson Martin, his wife and child. Some neighbors returning from church saw the roasting bodies in the fire, but were too late to give any relief. It is supposed that Martin woke up and that the smoke being so dense prevented him from finding the door, and he had torn a plank off the wall, as his body was found in this opening he had made.

# IS STILL A MYSTERY.

## Annie Lamborn Retracts the Confession in Which She Charged Davenport with Her Father's Murder.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 10.—The murder of J. T. Lamborn, of Fall Leaf, is still a mystery, notwithstanding that Annie L. Lamborn, the daughter, has signed a note accusing Thomas Davenport, her sweetheart, with the crime. Recent developments are of a most sensational character and are entitled to the same credence as the notes furnished the press by Detective Shaffer, who is working for a big reward. Not only has no confession, such as is claimed to be in existence, ever been made, but the developments are of a nature to indicate that this country boy and girl, Charlie and Annie Lamborn, are the victims of a plot as dark and vile as any that can be found in the novels of Dumas. That there was a motive for the murder of old man Lamborn by young Davenport does not admit of a doubt, but that he really did the deed is still a question. Miss Lamborn now says her so-called confession was wrung from her by threats and intimidation, and she denies that Davenport had anything to do with the horrible murder.

## TRAIN ROBBERS.

Attempt to Wreck a Train on the Iron Mountain Road. ST. LOUIS, April 10.—A futile attempt was made by five masked men to wreck a train on the Iron Mountain road at Gad's Hill, a switch 120 miles south of this city, between 12 and 1 yesterday morning. The robbers intended to wreck the Texas special which leaves here at 8:15 p. m. by turning a switch at the point named, but luckily an extra, consisting of an engine and caboose, arrived at Gad's Hill before the special ran into the switch and spoiled the game of the outlaws. As the extra entered the switch five heavily armed men came from their hiding place alongside the track and with a volley of oaths mounted horses near by and rode rapidly away. News was wired to Piedmont and Mayor Phillips was aroused and soon organized a posse to pursue the robbers. Railroad men at other points were also telegraphed to and all efforts possible have been taken to capture the bandits, who are believed to be the same that held up the 'Frisco train near Lebanon recently.

## SHIP CAPSIZED.

A British Vessel Lost in Port—Six Lives Lost. SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—No stranger disaster ever happened to a vessel than the accident which befell the British ship Blairmore yesterday morning. While riding at anchor in Mission bay the vessel was struck by a violent squall, which, together with the swift flood tide, threw the craft on her starboard side, capsizing her completely and sinking her in less than five minutes. Fifteen seamen struggled in the water. Six were confined in the vessel's hold and were probably pinned down by the falling dunnage used to hold the ship's ballast in place. The imprisoned sextette never reached the deck, as did their comrades engaged with them in handling the ballast below, and the bodies of the six are imprisoned in the steel hull. The Blairmore's masts lay level with the bay bottom in seven fathoms of water, and not a sign of the sailors' sunken tomb is visible above the waves.

## DESTROYED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Violent Chinese Soldiers Mutiny and Meet an Awful Death. VANCOUVER, B. C., April 10.—The steamer Empress of Japan, which has just arrived from the Orient, reports that at Kiang Gin two regiments of Chinese soldiers revolted and, at a signal from their leader, seized the guns of the forts and proceeded to kill all of the officers and a new regiment of soldiers recently arrived. In the midst of the massacre a magazine exploded and all were blown to pieces. Two battalions must have been wiped out of existence, as not a soldier lived to tell whether the magazine went off by accident or designedly. All within 100 yards of the magazine were killed by flying shells. Besides an immense quantity of shells, 16,000 pounds of powder were stored in the powder room. One company fighting near the face of the earth, not a trace of any of them being found.

## AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

A Texas Man Kills His Daughter and Her Lover and Then Meets a Horrible Death. BRENHAM, Tex., April 10.—Early this morning, on the depot platform at Millican, a man named John Brooks shot and killed his daughter Mollie, and also shot her sweetheart, A. C. Worrels, just as they were about to board the northbound passenger train for Bryan, where they were going to be married. After the shooting Brooks went to the rock quarry near Millican and sat down on a box of dynamite, which he exploded and blew himself to atoms. Nothing but his legs and feet were found.

## Feetlir Death of a Child.

CRESTON, Ia., April 10.—While playing last evening the five-year-old daughter of Charles Johnson was killed in a peculiar manner. She attempted to climb in a large box standing in the yard, but her strength failed, and the lid came down, catching her head between the edge of the box and the lid, and she slowly strangled to death. She was dead when found by her parents.

## Small National Banks Proposed.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Representative Van Voorhis, of Ohio, has reported from the house banking and currency committee a bill to permit the organization of national banks with a capital of not less than \$20,000 in cities of 4,000 inhabitants. Under the existing law the minimum capital stock required for the organization of a national bank is \$50,000. In some sections of the country, says an accompanying report, there has been a growing need for bank issues as well as for other banking accommodations in small towns in which \$50,000 cannot readily be raised for banking purposes.