

Chase County Courier.

W. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1896.

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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has signed the act repealing the statute prohibiting the appointment to the army and navy of persons who held Confederate commissions.

The senate committee on judiciary has decided upon a favorable report for the voluntary bankruptcy bill. The bill will be reported to the senate on the 19th inst.

DURING the past few weeks Secretary Carlisle has received numerous letters asking enlightenment on his intentions as to being a candidate for the presidency and it was reported from Washington as being probable that the announcement of his candidacy might come in the form of a reply to one of these letters.

The river and harbor appropriation bill was finished on the 3d by the house committee which has been working on it most of the session. The total amount carried by the bill is a few thousand less than \$10,000,000, or about \$1,000,000 below the bill of the last congress.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has written a letter to Charles R. Long, chairman of the Kentucky democratic central committee, on the subject of his (Carlisle's) candidacy for the presidency in which the secretary said that he was more concerned about the party's platform on the money question than he was about being a candidate for the presidency, but that he would regard an endorsement by Kentucky of his services with great favor. The Louisville Courier-Journal calls on Kentucky to endorse Secretary Carlisle and nominate him for the presidency.

A WASHINGTON dispatch on the 5th stated that the campaign for the republican presidential nomination had advanced so far that it seemed more probable that William McKinley would enter the convention with a majority of uncontested delegates, organize the convention and obtain the nomination on the first ballot. The managers of the opposing candidates, however, do not concede that there will be a nomination on the first or even the second ballot.

GENERAL NEWS.

"BRICK" POMEROY, the noted printer and editor, was reported dying of dropsy at Blythebourne, L. I., on the 2d.

MR. CHARLES DITTMAN, of the wholesale tobacco firm of Dittman & Voneiff, of Baltimore, Md., has returned from a trip to Havana and does not take a rosy view of the situation in Cuba. He said on the 2d that the outlook for the tobacco interest was most discouraging and that the effect of the war in Cuba would presently be felt in the United States in a material advance in price.

FLAMES started on the Brunswick & Western railroad wharves at Brunswick, Ga., and in an hour the wharves, two large warehouses and a number of cars full of freight were consumed, entailing a loss of \$200,000. The fire then extended to the Downing company and consumed their stores, valued at \$200,000. Thirteen other stores were also burned with their contents, worth about \$100,000, and the Ocean hotel was damaged to the extent of \$20,000.

A NOVEL measure, aimed at high theater hats, was enacted into a law by the Ohio legislature on the 3d. It provides that any manager permitting any person to wear a hat or other headgear in a theater obstructing the view, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined \$10.

THE mule law won a decisive victory on the 2d in the Iowa senate, the liquor manufacturing bill being defeated by a vote of 23 yeas to 27 nays. Following on the defeat of the question of the resubmission a few weeks ago, the vote practically settles the prohibition fight in the state and permits liquor to be sold in the state, but forbids its manufacture therein.

SEVERAL men attempted to wreck the state capitol at Jackson, Miss., by digging away a side wall.

At Lloyd, Wis., Charles Eastland and William Keith were instantly killed by the explosion of a boiler.

A WELL dressed man about 40 years of age committed suicide on the 2d by jumping from the Adams street bridge at Chicago. Hundreds of people saw him, but none in time to prevent him from jumping. There was no clue to his identity.

JOHN SCHWEITZER committed suicide at Louisville, Ky., because he thought his oath as an A. P. prevented him from marrying his Catholic sweetheart.

A FIRE destroyed a ramshackle tenement house at Brooklyn early on the morning of the 1st and ten of its occupants were smothered in their beds.

H. H. HOLMES, the convicted murderer of Philadelphia, has made a confession in which he tells how and why he put to death no less than 20 men, women and children. He writes as calmly and remorselessly as he murdered, neglecting no detail. It was well known that Holmes put 11 persons out of the world.

THE free silver democrats of Iowa will make a determined effort to secure the democratic nomination for president for ex-Gov. Boies. He has tacitly admitted that he would accept the nomination if it was tendered to him.

A SPECIAL from Thomson, the home of Tom Watson, the center of populist influence in Georgia, on the 5th said that it was practically assured that the republicans and populists in Georgia would fuse this year and put out candidates for state offices and for the United States senate.

THE clearing house returns for the week ended April 3 for the following cities were: New York, \$593,993, 037; Chicago, \$87,837,210; St. Louis, \$19,944,899; Kansas City, \$8,740,613; St. Joseph, \$1,028,768; Topeka, \$299,835; Wichita, \$438,514; Omaha, \$3,808,882.

LETTERS received from the Canadian boundary report the death in Rainy River of Col. A. F. Naff, a United States deputy marshal, and an entire party of explorers, in all probably eight men. They were on their way to investigate reports of the timber stealing by Canadians along the boundary and were ascending the river in sleighs and broke through the ice.

THOMAS BRENNAN was burned to death while trying to put out a fire in a waste flume at Anaconda, Mont. About ten years ago he was champion sprinter of the world, having an established record of 19 seconds for 200 yards.

At Clinton, Ill., on the 3d Ed Polen, formerly employed at the Illinois Central railroad, murdered his wife and mother-in-law and then attempted suicide by throwing himself in front of an eastbound freight train. Jealousy was given as his reason for committing the horrible deed. At night a great crowd of excited citizens assembled in front of the jail, but Mayor McGill addressed them and said Polen would die of his injuries and the crowd finally dispersed.

ACCORDING to Bradstreet's Financial Review on the 4th the first quarter of 1896 presented the largest list of actual failures in business in the United States, those in which liabilities exceeded assets, ever reported for a like period. The total was 4,512 or 700 more than in 1894, and 1,443 more than in the first quarter of 1893, increases of 18.11 and 47 per cent, respectively. Liabilities of those failing this year amount to \$62,513,000, an increase of 39 per cent., as compared with a year ago.

W. H. J. TRAYNOR, of Detroit, Mich., supreme president of the American Protective association, has issued a circular to the order at large upon the political situation. He declared that the A. P. A. has a cinch upon the presidential situation, and presented an exhaustive plan for the complete political organization of the order from the primaries up.

A TERRIBLE explosion of gas took place in the No. 6 shaft of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Co., at Sugar Notch, Pa., killing one person, fatally injuring another, and wounding five more.

PRESIDENT CRESPO, of Venezuela, has issued a decree directing the erection of a bronze column in honor of the citizens of the United States who aided Venezuela in the first struggle for independence. Venezuela has honored the United States before by erecting a statue of Washington and projecting another statue to President Monroe commemorative of the Monroe doctrine.

A TERRIBLE explosion occurred in the Giles mine, near Ward, Col., on the 3d, in which three men were instantly killed and two others badly hurt. When the men went to work they took about 50 pounds of giant powder down in the mine with them, and shortly after they reached the bottom of the shaft and went to work the powder in some unknown way exploded.

THE Butler express on the West Pennsylvania railway was wrecked near Freeport, Pa., on the 1st, and five persons were seriously injured. The accident was caused by the rails spreading. The two rear coaches jumped the track and went over an embankment. Fire broke out almost immediately and the passengers narrowly escaped with their lives.

By the fall of an iron truss at a pavilion under course of erection at Union Hill, N. J., on the 1st, one man was killed, one probably fatally injured and two seriously injured. About 35 men were at work almost directly under the truss as it was being hoisted, when the derrick ropes broke and the iron fell with a crash.

A NEGRO on a Chicago street car seized a woman's pocket-book and then jumped from the car. The woman screamed and the conductor and a number of passengers followed the negro. The latter soon saw that his escape was hopeless and, taking a razor from his pocket, he coolly faced his pursuers and drew the blade twice across his throat and died almost instantly.

THE steamer Lord Charlemont, which arrived at St. Johns, N. B., reported that it sighted a vessel showing signals of distress, but before it could reach her there was a sudden heavy glare of flame and then all became dark. No trace of the vessel could be found the next day.

THE four-story brick building at 124 and 126 Fulton street, Boston, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$150,000.

FIRE at the Washburn and Moen plant at Quinsigamond, Mass., caused a loss of \$150,000. Two hundred men were thrown out of work by it.

S. B. ARCHER, of New York, secretary of the National Tariff Commission league, consulted Detroit convention promoters on the 5th regarding holding the national convention. The secretary predicted that at least 2,000 advocates of the removal of the tariff question from politics would attend the convention. Of upwards of 200 commercial bodies in the United States all but two had appointed delegates.

CARDINAL GIBBONS on the 5th at Baltimore, Md., gave out a lengthy appeal for arbitration instead of war, signed by himself and Cardinals Vaughan, of Westminster, and Logue, of Ireland. The document was the result of a correspondence upon the subject between Cardinal Gibbons and his colleagues whose names are affixed to the appeal, and was issued on Easter Sunday because of the appropriate nature of the day.

A TERRIBLE fire has occurred at Manila, the capital of the Philippine islands, by which 4,000 houses were destroyed and 30,000 people left homeless.

A DISPATCH to the New York World on the 5th stated that England had concluded a treaty of alliance with Spain.

At the Clark street dime museum at Chicago on the 5th a fire broke out and at least 1,000 persons were panicked and made a wild rush for the doors. There was also wild confusion among the freaks, but no one was particularly hurt.

FIRE at Saratoga, N. Y., on the 3d destroyed the Putnam music hall, Reeve's paint store and Scanlan's printing office. Loss, \$50,000.

REGISTERS and receivers of land offices at Crookston and Duluth, Minn., have been notified in a circular promulgated by the general land office that at nine o'clock Friday morning, May 15 next, is the hour of opening their offices for entries of Red Lake Indian reservation lands. These lands will be subject to the disposal of actual settlers only under the homestead law. Each settler is to pay \$1.25 per acre in five annual installments.

FIVE persons were overcome by coal gas in Capt. C. Johnson's house at Parkville, L. I., recently and Margaret Connors will die as the result of inhalation of the fumes. The others were reported not out of danger. A defective fuse was supposed to have caused the accident.

Just before dark the other night a bridge on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, near Shoals, Ind., was discovered to be on fire. Train No. 44 was due, and was heard approaching at a high rate of speed. With much presence of mind Mrs. Freeman took off her petticoat and, running up the track, waved it frantically. The engineer brought his train to a stand within a few yards of the burning bridge, thus preventing a horror.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

GEORGE E. GARD, chief of the Southern Pacific railway detective service, has given publicity, according to a San Francisco paper of the 6th, to a plot to hold up the Vanderbilt-Depeu special train, now on the Pacific coast, and abduct Cornelius Vanderbilt at some point in the San Joaquin valley. The railroad officials had put armed guards on the train and were going to keep them on until the Vanderbilt party had passed the Sierras.

THE recently published statement that China had ceded Port Arthur to Russia has been officially denied.

THE boiler in Watson Bros.' hoop and stove mills at Ridgeway, Ont., exploded on the 6th, wrecking the building and causing the death of two men at least and the injury of several others.

EVERY democratic primary held in Massachusetts up to the 6th has instructed the delegates to boom ex-Gov. William E. Russell for the presidential nomination.

THE New York World said on the 6th that a cash offer of \$2,000,000 had been made by a banking house representing a foreign syndicate for the privilege of running boats on the Erie canal by electric traction, and that the deal was potent for good or evil to the freight shippers of both east and west.

THREE Italian guests at a hotel at Pittsburgh, Pa., were found dead in their room shortly after noon on the 6th. They had been suffocated by gas.

GROVER E. STATES, a three-year-old boy, was kicked by a horse on the head and killed at Marshall, Ok.

SISTER PATRICIA, of the St. Francis academy, at Council Bluffs, Ia., was fatally burned by the explosion of some turpentine and sweet oil. She was oiling the floor, and the mixture becoming hardened she placed the vessel containing the fluid on a range when it exploded and the flames enveloped her.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON and Mrs. Mary Lord Dimmick were united in marriage at New York on the 6th. The ceremony was a very private affair, only 29 relatives and select friends of the bride and groom being present.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

William Pope, editor of the Topeka Call, died in that city the other day of small-pox.

The Kansas wheat acreage this year is estimated at 3,200,000 acres against 4,173,000 last year.

The wife of Albert Bigelow Payne, the Fort Scott poet and author, has brought suit for divorce.

The state school fund commissioners have decided to invest the \$208,000 cash on hand in government bonds.

The jury in the fifth trial of the famous Hillmon insurance case, after being out 72 hours, failed to agree.

The law passed by the legislature in 1893, providing for the weekly payment of wages has been declared unconstitutional by Judge Alden in the district court of Wyandotte county.

The monthly report of the state treasurer shows the total bonded indebtedness of the state to be \$752,000, of which \$487,000 is held by the permanent school fund. Only \$265,000 of the bonds of Kansas are owned outside of the state.

The Northwest Kansas conference elected W. H. Sweet, of Salina, and E. W. Allen, of Mankato, ministerial delegates to the general conference at Cleveland, O. On the admission of women to the general conference the vote was almost unanimous in the affirmative.

W. W. Huddleston, a farmer and stock raiser residing near Douglass, recently visited at Wichita and failing to return search was instituted. Several days later his body was found in the Walnut river with a bullet hole in his head. He had probably been robbed and murdered.

Mrs. George Carnegie and her daughter were recently standing in the door of her residence at Wichita watching a funeral procession passing the house when Mrs. Carnegie exclaimed: "Poor man, I wonder who will be next," and throwing up her hands, fell forward, and died immediately.

Dr. A. G. Abdell, of Lawrence, has brought a suit for \$50,000 against the general council of the Fraternal Aid association, alleging that he was wrongfully charged with trying to poison Frank Coffman, who became very sick soon after being initiated into Athens council No. 3, Fraternal Aid association.

Charles Conwell was recently arrested at Lawrence upon complaint of the police of Peoria, Ill., for forgery. Conwell is a lawyer and was United States district attorney for Wyoming under Hayes. He has a brother who is a leading lawyer in Chicago, and brother-in-law a member of congress. He attributes his downfall to drink.

Samuel Cooper, a Pottawatomie county farmer, died recently at the age of 82 years. He was followed to the grave by 99 blood relatives. He was the father of 11 children, seven of whom are married and living in Pottawatomie county. He had 60 grandchildren and 32 great-grandchildren. He had lived in Kansas since 1857.

The monthly examination of the state treasury for March showed \$1,172,524.34 cash on hand belonging to the treasury, of which \$372,850.74 was in the banks of Topeka and the remainder in the vaults of the treasury. Of the cash on hand the largest item was \$680,596.76 belonging to the general revenue fund. Another big item was \$208,214.09 belonging to the permanent school fund.

George Austin, of Kingman county, was killed in a peculiar manner the other day. He had rushed to the home of his neighbor, which was on fire, to assist in saving the household effects. The heat was too intense to enter, and as Austin stood looking at the burning building a double-barreled shotgun, hanging on a rack in the house, was discharged by the heat, the contents of both barrels entering his head and body.

At a recent meeting of the Central Kansas Live Stock association at Emporia with over 100 members present, resolutions were adopted condemning unjust and discriminating rates by railroads and asking for a radical adjustment and reduction. The meeting also decided that the railroad commissioners have permitted unnecessary delay in adjustment of these rates, and demanded that a prompt hearing be granted them, and a fair decision rendered.

The state superintendent of insurance has addressed a letter to the presidents of all the insurance companies doing business in Kansas, in which he informs them that he proposes to keep a record in his office for the use of the public, showing which companies pay up their losses promptly, and which ones delay and harass the insured by lawsuits and compromises. Mr. Anthony says the policy of many companies seems to be to resist paying losses and it is proper for the public to know who they are.

Mrs. Foster, divorced wife of Hon. C. G. Foster, United States district judge for the district of Kansas, died in the poor house in Atchison county the other day, where she had been an inmate for eight years. She at one time was one of the reigning society and literary leaders in Atchison, and was married to Judge Foster when he was a struggling young attorney and she a dashing widow. But trouble and a divorce followed years ago, and the judge over 20 years ago was happily married to a lady in Lawrence. The deceased was over 63 years of age.

A LETTER FROM CARLISLE.

The Secretary of the Treasury Gives His Views on the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Carlisle has written the following letter on the subject of his candidacy for the presidential nomination at the Chicago convention:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1896.

Charles R. Long, Chairman Democratic State Central Committee, Ky.
Dear Sir: Your favor of March 30, in which you say in substance that many of my friends in Kentucky and elsewhere desire me to become a candidate before the approaching national democratic convention for nomination to the office of president, and requesting me to give some authoritative or definite expression upon the subject, has been materially considered.

Many communications upon the same subject and similar import have been received from friends in different parts of the country, and while very grateful for these numerous expressions of confidence and esteem upon the part of my democratic fellow citizens, I have not been able to reach the conclusion that the existing conditions require me to comply with their requests by authorizing them to announce me as a candidate for the presidential nomination.

While I feel a profound interest in the welfare of my party, I am much more concerned about its declaration of principles than its selection of candidates, because, in my opinion, its failure or success at the election, as well as its capacity for useful service in the country in the future, depends upon the position it takes or omits to take upon the public questions now engaging the attention of the people, and especially the questions affecting the monetary system of the country and the character and amount of taxation to be imposed upon our citizens. Its position upon these and other subjects having been agreed upon, and clearly and distinctly announced, the convention ought to have no difficulty in selecting an acceptable candidate who will fairly represent its views, and in order that its deliberations may be embarrassed as little as possible by the contentions of rival aspirants and their friends, I think my duty to the party will be best performed by declining to participate in a contest for the nomination.

The obligations assumed when I accepted my present official position require me to devote my entire time and attention to the public interests committed to my charge, and I shall continue to discharge the duties imposed upon me to the best of my ability, and in such manner as will, in my judgment, most certainly promote the true interest of the country; and if, in the opinion of my fellow democrats of Kentucky, my services entitle me to their commendation and approval, I would regard their endorsement of my public course as an ample reward for the little I have been able to accomplish in behalf of honest administration and a sound financial policy.

With many thanks for your kind letter, I am, very truly yours,
J. G. CARLISLE.

FIRE IN A MUSEUM.

Wild Confusion Among the Freaks and Performers in a Chicago Playhouse.

CHICAGO, April 6.—A fire which bore a very threatening aspect for a time and created a panic, broke out yesterday afternoon in a Clark street dime museum. It being Easter Sunday the two small theaters in the building were entertaining audiences of more than the usual proportion, at least 1,000 persons, who occupied every available inch of space, being present. The audiences at once made a rush for the door and for a time pandemonium reigned. The wildest confusion prevailed among the freaks and performers, but all escaped without injury, many of the actors running into the streets in their stage attire. On the third floor the collection of huge snakes was on exhibition. Among this collection was a boa constrictor 20 feet in length. A female snake charmer had charge of the reptiles, and when the fire broke out she attempted to place them in a box. Calling for assistance, a stranger climbed into the cage and offered to help capture the snakes. He picked the largest one up by the neck and no sooner had he done so than the snake, recognizing it was in the hands of a stranger, coiled its huge form about the man's arm. The snake charmer, realizing the man's danger, told him to keep a firm grip on the snake's neck. A terrific struggle then ensued, but by the combined efforts of the fair snake charmer and the obliging stranger, the boa constrictor was finally jammed into a box and secured.

A TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

Four Thousand Houses Burned and 30,000 People Made Homeless.

MADRID, April 6.—A terrible fire has occurred at Manila, in the Philippine islands, by which 4,000 houses were destroyed and 30,000 people left homeless. Manila is the capital of the Philippine islands, and has a population of 100,000, or, with the suburbs, 160,000. It is one of the great emporiums of the east. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the palaces of the governor and the archbishop, a beautiful town house, ten churches of different religious orders, several monasteries and convents, the arsenal, three colleges for young men and two for young women, a supreme court, prison, civil hospital, university, a marine and a commercial school, a large theater, a custom house and a barracks. It has frequently been visited by severe and destructive earthquakes.

HOLMES CONFESSES ALL.

The Arch-Criminal Preparing the Story of Twenty Murders Committed by Him.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—H. H. Holmes, the convicted murderer, has made a confession in which he tells how and why he put to death no less than 20 men, women and children.

He writes as calmly and remorselessly as he murdered, neglecting no detail. He even gives an account of six murders which he planned, but was prevented from carrying out. It was well known that Holmes put 11 persons out of the world. So when his confession is printed there will be accounts of the violent deaths of nine people whose absence from their homes and their friends has hitherto been unexplained.

CONGRESS.

The Week's Proceedings Given in Condensed Form.

THE senate on the 1st completed the post office appropriation bill, with the exception of the ocean mail subsidy items which caused an animated discussion. Mr. George spoke on the Dupont election case and Mr. Peffer gave notice that he would move to take up his resolution for an inquiry into the recent bond issue on the morrow. Mr. Butler (N. C.) introduced a bill requiring the acceptance of current legal tender funds in payment of notes, bonds or private obligations. Mr. Call (Fla.) introduced a resolution to immediately use a United States naval force to protect Americans in Cuba from atrocities and for humane reasons in general. The resolution went over. The house practically completed the consideration of the sundry civil bill. Mr. Blue (Iowa) of Kansas made some indirect charges against the board of managers of the soldiers' home and Mr. Steele, of Indiana, replied to them.

THE senate on the 2d considered the post office appropriation bill, and the propriety of abolishing country post offices and establishing them as branches of city offices was warmly debated. Mr. George closed his three days' speech on the Dupont election case. Mr. Peffer reported the Indiana appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up on the 6th. Mr. Lodge introduced a bill to charge monthly publications the same rate of postage as weekly publications, and Mr. Sherman introduced one providing for the use of a uniform flag by the army and navy after the year 1900. The sundry civil appropriation bill was passed in the house after a warm debate of four hours over an appropriation of \$2,000 for the Howard university, colored institution of Washington, the contention being that it was an appropriation for sectarian purposes. The house voted, 129 to 105, to retain the appropriation.

THE senate was not in session on the 3d. In the house Mr. Hunt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, presented the conference report on the Cuban resolutions, and in the course of his speech said that he did not think President Cleveland would "be so recreant to his duty as to disregard the expressed wish of congress" as to recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents. Mr. Patterson argued that if the United States would interfere to prevent Spain from acquiring new territory in this hemisphere she should prevent her from retaining territory by subjugation. The debate was not concluded. Many private pension bills were passed at the night session.

THE senate was not in session on the 4th. The house devoted almost the entire day and the evening session to a discussion of the resolutions for recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents and tendering assistance to the offices of the United States for the settlement of the trouble. Speeches were made in favor of the adoption of the resolutions by Messrs. Adams (Pa.), Knox (Mass.), Quigg (N. Y.), Cochrane (Tex.) and Burdett (Ia.), and in opposition by Messrs. Turner (Ga.), Gillette (Mass.), Russell (Ga.) and Elliot (Va.). The house decided to vote on the resolutions on the 6th. The river and harbor bill was also formally reported.

TIN PLATE MILLS MAY CLOSE.

If the Steel Trust Is a Sure Go It Will Shut Out the New Industry.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 6.—Yesterday the startling information was given out that if the new steel manufacturers' pool is a sure go it will result in closing down every tin plate mill in the country. There are between 35 and 40 of the plants, one being in St. Louis, and nearly all were started in the last five or six years. The black plate from which the tin is made comes from steel billets, which are advancing as a result of the meetings in New York. The tin plate manufacturers say they cannot afford to pay more for steel and compete with the Welsh manufacturers. From 10,000 to 15,000 men, women and boys will be thrown out of work by the shut-down. This information comes from P. H. Laufman, a veteran tin plate manufacturer, who is not an alarmist. He says a difference of \$3 in the price of billets will force every mill to close.

DESOLATION IN CUBA.

Tobacco and Sugar Crops are Small and Business Is Paralyzed.

HAVANA, April 6.—The total amount of sugar made in Cuba this year will not exceed 130,000 tons. The normal crop is about 1,000,000 tons. This enormous shrinkage means, it is estimated, a money loss of \$56,000,000. The tobacco crop will be greatly diminished. The other products of the island, hides, mahogany and cedar, are practically not to be had. Nothing is being done on the stock exchange and the produce exchange is lifeless. Flour, potatoes and the commonest necessities of life cannot be sold on business principles. There is no money. Havana is like a tomb. Even the cabs ceased to run in the streets in recognition of Holy Thursday and Good Friday. Business, what there is, has been suspended. No newspapers are printed.

FOR WESTERN RIVERS.

Items of Interest to the People of Kansas and Missouri.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The river and harbor bill reported to the house yesterday contains these items of interest to the west: Improving the Osage river, \$50,000; continuing improvements on the Gasconade river, \$50,000; continuing the improvement of the Missouri river, \$250,000. The Missouri river commission is further authorized to make contracts for a further improvement not exceeding \$25,000 a year for three years, beginning July 1, 1897. Glasgow is to get \$60,000 of this and Miami \$75,000. The secretary of war is directed to cause a preliminary survey of the Neosho river in Kansas through Neosho and Labette counties, with a view to straightening and otherwise improving its channel.

Investigation on the Increase.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The immigration officials are somewhat disturbed at the present enormous increase in immigration. During February the number of arrivals at New York aggregated 11,522, an increase of about 65 per cent. over the arrivals during February, 1895. The class now coming to this country is said to be altogether undesirable, even while entitled to admission under a strict construction of the immigration laws.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

AN EXPERIMENTAL FLIRT.



F a woman really is in love with her husband she cannot expect to have a very good time at a dance."

So spoke the dearest little woman in all the world late one evening, on returning from a pleasant entertainment given by one of our neighbors, as she sank wearily into one of the big sofa cushions that adorned the couch of our room.

I knew by the curious way she had acted during our short walk home that something was troubling her pretty head; so I preserved a discreet silence after the utterance of the above remark. She gave me a quick glance to notice the effect of her words, and seeing me busily engaged in removing a bunch of white carnations from the lapel of my dress coat, she continued:

"If I were only able to flirt, I could get along famously; I have often seen other women add this variety to their lives, and as far as I could ever find out, no harm resulted."

"Pray do not abstain from any such enjoyment on my account," I interposed.

"Don't flatter yourself, my dear," she said. "I have the inner consciousness that I have tried and failed, yes, failed utterly."

"Tried what?"

"Tried to flirt, you goose. I determined to try it just as an experiment. I'll tell you all about it, if you won't interrupt me and will be real good to me for the rest of my life."

"Yes, I tried desperately to imagine myself an ill-treated woman, that I hated you terribly, and finally, to make myself believe that such a person as Geoffrey Gordon never existed, but to what an end! Just as I fancied I was succeeding, you would bob up serenely into vision and there you would stay, no matter how hard I tried to forget you."

Of late, after the many social functions we had attended, I had noticed a disposition on the part of my wife to answer only vaguely to my inquiries as to whether she had enjoyed herself at Mrs. So-and-So's musicale, or Miss Somebody's reception; but I never supposed for a moment there was anything serious on her mind, as the above somewhat gloomy expression indicated; so I turned all attention to hear what might be called a confession.

"Maybe you would not be averse to being given an opportunity to use my insurance money; or else a judge in the divorce court might be prevailed upon to render his decision."

But here my remarks were cut short by a demonstration that would hardly look well in words—in fact I should be at a loss how to express such a manifestation of feminine protestation.

When she had resumed a state that made intelligibility possible, she broke forth:

"Now, Geoffrey, that is too unkind for anything. When I come to you to tell you all you stand there and make fun of me. You had better be careful."



"I HAVE TRIED AND FAILED."

young man; it may be worse than you suppose. You know what your favorite, Congress, says:

"Heaven hath no rage like love to hatred turned,
Nor hell a fury like a woman scorned."

"So keep real good till I have finished. You see before I was married, whenever I went to a dance, there was always some one, four or five in fact, whom I thoroughly liked, and to whom I could count to speak to me before the evening was over and with whom I could have a pleasant chat and dance. So, no matter how distasteful my present partner might be, my anticipations were pleasant enough to make up for the present."

"There were certain men who, perhaps, were not actually in love with me (she said this with a perfectly straight face), but who invariably felt disposed to drift in my direction, so that I was kept perpetually buoyed up while talking with the stupid ones, and absorbed after they did speak to me, by delightful uncertainty as to what the future might bring forth—that, of course, was before I met you, dear."

"When I go to dances now, I seem to lose remembrance of the fact that I am married, and with woman's vanity I began to be painfully aware that the very men who would have stood on their heads had I asked it in the past, I could not count on now to take the least interest in me or to talk other than the most platitudinous. They were painfully polite, would advance toward me with few commonplace remarks, and when they favored me at a german with some glittering trinket, for which I used to be crazy, I felt as though it was

an expression of charity, portraying that having my choice I must abide by it and not expect any very great exertions on their parts.

"I drifted from bad to worse till I reached a state of desperation, and when I saw Mrs. Sweetly gazing fondly into Dicky Robinson's eyes the other evening, I said to myself: 'There is a woman who really lives, and the reason she does is because she forgets she is married.'

"Then it was, Geoffrey, dear, that I tried to force myself to forget that you had ever crossed my path; that is, of course, only when I went to some social gathering—you know you are so fond of your cigars."

"Next to do was to find some suitable one on whom I could bestow my affections. Finally I thought I would try Malcolm Wharton, whom I knew to be of excellent family, and who three years ago would have given his head to have stood No. 1 in my eyes."

"It was at Mrs. Beckman's reception that I determined to make my flirting debut. So, about nine p. m., when I knew he would be smoking with the gentlemen upstairs, I purposely placed myself in the path of my erstwhile acquaintance, Malcolm, with such a gracious manner that at first he was puzzled, and then being of a gallant nature, he soon approached me with an air of attention. I astonished myself by his spryly, not to say flippant, style of my conversation. My heart went pit-a-pat from excitement, and I was continually



"HERE HE WAS AT MY VERY FEET."

rehearsing to myself: 'Now I must forget Geoffrey,' and so I went on and on, deceiving myself into the belief that I was enjoying myself."

"He became more and more confidential and fascinating, treating me in the fashion that men who are devoted to other men's wives ordinarily assume, I tried to be all animation, and really thought that the way he twinkled his nose in bunny fashion was quite interesting. He persuaded me to indulge in champagne several times, and I even took his arm to the supper-room. There he was devotion itself, and complimented me in the most approved style. After staying some time in the supper-room, I proposed we should go and hear the music, but he had evidently had too much champagne or something else to be reasonable, and so to be consistent, I could but follow him wherever he led. We at last found ourselves in the conservatory, and were seated behind a clump of palms when his conversation, which was commonplace enough, had a ring to it that sent the blood flying to my face. His voice sank almost to a whisper, giving me to understand how miserable he had been in his later life, and how I could fill that gap of woe; now and then he would look up in my face to see if there was any evidence of sympathy that he thought should be there."

"At last I had accomplished the very thing I had longed for; here he was at my feet, and now that I possessed it, I shrank from it in disgust. Every word of his felt like ice being forced down my back. I could not find expression to my thoughts; words froze on my lips, and I felt as though the eyes of the entire room were on me. The feeling of disgust changed to one of mockery, and he, seeing the change in my manner, doubtless considered me serious, and became more effusive in his remarks and manifestations of love. The words 'what a fool you are,' seemed to haunt me, but still I had to sit there in cold blood and let him go on making an utter fool of himself, for there seemed to be no way to stop him."

"What I would have done I hardly know, for he had seized my hand as though he intended to crush every bone in it. I really think he would have attempted to kiss me, when you serenely entered the room, appearing as an oasis in a desert of torment."

"I wrenched my hand loose and walked over as calmly as I could to where you were standing, and greeted you as complacently as was possible. You remember the night—you were so worried about your stocks you did not notice my agitation."

"There, now, don't you think I expiated my crime?"

"Of course there was but one way to assure her she had.—University Courier.

Perfect Lemonade.

Perfect lemonade is made as follows: For a quart, take the juice of three lemons, using the rind of one of them. Carefully peel the rind very thin, getting just the yellow outside; cut this into pieces and put with the juice and powdered sugar, of which use two ounces to the quart, in a jug or jar with a cover. When the water is just at the boiling point, pour it over the lemon and sugar, cover at once and let get cold. Try this way once and see if it is not delicious.—Health Magazine.

"She Had Forgotten.—Ethel—'If you stand on a chair, and I sit on the piano, perhaps the mouse cannot reach us?' Edith.—'Oh, it can! You forget that this is July, year.'—Detroit Free Press.

DR. JENNER'S DISCOVERY.

Vaccination for Smallpox Just One Century Old.

The Famous Physician's Marvelous Scientific Revelation Was Not the Result of Accident as Has Been Stated Time and Again.

[Written for This Paper.]

Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination and one of the greatest benefactors of the human race, performed his first test experiment 100 years ago. On May 14, 1796, he inoculated the boy Phipps from a pustule on the hand of a young woman who had got cowpox from one of her employer's cows. In addition to his work in this line he was a remarkable man, being a naturalist, a physiologist, a geologist, an advanced agricultural scientist and an eminent physician and surgeon. Fitted by nature for scientific work, he was more inclined to it by the great John Hunter, under whom he studied medicine, and whose intimate friend he was until Hunter's death. In 1771 he prepared the natural history specimens brought back by Sir Joseph Banks, Capt. Cook's naturalist, on his first voyage of discovery, and for this work was offered the position of naturalist to Cook's second expedition, but this offer was declined.

Before he was graduated in medicine his attention was directed to a common belief among the country people near his home in Gloucestershire that a person who had once had cowpox was safe from smallpox. As soon as possible after going back to his native place, Berkeley, to practice medicine, he began to collect information on the subject. For several years the cows in that vicinity were free from cowpox, and he could make no experiments. From the first he was somewhat discouraged by his country physician acquaintances, who said they had no faith in the common belief, and had often seen people afflicted with smallpox after having had cowpox. On the other hand, he found several persons who had often been exposed to smallpox without infection after an attack of cowpox, and they attributed their immunity to the cowpox. Five years of

investigation as to the differences between the doctors and the dairy people convinced Jenner that there were several different eruptions all known as cowpox, and that one variety did protect against smallpox. Having established this fact, the new difficulty arose that even after an attack of the true cowpox the milkers sometimes had smallpox. Long study and investigation showed the cause of this: that the cowpox was not a preventive unless it was communicated to the human at a particular stage of the eruption. It was well for Jenner and for vaccination that this matter had to be thought and worked out, for if the vaccine theory had been published before this fact was discovered vaccination might have been set back half a century, certainly for many years.

"These investigations had occupied about 15 years without Jenner's being able to find a single case of cowpox. Nothing shows better the fact that he had a truly scientific mind than the fact that he arrived at these correct conclusions before he had the opportunity of testing them by actual experiment. From 1773 to 1796 he was studying the subject without seeing a cow or person with cowpox. When the opportunity finally came in 1796 the boy Phipps was inoculated. The result was as predicted by Jenner. Afterwards the boy was inoculated with smallpox, and this inoculation had no effect, as Jenner had predicted would be the case. After years of most patient work and investigation Jenner had the satisfaction of knowing that his reasoning was correct, and that smallpox could be robbed of its terrors.

So far as health and life are concerned, no other discovery ever made can be compared with the discovery of vaccination. For years smallpox had been the terror of the world, and Jenner had the opportunity of becoming probably the richest man in the world by keeping his discovery a secret. He was too much of a man to do that.

After his successful experiment on the boy Phipps, Jenner went over all his work and repeated his experiments before making his work public. Knowing that he would meet with criticism and ridicule, he wished to fortify himself at every point. In the spring of 1798 he prepared the manuscript for his pamphlet, which was published in June, 1798. As he had expected, he became a target for all sorts of abuse and malice, especially in England. The medical men of the continent were as a rule more scientific than those in England at that time, and there the pamphlet was treated with more consideration; for scientific men are not prone to reject what is new without fair tests. In England,

possessions in the new world. So greatly was Jenner honored that during the war between France and England his personal passport to an Englishman traveling for his health was honored by Napoleon on many occasions.

Bitterly as Jenner and his discovery were fought during the first 25 years of vaccination, nothing could succeed against the figures showing the decline of smallpox year by year after 1798, when the discovery was made known. In some countries in which the annual number of deaths from smallpox had been thousands, it fell to tens, often to less than fifty. From India and the East Indies, where smallpox was a greater scourge than cholera, came the same facts in favor of vaccination. But as facts are stubborn things, so are prejudiced men, and some of these could still be found, who while having but little weight where they were best known, continued to ignore facts and to combat vaccination.

The mere saving of lives and of days of illness does not appeal to some men; but the saving of wealth touches a popular chord. During the first four years of vaccination the saving of life and days of illness resulted in England alone in saving of wealth to the amount of £800,000, from vaccination alone. Making no allowance for increase of population, and taking no account of the greater risk due to more rapid transportation and closer intercommunication, the wealth saved in England alone by vaccination during the century of vaccination amounts to £80,000,000. The amount is of course much greater, as will be seen by the fact that the cholera epidemic of 1884-87 cost southern Europe 150,000 lives and more than \$500,000,000; and smallpox without vaccination would be a worse disease than cholera, far worse than yellow fever.

W. G. EGGLESTON.

At the Opera.
She—Aren't the gowns gorgeous?
He—Yes, I think in most cases the beauty of the wearer fails to eclipse that of the dress.

On Wall Street.
Uncle Josh—There's lots of money dropped in Wall street, ain't there?
Nephew—Lots of it.

Uncle Josh—And it's all dropped by folks that's tryin' to pick it up.—Puck.

Easily Answered.
She—And what would you be now if it weren't for my money?
He—A bachelor.—Tit-Bits.

again, many medical men condemned vaccination after giving it unfair trials and refusing to follow Jenner's directions.

The first copy of Jenner's pamphlet that came to America fell into the hands of Prof. Waterhouse, of Cambridge, Struck with the value of the discovery, should it be all that was claimed for it, he wrote an account of it for the Columbia Sentinel of March 2, 1799, and brought it before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which John Adams was president. Waterhouse sent to England for vaccine virus, and vaccinated seven of his own children, six successfully. Then, like Jenner, he inoculated them with smallpox, but this did not take. That was the beginning of vaccination in America. In 1801 Dr. Waterhouse got some new virus and instructions from Jenner, and sent some to Thomas Jefferson, who was then president of the United States. Jefferson immediately vaccinated nearly 200 persons in the families of his sons-in-law and neighbors, and his success increased the popularity of vaccination in America.

For four years after the publication of his pamphlet, Jenner gave practically all of his time to vaccination, and most of it gratuitously, and in addition spending several thousand dollars a year in the work. Parliament was petitioned to compensate him for his great work, and after a debate he was voted a miserable £10,000, much less than he could have made in private practice, had he accepted the invitations to go to London. Several years afterwards, the facts being again brought before parliament, he was voted an additional £20,000.

In one way or another Jenner was honored by the government or princes and potentates of almost every civilized country. Diplomas and honors of learned bodies were showered upon him, and medals were struck in his honor. In England, on the continent and in America the clergy prayed for him and preached the gospel of vaccination. His pamphlet was translated into almost every European and Asiatic language. The Spanish government, then more civilized and wide-awake than at present, fitted out an expedition that carried vaccinators and vaccine virus to all the Spanish



DR. EDWARD JENNER.

GOOD STORIES OF ANIMAL LIFE.

One Insect Pulled a Phenomenal Load of Pencils and Paper.

I recently performed an experiment in a rather crude way to test the drawing powers—not lifting, but pulling—of the common katydid. Seeing the katydid and noting its well-developed muscular system, suggested the idea of testing its strength. From the want of something better I took a sheet of ordinary note paper (size 8x10 inches) and folded it once. The corners of one end were folded together and a piece of ordinary thread 15 inches long was attached to it. The other end was tied around the mesothorax, passing beneath the katydid. The first trial proved that it was no task at all to pull this paper on a smooth-topped table with no covering. Next 12 pieces of heavy paper, 3x4 1/2 inches in size, were added one after another, and a large screw, two steel pens, a small stone weighing about two ounces, were placed on the paper. These were drawn without any great effort on the part of the katydid. After giving it a short rest I added a new lead pencil having a tin tip with a rubber on it. This was drawn easily; a second lead pencil was added. It required some effort to start the load, but after it was in motion it was drawn slowly; a third lead pencil was added. The katydid was unable to start at first, but resorted to a somewhat curious expedient, as is crawled to the edge of the table and pulled, while its left feet were on top of the table and its right feet were on the edge, with its body directly over the corner. In this position it was able to move its load slowly for a short distance. I then laid half a lead pencil on the paper. It was unable to move the load at first with this additional weight, but after moistening each one of its feet in turn by placing them at its mouth and exuding some sticky substance it was barely able to move the burden. The entire load pulled in the last trial was the original sheet of paper, on which the other things were laid; 12 sheets of heavy paper, 3x4 1/2 inches; one large screw, two steel pens, the small stone, three and one-half lead pencils. Of course, each successive trial diminished the katydid's strength. This experiment, although very crude, indicated that the katydid possesses a degree of power that would be surprising if studied under favorable conditions.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

CLEANLY AND CHEERFUL.

These Are Two Conditions Efficient in Salvation Army Work.

The present agitation in the Salvation Army recalls a description given by a visitor after an hour or two at the slum quarters. It is interesting as showing the methods pursued by these young women who lead lives of sacrifice and privation in their efforts to reclaim and assist distressed humanity.

"Two young women, not dressed in the customary Salvation Army uniform, but wearing dark-blue calico dresses, gingham aprons, and slouch sailor hats, rent a room in the most reputable part of a city. Their first task is to clean or rather shovel out the dirt. While they ply broom and brush, they sing cheerful songs, not too religious and in no way referring to the army. When the room is perfectly clean a few pieces of broken furniture are set up—a chair with only three legs, a stove with a brick doing duty as the fourth foot, and a rickety table. Nothing is allowed in the room that will give an air of comfort to it. They believe that cleanliness is next to godliness and cheerfulness a close third, and ascribe much of the success of their work to scrubbing and singing. In a few days tenants in the neighboring rooms become interested in the newcomers and attached to them because they are cheerful and clean, two qualities rarely found in these places. Pails of broth are made and carried to such sick persons as are unable to procure it for themselves, the children about are combed and cleaned, and the scrubbing and sweeping processes gradually invade the neighboring rooms. The lowest and most ignorant persons are not wanting in a sense of gratitude, and slowly obligation for comforts developed and appreciated appears. The slum sisters are so thoroughly in touch with the lives of those to whom they minister that their success is almost assured. Fully 70 per cent of all approached in this way reform and are persuaded to undertake a new and better life."—N. Y. Times.

Analysis of Accidents.

The remark attributed to John Bright that a railway carriage is about the safest place in the world, occurs to one's mind on reading, in the registrar's annual returns, just published, that while there were 824 deaths attributed to railways in 1894, there were no fewer than 1,054 ascribed to "vehicles other than railway." In detail we find 253 deaths caused by vans and wagons and 372 by carts. In addition, 273 deaths are entered as due to "horses." Drowning accounts 2,172 deaths. Lightning kills 15; sunstroke, 41; gelatio and exposure to cold, 91. Falling down stairs is fatal to 348 of the male sex, while 50 are killed by falling out of windows. Football is charged with 16 deaths and cricket with 3. Two deaths are ascribed to "tight boots," and one to barbed wire. On the female side we find more deaths ascribed to burns, scalds and explosions than among males, the number in the latter case being 1,005 and in the former 1,186. The deaths from suicide are 2,052 on the male side and 677 among the females.—London Echo.

Skeletons About Them.

Mason—These people one meets on the avenue have an innocent look. But I don't doubt that many of them have skeletons concealed about them somewhere.

Dibbins—Well, I should be sorry if they hadn't. They would go to pieces mighty quick, I'm afraid.—N. Y. World.

HOW TORTILLAS ARE MADE.

A Delicate Morsel of Indian Food Something Like Sole Leather.

I was recently looking through some of my old copies when I came across a morsel contributed by Lady Rebekah Phillips Dixon. In describing some Indians in Arizona she spoke of them making tortillas, but could not describe how they were made, as there was an obstruction to her view. I have very often watched the Indians preparing them.

They first get a large bread-pan (and it doesn't particularly matter whether it is scrupulously clean or not), and dump in a quantity of flour without measuring it, and which, by the way, has generally been done up in the corner of an old shawl, and hidden in the brushy part of the wicki-up, or stowed under the bed. From the corner of the shawl she has on, or perhaps the hem of her skirt, the squaw extracts a can from which she takes, also from still another portion of the shawl she gets a little salt and mixes the whole together with water.

The dough thus made is divided into balls, a trifle smaller than a biscuit, and laid out in a row until she resurrects from a neighboring cactus, or from under a saddle, or still more likely, out of bed, a very greasy frying pan which, often without washing, is transferred to the fire to heat. The squaw seats herself in front of it, and taking one of the small lumps of dough she very swiftly tosses it from one palm to the other until it is very thin, when it is transferred to the frying pan, where it remains until slightly browned, when it is tossed up very dexterously about two feet and comes down again in the pan—turned. When it is done it is laid on the coals, where it completes its baking. The tortillas are about a quarter of an inch thick, and to my taste about as near to sole leather as anything not leather can be.—Harper's Round Table.

In the Spring

Selection of a spring medicine bear in mind the fact that what you need is a good blood purifier, and the best, in medicine, should always be your aim. The great cures of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla have made it known as the One True Blood Purifier. It is therefore the best medicine for you to take in the

Spring

Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla now, it will purify and enrich your blood, give you a good appetite, prevent and cure that tired, languid feeling, which is so prevalent in the Spring, and in this way it will build you up and prevent sickness later in the year. Remember

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OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS, CONGRESS, BUTTON, and L. C., made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more \$3 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

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

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains; like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

CURRENCY PRIMER.

What Is Money and Why It Is Money.

The Function of Government Is to Certify, by Its Stamp, to the Purity and Weight of a Coin—It Should Not Attempt to Make Money from Nothing.

One of the recent publications of the sound currency committee of 52 William street, New York, is entitled a "Currency Primer." It discusses the fundamental principles underlying money in plain language. We quote the following:

The whole matter of money, a measure of value, a means of exchange, a circulating medium, is one of necessity, convenience, adaptation to the end. It is a question of the fitness and effectiveness of the material substance of which the instrument is made.

Manifestly that fitness, the convenience and effectiveness of the thing, must be determined by the judgment of those who use the instrument, those who do the business, the labor and exchange of the world.

Law should attempt to follow that judgment and not attempt to form it, force it or control it. Experience has determined several points as to fitness, convenience and efficiency. Silver is found too precious, too concentrated, to be conveniently used to represent very small values. Something more bulky—that is, of less value by weight—is needed. Hence for smallest values copper coins, for slightly larger nickel or some equivalent, and for still larger silver.

But silver is too bulky—that is, of too little value by weight—to represent very large values. Hence gold is used for these. But even gold is too heavy and bulky to be used by actual count or by actual weighing, and passing from hand to hand at every turn in large transactions, especially between dealers at a distance.

Hence come into use bank notes, and far more largely still checks and bills of exchange. By means of these a given quantity of money will rapidly, though only in a legal sense, pass from hand to hand, from owner to owner, by mere entries on books of account, no money being actually counted nor even seen by the banker who keeps it locked up in his vaults. Checks and bills of exchange are simply additional facilities, conveniences, multiplying the rapidity of circulation—more rapidly changing ownership. But the money they represent must be behind them.

We now see the reason why government cannot make anything money which it chooses to call money, nor make it money, "current with the merchant," nor current with the laborer, by simply calling it a legal tender. Government can no more do this than it can say that your day's wages shall be or what shall be the price of a bushel of wheat. Any government assuming to do these things would soon be reformed, or if need be revolutionized by force.

Having seen the function of money, and the materials of which it should be composed, and seeing that government cannot make money of iron or leather or pasteboard, simply because intelligent, free people of great commercial interests and activities will not use these substances as money, the question arises: What is the function of government in regard to money? Here again the answer is, simply to increase the convenience and effectiveness of the substances or materials which the people have already found most convenient and effective as standards of value. Increase it how?

The old time method of use was to weigh the metal. That is slow and cumbersome, and inexact, unless a part at least of the amount be divided into very small pieces—in case of gold, too small for either safety or convenience. Hence the art of coinage, each piece of copper, silver or gold being composed of a given weight. But if coinage be left to individuals fraud will creep in. Alloys, mixtures, debasement would be practiced. Hence the convenience, the effectiveness, the fitness of metal coined into money are immensely increased by confidence in its purity and in the fullness of its weight. Therefore the only duty and province of government in regard to coin is by its stamp, to certify that a given piece of metal is of a given weight and of a given fineness or purity. There the interference of government should stop, unless to declare what is legal tender, and in what sums, as to each metal.

It is now doubted by some whether government should go further and make anything a legal tender for debts, and whether it would not be better to leave every man to make his contract to be paid in the money of his choice. If this were done, and the mints of the whole world were thrown open for free and unlimited coinage of all metals now used as money, the owners of the coin would soon find which would circulate and which would not. But I pass no opinion whether government should define or establish legal tenders.

Why Abuse Gold?

The less courageous of the free coinage advocates pretend that they want to use both gold and silver as measures of value, and deny that they wish to drive out gold. They call themselves "bimetallists," yet demand the coinage of silver at a ratio so far above its real value that gold would be at a premium of nearly 50 per cent. At the same time they denounce gold as the money of monopolists and bankers, declare that it is the enemy of the people, and protest against the government keeping its various forms of currency on a parity with gold. No reasonable man expects that gold would remain in this country if it was at a premium of 40 or 50 per cent., and it is therefore certain that free coinage would result in silver monometallism. And that is the end toward which the cheap metal agitators are really working. But if they must pose as favoring a double standard, why do they always abuse gold?

THE FARMER'S INTEREST.

How He Would Be Affected by Cheap Dollars—Quantities and Values.

The effect of the free coinage of silver, which is desired by nine-tenths of the people who favor it, would be to substitute for the present dollar a dollar worth half as much. It is alleged that this would substantially double prices, wheat would be worth \$1.44 instead of 72 cents, and on this ground the cheap money scheme has a good deal of fascination for farmers, who have been suffering seriously from the low prices at which they have had to sell their products.

Will the farmers take the trouble to ask themselves how they would be any better off if they got twice as many dollars for their wheat and corn, but each dollar was, as it is proposed to make it, worth just half of the present dollar? If an act of congress made 16 quarts a bushel the number of bushels of wheat in the country would be doubled, but the quantity of wheat would not be increased by a single grain, nor the value of the wheat in the country increased by a single cent. We take it that no farmer needs to have this explained to him. Two bushels of 16 quarts are exactly equal to one bushel of 32 quarts. Nothing is gained by changing the size of the measure of quantity. No more would the value be changed by changing the measure of value.

Supposing that the silver dollar were substituted for the gold dollar and prices had doubled. All prices would be affected, not alone the prices of agricultural products. All the money that the farmer receives he spends in one way or another, unless he hides it away in a stocking which he rarely does. In every purchase he would have to spend two dollars where he now spends one dollar. Changing the value of the dollar cannot possibly change the number of bushels of wheat that must be paid for a suit of clothes or a mowing machine, because the same dollar measures the value of each, and if wheat doubles in price other things double. Taxes might not double the first year, but as the town and county and state would have to pay two prices for everything the tax levy would have to be doubled the next year.

A change in the dollar affects taxes just as much as it affects corn. It cannot double the value of one without doubling the burden of the other. Debts would not be immediately doubled, existing debts could not be changed in amount, and as they could be settled with dollars half as valuable as the present ones, those that were borrowed, the debtor would have half his obligation. But with a reduction of one-half in the value of the dollar impending, or in process, there would be an energy in collecting old debts and a refusal to renew loans that would crush a large portion of the debtors, who, if no change be made or threatened, will have plenty of time to take up their obligations without sacrificing their property. After the change was effected the farmer would have, if he borrowed, to borrow twice as many dollars as now, because each dollar would buy only half as much.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Lopsided Arguments.

Silverites claim that a single standard of value is as unnatural as a one-legged man or a one-winged bird, and that the use of gold and silver to measure values would be consistent with man's use of two hands, two eyes and two ears. The attempt to rest an argument on such a flimsy foundation is characteristic of free-coinage reasoning. Yet it is for whimsical notions like this that the voters are asked to favor a revolution in the country's financial system. There is no analogy between the illustrations given by the silverites and the selection of a single form of wealth by which to measure all other property. Nature has not made all things in pairs, else the free-coinage advocates would have been supplied with two heads, two noses, and, worst of all, two tongues. In that case it would have been impossible to establish a parity between the volume of circulating cheap-money talk and the lung power of the average populist. When a farmer mows with two scythes, chops with two axes, digs with two spades and measures with two rules, each of different material, size or length, it will be time enough to try and use two kinds of metal having different values as a means of measuring the value of all commodities.

Calamity Crows in Uncle Sam's Cornfield.

There are some political evils which are seen as soon as they are dangerous and which alarm at once as well the people as the government. Wars and invasions, therefore, are not always the most certain destroyers of national prosperity. They come in no questionable shape. They announce their own approach, and the general security is preserved by the general alarm. Not so with the evils of a debased coin, a depreciated paper currency or a depressed and falling public credit. These insinuate themselves in the shape of fallacies, accommodation and relief. They hold out the most fallacious hope of any easy payment of debts and a lighter burden of taxation.—Daniel Webster.



Insidious Political Evils.

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STEEL RAIL TRUST.

Selling Rails Abroad at Greatly Reduced Prices—The Foreigner Goes Untaxed.

While the republicans are asking this country to vote for higher duties on steel rails to protect our poor millionaires manufacturers it is well to inquire what use is being made of the \$7.84 duty per ton now in force. The Iron Age, of March 5, says: "Reports concerning the 12,000-ton order for Chili are again cropping up, and have taken the shape that the business is credited to a western mill."

Another interesting report comes from England. It is the leading article in an invention, a well known technical journal published in London. Its issue of February 29 contains the following remarks:

"During the past few weeks another example of the strong foreign competition with which our nation has to contend has come before our eyes. We refer to the much-talked-of rail order of 10,000 tons for Japan, which has been placed with the Illinois Steel Co. So far as we understand, the Illinois Steel Co. (of Chicago) has undertaken to produce rails delivered at New York, close on to 1,000 miles from the locality where they are manufactured, at \$47.66. (\$21.26) per ton. We believe this to be the actual quotation given. In fact, the American firm undertook to supply the contract and deliver (at the port of departure) for 7s. 6d. less than the price quoted at the works by the English firms invited to compete. This is perhaps the first time we have had seriously to face this question in a large way on the part of the United States, and this must open our eyes to the fact that American manufacturers are not likely to stop at the Japanese orders secured by the Illinois Steel Co."

According to this statement, the Illinois Steel Co., which is the western branch of the steel rail combination, has undersold English manufacturers in Japan, and has undertaken to deliver 10,000 tons of steel rails, free on board for shipment, at \$21.26 per ton, the English bid having been \$23.08. The Iron Age's cable report of February 4, it may be noted, shows that \$23.08 is the price of English rails free on board at Barrow.

Now let us see what is the price of the Illinois Steel Co.'s rails to buyers in this country, the price at the company's works: The Iron Age's report of February 4 from Chicago says: "The demand for steel rails is active for this season of the year. Quite a run of 1,000-ton orders is reported. Quotations are as follows: Steel rails, \$29 and upward, according to quantity."

Everybody familiar with the recent history of the steel rail industry knows that the price has been fixed for a long time past by the combination (in which the Carnegie Steel Co. is the leading manufacturer), and that this price for several months has been \$28 at eastern works and \$29 at Chicago. Eastern rails are delivered at tide water for \$28.75. These are the prices which railroad companies in this country have to pay. It is maintained by combination agreement and is much higher, proportionately, than the prices of other similar products which are determined by ordinary competition. For example, the price of steel billets at Pittsburgh works is only \$17.25, and the cost of manufacturing rails only slightly exceeds the cost of producing billets.

The difference between \$29 and \$21.26 is \$7.74; the duty is \$7.84. This shows that 99 per cent of this duty is a tax and that it is not paid by foreigners, but primarily by our railroad companies, and eventually by the shippers and consumers of this country. Will they continue to believe McKinley's parrot talk about the foreigner paying our tariff taxes? Will they think it necessary to still further protect the steel rail trust while it is selling rails in the unprotected markets of this world? These are questions which will be answered next November.

BYRON W. HOLT.

THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY.

Roorbaachs That Are to Be Kept Up Until After the Election.

The junior republican organ in this city published three or four days ago the first of the series of "roorbaachs" which will embellish its columns from time to time, we suppose, until election day in November. In the statement to which we refer the Press asked every body to believe that the woolen industry was in a condition of collapse which would soon be followed by complete ruin and extinction. The center of depression, the Press asserted, was Rockville, Conn.

"The scene of the most staggering blow delivered to the woolen industry in the last few months is Rockville, where the five mills of that place are now running at such a rate that each employe is given only one day's work a week. Even this is being done at a loss to the owners, but the misery that will follow soon, when the mills may be shut down entirely, is past all reckoning."

And in a startling exhibition of display type it was asserted that these mills were running on "one-eighth time."

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, leading journal of the woolen trade, owned and edited by Frank P. Bennett, republican and protectionist, who was a member of the committee of Lawrence's National Wool Growers' association which recently prepared a schedule of wool duties to be included in the next McKinley tariff bill, is moved to make an emphatic protest against this "lot of gross misrepresentations and misstatements." The Reporter says:

"In the article in question the statement is made that the men's fine wear worsted mills at Rockville—the Rock, American, Hockanum, New England and Springville—are running on 'one-eighth time.' This statement is utterly false, as any one would find who desired to obtain the true facts."

"The New York representatives of the last three mills named characterize the articles as 'all rot,' and 'untruthful,' and the representative of the Rock Manufacturing Co. has denounced it in similar terms. Both parties assert

that, instead of their mills running on one-eighth time, they are running on two-thirds time, 40 hours, which was the unanimous agreement entered into recently.

"They further assert that the orders which they have received to date for worsteds are about equal to those of the previous fall season, and that unless present conditions change materially there is every reason for believing that they will be able to continue running on their present schedule throughout the entire year, with strong probabilities of a return, before many months, to full time. The product of these mills is the very highest grade of strictly pure worsted fabrics, whose reputation is national and standard."

It is also shown that a mill reported by the Press to be running now on one-quarter time, and two others reported as having recently "shut down" for lack of work, "retired from business at the close of 1895." So much for this attempt to mislead the public.

The chief cause of any reduction of output which may have been made recently in certain branches of the woolen industry has been renewed tariff agitation by the republican party. The industry was in fair condition a few months ago. The first of the several hundred increases of wages reported between March and August last year was made in one of the largest of the woolen factories, and increases in more than 60 prominent mills were announced afterward by the trade journals. The output of the mills was very large. Great quantities of fine foreign wool, in addition to the domestic supply, were consumed. During the calendar year 1895 there were imported 126,455,569 pounds of clothing wool, as against only 10,685,469 pounds in the fiscal year 1894 and 35,403,021 pounds in the fiscal year 1893, previous to the panic. Wool is imported to be used in the manufacture of woolen goods.

But as the time for the reassembling of congress drew near, the industry was somewhat affected by a weakening of confidence, due mainly to uncertainty as to tariff legislation which might increase largely the cost of raw material. It is well known that just before the beginning of the session Mr. Reed was opposed to any revival of the tariff question this year, because business interests would be benefited by a "rest." At that time also Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, republican tariff leader in the senate, said:

"Any further agitation of the tariff question by this congress would be simply suicide for the republicans. No tariff bill can pass the senate and none can be approved by the president. In addition to that, I am firmly convinced that the business interests of the country imperatively demand an absolute rest from all tariff legislation."

Such a rest was especially needed by the woolen industry, but it was not granted. The republicans reported and passed a bill taking wool from the free list and increasing the cost of the woolen manufacturers' raw material by 42½ per cent. At the same time they openly promised that in 1898 they would largely increase the tax, making it about 75 per cent. For a long time it was not known whether the bill would be passed in the senate. In fact, it is still pending there, although it may be regarded as dead. But the promise still lives, and the woolen manufacturer looks forward to two or three years of tariff agitation, continually disturbing the foundations of his business, and threatening to change them radically.—N. Y. Times.

CONSISTENCY.

A Scheme to Give Faving Companies a Monopoly in New York.

A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature to prohibit the use of foreign wood, asphalt, or other materials in making pavements in that state. The purpose of the proposed law is to shut out Trinidad asphalt and a species of Australian wood which has recently been used in New York city, and thus give the owners of American asphalt mines and wood suitable for paving blocks a complete monopoly.

The friends of this measure are more consistent than the protectionists in congress who want to shut out foreign goods by tariff taxes. If the competition of imported asphalt or wood is an injury to the American people, it is only a half way remedy to impose heavy duties on those articles. Absolute prohibition is the simplest and surest way of protecting the home producer. Of course the home consumers might kick and say that they did not want to be compelled to pay the high prices which would be charged by the men who controlled the domestic product. But the people who buy things are never considered when tariffs are being raised, so their complaints need not be listened to. If the state of New York decides to prohibit the use of foreign asphalt and paving blocks, it will set a grand example for the McKinleyites of the whole country.

PROSPERITY.

Its Foundation Is in Reciprocal Trade Without High Taxes.

The selfish idea that part of the people can be permanently benefited at the expense of all the others, is responsible for protection schemes for getting rich through taxation. If the merchants, manufacturers and workmen who have in the past favored a high tariff because it promised them a temporary advantage, could only see that their prosperity depends on the purchasing power of the farmers, they would cease to support a policy which has always had the effect of impoverishing the agricultural industry on which all other business depends. If high taxes swallow up the earnings of the farmers, the latter cannot buy the merchant's goods. The merchant in turn cannot buy from the manufacturers, who are, therefore, unable to give the workmen employment. So that in the end the whole people suffer. It is only through promoting the welfare of the farmers, by lightening their tax burdens, that the country can become prosperous.

M'KINLEY AS CANDIDATE.

Corrupt Methods Employed to Put Him Forward.

It is not to be wondered at that the republican opponents of Mr. McKinley are making charges touching the virtue of the men who are conducting this campaign. They are saying that rich manufacturers have been corrupting the primaries throughout the country, and that the delegates have been purchased. However that may be, it is clear that a public man must gain a reputation that unites him for the presidency if he is the servant of those who are interested in government only as it ensures to their pecuniary profit. Whether Mr. McKinley's strength in the convention has or has not been procured by the corrupt use of money, whether, if it has been, he is or is not a party to the corruption, he is the candidate of those who want to divert the government from its constitutional function of promoting the general welfare that its chief power may be used for their own selfish purposes. And it is because Mr. McKinley has already permitted himself to be employed as the agent of such men, and is presumably willing to be so employed again, that the extreme protectionists show such anxiety to bring about his nomination that prominent men of their own party are led to accuse them of employing corrupt means to accomplish their end.

Another aspect of this candidacy is that McKinley is not only the chief of the extreme protectionists, but he has heretofore been for unsound money, and is now, if we are to believe the platform of the Ohio state convention which nominated him, in favor of bimetallism, either through international arrangement or, if that cannot be had, through congressional legislation. In other words, the protected manufacturers, in order to capture the silver vote for the restoration of the tariff law of 1890, are willing to elect as president a man whose views on the currency are unsound.

It will be difficult—we trust, impossible—to elect Mr. McKinley president on the theory that has dominated his canvass for the nomination. The tariff is not to be the issue at the coming election, nor, if it were, do we believe that the country would agree to make another trial of McKinleyism. The issue is to be the currency question. Neither the silver men nor the gold-standard advocates are likely to support a double-dealer merely because he is ready to do the bidding of the men who are now working for his nomination. If the republican party has really come under the control of the beneficiaries of the tariff of 1890, and if therefore its convention nominate McKinley in grateful recognition of past tariff favors, and in hope of like favors to come, if in order to make the tariff issue prominent the party is to face both ways on the currency issue, the leaders who are anticipating a triumph at the coming election are likely to be grievously disappointed; for, no matter what the politicians may think, the country wants the money issue settled, and the question that will be put to candidates in the approaching campaign is: "Where do you stand on the money question?" To this question Mr. McKinley has not yet made a reply that is satisfactory to the advocates of sound money; nay, he has more than once ranged himself on the side of those who could debate the currency in order that 50 cents might be made to pay a dollar of indebtedness. Although he would not probably dare renew his advocacy of such a silver bill as the Sherman law, and although he might fear to stand squarely with Teller, Dubois, Stewart, and his other silver friends, Mr. McKinley does not favor the single gold standard, and therefore his election to the presidency would be fraught with danger to the best interests of the country.—Harper's Weekly.

PROTECTION THAT HURTS.

The Kind That the Cross-Bred Republicans Would Provide.

The course of the republican free-silver senators in blocking tariff legislation with a free-silver substitute has had its expected result. It has brought the representatives of the protected manufacturers of Pennsylvania to overtures which were promptly responded to. One secret conference has been held in Washington between the senators and the manufacturers, and an agreement has been reached to join in an effort to sway the action of the St. Louis convention in their joint interest.

While this alliance is a matter of pure bargain and sale on both sides, it is not at all unnatural. On the contrary, it is perfectly logical. A tariff policy which aims to protect the iron and woolen and other manufacturing industries is bound in ordinary consistency to protect the silver industry. The advocates of the free coinage of silver would be equally inconsistent if they did not recognize their duty to protect the manufacturers.

This reciprocity of interest which is the basis of the alliance is the best guarantee of its maintenance. It adds to the interest of the situation. It is a challenge alike to the sound-money sentiment of New York and to the Ohio straddlers and McKinley evasions which have hitherto been assumed to represent republican opinion. It is the entering of a wedge which with a little vigorous pounding may force the St. Louis convention to declare itself on one side or the other.

There is no reason for secrecy about the proceedings of the new alliance. As it is perfectly frank and candid in its motives it should be open in its methods and stand or fall on its merits.—N. Y. World.

—There is no man who so fitly represents McKinleyism as McKinley. The reputation of McKinley would be a partial repudiation of McKinleyism. The movement in the various states against McKinley is a sign that the republicans would shirk the issue of McKinleyism.—Utica Observer.

ARCHITECTS OF THE PLATFORM.

Each One Working on His Own Plans and Specifications.

In view of the stubborn claim made by the republican party that it is the party of sound money and sound financial principles, the platforms presented by it in different states afford the evidence on which the people will base a popular verdict. The stupidity of the claim had already been established by the course of certain United States senators, and among them the chairman of the republican national committee, but it is emphasized by the comparison of platforms. It is plain that the builders have been governed by politic considerations and are deliberately aiming to hoodwink the voters in every section, or that there is a division of sentiment that cannot be healed by any false pretense of unanimity. Indeed, there are strong reasons for believing that both of these potential influences inspired the architects.

The ambiguous expressions of Ohio republicans on the subject of silver were unquestionably designed to attract western, northwestern and southern delegates to the support of McKinley. It has been noted that since the promulgation of that financial double-header the same confusion of ideas has been embodied in the "declaration of principles" given out by other states in the sections named and that they have shown a strong leaning toward the representative of the Ohio idea. On the other hand, the New York platform was constructed with the purpose of uniting the delegates from the middle and eastern states against McKinley and uniting them on Reed or Morton, as the one or the other of these candidates may develop the greater strength in the convention.

It is inevitable that these conflicting sentiments shall assert themselves in the national convention, and the alternative against an open rupture will be an adjustable financial plank so constructed that it will dovetail with the dominant sentiment of any and all communities. It is this horn of the dilemma that will be taken by those in control. Then the thinking delegates with honest convictions will be governed largely by the known character and records of the candidates. The study of these is a matter to which patriotic republicans should address themselves, for to attach importance to platforms diametrically opposed or to act upon the declarations of a convention that will be afraid to do more than to disguise its views would be the error of insincerity and partisan servility. The claim that the republican party is distinctively the champion of sound money is without the slightest foundation in fact.—Detroit Free Press.

HOW IT WILL BE DECIDED.

Contested Delegates Will Make Trouble at St. Louis.

According to present indications the balance of power in the republican national convention at St. Louis will be held by the contested delegations. "Joe" Manley, the secretary of the republican national committee, is reported as saying that 56 contested seats are already reported and that there are likely to be 100 more.

The convention that was held in Texas recently presented a case resembling many others at the south and resembling the condition of affairs likely to exist at St. Louis. A huge colored politician named Cuney is chairman of the Texas republican state committee. He is said to be an Allison man, and a combination has been formed by Reed and Allison to procure southern delegates against McKinley. In the Texas convention of 300 or 400 delegates there were 136 contested seats, and Cuney's committee decided all the cases. McKinley men were all thrown out and their opponents admitted to seats. This shows the advantage of controlling the committee that decides contested cases.

At St. Louis the delegation from each state will choose one of its number for member of the committee on credentials. Forty-five states, five territories and the District of Columbia will each have a member of the committee, making 53 in all, of which 27 is a majority. The prospect before McKinley is as plain as his facial resemblance to Napoleon Bonaparte.

McKinley must go into the St. Louis convention with a majority of the delegates from 27 states and territories or the committee on credentials will be packed against him. With an adverse committee the claim of 156 McKinley delegates to seats in the contested cases will be decided against them and their places will be given to anti-McKinley men.

In short, it appears that in an indirect manner, but effectually, the next republican candidate for president will be nominated by the committee on credentials and not by the delegates as chosen from the people.—Chicago Chronicle.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

—Who says Tom Reed is weakening? He is "daring" democrats out of the house through the republican majority is too large to be manageable already.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—If Easy Boss Platt discovers that he is Gov. Morton's Jonah it may sadden him. But he is likely to be still sadder after he has turned the stomach of the McKinley whale.—N. Y. World.

—Gov. Bradley, of Kentucky, who is trying to fight McKinley in that state, admits that he is in favor of a "moderate tariff," implying, of course, that he is opposed to McKinley's immoderate tariff.—Chicago Chronicle.

—All this talk in Indiana about McKinley is humbug. The republican bosses in that state are knifing him. They are pipe-laying for Harrison. The impression is being made that McKinley is radical and Harrison conservative upon the tariff question. The latter is as radical as the former, and perhaps more so. Harrison signed the McKinley bill willingly. If he ever suggested any modification it is not recorded.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

SALINA, KAN., MARCH 10th, 1896.

DEAR EDITOR:—The Kansas Democratic Editorial Association held its annual meeting in Leavenworth last year. At that meeting the constitution was so changed as to make the annual meeting fall on Tuesday in April. This was done in order to get through with spring elections so that our meetings could be well attended. Salina stands with open gates to receive you this year, Tuesday, April 14th. Your executive committee will be asked to provide a good program. Your secretary desires to know if you are coming. Write a postal card at once, stating whether or not you will be here.

Truly Yours,
J. H. PADGETT, Secretary.

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 Committees of the respective counties.

The basis of apportionment of delegates will be one delegate-at-large for each county of the State and one delegate for every 70 votes or majority fraction thereof, east of E. J. Herney, or Secretary of state, at the November election of 1894; under which apportionment the several counties will be entitled to representation in said convention, as follows:

Table listing delegates by county: Allen, Anderson, Atkinson, Barber, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Chautauque, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Dickinson, Decatur, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Elk, Ellis, Ellsworth, Finney, Ford, Franklin, Geary, Graham, Grant, Gray, Groesbeck, Greenwood, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Hodgman, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kearney, Kingman, Kiowa, Labette, Lane, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Logan, Lyon, Marshall, McPherson, Mead, Miami, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morris, Morton, Nemaha, Neosho, Ness, Norton, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Pratt, Rawlins, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Saline, Scott, Sedgewick, Seward, Sherman, Shawnee, Sheridan, Smith, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner, Thomas, Trego, Wallace, Washington, Webster, Weld, Woodson, Woodruff, Yates.

The secretary of the several county conventions or committees are instructed and urged to forward to the undersigned, W. H. L. Peppersell at Concordia, Kan., 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 that to send to Topeka. This request is made so that everything will be in readiness for the State Committee to act intelligently and prepare a roster of those entitled to participate in the preliminary organization of the convention.

By order of the committee,
W. H. L. PEPPERSELL, Chairman.

W. H. L. PEPPERSELL, Secretary.

The Erie (Penn) Times says the merchant who keeps out of every advertising scheme that is presented him and confines his advertising to the columns of newspapers will find such to be a winning policy.

A newspaper whose columns overflow with advertisements of business men has more influence in attracting attention to and building up a city or town than any other agency that can be employed. People go where there is business. Capital and labor will locate where there is an enterprising community. No power is so strong to build up a town as a newspaper properly patronized. It will always return more than it receives.—Exchange.

The devil once bargained for the soul of a young man. The devil agreed to furnish all the money the young man could spend, and if he did not spend it as it came in, his soul was the forfeit. For several years the young man managed to keep ahead of the game by means of wine and fast horses, but finally the fiend sent him a tremendous sum, which seemed impossible to get rid of. As a last resort the young man decided to start a newspaper. At the end of three months the devil began to growl; at the end of nine months the devil was furious; at the end of one year he was broke. That paper went up but the soul was saved.

THE BAYARD CASE.

The House of Representatives is now discussing the resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard. This movement to rebuke the greatest of our Ambassadors had a curious origin. One Barrett, the worst demagogue and the lowest cur in Massachusetts, had for some years been editing the dirtiest sheet in America—the Boston Record.

By pandering to the basest instincts of the slums, and by venting the foulest abuse upon all decent men, this Barrett became popular with the muckers. For a time he was content with Massachusetts as a field in which to utter his filthy lies and to fight against the decencies of civilization.

By some accident, however, he secured an election to Congress and not content to follow the usual custom of learning his duties before trying to push himself forward, this cur of the slums panted for a chance to thrust himself upon the notice of his superiors.

The Bayard speeches furnished the opportunity. In order to make use of them, however, this Barrett introduced resolutions impeaching Ambassador Bayard. The demagogue knew there were no grounds whatever for impeaching Mr. Bayard. He knew, and everybody else knew, that the motion was made simply because it was one of the highest privileges and would suspend all business to give him the floor and thus obtain for him the notoriety which a gentleman never wants. After getting his hearing and pouring fourth his flood of billingsgate, Barrett withdrew his motion for impeachment and accepted an amendment making it a motion of censure. In plain English, he was guilty of obtaining goods under false pretences. And the general opinion was that after being allowed to snarl a little the Boston hyena would be driven back into his hole.

This, however, is a campaign year. The Republicans are, therefore, if possible, even more unscrupulous than ever. And seeing that some political capital could be made by a sacrifice of the nation's dignity, the Republican committee on foreign affairs reported not for the impeachment, but for the censure of Ambassador Bayard.

What are the facts on which censure was asked? First, at a meeting in Boston, England, Mr. Bayard made a speech in which, after expressing his hopes of good feeling between England and America, he added a few words eulogistic of America and her government. Now, to promote good feeling is precisely the business on which we send an Ambassador to other nations. So no capital could be made of that.

But, in order to show the excellence of our government, Mr. Bayard said the Americans were a strong-minded and violent people whom only a strong man could govern. Could anything have been truer? Are we weak-minded men, without wills of our own? And is it possible for a coward or imbecile to govern the American nation?

So much for the Boston speech. Later a philosophical society in Edinburgh invited Mr. Bayard to address them the subject of protection. Mr. Bayard accepted, and, not as an Ambassador, but as an individual, he spoke eloquently against protection.

Not only was his act justifiable on the ground of its non-official character. The policy of this government is no longer protection; it is tariff for revenue. And an Ambassador represents the government with all its policies. Slavery, like protection, was once the policy of our government. But would any diplomat be censured for speaking against slavery?

Moreover, the House is given the duty of prosecuting an impeachment of officials before the Senate as a jury. And who ever heard of a prosecuting attorney passing judgement on an accused? Above all, for the House to censure the official spokesman of the

Executive department is to censure the Executive itself. No authority for such a privilege can be found in any section of the constitution. To attempt such censure is unconstitutional. It is an outrageous usurpation of power.

Mr. Bayard is the best representative America ever had at St. James. By his dignity, his ability, his patriotism, he has done more to elevate foreigners' ideas of Americans than any one of our former ministers. To him is largely due the present warm feeling of England for America. He alone has counteracted the bad effect of a dozen curs like Barrett and Tillman.

The censure of Ambassador Bayard means the endorsement of Barrett and Tillman. And it is the disgrace of the Republican House that for the sake of a little political capital it is willing to prostitute the good name of America.—Newton Journal.

CHANDLER AND MCKINLEY.

Senator Chandler's interview on McKinley emphasizes the peculiar methods of Republican campaigns. When rogues fall out honest men have a chance of obtaining their own, and when the Republican brethren consent to let in the light upon their methods, the public has an opportunity of observing the hollowness and mockery of their patriotic declamation.

As to the code of ethics under which Senator Chandler has considered himself justified in seeking out a newspaper to thrust forward his opinions of the leading candidate for his party's ticket, nothing need be said. The charges he makes are based upon a fairly solid foundation. He accuses Mr. McKinley of swooping down on Pennsylvania and other states and levying upon the unprotected interests of those states in support of his own candidacy.

It may be, of course, that the Senator is in favor of Allison, who did as much as McKinley to place upon the statute book the objectionable McKinley bill of 1890. But, apart from his sympathy with Mr. Allison or any other candidate the facts as they stand put McKinley in an exceedingly bad light.

His agents have gone into several states to gain for him the votes which have already been pledged to favorite sons. The vast arrangements made in all those states, as well as those made in St. Louis, must involve a huge expenditure of money, and must come from some campaign fund. "The issue," says Senator Chandler, "is to be made by our opponents, whether we are to have a candidate by fattening, by the money of millionaire manufacturers, and whether he is to be elected by similar methods applied to the suffrage of the States."

No Democrat has ever given utterance to charges more serious than these against the Republican party. And with what bitterness have they been met? The accusation is one that can justly be made against the whole policy of protection, and yet the workingman is supposed to be the beneficiary of the policy. The tariff barons are the only ones who profit by high tariffs. They pay for the election of the high tariff party, and they compel the people to pay them in return. The spleen which in all probability promoted the attack of Senator Chandler in no way lessens the importance of the glaring facts upon which the attack is founded. It goes to prove that Republican methods, as in Republican policy, there is neither honor nor honesty.—St. Louis Republic.

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. Declamation, pupil of Elmdale school. Song, by association, led by T. J. Perry. Recess. Roll call. 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.

FREE SILVER AND THE DEBTORS.

The advocates of free silver are making their trump card the argument that it will relieve the debtor class.

Now there is only one way to pay debts honestly. And believing the debtors of Missouri to be honest, The Times cannot believe that they want to repudiate their debts.

But even if they desired to repudiate one half of their debts by paying in 50 cent dollars it would be impossible. For in case a free silver Congress and President were elected it would be eighteen months before a free coinage act could possibly go into effect.

In those eighteen months certain events would be inevitable. All the money now existing would be at that time due. And when the debtor wished to renew the loan he would be required to agree to pay in gold.

It may be said he would refuse to agree. Then he would have to pay at once. And in order to pay he would have to sell his property for much less than its value or borrow from some third party. But that third party would refuse to lend dollars worth a 100 cents in gold unless it was agreed he should get back 100 gold dollars.

Clearly the debtor would either suffer a tremendous loss by the forced sale of his property or he would have to make gold contracts. And as an instance of this, Senator Steward, one of the free silver leaders, requires all his loans to read "payable in gold". He is already protecting himself from his debtors.

Free silver would not help the debtor. It would hurt him tremendously. The inevitable panic would send the rate of interest above the present point. And as the money market grew tighter, the debtor would find it harder and harder to borrow at all.

Finally the crash comes. The debtor cannot renew his loan and can borrow nowhere. His reputation for soundness may be good, but what is that when banks with millions of capital cannot borrow? The poor debtor may have money due him. It cannot be collected because the other man is also failing.

So the day comes when the debtor sees his house and lot sold by the sheriff. Nobody has the money to buy and values have fallen in the panic. So the farm or the house goes for a tithe of its value. The debtor leaves the home for which he has toiled so long. He goes forth bankrupt, ruined, with his wife and children on the verge of starvation.

The people do not realize the importance of this question to them. If you attempt to warn them they close their ears. If you have property to lose and have experienced panics you must not warn the people of their danger, for you are a "gold bug" if you wish to protect your children and your neighbor's children from starvation or beggary or worse, are in "jag" with Wall street.

But let the man who has no property to lose speak. Let the man who knows nothing of business tell us what evil will result from free silver. Let the political adventurer experiment with our future.

The politician must be advocating free silver because he loves us. What if he is wrong? We will only be ruined. Our children can starve for the sake of the silver miners. And why should not the debtor advocate free silver since he would be the first to be ruined by it?—Kansas City Times

TREATMENT BY INHALATION!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.
For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia.

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

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

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

"COMPOUND OXYGEN-ITS MODE OF ACTION AND RESULTS." The title of a book of 200 pages, published by Drs. Starkey and Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

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

DR. COE'S SANITARIUM,
11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



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

WE TREAT
Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Nasal, Throat, Lung, Kidney, Bladder and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Piles, Tumors, Cancers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, and all Eye, Skin and Blood Diseases. CHRONIC DISEASES of the Lungs, Heart, Head, Blood, Skin, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, 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 Yariocoele, Piles, Stricture, Fistula, Ruptures, Hemiplegia, 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 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 who will mail you One Copy Free, and 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 mailed 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, Stropps, 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 Bazaar. 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. HAMMON,
[SEAL] 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 Fisher 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 Madrid, and 35 others. Bear in mind, you shall have this immense quantity by sending 10 cents silver. You will be delighted. Address, AMERICAN NATION CO., 172 Pearl St, Boston, Mass. (month)

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

R-I-P-A-N-S
The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.
ONE GIVES RELIEF.
TRADE MARK

Greatest Retail Store in the West.

105 DEPARTMENTS—STOCK, \$1,250,000
FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES.
Dry Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Suits—Notions—Boys' Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Jewelry—Silverware—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wall Paper—Hardware—Candles—New Tea Room.
Why You Should Trade Here—
The assortment is the greatest in the West—under one roof.
One order—one check—one shipment will fit you out complete.
We buy for spot cash—our prices are consequently the lowest.
Money refunded on unsatisfactory goods—if returned at once.
Handsome 128-page Illustrated Catalogue just out of press—free by mail.

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

The Chase County Courant

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1896.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the life, lest he ships fall where they may?

Terms: - Per copy, 10 cents; in advance, 25 cents; for three months, \$1.00; for six months, \$2.00; for a year, \$4.00. Cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for direction (East, West), station names (Cedar Grove, Elm Grove, etc.), and arrival/departure times.

Table with columns for direction (East, West), station names (Cottonwood Falls, Gladstone, etc.), and arrival/departure times.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

- Representative: H. B. Chandler; Treasurer: David Griffith; Clerk of Court: M. C. Newton; Sheriff: J. E. Perry; Surveyor: J. R. Jeffrey; Probate Judge: Matt McDonald; Register of Deeds: Wm. Norton; Commissioners: J. H. McCaskill, C. L. Mauls, W. A. Wood.

SOCIETIES:

- A. F. & A. M., No. 80; Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month; J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; J. C. Newton, Secy.; K. of P., No. 63; Meets every Wednesday evening; J. E. Smith, C. C.; E. W. Holmes, K. E. S.; Meets every Saturday; T. C. Strickland, N. G.; J. B. Davis, Sec. K. and L. of S., Chase County No. 291; Meets second and fourth Monday of each month; Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, Secy.; Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America; Meets last Thursday of each month; L. M. Gillitt, W. M.; L. W. Hook, Clerk.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Fresh oysters at Bauerle's. The April showers wake the sweet May flowers. Will pay 5 cents per pound for live hens at the Model. Oysters, stewed, fried or raw, at Bauerle's restaurant. Miss Perry Watson has returned from her visit at Mulvane. Seed rye, 50 cents per bushel, at E. P. Allen's, Mulvane, Kansas. Call at the COURANT office when you want job work of any description. Dr. E. P. Brown the dentist is permanently located at Cottonwood Falls, June 27th. Mrs. W. H. Springer returned home, yesterday, from her visit in Oklahoma. The Holmes "boy" band were out Tuesday night, serenading the newly elected city officers. Mrs. Dora Silverwood, nee Cochran of Mulvane, arrived here, Sunday, on a visit to her parents. Ed. Williams has moved into town into one of Geo. George's houses in the south part of town. Eddie Hinote went to Colorado, Saturday, to spend the summer with his uncle, Tom Hinote. Dr. E. P. Brown, having graduated from the dental college at Kansas City, has returned home. A Bandelin is paying the highest market prices for butter and eggs, at his store, in Strong City. Just received, a car of Earley Ohio and Earley Rose potatoes, and a full line of bulk seeds, at the Model. I have for rent some of the best farms in Chase county. J. C. DAVIS. For Sale Cheap. - A good spring wagon left over from my sale at Prairie Hill. MRS. GIDDINGS. Go to Ingram's studio and have your photograph taken while the price is low and photos guaranteed good. jan16. Mrs. Mary Welte and daughter and son, May and Lee, of Matfield Green, returned, Friday, from their visit in Illinois. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. j520tf. J. G. Johnson, of Peabody, one of the wheelchairs of Democracy, paid the COURANT office a pleasant call, last Friday. Wm. Errett is visiting the family of his brother, Henry Errett, this week, and will go to Connecticut, this week, with W. W. Hotchkiss. 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. aug8f. Seats for the concert on Saturday, April 11, can be secured next Saturday at the Corner Drug Store, in Cottonwood Falls or at Cochran's drug store, in Strong City. This arrangement is made for the benefit of people living in the country, who will be in town on that day.

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 high 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.

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

Spring time is now upon us and so is King and York's store still filled with everything in the dry goods line, suitable for the season; and, besides, they carry a stock of ladies' and gents' shoes, of an elegant line, at popular prices. Call and see them.

The Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, will meet, in mass convention at the Court-house, in this city, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, April 25, 1896, for the purpose of electing five delegates 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.

The cards are out for the marriage, at 8 o'clock, p. m., April 16, 1896, of Miss Bessie Allard Wright, daughter of Rev. and Dr. J. W. Wright, formerly of this city, but now of Independence, to Mr. Thomas L. Hodgson, of Crestline, Ohio, which happy event will take place in the First M. E. church, in Independence. Miss Wright, at one time, was a pupil in the public schools of this city, and, on behalf of her many friends here, we extend to her and her intended husband, the best wishes of this community for a happy wedded life to them.

The Pansy for May will contain "Reuben Finding His Way," Chapter VII, by Pansy; "Young People's Work," "How Can We Serve Christ," etc. "The Gingham Bag," Chapter VII, by Margaret Sidney; "Dorothy," a poem by Angelina W. Wray; "A King's Daughter," a frontispiece story, by Pansy; "Children of History," VI, by Evelyn S. Foster; "Old World Shoes," by L. H. M. Palmer. Illustrated. "English Literature Papers," by Elizabeth Abbott; "Baby's Corner," "Daily Thoughts," "With the Pansies," and many other stories, articles, poems and pictures. 10 cents a number. \$100 a year.

LOTHROP PUBLISHING CO., 92 Pearl Street, Boston, Mass.

The March Babylon frontispiece shows a little fellow in his "first feather," 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 conversed a sorrowful little dog. In "Mary Ellen's Play-Times" the small heroine and friend Betty are presented with a gate and a path made on purpose for them by their papas. There is also a nice "Drawing Lesson" by Bez. 50 cents a year. Sample (back number) free.

ALPHA PUBLISHING CO., Boston.

THE CITY ELECTIONS. In this county passed off very peacefully and quietly. The day was pleasant, the people good natured, each, however, prompted with a desire, in fact, a determination to have his side victorious.

IN COTTONWOOD FALLS. There were two tickets in the field, and the vote stood as follows: For Mayor, W. W. Sanders, 185; E. A. Kinne, 122.

For Police Judge, G. W. Kilgore, 226; Scattering, 9. For Councilmen, H. A. McDaniels, 160; M. K. Norman, 107; Clarence Baldwin, 162; W. A. L. Coos, 154; Ed. S. Clark, 153; C. M. Gregory, 123; J. H. Doolittle, 114; Joseph Gray, 89; Elmer Johnston, 89; A. L. Morrison, 79, the first five of whom were elected.

IN STRONG CITY. There were three tickets in the field, and the election was hotly, yet good naturedly, contested, from start to finish, and resulted as follows: For Mayor - W. R. Richards, 125; Geo. W. Newman, 87; James O'Byrne 83; Richards' plurality, 38.

For Police Judge, W. C. Harvey, 275. For Councilmen - Jos. Costello, 214; Frank Dennison, 207; John O'Rourke, 125; Al Lewis, 117; W. P. Rettiger, 98; Chas. Hoffman, 98; Scott Wood, 97; John Boylan, 88; Joseph Livery, 85; Geo. McDonald, 82; John Frew, 81; A. W. Ryan, 80; Theo. Fritz, 56, the first four of whom were elected, and there being a tie between Mr. Rettiger and Mr. Hoffman, lots were cast, and Mr. Hoffman drew the prize; hence, he was declared elected at the official count, by the Strong City Council, last night.

A MATTER OF OPINION. A gentleman was surprised and pleased the other day at the reply a lady gave to the question: "Do you plant Vick's seeds?" "I always plant Vick's seeds in the front yard, but we get cheap seeds in the back yard, which I know is a mistake."

It pays to plant good seeds, and we advise our friends who are thinking of doing any thing in this line to send 10 cents for Vick's Floral Guide for 1896. This amount may be deducted from the first order. James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., are the pioneers in this line.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, April 11, 1896. T. J. Beanie. All the above remaining uncalled for April 15, 1896, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

Married, at Thurman, on Sunday, March 29, 1896, Mr. Wm. Bradburn, of Strong City, and Miss Bertha Corbin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Corbin.

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

T. G. ALLEN, County Sup't.

SOLDIERS' REUNION. Soldiers reunion and campfire will be held in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on April 30th, 1896. All soldiers and sailors, whether grand army men or not, their families and friends are cordially invited to come and enjoy a good time. Every effort will be made to make the reunion a success. Plenty of speakers from abroad and at home will be on hand.

By order of committee.

KITES AS AN AID TO FLIGHT. Some are studying as aid to flight. Lawrence Hargrave of New South Wales has made a great number of simple and successful models - the latest being driven by compressed air, and flying over three hundred feet.

He has lately given his attention to kites; and in November, 1894, made one that carried him up along a string, and brought him safely down. He claims that this kite, which looks like two boxes, without top or bottom, and fastened to each other by sticks, will carry a man up and bring him down safely, and thus offers an excellent chance to try any new flying apparatus. - "About Flying-Machines," by Tudor Jenks, in April St. Nicholas.

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

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

Inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. T. & S. F. R. y., Monardock Block, Chicago.

LITERARY NOTES.

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

The character of The Companion is and will be unchanged. Three generations of young people have approved it. Three generations of American parents have learned to trust it. Its ability to entertain its readers of all ages will be maintained and promoted by the same enterprise and thoughtful care that have governed its columns during the many years in which it has sought the confidence and the favor of the public.

RICH DISCOVERIES OF GOLD. At Cripple Creek Colo., and elsewhere are being made daily, and the production for 1896 will be unchanged. It is estimated at Two Hundred Million Dollars. Cripple Creek alone is producing over One Million Dollars a month, and steadily increasing. The stock is advancing in price more rapidly than any other stocks, and many pay dividends of 35 to 50 per cent. They offer the best opportunity to make a large profit on a small investment.

J. E. Morgan & Co. 45 Broadway New York are financial agents for the Prudential Gold Mining Co., and others in the famous Cripple Creek district. They will send you particulars of the parties of the Mining Companies they represent also their book on speculation in Stocks, Grain and Cotton containing many new and important features.

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

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT. The tobacco grows on a man till his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Baco-Curo" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1873, without a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaran- teed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Curo." It will not irritate when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent interest. "Baco-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 of smoke.

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

Yours, respectfully, P. H. MARSHBURY, Pastor G. P. Church, Clayton, Ark. Sold by 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'g Co. La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass.

THIS PAPER is on file at Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Rowland T. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

FINAL TAX NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss. Office of Treasurer of Chase county, Kansas, March 8, 1896. Notice is hereby given to all parties interested in the following described lands and town lots in Chase county, Kansas, sold on the 31st day of October, 1895, for the taxes of 1892, which have been assessed, thereon, unless redeemed 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, 1895 is set opposite each description of land and town lot.

Table with columns for Name, Dns., S. T. R. A. Amt. listing various land parcels and owners.

FINAL TAX NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. COUNTY OF CHASE, 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 31st day of September, 1895, for the taxes of 1892, which have been assessed, thereon, unless redeemed on or before the 7th day of October, 1896. And that the amount of taxes, charges and penalties on each parcel of land and town lot calculated to the 7th day of September, 1895 is set opposite each description of land and town lot.

Table with columns for Name of Owner, Des. S. T. R. Amt. listing various land parcels and owners.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim to the land hereinafter described, to-wit: before the clerk of the district court at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, April 11, 1896, viz: Alton H. Butler, Chase county, Kansas, application 2440 for S. E. 1/4 of sec. 24, Twp. 18 south of R. 6 E. 6, p. m.

He names following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James D. Johnston, Samuel C. Johnston, at Samuel C. Johnston Jr., Wilbur McPherson (or any all of Elmdale, Kansas. H. VON LASSEN, Register.

The Oldest Wholesale Whiskey House in Kansas City, OLIVER & O'BRYAN. Established by R. S. Patterson 1868. 614 BROADWAY, KANSAS CITY, - - - MO.

WANTED. - A Representative for the 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 \$168. Another \$136.00. A lady has just cleared \$250.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of your agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to RAND, M'NALLY & CO., CHICAGO.

ALMOST TWO-FOR-ONE.

Send for free sample and judge thereby. THE COURANT -AND- Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer.

Both one year for only 1.75. The Enquirer is a 9-column, 8-page paper, issued each Thursday.

Largest in size, cheapest in price, most reliable in news, all large type plain print, good white paper. If our readers want another live paper, the Enquirer is that paper.

Call or send orders to COURANT, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

BOOKS * FREE For one "CAPSHEAF" Soda wrapper and six cents in stamps. POPULAR NOVELS BY POPULAR AUTHORS.

We have secured from one of the largest publishing houses in New York City a list containing 100 Novels by the most popular authors in the world. Many books on our list cannot be purchased in any other edition. Send us a one cent stamp, write your address plainly and we will forward you a printed list of them from which you make your own selection. Address DELAND & CO. Fairport, N. Y.

LEONARDO DA VINCI PLANNED FLYING MACHINES.

Leonardo da Vinci, being a great architect and engineer, as well as painter and sculptor, left notes-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. - "About Flying-Machines," by Tudor Jenks, in April St. Nicholas.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

GRISHAM & 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.

Notice. For Publication LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 5, 1896. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim to the land hereinafter described, to-wit: before the clerk of the district court at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, April 11, 1896, viz: Alton H. Butler, Chase county, Kansas, application 2440 for S. E. 1/4 of sec. 24, Twp. 18 south of R. 6 E. 6, p. m.

He names following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James D. Johnston, Samuel C. Johnston, at Samuel C. Johnston Jr., Wilbur McPherson (or any all of Elmdale, Kansas. H. VON LASSEN, Register.

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SOMETHING EACH DAY.

Something each day—a smile, It is not much to give, And the little gifts of life...

HEART OF THE WORLD.

BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.

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

Copyrighted, 1894, by H. Rider Haggard.

CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

"Don Ignatio, I hardly like to ask you, and I daresay that you will think the offer beneath contempt, but are you willing to accept an engagement? I am sadly in need of a submanager here, one who could control the Indians, and to such a man I am prepared to pay one hundred dollars a month; the funds of the company I represent will not allow me to offer more."

"Then he looked at me awhile, and asked, slowly: "Say, brother, are you sick at heart?"

"Now, lord, when I heard those words of which you know the meaning I was so astonished, that I almost fell backward down the ruined stair, but recovering myself I tried him with a sign, and lo! he answered it. Then I tried him with the second sign, and the third, and the fourth, and so on up to the twelfth, and he answered them all, though not always as we use them. Then I paused, and he said: "You have passed the door of the sanctuary; enter, brother, and draw on to the altar."

"But I shook my head, for I could not. Next he tried me with various signs and strange words that have to do with the inmost mysteries, but I was not able to answer them, though at times I saw their drift."

"You have some knowledge," he said, "yet you but stand at the foot of the pyramid, whereas I watch the stars from its crest, warming my hands at the eternal fire."

"None of my order have more, lord," I answered, "save the very highest."

"Then there are higher in the land?" he asked, eagerly, but started suddenly, and, looking round, went on without waiting for an answer: "You are in sorrow, child of the heart, and have come from one who was sick to the death; to your business, and perchance we will speak of these matters afterwards."

"First, lord," I said, "I have brought an offering, and I set down a basket at his feet."

"Gifts are good between brethren," he replied; "moreover, in this back place food is welcome. Come hither, daughter, and take what this stranger brings."

"As he spoke a lady came forward through the archway, dressed like her father, in a white robe of fine fabric, but somewhat worn. I looked at her, and it truth, lord, that for the second time I went near to falling, for so great was the loveliness of this girl that my heart turned to water within me."

"The lady, whose name was Maya, looked at me carelessly, and took the basket. Following her through the archway to the terrace beyond, I set out the matter of my wife's illness to the doctor—or rather to him who passes as a doctor, and who is named Zibalbay, or Watcher—praying that he would come to the village and minister to her."

CHAPTER III.

As I walked down the street of the village I met my friend with whom I had stayed when first I came to Cum-arvo.

"I was seeking you. The scroll has been found," said he, handing it to me.

"Good," I answered, "I will study it to-night," and continued my walk, thinking little more about the matter, for my mind was full of other things.

The air was pleasant and the evening fine, so that I did not return to the house till the moon rose. As I passed up the path a man stepped so suddenly from the shelter of a bush in front of me, that I drew my machete thinking that he meant to do me a mischief.

"Stay your hand, lord," said the man, saluting me humbly, and at the same time giving the sign of brotherhood. "It is many years since we met, so perchance you may have forgotten me, still, you will remember my name; I am Molas, your foster brother."

awhile he gazed upon it, then said: "It is enough. Tell me, lord, what is the saying that has descended with this trinket."

"The saying is, Molas, that when this half that I wear is reunited with the half that is wanting, then the Indians shall rule again from sea to sea, as they did when the heart was whole."

"That is the saying, lord. We learn it in the ritual that is called 'Opening of the Heart,' do we not? and in this ritual that half which you wear is named 'Day,' since it can be seen, and that half which is lost is named 'Night,' since, though present, it is not seen, and it is told to us that the 'Day' and the 'Night' together will make one perfect circle, whereof the center is named the 'Heart of Heaven,' of which these things are the symbol. Is it not so?"

"It is so, Molas."

"Good. Now listen. That which was lost is found, the half which is named 'Night' has appeared in the land, for I have seen it with my eyes, and it is to tell you of it that I have traveled hither."

"Speak on," I said.

"Lord, yonder in Chiapas there is a ruined temple, and to that temple have come a man and a woman, his daughter. The man is old and fierce-eyed, a terrible man, and the girl is beautiful exceedingly."

"There in the ruins they have dwelt these four months and more, and the man practices the art of medicine, for he is a great doctor, and has wrought many cures, though he takes no money in payment, but food only."

"Now it chanced, lord, that my wife, whom I married but two years ago, was very sick, so sick that the village doctor could do nothing for her. Therefore the fame of the old Indian who dwelt in the ruined temple having reached me, I determined to visit him. He was an aged man, clad in a linen robe only, very light in color, with long white beard and hair, a nose hooked like a hawk's beak, and fierce eyes that seemed to pierce those he looked upon and to read their most secret thoughts."

"Greeting, brother," he said, speaking our own tongue, but with a strange accent, and using many words that are unknown to me. "What brings you here?"

"Then he looked at me awhile, and asked, slowly: "Say, brother, are you sick at heart?"

"Now, lord, when I heard those words of which you know the meaning I was so astonished, that I almost fell backward down the ruined stair, but recovering myself I tried him with a sign, and lo! he answered it. Then I tried him with the second sign, and the third, and the fourth, and so on up to the twelfth, and he answered them all, though not always as we use them. Then I paused, and he said: "You have passed the door of the sanctuary; enter, brother, and draw on to the altar."

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"None. He asked me if I had money, and without waiting to be answered he gave me two handfuls of lumps of molded gold from a hide bag, whereof each lump was stamped with the symbol of the heart."

"Let me see one," I said.

"Alas! my lord Ignatio, I have none. Not far from the ruined temple where Zibalbay and his daughter sojourned in the hacienda of Santa Cruz, and there, as you may have heard, dwell a gang of men under the leadership of one Don Pedro Moreno, who are by profession smugglers, highway robbers and murderers, though they pretend to earn a living by the cultivation of coffee and cocoa."

"As it chanced in journeying homewards, I fell into the hands of some of these men. They searched me, and finding lumps of gold in my pocket, handed them over to Don Pedro himself, who rode up when he saw that they had the fish in their net. He examined the gold closely, and asked me whence it came. At first I refused to answer, whereupon he said that I should be confined in a dungeon at the hacienda until such time as I chose to speak."

"Then, being mad to get back to my village and learn the fate of my wife, I found my tongue and spoke the truth, saying that the gold was given me in exchange for food by an old Indian doctor, my best friend, who had hidden in a ruined temple in the forest."

"Mother of Heaven!" said Don Pedro, "I have heard of this man before; but, now I know the kind of merchandise in which he trades, I think that I must pay him a visit and learn what mill it will be grinded at."

"Then, having plucked me bare as a fowl for the oven, they let me go without hurt."

I, Ignatio, sat late that night pondering over these tidings that filled me with strange forebodings, and I could not sleep. Then remembering the scroll that my friend had given me, I rose, purposing to change my thoughts in studying it and so win sleep. It was a hard task, but at length I mastered its meaning, and found that it dealt with a mine, and that it described the exact position of the mouth of the tunnel."

This month, it would appear, had been closed up in the reign of Guatemala, and the scroll was written by the cacique who had charge of the mine in those days, in order that a record might remain that would enable his descendants to reopen it, should a time come when the Spaniards were driven from the land. That the mine was very rich in free gold was shown by the weights of pure metal stated in this scroll to have been sent year by year to the court of Montezuma by this cacique, and also by the fact that it was thought worth hiding from the Spaniards."

Early on the morning I went to the room of Senor Strickland and spoke to him with a heavy heart.

"Senor," I said, "you will remember that I have rendered your service I told you that I might have to leave it at any moment. Now I am here to say that the time is come for a messenger has arrived to summon me to the other end of Mexico upon business of which I may not speak, and to-morrow I must start upon the journey."

"I am sorry to hear it, Ignatio," he answered, "for you have been a good friend to me. Still, you do well to separate your fortunes from those of an unlucky man."

"And you, senor, do ill to speak thus to me," I answered; "still, I forgive you because I know that at times, when the heart is sore, the mouth utters words that are not meant. Listen, senor: When you have eaten your breakfast, will you take a ride with me?"

"Certainly, if you like. But where do you wish to go, my friend, or should be, about two hours on horseback from here, in a valley at the foot of yonder peak."

An hour later we were riding among the mountains, I having left a message for Molas to say that I should return before long. After our hard journey and a long search, by good luck, we discovered a hole immediately beneath a rock, large enough for a man to creep into.

"Was this made by a coyote, or is it the mouth of a mine?" the senor asked.

"I can only find out by entering it," I answered. "Doubtless they shut down the mine the antiquos would have left some such place as this to ventilate the workings. Bring the pickaxe, senor, and we will soon see."

For ten minutes or more we labored, working in soft ground with pick and spade till we bored the side of a tunnel, which I examined.

"There is no need to trouble further," I said, "this rock has been cut with copper chisels, for here is the green of the copper. Without doubt we have before us the mouth of the mine. Now give me the hammer and candles, and bring the leather bag for samples, and we will enter."

senor, and kneeling down, we examined the bed of the tunnel together, and not uselessly, for there we found the remainder of the skull and some fragments of an arm-bone, but the rest of the skeleton lay under the great boulder in front of us.

"He was coming out of the mine when the rock fell upon him, poor fellow," whispered the senor. "Look here," and he pointed to a little heap of something that gleamed in the candle-light.

It was free gold, six or seven ounces of it, almost pure, and for the most part in small nuggets that once were contained in a bag which had long since rotted away.

Doubtless, after the mine was closed, some Aztec, who knew its secret, had made a practice of working there for his own benefit, till one day as he was coming out the rock fell upon him and crushed him, leaving his spirit to haunt the place forever.

"There is no doubt about the mine being rich," whispered the senor; "but, all the same, I think that I had better get out of it. I have odd noises and rumblings which frighten me. Come, Ignatio," and he turned to lead the way towards the opening.

Two paces further I saw him strike his shin against a piece of rock that stood up six or eight inches from the floor bed of the tunnel, and the pain of the blow was so sharp that, forgetting where he was, he called out loudly. Next instant there was a curious sound above me as of something being torn, and lo! I lay upon my face on the rock, and upon me rested a huge mass of stone.

I say that it rested upon me, but this is not altogether true, for, had it been so, that stone would have killed me at once as a beetle is killed beneath the foot of a man, instead of taking more than two-and-twenty years to crush me. The greater part of its weight was borne by the piece of rock against which the senor had struck his leg, a point of the fallen boulder only pressing into my back and grinding me against the ground. Now we were in darkness, for the senor had been knocked down also and his candle extinguished, and in the midst of my tortures, it came into my mind that I must be dead.

Presently, however, I heard his voice, saying: "Ignatio, do you live, Ignatio?"

Now I thought for a moment, and even in my pain I remembered that more of the rock would surely give ere long, and that if my friend staid here he must die with me. Nothing could save me; I was doomed to a slow death beneath the stone; and yet if I told him this I knew that he would not go. Therefore I answered as strongly as I could.

DEFIED HER WISH.

How a Birch Seed in a German Graveyard Grew and Burst Open a Woman's Tomb.

There is in an old churchyard on one of the principal avenues of Hanover, Germany, an ancient grave which has met with a somewhat peculiar fate. One hundred and thirteen years ago it was dug to hold all that remained mortal of Henriette Julienne Caroline von Ruling. The tradition of Hanover is that Frau von Ruling was a beautiful woman in her day, and that, fearing by some chance her grave might be opened and her mouldering corpse disclosed to view, she took precautions to keep the seal of her tomb unbroken.

At the back of the massive monument, cut deep into the base of the pedestal, are these words: "This grave, purchased in perpetuity, shall to the end of time never be opened."

By a strange fate in the earth that, was shoveled over her coffin fell a birch seed. As time passed on a shoot pushed itself out between the stones of the massive monument, and then came a struggle between the growing wood and the ponderous slabs. A century passed and the tree won. Bit by bit it split and burst open the great monument and upheaved the heavy base stones, exposing to view the grave that was always to be concealed and kept tightly closed.

Valuable Sunday-School Rellie. Mrs. John J. Atkins, of Philadelphia, Pa., is the proud owner of the pen which Robert Raikes, the English founder of the Sunday school system, used in enrolling his first class of Sabbath school workers. The names inscribed by Raikes with this now famous pen were 29 in number, men, women and children of Gloucester, England. The pen is made of a goose quill and is said to have been a Christmas present to the founder of the Sunday school.

It is a cumbersome writing implement, about nine inches long, wrapped in yellow silk and covered with beads and tassels from one end to the other. Mr. Raikes gave it to Mr. Atkins' great-grandmother, and it came to its present owner by inheritance.

Misquotations. Among common misquotations a contemporary ranks Milton's "To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new" as the most misquoted quotation in English literature. "Woods" is almost invariably altered to "fields." Pope's "A little learning is a dangerous thing" is undoubtedly rendered as often as not "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," while the persistent abuse of Shakespeare's line: "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," has been pointed out too often for repetition or for hope of its discontinuance.—London Globe.

An Inquisitive Kid. Inquiring Kid—What is an acre, dad? Father (reading)—Four rods. Inquiring Kid—What is a rod, dad? Father—Forty square rods, poles or perches. Inquiring Kid—What is a wise acre, dad? Father (rising)—One who keeps a spare rod, pole or perch to apply to a boy who asks useless questions.—N. Y. Journal.

Applied Philosophy. Hooker Crook—They tell me you are about to wed Miss Coupon, the heiress. Aren't you marrying in haste? Will Neverwork—Yes; I'm going to repent at leisure.—Puck.

Willy's Preference. Though I take medicine at night To give me a big appetite, I'd rather have cake, any day, To take my appetite away.—Puck.

Perfectly Safe. Wife (petulantly)—Such a lump of selfishness! The house was full of strange noises last night, and I didn't dare close my eyes once; and there you were, sleeping like a log. Burglars might have carried us both off and you wouldn't have known it.

Husband (wearily)—Don't fret, dear. If they ever carry you off they'll bring you back.—N. Y. Weekly.

Had No Use for Reggy. Reggy—Sweet Arline, will you be mine? Sweet Arline—Before I answer your question let me ask you one. Do you swear when you lose your collar button? Reggy—Never! Sweet Arline—Then it cannot be; I cannot marry a man who has no spirit.—Town Topics.

IT WAS NOT LOSE. Mrs. Vansock (indignantly)—Mrs. O'Loone, the color all came out of my new table-cover on account of the horrible washing-fluid you use.

Mrs. O'Loone (pacifyingly)—Niver mind, mum. Shure it all went into the other clothes, mum.—Judge.

Produces the Same Effect. "Look at the color in her cheeks. One would almost think she had been drinking."

"Well, I guess she has been painting things red, all right enough." Presently they drifted apart.—Detroit Tribune.

Only for a Moment. He saw her standing 'neath the mistletoe, And in the twinkling of an eye—alack! Her golden hair was hanging down his back.—Chicago Tribune.

Stranger (at the door)—I am trying to find a lady whose married name I have forgotten, but I know she lives in this neighborhood. She is a woman easily described, and perhaps you know her—a singularly beautiful creature, with pink and white complexion, sea-shell ears, lovely eyes, and hair such as a goddess might envy.

Servant—Really, sir, I don't know—Voice (from head of stairs)—Jane, tell the gentleman I'll be down in a minute.—N. Y. Weekly.

No Need of Legal Compulsion. "Blest if I can understand this currency question. I asked somebody what a legal tender was, and he said it was like this: If I owe you \$2, and I offer you a \$2-bill to settle the debt, you must take it."

"Well, that's right!" "Yes; but what a blooming idiot you would be if you wouldn't take it!"—Puck.

His Head All Right. "We don't seem to have any No. 13 collars," said the haberdasher, after looking through his stock. "People are not wearing 13's now, anyhow. Won't a No. 14 do just as well?"

"I think not," stily answered the young man on the outside of the counter. "I may have a little neck, but I am not a clam."—Chicago Tribune.

A Generous Landlord. Tenant—That chandler in the parlor is so shaky I'm afraid some time, when the children are romping under it, the whole thing will fall.

Landlord—Well, that chandler ain't worth more than his price for old brass, anyhow. It doesn't matter whether it gets broken or not.—N. Y. Weekly.

Her Husband was an Expert. Jeweler—Is he an authority on diamonds, madam? Mrs. Shears—Not exactly; he is an editor, and knows paste whenever he sees it.—Odds and Ends.

Easy Way Out of It. First Teacher—I am very much annoyed by my pupils coming late. Second Teacher—I used to be annoyed in the same way, but I have found out how to bear it.

"What is it?" "I come late myself."—Tit-Bits.



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THE FOOLERS FOOLED. A Fair Exchange Is No Robbery.



Origin of an Expression. Yeast—I believe in battle the musicians always go to the rear? Crismonbeak—Yes; and that is the reason so many would-be soldiers think they would be willing to face the music.—Yonkers Statesman.

Guessed Exactly. Squallig (newspaper in hand)—Here's an account of a terribly-bungled execution. McSwilligen—Couldn't the sheriff get the hang of it?—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

An Expert Definition. "What's the difference between a bachelor girl and an old maid?" "Well, a bachelor girl thinks she could get married if she wanted to, and an old maid knows she couldn't."—Chicago Record.

Strictly a Private Affair. "What," demanded the angry bride, "do you take me for?" The brute shrugged his shoulders. "Ask your father," he sneered. "I don't feel at liberty to disclose the terms."—Detroit Tribune.

A Woman's Wrong. Blabton—Why are the women of today so heavily laden? Ratley—Give it up. Why? Blabton—Because they carry a leg of mutton on each arm.—Demorest's Magazine.

Clever Bridget. "They have potatoes to burn out in North Dakota." "That's nothing; Bridget has them right here in our kitchen."—Chicago Record.

So Informed. Saidso—Whom do your children favor? Herdso—I'm told the pretty one looks like his mother, and the other one looks like me.—N. Y. World.

A Masculine Discovery. "Gamsby, what do you consider the most trying characteristic of women?" "Why, their tendency to lose much of their good looks when they get old enough to have sense."—Chicago Record.

A Rural View. Josh—Silas, do you understand what they mean by collateral? Silas—Oh, it means them good-for-nothing stocks and bonds the banks get stuck with.—Brooklyn Life.

FRESHLY LAID. Grocer—Didn't that lady ask for fresh-laid eggs? Clerk—She did, sir. Grocer—And you said we hadn't any? Clerk—I did, sir.

Grocer—Didn't you see me lay those eggs, myself, right down there not two minutes ago, you mendacious scoundrel? You are discharged, and see that you don't refer to me for a character, either!—Judge.

Silence Is Golden. Jinks—My wife agrees with all I say. Thinks—You don't do much talking, do you?—Town Topics.

A Wife's Pet Fetter. "I didn't care a bit, but John was awful mad."—Judge.

Origin of an Expression. Yeast—I believe in battle the musicians always go to the rear? Crismonbeak—Yes; and that is the reason so many would-be soldiers think they would be willing to face the music.—Yonkers Statesman.

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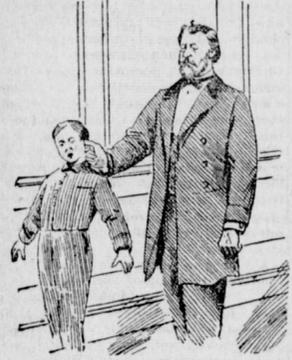
Clever Bridget. "They have potatoes to burn out in North Dakota." "That's nothing; Bridget has them right here in our kitchen."—Chicago Record.

MEMORIES OF CONKLING.

Some of the Peculiarities of the Great New Yorker.

The Senator Would Permit No Hotel Employee to Knock at His Door—How the German Minister Lost a Rooster.

[Special Washington Letter.] "When I was a very young man, I used to wait upon Senator Conkling," says an old hotel servant. "I was in the dining-room, and for awhile I was bell-boy in Wormley's hotel. While I was in the dining-room I attended to Senator Conkling during an entire session of congress. He was a very particular man, but he was a very kind man also. I soon learned to know exactly what he wanted, and when I went to the kitchen



CONKLING AND THE BELLBOY.

and gave an order, telling the cook that it was for Senator Conkling, a great deal of care and attention was paid to the order. Of course you know that in hotel kitchens generally the cook and the assistant cooks are very busy and sometimes attend to their work in a careless manner, treating everybody alike as nearly as possible; but when a man of high standing like Senator Conkling is a guest of a hotel they take great care in preparing things in a manner satisfactory to him.

"Senator Conkling was a plain sort of an eater, and he was not very hard to wait upon. In the morning, sometimes before he was dressed, he would call a bell-boy and send a written order down to me. He was very fond of shredded codfish on toast with a poached egg on a separate plate. He would take the shredded codfish and toast, place them upon his large plate, and cut them into very fine pieces. Then placing the egg on top of the hash which he had made, he would break the egg and mix it all together. I remember one morning, when he seemed to be particularly pleased with his breakfast, he said to me: 'Jim, there is nothing better for the nerves than codfish; and an egg is very strengthening to a man who works as I do. I learned to make this breakfast for myself when I was a little boy. My mother used to fix it for me, and I have always enjoyed it.'

"Senator Conkling usually had a cup of coffee with his breakfast, but he very seldom drank more than half a cup at a time. He did not use any cream or milk with his coffee, but simply put in a very small lump of sugar. He was very fond of butter, and would not only spread the butter thick upon his bread which he was eating, but would very frequently call for an extra piece, which he would mix in with his codfish, toasted bread and poached egg.

"Senator Conkling never would tell any story about whether he was in the hotel or not. I used to take cards to him, and if he was willing to see anyone he would answer very promptly, but if he was not there would be no response at all. He left an order with me to shove cards under his door and never to knock. If the cards were from persons whom he felt obliged to see, he would open the door and say: 'Tell the gentleman to come up here.' If he did not want to see anybody, he would simply pay no attention to the cards, and I would go back to the hotel office and say that the senator was evidently not in, as he did not respond to my knock; but that I had left the card under his door so that he would get it when he came in. In this way a great many people were kept away from the senator, and he was not obliged to tell any stories or prevaricate.

"Senator Conkling had a standing order that none of the bellboys were to knock at his door at any time. He would not respond to any knocks and did not want to be annoyed. One morning there was a new bellboy who took a card up, and before he went there I told him simply to shove the card under the door and not to knock and annoy the senator. He merely laughed at me and said that he would present the card in his own way. He did so and knocked several times until the senator opened the door and asked him to come in and sit down. He gave the boy a chair and required him to wait there fully 20 minutes until the senator had dressed himself and was ready to come downstairs. He then took the bellboy by the ear, led him down to the hotel office and told the chief clerk that he did not want to be annoyed by that bellboy any more. He also told what he would do with him if he ever came to his room and knocked on the door again. He was a very large and a very strong man, and if the bellboy had offered any resistance Senator Conkling would have probably thrown him down the stairs, because he was in a very angry mood that morning and was particularly annoyed because the bellboy had kept rapping on his door until he was exasperated.

"Senator Conkling never liked to be disturbed by any noises about the hotel. The German minister had a house adjoining the hotel, and kept a very large rooster which annoyed the senator by crowing early in the morning. Senator Conkling never said anything about it to anybody until upon one occasion, just after he had taken his

breakfast and was walking to the capitol, he met the German minister who wished him a good morning and hoped he was well. Senator Conkling replied: 'I am feeling very well, thank you, considering the fact that I was kept from sleeping by that miserable game cock you keep under my window.' The German minister apologized, and that afternoon killed his rooster.

"I have seen the senator often when he came down to breakfast besieged by callers who wanted to tell him something before he went into the dining-room. He always pointed to the parlor with one hand, saying: 'You go in there; and then, pointing with the other hand to the dining-room, he would say: 'I am going in there.' He would not waste any time with them, but went right on in to his breakfast. I have heard men swearing at him, when he left them in that way; and then, when he would come out and go to the parlor to see them, they would greet him with bows and smiles, as though they were coming into the presence of a king.

"Senator Blaine used to stop occasionally at Wormley's, and maybe you don't know how those men hated each other. Sometimes they would meet in the halls, in the parlor, on the stairs or on the elevator; but they never noticed each other. I think that Senator Blaine used to like to go out of his way to meet Senator Conkling in the presence of other prominent people. Mr. Blaine was always smiling and talking to people. Mr. Conkling would always wear a severely dignified look, and would not speak to Mr. Blaine, or to any of the people with Mr. Blaine. Then, after Mr. Conkling had gone away, Mr. Blaine would smile and say: 'It is a pity Conkling is so rude and ungentlemanly; and the people would agree with Mr. Blaine. In that way, by purposely meeting Mr. Conkling, and making him appear to be rude, I think that Mr. Blaine managed to increase the number of Mr. Conkling's enemies.

"There is one thing, however, that always struck me as singular. Although Senator Conkling was always dignified and severe with public men, he was polite to servants, if they treated him with proper consideration. On the other hand, Mr. Blaine would smile and bow to public men, but he never paid any attention to servants, and did not put himself out to be kind to us. Consequently, the servants all stood in awe of Senator Conkling, but they liked him, too. But, while everybody talked of what a great man Senator Blaine was, the servants did not praise him very much.

"There was one man that always stood on good terms with Senator Conkling, and that was Senator Morton, of Indiana. Those men were almost like brothers. Senator Conkling was never dignified nor repellent with Senator Morton. I think that he was the only man with whom Senator Conkling ever walked arm in arm about the halls or in the parlor. When he was with Senator Morton and no one else was about, Senator Conkling was a different man. He would talk to Senator Morton, tell stories, and act as other men usually act when in the company of friends. He would laugh out loud when talking to Senator Morton; but he never showed any more animation than to occasionally smile when others were talking to him. He was the most dignified man I have ever known.

"There was another man whom Senator Conkling seemed to like very well, and that was Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. But their ways were very much alike. Both of them were very digni-



A FROSTY MEETING.

fied. They were usually talking very earnestly together, and there was nothing of a jovial nature between them. They were simply prominent senators discussing public affairs in a confidential manner. Senator Edmunds was a large man with a full gray beard and a perfectly bald head.

"There was another public man who often called upon Senator Conkling. He came over from New York frequently, and whenever I showed his card under the door and not to knock and annoy the senator. He merely laughed at me and said that he would present the card in his own way. He did so and knocked several times until the senator opened the door and asked him to come in and sit down. He gave the boy a chair and required him to wait there fully 20 minutes until the senator had dressed himself and was ready to come downstairs. He then took the bellboy by the ear, led him down to the hotel office and told the chief clerk that he did not want to be annoyed by that bellboy any more. He also told what he would do with him if he ever came to his room and knocked on the door again. He was a very large and a very strong man, and if the bellboy had offered any resistance Senator Conkling would have probably thrown him down the stairs, because he was in a very angry mood that morning and was particularly annoyed because the bellboy had kept rapping on his door until he was exasperated.

"Whenever Mr. Arthur went upstairs, Senator Conkling would be waiting for him at the door, give him a cordial welcome, and shut the door. Mr. Arthur used to stay there sometimes until long after midnight. One morning, at about two o'clock, he came down from Senator Conkling's room, and asked for a room for himself, but the hotel was full and he had to go elsewhere to get a bed. He was very cross about it; but it was his own fault. He had not registered nor asked for a room. I guess if they had supposed he would ever be president of the United States, the proprietor would have gladly given up his own room." SMITH D. FRY.

To Be Sure! "Mamma," asked Harold, "if matches are made in Heaven, why are they tipped with brimstone?"—Judge.

SKIPPERS EXPERT SMUGGLERS.

Master of Vessels Who Evade the Customs Laws Persistently.

Sitting in the office of a ship chandlery establishment in South street a few days ago a quartette of old-time deep-sea skippers were talking over the good old days of 80 shillings for wheat and similar conditions, when the conversation turned to the case of a captain who was recently arrested for smuggling. The conversation soon led to some interesting confessions.

"Bill," said one grizzled mariner who for 20 years had sailed the seas on long voyages in Maine clippers, "do you remember that big black spar I carried on deck in the — 80 many years ago?"

"Oh, yes," replied the man addressed. "Well, sir, I carried that spar there for eight years, and in that time I suppose I brought \$10,000 worth of stuff in that spar into New York. When I first got it I had my carpenter hollow it out, with cleverly arranged openings at either end. For years I brought in wines and laces in that old spar and no custom house man ever thought of looking at it."

"That reminds me of a trick Patten played for years in the —," said another of the group. "He was in the East Indies trade most of the time, and every time he came into New York he brought thousands of Manila cigars, to say nothing of many nice things for the ladies in the way of jewelry."

"How did he do it?" asked one. "Well, he used his carpenter. He had an upright piano in his after cabin, and he took the underpinning away and substituted four big, hollow legs. These were, of course, quite noticeable, but he had them screwed to the floor, and he always explained to the custom house men that he had good strong legs put under the piano in order to hold it secure in heavy weather."

An old Cape Cod man now added a contribution. "I do not mind saying, boys," said he, "that my wife used to be a good deal of a smuggler. For some time I was running back and forth across the Atlantic, touching on the other side at Havre, Antwerp, Liverpool and such places. My wife had a steamer which had been with the ship for some years. Just before we got into port my wife would put about three dresses on her and a couple of cloaks. The woman was clever, and she would keep close around the foc'sle and slip ashore with some of the men in a boat before we would dock. Then my wife would meet her the next day on shore somewhere, at some place they had agreed on, and would give her something for her trouble. It worked first rate until one day when the woman went ashore and disappeared. My wife went to the rendezvous as usual, but the woman didn't appear. We never saw her afterward. That was my wife's last attempt."

"I remember seeing a woman do a rather neat thing a good many years ago," said the first speaker. "It was William's wife who went in the — for so many years. The custom house men found several hundred more cigars than the law allowed, done up in boxes, intended for the owners. The custom house men were sour fellows and thought they had the captain in a little trouble. But William's wife, a little woman, who had gone with her husband on the voyage to regain her health, stepped forward and said: 'Those cigars are for my use, gentlemen.' Well, perhaps those fellows weren't surprised. Finally one of them said: 'Would you mind smoking one of them?' The little woman took one of the cigars and lighted it. Her husband looked on, more surprised than the custom house men, but his wife stuck to her work and finished the cigar. That settled her claim on them. As soon as the custom house fellows left the ship she ran to her bed. She stayed there for three days."—N. Y. Herald.

THE ARMENIANS.

Their Fate Resembles That of the Ancient Hebrews.

In the main the fate of the Armenians has been similar to that of the Hebrews. The storms of time have scattered them over a great part of the old world. When the dynasty of the Seljuks began in Armenia, the surviving inhabitants of Armenia were expelled to northern Persia and by compulsion settled there. At the same time occurred a voluntary migration into the Byzantine provinces to the Krim, the Don and the Volga. Throughout these regions, especially in the Russian territory, there existed flourishing Armenian colonies, which rejoiced in the generous protection of their adopted country. A second migration, on a large scale, took place during and after the Tartar invasion. By their wealth much more than by their pliancy the Armenians were able to command the tolerance of their oppressors, for Armenian gold was never to be despised, not even by the sultans themselves.

In one respect, however, the Armenians are exactly the opposite of the Hebrews—the Armenians are bound to their native land by the closest and firmest ties; there they have not only their national, but also their religious center of unity—the patriarchate of Etchmiadzin—which exercises a truly magical power. As it lies on Russian soil, its high political significance is not to be underrated. This strong disposition to cling together prevails also in family life, nor does the tendency weaken with years, but is given permanency by the great esteem and veneration that the children have for their parents. The freedom of woman's position among them is remarkable. There is no barring away the daughters, as is the practice in the countries about Armenia, no banishing the girls behind curtains and trellises.—A. von Schweiger-Lerchenfeld, in Chautauquan.

Same Material. She—Did you see the Latin quarter while in Paris? He—No, but I got several lead francs passed on me.—Judge.

CAPTURED A SHARK.

And Found in Its Maw a Paper Addressed to Himself.

"One afternoon, when we were in the Indian ocean," said the captain, "I noticed a shark swimming round the ship, and I didn't like it a bit. You know the superstition to the effect that a following shark presages the death of one of the ship's company. He sailed round us all the next day, and the next after that, and I determined to catch him, and quell my uneasiness. We baited a hook, and after a short time, captured and killed him. Then we cut him up. Do you know what we found in that shark's inside? No? Well, a newspaper, unopened, and it will surprise you, as it did me, when I tell you that it was addressed to me."

A shout of great laughter went up from the captain's audience, who winked at each other unblushingly. He, however, took all the bantering in good part, and when the jeers were ended he said:

"Now, gentlemen, I'll tell you how it happened. I found that my children had been skylarking the day before in the cabin. They found among the mass of reading they had brought aboard some unopened newspapers addressed to me. They had been throwing these newspapers at each other, and one of them went out of the porthole. The shark saw it, of course, and gobbled it down; and that was how it happened. Now, gentlemen, judge for yourselves the truth of my story."—London Answers.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. The undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. WEST & DUTAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. W. ALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials Free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WERE it not better for a man in a fair room to set up one great light, or branching candlestick of lights, than to go about with a rushlight into every dark corner.—Bacon.

The Rack, the Thumbscrew and the Boot were old fashioned instruments of torture long since abandoned, but there is a tormentor who still continues to agonize the joints, muscles and nerves of many of us. The rheumatism, that inveterate foe to daily and nightly comfort, may be conquered by the timely and steady use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which likewise eradicates neuralgia, bilious, malarial, bowel, stomach and nerve complaints.

LADY CUSTOMER in china shop—"Do you break these sets?" Dealer—"No, madam; the purchasers' servants usually attend to that."—Tit-Bits.

Bon—"Say, ain't you going to stand there! I thought you had money to burn." Dick—"I should have if you would furnish the draft."—Boston Transcript.

Of what use are forms, seeing at times they are empty? Of the same use as barrels, which are at times empty, too.—Hare.

A BITTER and perplexed "What shall I do?" is worse to man than worst necessity.—Coleridge.

Is sleep, when fancy is let loose to play, our dreams repeat the wishes of the day.—Claudian.

Is advertising "continuous" is the word. Plunges are rarely successful.—Brauns.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

Table listing market prices for various commodities like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, FLOUR, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POTATOES, etc., with prices per unit.

ST. LOUIS.

Table listing market prices for various commodities in St. Louis, including CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, BUTTER, LARD, and PORK.

CHICAGO.

Table listing market prices for various commodities in Chicago, including CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, BUTTER, LARD, and PORK.

NEW YORK.

Table listing market prices for various commodities in New York, including CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, BUTTER, LARD, and PORK.

NEW YORK.

"In the springtime of the year I always take your Sarsaparilla as I find the blood requires it, and as a blood purifier it is unequalled. Your pills are the best in the world. I used to be annoyed with..."

The Modern Beauty Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs. Made by the California Fig Syrup Company.

GLORY is like a circle in the water, which never ceaseth to enlarge itself, till by broad spreading it dispense to naught.—Shakespeare.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 631 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A DEFINITION.—"What is a critic?" "He is a man who rips things to pieces without knowing how to put them together again."—Chicago Record.

I COULD not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

THOUGH plunged in ills and exercised in care yet never let the noble mind despair.—Phillips.

A Dose in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horshound and Tar for Coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

GRIP your hearts with silent fortitude, suffering yet hoping all things.—Mrs. Hemans.

FLATTERY is often a traffic of mutual meanness, where, although parties intend deception, neither is deceived.—Colton.

The Bible tells the sluggard to go to the ant, but in these days most of them go to the father-in-law.—Atlanta Constitution.

CATARRH is a LOCAL DISEASE and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes. It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is supplied directly into the nostrils. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once. Ely's Cream Balm

It is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the sense of taste and smell. Price 50c, at Druggists or by mail, ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren Street, New York.

A SHINING EXAMPLE At what may be accomplished by persevering devotion to a single purpose is seen in the history of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago. For 45 years they have steadily been building up an engineering manufactory, and while there are probably forty manufacturers in this line, it is safe to say that the McCormick Company holds the record of all the leaders, reapers and mowers used throughout the entire world.

OPIMUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. DR. R. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA. SEND THIS PAPER every time you read.

The nervous system is weakened by Neuralgia Torture. Every nerve is strengthened in the cure of it by SAINT JACOBS OIL

AT GOS BATTLE AX. The coming Artist who knows enough to paint a popular subject. BATTLE AX PLUG

You get 5 1/2 oz. of "Battle Ax" for 10 cents. You only get 3 1/2 oz. of other brands of no better quality for 10 cents. In other words, if you buy "Battle Ax" you get 2 oz. more of high grade tobacco for the same money. Can you afford to resist this fact? We say NO—unless you have "Money to Burn."

A. D. 1780. Try Walter Baker & Co.'s Cocoa and Chocolate and you will understand why their business established in 1780 has flourished ever since. Look out for imitations. Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

Poets Break Out in the springtime. And a great many who are not poets, pay tribute to the season in the same way. The difference is that the poet breaks out in about the same spot annually, while more prosaic people break out in various parts of the body. It's natural. Spring is the breaking-out season. It is the time when impurities of the blood work to the surface. It is the time, therefore, to take the purest and most powerful blood purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS but sell direct to the consumer at wholesale prices. Ship orders for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 50 styles of Harness, 41 styles Riding Saddles. Write for catalogue. ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG CO., ELKHART, IND.

STARK TREES & FRUIT. ESTABLISHED 70 YEARS. Stark, Louisiana, La., Rockport, Ill.

A. N. K.—D 1599

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup, Translucent Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

HARRISON WEDS.

The ex-President's Marriage to Mrs. Dimmick Takes Place.

A SHORT SKETCH OF THE BRIDE.

The Ceremony Takes Place in the Presence of Twenty Relatives and Select Friends and Was a Very Private Affair.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The marriage of Mrs. Mary Lord Dimmick to Gen. Benjamin Harrison was solemnized at St. Thomas' church yesterday afternoon at 5:45. Dr. Wesley Brown, rector, officiated at the ceremony. The marriage, which took place in the presence of 20 relatives and select friends of the bride and groom, was a very private affair. The guests, as they arrived at the church, were received by Mr. E. F. Tibbott, Gen. Harrison's private secretary, and Mr. Daniel M. Ramsdell, who was marshal at Washington during Gen. Harrison's administration, and were seated in the front pews of the church. At 5:20 Mrs. John F. Parker, the bride's sister, was escorted to the front pew on the left by Mr. Ramsdell, and simultaneously Mr. and Mrs. Pinchol were escorted to the front pew on the right by Mr. Tibbott. Gov. Morton occupied the pew directly behind Mrs. Parker, and behind him sat Senator and Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Mr. John W. Foster, and Mr. George W. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania railroad. In the pews behind Mr. and Mrs. Pinchol sat the bride's relatives and friends, Maj. and Mrs. Richard Parker, Chancellor and Mrs. McGill, the Misses Dimmick and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Leeds, Mr. Norman Leeds and the Misses Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Broughton and Miss Lambert, Gen. and Mrs. Fitz John Porter and the Misses Porter.

Gen. Harrison left the Fifth Avenue Hotel, accompanied by Benjamin F. Tracy, in a closed carriage at five o'clock, and was driven to Bay Dr. Brown's house on Fifty-third street. They passed through the house to the vestry, where they awaited the coming of the bride. The bride left the home of her sister, Mrs. John F. Parker, 40 East Thirty-eighth street, at 5:10. She was accompanied by her brother-in-law, Lieut. John F. Parker, who gave her away. At the chancel, Gen. Harrison, accompanied by his best man, Gen. Tracy, received his bride. The ushers, standing to one side, faced the altar as the bride and groom stepped forward to the altar rail, where the rector, Dr. Brown, was waiting. Dr. George William Warren, organist of the church, playing the bridal music from "Lohengrin." That portion of the matrimonial service known as the marriage service proper, the recital of which lasts only about 15 minutes, was used, and immediately the blessing was pronounced Gen. and Mrs. Harrison, followed by Mrs. John F. Parker and Gen. Tracy, Mr. Tibbott and Mr. Ramsdell, Lieut. Parker and Mr. and Mrs. Pinchol, walked down the aisle to the strains of the Tannhauser march of Wagner and, entering the carriages waiting at the entrance, the bridal party was driven to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Pinchol, 2 Grammercy park, where light refreshments were served and where the party donned traveling attire for the trip to Indianapolis.

Mrs. Harrison, who is a small but very graceful woman, rather dark complexion and of a very bright and attractive appearance, is related to Gen. Harrison through his late wife, who was her aunt. She was born at Honesdale, Pa., where most of her younger life was spent and where she became acquainted with her first husband, Walter E. Dimmick, member of a wealthy Pennsylvania family, but who died within a few months after their marriage. Her father was Russell S. Lord. He was general manager of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. After the death of her first husband Mrs. Dimmick lived with her mother and father and Mrs. Lord's father, Dr. Scott, until her mother's death in 1890, when she came to New York city to live with her sister, Mrs. John F. Parker. She spent some considerable time at the white house during Gen. Harrison's administration and was a great favorite with her aunt, the late Mrs. Harrison.

Benjamin Harrison was born in North Bend, O., in August, 1833, and is in his 63d year. He is a grandson of William Henry Harrison, eighth president of the United States. In 1862 he raised a regiment, the Seventieth Indiana, went into the field as colonel, and served through a number of important engagements with distinction. He was brevetted brigadier-general before the close of the war. In 1876 the nomination was forced upon Gen. Harrison for the governorship, but he was defeated by a narrow majority. In 1890, he was elected to the United States senate from Indiana and served one term, and in 1888 he was elected president of the United States.

Circulated Indecent Literature.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 7.—Joseph W. Van Wye, the circulator of an obnoxious sheet published at Kansas City, was convicted here under the McClain law of circulating an indecent publication. The jury fixed his punishment at two years in the penitentiary. He gave notice of an appeal.

Curfew Ordinance for St. Joseph.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 7.—Alderman Ambergrom introduced a curfew ordinance at the session of the common council last night. It is modeled after the ordinance passed by Omaha and Lincoln and will no doubt become a law here as the members of the council favor its passage.

A Nun Fatally Burned.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., April 7.—Sister Patricia, of the St. Francis academy, Catholic school for girls, was fatally burned by the explosion of some turpentine and sweet oil.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

The Improvement Expected With Spring Weather Beginning.

NEW YORK, April 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

The improvement expected with spring weather begins, though in some branches of business scarcely visible. As consumers make spring purchases they must lessen stocks and compel buying. The stocks taken in advance of last summer's demands have been distributed far more slowly than was expected, but months of waiting have helped to lessen the load which it is hoped spring buying will clear away. The backward season has been a hindrance, as has also been the number of hands unemployed in important industries, and the low prices of farm products. Apprehension of foreign financial difficulties has hindered, but is now scarcely felt. Gold exports are rumored, but at this season are so far natural that they have no such power to cause alarm as they had in winter. The gigantic steel combination is expected to have a great influence in sustaining markets and stimulating confidence, and though such operations, often miss the success they seek, they rarely fail to kindle speculative buying for a time.

The woolen manufacture does not gain in orders and a large part of the machinery is stopped. Prices of wool have fallen 7 1/2 per cent. the average of 104 quotations being 13.02c. Cotton mills still pile up goods in advance of orders, as reduction in prices have failed as yet to stimulate buying. Cotton continues to come forward so largely that former predictions of 6,500,000 bales are remembered with derision and the outlook for the next crop continues good.

Wheat has slightly advanced and if late reports of injury from extensive frosts and storms prove correct will advance more, though western receipts continue nearly 50 per cent. larger than last year, and for five weeks past have been 13,835,410 bushels, against 8,831,872 last year, while Atlantic exports have been only 6,733,132 bushels, four included, against 4,857,011 last year. Corn exports are larger and receipts also heavy, but pork has declined 75 cents per barrel.

MOST FIENDISH TORTURE.

Insurgents Strung Up for Days at a Time by Gen. Spaniards.

CLEVELAND, O., April 4.—The stories than have been told concerning the tortures inflicted by the Spaniards in Cuba are more than confirmed by Mr. F. H. Taylor, who has just arrived in this city, after a residence of three years in Havana. In answer to inquiries regarding the truth of the circulated reports he said:

The worst has not been told. I have known of prisoners being strung up by the thumbs at Moro castle and left for days at a time to the mercy of the vicious flies, which were attracted in swarms by molasses, smeared upon the victim's face and chest for that purpose. Many other forms of torture are practiced upon the unfortunate rebels when taken. These outrages are usually done at night, as any citizen of Havana can testify. In fact, if they would allow some of those persecuted wretches in the Cuban dungeons to testify, stories of fiendish torture could be unearthed which would shock the Christian world.

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Frank James Tells How to Proceed to Stop Train Robbing.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Frank James, a brother of the famous bandit, Jesse James, when asked his opinion of the St. Louis & San Francisco train robbery, said: "When a man engages in the train robbery business he is badly in need of money and will take desperate chances to secure it. All this talk about some men having no sense of fear, and especially when they are making a raid on a train, is all nonsense. I have been in some pinches and there were times when I realized fear, but there was nothing to do but to fight my way out. I am opposed to train robbery and the only way it will ever be stopped is to have armed guards on each train. Two or three would be sufficient, but they should be well armed and be concealed in a steel cage of some kind."

THREE INSTANTLY KILLED.

A Terrible Explosion Occurs in the Giles Mine at Ward, Col.

WARD, Col., April 4.—A terrific explosion occurred yesterday in the Giles mine, 1 1/2 miles from this city, in which three men were instantly killed and two others badly hurt. The dead are: James Purmort, married, Mart Branson and Grant Rice. The injured: Jack Gallagher and Louis Smith. When the men went to work they took about 50 pounds of giant powder down in the mine with them, and shortly after they reached the bottom of the shaft and went to work the powder in some unknown way exploded. Purmort and Branson were blown to shreds. This is the fourth fatal explosion in the Giles mine.

INDORSED GOV. STONE.

Democrats at Nevada, Mo., Want Their Chief Executive for President.

NEVADA, Mo., April 4.—Returns from the several democratic township conventions in this county, to select delegates to the county convention to be held here to select delegates to the Sedalia convention, so far as heard from, have selected solid silver delegations and instructed for Gov. W. J. Stone as a delegate-at-large to Chicago. Walker, Harwood and Schell City, the largest towns in the county outside of Nevada, indorsed Gov. Stone for president. The county convention to-day will, without doubt, be solidly for free coinage at sixteen to one ratio.

BOYS EIGHT DAYS ADrift.

Their Father, a Schooner Captain, Died in Mid Atlantic, Leaving Them Alone.

CADIZ, Spain, April 4.—On February 18 the schooner Robin Hood, 76 tons register, Capt. Dingle, left St. Johns, Newfoundland for Lisbon with only three persons on board—the captain and his two small sons. Capt. Dingle died when the little craft was in mid Atlantic and the two children were alone eight days on board the Robin Hood with the body of their father. They were picked up and the vessel towed to this port by the British schooner Janning.

Tricked to Garrote His Doctor.
BURLINGTON, Ia., April 4.—When Dr. Birch called to see William Layton the patient became wildly insane and with superhuman strength attempted to garrote the doctor with a clothesline. Three police officers overpowered Layton and placed him in straps and he was sent to the asylum.

Political Prisoners Shot.
TAMPA, Fla., April 4.—Letters received from Cuba state that last Wednesday 17 political prisoners were shot in the fortress Cabanas, in Havana, and that 23 were to be executed Wednesday.

MAIL MATTERS.

The Post Office Bill Still Uncompleted in the Senate.

THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The House Adopts the Conference Report by a Vote of 244 to 27—The River and Harbor Bill Passed—Filled Cheese.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—In the senate yesterday, Mr. Call, of Florida, made an ineffectual effort to take up the Cuban resolution offered by him some days ago, proposing the immediate use of the United States navy to protect American citizens in Cuba and to prevent barbarities, but Mr. Allison insisted that the appropriation bills were of such extreme importance that they must be kept to the front. The senate spent almost the entire day on the post office appropriation bill, but did not complete it. The bill served to bring out some sharp criticisms by Senator Gorman on the administration of the post office department, and by Senator Allen on alleged irregularities resulting from the civil service system.

Mr. Sherman presented the conference report on the Cuban resolutions, and also the action of the house accepting the senate resolutions. He remarked with satisfaction that the vote in the house for the resolutions was very large. Among the bills favorably reported was one to prevent wholesale divorces in the territory by requiring one year's residence before application for divorce.

The house adopted the conference report on the Cuban resolutions by a vote of 244 to 27. Eighteen republicans and nine democrats voted against the report. By its action the house agreed to the senate resolutions and disposed of the Cuban question for the present. Those resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of congress, a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed, and for some time maintained by force of arms, by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

Resolved, further, That the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the president to the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

The resolutions will be officially brought to the attention of the president to-day by the secretary of the senate, who will present him an enrolled copy of the document. Ordinarily, concurrent resolutions are not forwarded to the president, as they do not require his signature, but these resolutions will be laid before him as they express the opinion that he should tender to the office of the United States to Spain for the recognition of Cuban independence, and are, therefore, a direction to him in so far as congress can direct the president in such a proceeding.

The house passed the river and harbor bill, under suspension of the rules, after a lively debate lasting 40 minutes. The vote was 216 to 40. The bill carries in actual appropriations \$10,330,560, and authorizes contracts for 32 new projects, with a limit of cost of \$51,721,210.

Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, reported from the committee on ways and means a bill to tax and brand "filled cheese."

Mr. Wadsworth, chairman of the committee on agriculture, presented for the information of the house a letter from the secretary of agriculture notifying him that in deference to what seemed to him the unanimous desire of the house of representatives, he had telegraphed accepting the proposition to put the seeds to be distributed by congressmen into packages of five, instead of 15 packets, making 2,025,000 packages, instead of 675,000. The members expressed their gratification by applauding the announcement.

DOLLAR WHEAT PREDICTED.

P. D. Armour Says That He Believes a Sharp Advance Will Come Soon.

CHICAGO, April 7.—P. D. Armour said last night:

I believe that wheat will sell at \$1 a bushel, or near that figure, soon. This is speaking from the standpoint of a merchant and not of a scalper. It ought to sell there on its merits and will unless something unforeseen occurs. I have felt bullish for several weeks, but never more so than now. What any individual scalper or operator does has no reference to the actual market conditions. The advance in wheat may, to a certain extent, be independent of the action of other products. This grain may be singled out for improvement. I believe that all other products will be helped. Corn and oats may sell up a few cents, although conditions of supply and demand are entirely different in them than in wheat. Provisions are at a range of prices where they are sure to do better.

TO EXPEL MISSIONARIES.

The Turkish Sultan Said to Have an Imperial Trade Ready.

LONDON, April 7.—The Daily News and the Chronicle have a report from Constantinople said to be on the best authority, that an imperial trade has decreed the wholesale expulsion of all Christian missionaries from Armenia, and American Protestants. It is still possible, says the report, by immediate pressure, to prevent the execution of the decree, but no time is to be lost.

Rates to Sedalia Democratic Convention.
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 7.—J. W. Zevely, secretary of the democratic central committee, announces that he has secured a rate of one fare for the round trip for delegates to the democratic state convention at Sedalia, April 15, from the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, St. Louis & San Francisco and Burlington roads.

Pittsburgh Won First Game.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 7.—The first of the exhibition games between the Kansas City Blues and the Pittsburgh national league team resulted in a victory for the latter, 5 to 2.

The renowned Olympic games between American and Grecian athletes opened at Athens on the 6th.

A TRAIN HELD UP.

Three Men Rob the Cannon Ball Express on the 'Frisco Road.

LEBANON, Mo., April 2.—The east-bound cannon ball train, No. 6, on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, was held up three miles east of here early yesterday morning by three masked men, and the safe blown open and robbed. The robbers held up the train at this place and, after reaching the scene of the robbery, held up the engineer and fireman and stopped the train and, with the engineer in front of them, marched to the express car. The messenger refusing to open the door, it was blown open with dynamite and the safe cracked and its contents removed. Several packages of valuable papers were found this morning beside the track with some money which had been overlooked in the hurry of departure. The passengers were not molested. The engine was detached and run by the robbers to Sleepers, where it was abandoned. A brakeman hurried back to the city and started Sheriff Jones and a posse on the track of the robbers.

The Wells-Fargo & Co. express officials say the amount of money secured by the robbers was only \$1,277. About 100 mounted men are in pursuit of the robbers. Road Agent Bradway is in Lebanon superintending the hunt. Bloodhounds will be put on the trail, and every means known to railroad and express secret service, as well as the local authorities, will be used to capture the outlaws.

VENEZUELA FIRM AS EVER.

Report That Indemnity for Uranium Arrests Will Be Paid Is Denied.

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 2.—A report reaches here from New York that the Venezuelan government here has agreed to pay Great Britain \$5,000 indemnity for the arrests in Uruan. It is claimed from the highest authority that the report is untrue. Venezuela has refused to pay one cent of indemnity for what is known as the Uruan incident as long as England claims the men were arrested on British soil; has refused to do anything in the premises unless England changes the words "British soil" in her demand to "disputed territory." Furthermore, Venezuela will not pay any indemnity to Great Britain until after the American commission on the Venezuelan boundary makes its report. England has not yet changed the phraseology of her demand. Public opinion is strong against any payment.

ONE AS GOOD AS THE OTHER.

Mother and Daughter Exchange Babies Involuntarily at Birth.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., April 2.—Mrs. John Morton, of Irish Valley, was being delivered of a child yesterday when her daughter, Mrs. Hannah Foster, of Trevorton, who was at her mother's bedside, was taken sick suddenly, and also gave birth to a child. Both women occupied the same bed, and the attending physician mixed the babies. One of the children is a boy and the other a girl, but nobody knows which belongs to which mother. At length Mrs. Morton said she would take the girl, as she had several sons already, and would really prefer another daughter, whereas Mrs. Foster wanted a boy. As the matter stands, Mrs. Morton does not know whether she is nursing her daughter or her granddaughter, nor does Mrs. Foster know whether she is rearing her brother or her son.

NATURAL COLORS PICTURED.

A Chicago Man's Discovery Promises to Revolutionize the Art.

CHICAGO, April 2.—James W. McDonough, of Chicago, who, according to records in the United States patent office, was the first American to make a practical telephonic receiver and transmitter, has recently perfected a process by which natural colors are photographed. The evidences of this important fact are actual photographs of landscapes, men, women and paintings, taken with an ordinary camera, developed and printed by every-day processes, but differing from ordinary photographs in that the colors, as well as the lines, lights and shades, are present.

DIAZ ON MONROEISM.

Mexico's President in Sympathy with the United States on This Proposition.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 1.—The Mexican congress opened yesterday. President Diaz's message contains an extended reference to the Monroe doctrine and an emphatic declaration of sympathy therewith. Without entering into the merits of the Venezuelan controversy, he declares that every republic on the western hemisphere should announce that any attack on the part of a European power with a view to extending territory or altering republican institutions should be considered by each an individual attack.

CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

Remarkable Recovery of a Young Woman Through Her Faith.

ELWOOD, Ind., April 2.—Faith and prayer has again wrought a miraculous cure. Consumption in its last stages had placed its destroying mark on Miss Bessie Dean, a young woman well known in the northeastern portion of this county. Suddenly she refused all medical attention, declared that she would be cured through her faith and through prayer. She began to grow better at once, and on yesterday was able to do light housekeeping. Her cure has created intense excitement.

IN A DEPLORABLE CONDITION.

The Situation in Armenia Has Not Improved as Yet.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The national Armenian relief committee received the following letter, dated Oorfa, February 19:

The massacre of December 23 and 24 left over 1,500 widows among the Armenian survivors and 4,500 fatherless children. The relief work has just begun and is simply appalling. The Armenians are very timid, and so few of their men are left that they are reluctant to attempt to distribute aid even to their own people. We try to investigate the needs of all and to treat all sufferers with impartiality. We need \$1,000 a week for at least two or three months.

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

Receipts from This Source Are Constantly on the Increase.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The auditor of the post office department has just submitted a report of money order business for the quarter ended December 31, 1895, which still further illustrates the wisdom of the reforms carried out by the Dockery commission, which advised a new form of money order, a new system of money order accounting and reduced the old schedule of fees. The wisdom of the change is shown in the fact that the auditing of the money orders is now for the first time in a quarter of a century up to date, while there has been a very large increase in the volume of business under the new schedule of fees.

During the last fiscal year the total volume of money order business amounted to about \$32,000,000, while for the quarter ended January 1 last the volume of business aggregated \$105,755,071.05, which indicates an increase in the volume of money order business during the present fiscal year of about \$100,000,000. The revenues of the money order system under the reduced rates have never been equaled by any preceding quarter in the history of the system except for the single quarter ended December 31, 1893, when the rates were very much higher.

HALF A MILLION LOST.

Brunswick, Ga., the Victim of a Disastrous Conflagration.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., April 3.—A fire started about 1:30 p. m. yesterday which swept away many of the most prosperous business enterprises of the city, and for a time it was feared the whole town would burn. The flames started on the Brunswick & Western railroad wharves and in an hour the wharves, two large warehouses, a number of cars, including the freight therein, were consumed, entailing a loss to the company of \$200,000, partially insured. The extensive property of the Downing company, dealers in naval stores, became ignited, and the structure with its valuable stock was consumed. Their loss is estimated at \$200,000, almost covered by insurance. The flames then swept up Bay street and a large portion of the business section of the town was in danger. As it was some 13 stores, including the stock, were destroyed, the loss on these being about \$100,000; insurance, \$70,000. The fire spread to the Ocean hotel block, but did not make much headway, the loss to the hotel being about \$20,000.

CHINA IN THE POSTAL UNION.

This Means the Establishment of a Regular Domestic System.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Chinese government has decided to enter into the postal union. The entrance of China into the universal postal union would mean the operation of all the regularly organized governments of the world, save the Orange Free State in Africa, under one postal treaty. The admission of China to the big postal compact would necessitate the establishment of a regular domestic postal system in China, which now has only a crude scheme by which letters are received at private offices and distributed by private carriers. It would also put the Chinese empire in regular postal communication with the rest of the world. The request for an admission probably will be submitted at next year's postal congress, and on the empire's suggestion, following the precedent set by the Australian colonies, be made to take effect immediately, instead of a year later, as usual.

COLOR LINE DRAWN.

Proposition to Put a Negro on the Bishop's Bench Summarily Disposed of.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The color line was distinctly visible for a short time in yesterday's session of New York's Methodist Episcopal conference. It was precipitated by a resolution of Rev. J. J. Lull, which recommended that the general conference take under consideration the advisability and expediency of putting a colored man on the bench of bishops. This was characterized by Rev. C. H. McAnenny as an attempt at special legislation for the colored race, many of whom, he said, had shown themselves ungrateful for favors received. "Take Fred Douglass," continued Dr. McAnenny, "who was held up as an ideal man by those of his race. In what way did he benefit them? And when he died, did he leave a penny for their improvement?" Several other members spoke in the same strain, after which the resolution disappeared from sight without having been put to a vote or laid upon the table.

Prohibition Fight in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 3.—The Mule law won a decisive victory yesterday in the senate, the liquor manufacturing bill being defeated by a vote of 23 yeas to 27 nays, with one absentee.

Following as it does the defeat of the question of the resubmission a few weeks ago, yesterday's vote practically settles the prohibition fight in this state, which permits liquor to be sold in this state but forbids its manufacture therein.

Ohio's Theater Hat Bill a Law.

COLUMBUS, O., April 3.—A novel measure, aimed at high theater hats, was enacted into a law by the legislature yesterday. It provides that any manager permitting any person to wear a hat or other headgear in a theater obstructing the view, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined \$10.

The Lincoln House to Be Purchased.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—An amendment to the sundry civil bill providing for the purchase and repair of the house in which Abraham Lincoln died in this city was adopted by the house of representatives yesterday. The house is directly opposite the theater in which the president of the United States was assassinated more than 30 years ago and has been utilized recently as a Lincoln museum. The Lincoln house, as it is called here, is to be placed under the care of the memorial society, organized by an act of congress for that purpose.

A CALIFORNIA BEE VILLAGE.

Where the Honey Is Found That Rivals the Nectar of the Gods.

The month of May is the carnival of bee life in California, and at no other time of the year is the half work, half play of "bee-ranching" so wholly fascinating and delightful. After spring showers are over, a delicious warmth and fragrance steam up from the circling foothills, where every notch and byway is choked with flowering wild-wood. The long blooming slopes stretch sunnily to fruitful valleys, and the whole riotous floral zone is voiced by honey-hunting bees. Their lilliputian cities are seen just without the open arms of canyons, the white hives arranged with the precision of dwellings along the streets. Sometimes these mimic thoroughfares are shaded by scattering oaks and sumac, or the green umbrellas of elderberry bushes, now fringed with freighted, creamy clusters. Where there are no indigenous trees it is not unusual for the thrifty apiarist to plant grape-vines and orchard rows between the hives, which serve the double purpose of shade and forage. A neighboring beehive is often four to five miles distant, and again this Palestine of the new world shows leagues on leagues of ideal pasturage, left solely to the harvesting of wild bees and various species of wasp and humming-bird, or to that interesting lover of sweets, the Mexican honey-ant.

A typical western apiary belongs to the foot-hill region of southern California. Here the atmosphere has that degree of heat and dryness essential to an abundant saccharine flow, and the highly gravelly soil grows a luxuriance of nectar-bearing plants, the chief of which are the numerous varieties of sage. During the blossoming of these aromatic spikes the amount of honey stored by strong colonies is almost incredible. A summer's product will often average 75 to 200 pounds a hive, and instances are not uncommon where a single Italian swarm has produced 1,000 pounds of extracted honey in one year. This sage honey has rare virtues, and is said to be more delectable than the famed nectar of Hymettus or Chamouni, and whiter and finer flavored than the celebrated honey-combs of Atacama. To set one's teeth through an exquisitely frail comb brimming with the delicate nectar of the white sage—Audubertia—is a gustatory relish not to be otherwise equaled. More especially is this true if one has all the concomitants—a warm clean stone under a singing sycamore, mountain air spiced with countless odors, the monotone of bees at their voluptuous toil, a landscape billowing up to gigantic summits, and a stream hard by to keep the shout up in the heart.—Ninetta Eames, in Harper's Magazine.

ENGLAND'S PREMIER.

Lord Salisbury Is Well Up in Science as Well as Statecraft.

Personally Lord Salisbury is a deeply read and cultured man. He spends a good deal of time in his laboratory, is very fond of chemistry, possesses much practical knowledge of electricity, and has delivered more than one able address before such bodies as the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He is not physically as strong as he looks, and the immense volume of work he accomplishes, coupled with very little exercise, makes him in reality a somewhat delicate man. In appearance he is impressive without being handsome, and his ordinary demeanor is one of apparent indifference and aristocratic hauteur. Like himself in character, his oratory is imperious, forcible and effective. At his famous seat in Hertfordshire—Hatfield house—Queen Victoria has been more than once entertained by Lord Salisbury, as in a past century his ancestry entertained Queen Elizabeth, and there he thoroughly enjoys, whether in or out of power, the generous country life and open hospitality of the historical and typical "fine old English gentleman."

Taken altogether, the present English premier is an extraordinary and interesting figure in the politics of this period. His patriotism is strong and sincere, but it rests upon the forms of the constitution and upon loyalty to the crown rather than upon the modern principle of loyalty to the immediate and changeable will of a popular democracy. And Lord Salisbury in this case undoubtedly embodies the natural hereditary and inherent conservatism of the English people.—J. Castell Hopkins, in Chautauquan.

Homeless in Mexico.

The Mexican Herald, a newspaper printed in the City of Mexico, calls attention to the statistics for 1894, which show that during that year there were 432 homicides in the city, and 7,775 persons were wounded. This makes 125 homicides for each 100,000 of the population, and 2,258 wounds for the same number. Now, in other countries the homicides per 100,000 of population stand as follows: Italy has 12.67, Spain 12.10, Austria 3.11, Belgium 2.52, England 1.80. This is the percentage per year for each 100,000 inhabitants, while the City of Mexico has 125 per 100,000. A murder is committed in that city every 24 hours, and in every 25 hours 21 persons are wounded.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Deedy of the Russian Nobility.

Some startling statistics of the decay of the Russian nobility are given in a list of mortgaged estates, furnished by the British consul at St. Petersburg. At present more than 100,000 estates, or 41 per cent. of the entire area owned by nobles, are burdened by mortgages, and the amount of money advanced on them has reached \$623,500,000, of which \$286,000,000 remains unpaid. The Nobility Land bank, created by the government to make loans to stranded landlords, has advanced nearly its entire capital of \$250,000,000, and received but little in return.—Chicago Inter Ocean.