

Chase County Current.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1896.

NO. 26.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

ACCORDING to the figures of the Reed managers at Washington, of the 176 delegates already elected to the national republican convention McKinley has 63, Reed 38, Quay 16, Cullom 10, Gov. Morton 6, Allison 5 and the titles of 28 are contested. While this distribution apparently gives McKinley a long lead, it is not as great as it looks, as out of 63 20 are from his own state, Ohio, while in Reed's column not a single New England delegate is included.

A SPECIAL from Washington said that a report was current there that President Cleveland had sent an officer of the army to Cuba as a special secret agent of the government to supplement the reports of the consular officers by professional reports of the military operations in the island and the condition of the insurgents, as viewed from a military standpoint.

It was rumored at Washington that instructions would go to the commanders of military posts to be careful in future as to whom they admitted to view the posts and that there would be a more cautious editing of matter published in army reports, so as to guard against foreigners obtaining a knowledge of the resources of the United States in case of war.

It was rumored at Washington on the 11th that it was not improbable that the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela over the boundary question would be settled by President Cleveland and Lord Salisbury without the intervention of the Venezuelan commission. It was also said the president had been aware of this for several days.

SPEECHES were listened to by the house judiciary committee at Washington on the 11th from large delegations of clergymen and others who advocated and antagonized the bill recently introduced by Representative Morse, of Massachusetts, to place the name of God in the constitution of the United States.

GENERAL NEWS.

CONVENTIONS have been held by two-thirds of the counties of Wisconsin, and all but five delegates were instructed for McKinley. There was thought to be no doubt that Wisconsin would send an instructed McKinley delegation to St. Louis.

BALLINGTON BOOTH at New York furnished a description of the standard of his new movement. It will consist of a white flag; in the center will be a large blue star; in the middle of this star a white cross; in the corner of the flag, nearest the top of the staff, 45 white stars in a field of blue, representing the states of the union, and over the central large blue star will read the motto: "The Lord My Banner." He has named his new organization "God's American Volunteers."

A DISPATCH from New York said that the great Anglo-American chess match, played by cable, ended by the Americans winning by a score of 4½ to 3½. At the close of the struggle there was wild enthusiasm and cheers.

THE New York World on the 16th said that it had made a poll of nearly every state in the union and as a result predicted the nomination of William McKinley by the St. Louis convention.

A MAGAZINE containing 300 pounds of dynamite exploded with terrific force in the Center Star mine in the Trail Creek (B. C.) district, imprisoning 20 miners. Four miners were taken out dead, and two others were fatally wounded. It was not known how many more were under ground were killed. The most intense excitement prevailed at Trail.

ALBERT WALLACE was hanged at Pekin, Ill., on the 14th for the murder of his sister, Mrs. Bowley. Dissatisfaction over the disposal of their father's estate was the cause.

A BELGIAN dispatch stated that the German bimetallics had made an arrangement with bimetallics in England, France and Austria to introduce identical motions, looking to the use of both gold and silver as currency, in their respective parliaments.

Two Italians named Tadeo, father and son, section hands on the Lake Shore railroad, were burned to death near Geneva, O., recently. The little house in which they lived caught fire and they had not time to escape before the building was destroyed.

A MAD dog ran amuck at Newkirk, Ok., 15 days ago and six horses belonging to John Wanco, which were bitten by the animal, have since been seized with hydrophobia. A little son of Wanco's was also bitten. A mad stone was applied and it adhered. Great excitement prevailed in the vicinity.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Knights of Labor and other prominent labor men at Ottawa, Kan., it was decided to form a Canadian Federation of Labor, having no connection with the United States labor organization, as the alien law, as enforced by the United States, prevented a Canadian member from obtaining employment in the states.

Some miscreant threw a switch on the Union Pacific railroad near Ponca, Ok., for the purpose of wrecking the early morning express on the 11th, but fortunately the engineer saw him and reversed his engine, and although the train left the track, no one was injured.

THE post office located at South Chicago, with all the mail, was burned on the 15th. An overheated furnace caused the fire.

ALEXANDER NEMMETT, a butcher, of Yorkers, N. Y., murdered his stepdaughter, Mary Wittlowsky, and then killed himself. He tired of his wife and sought to win her daughter, who was only 16 years old. The girl repulsed his advances and this angered him.

THIRTEEN thousand Chicago tailors went out on a strike on the 14th, comprising approximately the total strength of the union organizations.

A LAW has been passed in Ohio prohibiting the sale of cigarettes, cigars and tobacco to minors under 16 years of age. Dealers violating the statute are subject to a fine of \$25 to \$100 for the first offense and for the next a fine of \$50 to \$300 or 60 days' imprisonment or both.

ONE hundred students of Muhlenberg college at Allentown, Pa., participated in an anti-Spanish demonstration the other night. They paraded the college corridors and campus singing patriotic songs and ended by burning a Spanish flag and hanging Gen. Weyler in effigy.

A TELEGRAM received at London on the 13th said that Mark Twain, the American humorist, was seriously ill at Jeypoor, India.

GROUCE TOPP, wife and family, in Logan county, O., awoke and found the house on fire. One child was burned to death, a girl will die and the father and others were badly burned.

A NEW YORK dispatch on the 13th stated that the chess team match by cable, eight on a side, between America and England, had begun. At the odd numbered boards America plays white and at those of even number black.

DILL TAYLOR, Robert Taylor and wife, and another son and daughter of Dill Taylor living near Craig, Ill., were poisoned from drinking coffee. Dill Taylor died and the others were expected to die at any time. The coffee grout's were thrown into the slop and seven hogs died from eating it.

A TELEGRAM from Rome on the 13th stated that quiet once more reigned in Italy. Negotiations with King Menelik, of Abyssinia, had been opened and it was thought permanent peace would soon be concluded.

ABOUT 40 boys burned a Spanish flag at Smyrna, Del., on the 13th. A large crowd of citizens watched the cremation, but there was no attempt made to stop it. The boys had previously paraded the town with the foreign emblem, accompanied by two American flags.

At the Indianapolis, Ind., collegiate oratorical contest on the night of the 13th Butler students flouted in the face of 100 students from Earlham an umbrella covered with the Butler colors. The Earlham students made a rush for it, when the Butler students, 200 strong, arose with a wild yell and the two parties began fighting. Policemen had to separate the combatants.

At Bantam, Clermont county, O., the residence of Valentine Mushbacher, a wealthy farmer, was burned, and he and his daughter, aged 15, and a veteran soldier named Isler, who was living with the family, were burned to death.

THE failures for the week ended March 13 (Dun's report) were 300 in the United States, against 966 last year, and 60 in Canada, against 57 last year.

THE anti-cigarette bill, previously passed by the Iowa house, passed the senate on the 13th, and unless vetoed goes into effect July 4. The bill prohibits both the manufacture and sale of cigarettes and cigarette paper except by jobbers for use outside the state.

A FIRE at Sussex, N. B., destroyed the bank of Nova Scotia and several small stores. Loss, \$145,000.

A DISPATCH from Greenville, Tex., said that the northbound Katy was boarded by a masked and armed man who entered the sleeper and went through the passengers. The amount secured was small. As the train neared the city he jumped off. He had a confederate.

THE clearing house returns for the week ended March 6 for the following cities were: New York, \$529,111,217; Chicago, \$85,358,400; St. Louis, \$33,690,386; Kansas City, \$9,748,117; St. Joseph, \$1,241,066; Topeka, \$345,423; Wichita, \$430,254; Omaha, \$4,512,540.

BURGLARS who robbed a store at Batchtown, Ill., were tracked to the Mississippi river and captured.

THE National Sporting club of London has denied having offered a purse for a fight between Fitzsimmons and Corbett or that they had forwarded any articles to this country for the pugilists to sign.

A CHICAGO dispatch of the 13th stated that it was now certain that all the roads between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis would make the rate and grant the time extension demanded by the G. A. R. for its annual encampment next September.

A NEW political party, known as "the free silver democratic party of Michigan," was organized at Lansing on the 13th at a conference of some 25 free silver democrats representing various sections of the state.

THE Charlesdale oil mill at Vicksburg, Miss., was burned on the 12th with an immense quantity of seed. The loss was \$100,000, only partially insured.

INSPECTORS of internal revenue seized the entire plant of the Vermont Manufacturing Co., makers of butterine, at Providence, R. I.

BUDD LOVE, colored, who had robbed a store at Oak Ridge, La., was hanged by unknown parties on the 12th.

PADRY PUSTELL of Kansas City, won the fight with Nick Burley before the Manhattan Athletic club at New York on the 12th in the seventh round.

THE tobacco warehouse at Lancaster, Pa., occupied by C. W. Kendig, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 12th, together with between 700 and 800 cases of tobacco. There was an insurance of \$35,000 on the tobacco, which will cover the loss. The fire was supposed to have been incendiary.

A PULLMAN sleeping car on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois was taken possession of by an armed maniac on the night of the 12th and held by him against all the crew and passengers. The police at Terre Haute, Ind., finally succeeded in arresting him. The maniac was identified as J. D. Cummings, a prominent merchant of Englewood, Ill.

A DISASTROUS rear-end collision between a freight train and a snow plow occurred on the 12th on the Berkshire division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, near New Milford, Conn. Two men were killed and seven or eight others injured.

At the Central coal works, on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, near Charleston, W. Va., 13 miners boarded a car at the pit mouth to ride down the incline to their tipple. The rope broke and the car rushed down to wreck at the bottom. Seven men were killed, three fatally and three badly hurt.

A DISPATCH from Pittsburgh, Pa., said that a combination of coal operators had been formed, to secure profit out of the millions of tons of coal which will be sent to the northwest during the navigation season.

GEN. BOOTH, of London, said on the 11th that Ballington Booth's action in withdrawing from the Salvation army was inexplicable and that he (Gen. Booth) had cabled to him that it was still not too late for forgiveness, but had received no answer.

THROUGH a snowstorm in the region around Hazleton, Pa., 20,000 miners were made idle on the 12th.

THE McKinley forces have practically captured the Georgia vote in the national republican convention. Eight out of the 11 congressional districts have acted so far and of the 16 delegations chosen 13 are, according to the statement of A. E. Buck, chairman of the state executive committee, for McKinley to a man.

A Moscow correspondent of the London Daily News believed it was true that the porte had decided upon the expulsion of the British and American missionaries in Asia Minor.

WHILE the three children of Willis L. Blackman, a prominent Chicago citizen, were returning home from a party on the night of the 10th the carriage in which they were in was struck by a C. & N. Y. train at the railroad crossing in Hinsdale and the coachman and two of the children were killed and the other one severely injured. Both of the horses were also killed and the carriage smashed into kindling wood.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES. RECENTLY Cuban rebels attacked a plantation west of the city of Havana and burned it. Spanish troops rushed to the place and threw up entrenchments, expecting an attack from the rebels. A second lot of Spanish troops arrived on the scene and on being challenged by the first Spaniards on the scene answered, "San Quentin battalion," which was mistaken for Quintin Bandera, a Cuban commander, and the two bodies of Spanish troops opened fire on each other and 44 were killed before the mistake was discovered.

THREE Spanish cruisers were reported on the 16th to be hovering off the Florida coast watching out for the steamships Bermuda, Three Friends and Commodore at Key West, Fla., supposed to be fitting out filibustering expeditions to Cuba. It was reported that Uncle Sam was not going to be so strict about interfering with vessels carrying arms to Cuba, having decided to let the Spaniards do their own watching.

H. SCHULTZ, a farmer, and his wife, of Millersville, Md., left their three little children in their house and went to work in a field and the eldest child—a three-year-old—got hold of some matches and the house was burned down. The two youngest children were roasted alive and the other will die of his injuries. It was thought the mother would also die from the shock over the calamity.

THE British steamer Matadi, which sailed from Sierra Leone, Africa, recently, has been totally destroyed at Bona by an explosion of gunpowder. Twenty-two of the crew, two passengers and 16 native laborers were killed. The victims were asleep at the time of the accident. The Matadi had on board ten tons of powder. Sixteen of the crew escaped without serious injury.

THE senate on the 16th had a spirited Cuban debate and the Spanish side of the case was given by reading a statement by the Spanish minister at Washington, claiming to give the insurgent method of warfare. The house passed the Oklahoma homestead bill and also a bill to dispose of abandoned townships in Oklahoma.

THE bill introduced in the house by Congressman Curtis, of Kansas, increasing the powers of the interstate commerce commission in adjusting railroad tariffs, has received the indorsement of the Kansas state board of railroad commissioners.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Sherman County bank at Goodland has failed.

Mrs. George R. Peck died at San Antonio, Tex., on the 9th.

Capt. D. S. Knouse, a veteran of the war, was recently fatally injured by a runaway team at Sterling.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. M. J. Salter died at his home near Fort Scott the insurance of the grip, aged 62 years.

Edmund Sheehan, a lamp cleaner for the Missouri Pacific, was lately killed by an engine at Leavenworth.

G. W. Kennedy, freeman of a Leavenworth planing mill, opened a wrong valve by mistake the other day and was horribly scalded.

The state labor commissioner has commenced a war on the employment agencies of the state, most of which he declares to be frauds.

While recently engaged in operating a corn crusher Russell Smith, of Wellsville, had two fingers cut off by getting his hand caught in the rollers.

The four-year-old daughter of Mrs. Mary Goss, a widow of Weir City, was missing the other day and at night the body was found in a water closet.

The annual conference of the Methodist church in session at Atchison, by a vote of 89 to 14 decided to admit women to the general conference.

Fire at Lincoln the other day destroyed the Masonic hall and business buildings occupied by Gregg, Grubb, Patrick and Sherrick, the latter a drug store.

While coupling cars at Ottawa the other day James Fultz, a brakeman, fell under the cars and had both legs cut off. He could not recover. His wife lives at Argentine.

In police court at Topeka a few days ago ex-Attorney-General Bradford, for present a member of the city council of that city, was fined \$10 for assaulting a Journal reporter.

Harry Thomas, who was said to be 105 years old, was recently burned to death at his home in "the patch," Kansas City, Kan. It was thought his clothes took fire from his pipe.

Thirty young women employed in the trimming department of Swift's packing house in Kansas City, Kan., went out on a strike the other day because of a reduction of wages.

The students of the state university held a mass meeting to protest against the action of the faculty in suspending so many from the school for participating in the junior party row.

Miss Kate Winkle, residing 13 miles south of Wichita, was recently burned to death by the explosion of an oil can. Mrs. Meyers, who tried to save her, was also probably fatally burned.

At the late session of the Kansas M. E. conference, held at Atchison, Rev. Edwin Locke, of Kansas City, was elected secretary; Rev. E. E. Tarbell, of Abilene, treasurer, and Rev. A. J. Coe, of Baldwin, statistical secretary.

Charles Hillner, a young farmer, was recently killed near Tonganoxie by being dragged by a young colt which he was leading. He had the halter wrapped around his hand and stumbled and fell and the colt dragged him 100 yards.

The secretary of war has detailed Lieut. Harry A. Smith, of the regular army, for duty on the governor's military staff. His duties will be to drill the Kansas national guard and to teach officers and men to be real soldiers.

Commander Walker, of the national G. A. R., has appointed the following aids for Kansas: S. B. Burnell, Broughton; Robert Henderson, Junction City; Tim McCarthy, Larned; J. R. Baird, Spearville; W. A. Calderhead, Marysville; Sidney G. Cooke, Herington; W. C. Scott, Concordia; A. W. Smith, Groveland; E. A. Smith, National Military Home.

The juniors of the state university gave a party some nights since, and on their way to the entertainment they were attacked by another portion of the students who treated them very roughly. The result was that the students who wanted to be "funny" were called before the faculty and a number suspended for periods ranging from 15 to 60 days.

A Wyandotte county farmer dug several acres of potatoes recently that he planted last year, and which he left in the ground last fall because they were so cheap that he did not consider them worth digging. He now finds that the mild winter has left them in fine condition, and they have kept better in the ground than they would have done in a store room.

The members of the Y. M. C. A. at Winfield played a serious practical joke upon Edgar Powers, a brother member, the other night. They planned a hold-up and sandbag game on him as he was returning from a visit to his sweetheart. One of the boys struck him on the head with an improvised sandbag, and he was thrown into a cataleptic fit which promised to prove fatal.

An opinion was recently rendered by the supreme court against the Carroll (In.) First national bank, which sought to collect \$3,000 and interest from the Medicine Lodge Sugar Co. The sugar company borrowed money from the bank, assigning as security the sugar bounty that was to be earned by the sugar growers the following year. The supreme court holds that the sugar company has no right to the bounty, and therefore could not assign it to the bank.

DEATH BEFORE DISGRACE.

Postmaster Frank Mapes, of Kansas City, Kan., Deliberately Commits Suicide.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., March 16.—Postmaster Frank Mapes, one of the best known democrats in the state of Kansas, committed suicide by shooting himself at his home, 715 Washington avenue, yesterday morning. The cause of his suicide was the discovery of a shortage in his accounts with the government. The discovery had just been made by Inspectors Sutton and Reid, of the post office department at Washington. Rather than face the charges of official dishonesty Mr. Mapes took his own life. The affair has created a sensation in this city. The last time Mr. Mapes was at the post office was Friday night. The inspectors arrived Thursday and began the inspection of his books. They have not yet completed the examination, but have ascertained that the amount of the shortage will be between \$8,000 and 10,000. Thursday and Friday they found some discrepancies in the book accounts at the office. The postmaster, so the employes say, always kept the books under lock and key and would not allow anyone to handle them. The shortage extends over 12 months, the inspectors say, and was covered up by false entries in the books and in reports sent to the department at Washington.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE VOICE. Pictures of Human Voice Notes the Newest Scientific Wonder.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Another wonderful discovery is announced to the world. This time it is not a European scientist, but an American who makes the contribution to knowledge. He is a professor of physics at Columbia college, New York, and his name is William Hallock. For a long time he has been experimenting with a method, now at length perfected, of making pictures of musical sounds by means of the camera. Such perfect results are obtained that the voice of a tenor or soprano can be judged with absolute accuracy as to its quality and range without hearing it—merely by inspecting a series of photographs. Prof. Hallock proposes to photograph a large number of the finest voices obtainable, also, to get as many more photographs of poor voices. By a comparative study of the two series he expects to be able to reduce the peculiarities of a good voice to a basis of scientific understanding. Incidentally comes the interesting question of articulate speech in man and the lack of it in beasts.

THREE REGULATORS SHOT.

A Long Expected Clash Comes at Opelousas, La.—One Man Dangerously Injured. Opelousas, La., March 16.—The long expected clash between citizens and regulators occurred last night, when the regulators returned from Ville Platte, where they had unmercifully beaten Mark Lazar, a prominent citizen of that town. The mayor of this city, learning of these facts, and having been informed that these people intended to invade Opelousas and browbeat the citizens, appointed five special officers to preserve the peace. About nine p. m. three of the officers encountered a party of regulators, consisting of the Roy brothers and an unknown man. The latter opened fire on the officers and a general fusillade followed. When the smoke cleared away it was found that the three Roes had been wounded, one of them dangerously, while the unknown regulator and the officers escaped unhurt.

OUR MILITARY STRENGTH.

Uncle Sam Can Put 9,467,694 Men in the Field on Short Notice. WASHINGTON, March 16.—According to a report on the organized militia of the United States, which has just been prepared by the war department, the United States, in need, can put 9,467,694 men in the field. The total force of the militia numbers 115,059, of which 102,604 composed the infantry, 5,215 the cavalry, 2,207 the artillery, 649 the special corps, and there were 1,443 general and staff officers. New York is far in the lead in the number of men enlisted in the national guard, its strength amounting to 12,901 officers and men. Pennsylvania is second with 8,428, Ohio third with 6,493, Illinois fourth with 6,226, Missouri 18th with 2,107 and Kansas 23d with 1,815. Oklahoma ends the list with 153.

TWENTY INCHES OF SNOW.

Nebraska Counties That Needed Moisture Now Have Plenty of it. OMAHA, Neb., March 16.—For 40 hours snow has been falling in Nebraska. No section has been neglected, though in western counties, where the moisture is most needed to place the soil in good condition for spring seeding, it has been heaviest. It averages from 5 to 20 inches in depth. It is generally pronounced one of the finest snowfalls of years in this state. In addition to being timely, no drifts are reported, and mild weather prevails throughout the state.

Again Victorious.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 15.—The Nicaraguan troops won another victory over the Leonists at Pital. Between 2,000 and 3,000 men were engaged. The fighting was severe and the troops from Leon, Chichiguala and Chinandega, the three strongholds of the Leonists, numbering about 1,500 men, were routed with a loss of 200 killed and wounded. About fifty of the government troops, which numbered about 1,300 men, were killed or wounded.

CONGRESS.

The Week's Proceedings Given in Condensed Form.

THE senate had another exciting debate on the Cuban resolutions on the 10th. Mr. Hoar's resolution that the whole subject be postponed to April 6 called forth a lively fight but the pending question went over, and Mr. Turpie resumed his speech on the Dupont contest from Delaware. The house further considered the post office bill and during the session passed a bill making a year's "ognominous residence" in a territory a prerequisite to obtaining a divorce in such territory. This bill was aimed at Oklahoma territory, where about 20 days' residence is required. But little else of importance characterized the proceedings.

The Cuban debate continued in the senate on the 11th. Mr. Hoar (Mass) making the leading speech in opposition to premature action by congress, during which he paid a high tribute to Secretary Olney by saying that although he differed from him politically yet the secretary was a clear-headed, old-fashioned, Massachusetts Yankee who could safely be trusted with our foreign relations. Mr. Hoar's resolution for postponement to April 6 went to the calendar and the conference report went over. The house passed the post office appropriation bill which had been under consideration for a week.

In the senate on the 12th Senators Sherman and Hill were the conspicuous figures in the Cuban debate. Mr. Hill forcibly urged the mercenary character of the pending resolutions, while Mr. Sherman upheld them with another graphic arraignment of Spain and Gen. Weyler. It was the fourth day of the debate on the conference report and yet there was no evidence of a near approach to a final vote, although Mr. Sherman announced that he would press for a vote at the earliest moment. The Dupont contest was further debated. Several bills passed. The house put in the day considering contested election cases.

In the senate on the 13th interest in the Cuban question gave way to that of finance, Mr. Cockrell speaking for four hours on the silver question. During the Cuban debate it was developed that the committee on foreign relations had received from Secretary Olney a statement by senator Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, giving the Spanish view of the case. This brought out very animated suggestions from Mr. Hoar and Mr. Wolcott that the senate be put into possession of this important testimony. Some interest and amusement was created by a petition presented by Senator Peffer from Hugh Cameron, of Douglas county, Kan., that April 5, Resurrection day, be made a national holiday. After two days' debate the house, by a vote of 173 to 19, unseated Gaston A. Robbins from the Fourth Alabama district, and decided that the republicans openent. W. F. Aldrich, was entitled to the seat. At the night session the point of no quorum was made and no pension bills were considered.

NEITHER house of congress transacted any business on the 14th.

FLASH LIGHT EXPLODED.

Disastrous Result of a Chicago Man's Experiment in Photography. CHICAGO, March 14.—Dr. A. V. Burghill, who caused a sensation by offering through a Chicago newspaper to sell himself absolutely for \$5,000, doing anything, even sacrificing his life if the purchaser acquired, was blown up and terribly injured in an explosion yesterday evening. The \$5,000 was wanted, he said, to provide for his aged mother. The explosion was in connection with hazardous experiments in flash light photography, previous trials of which in this city had almost invariably resulted disastrously. Burghill lost both of his eyes and both of his hands were so mutilated that they will have to be amputated.

A REJECTED LOVER'S CRIME.

He Killed One Girl, Wounded Her Sister and Put a Bullet in His Own Brain. BENTON, HARBOR, Mich., March 14.—Infuriated by the refusal of Miss Gertrude Bailey to longer accept his attentions, Archie Belangea, a young Frenchman, went to her home near here and, after shooting her dead and attempting to kill her mother and sister, went to the woods and committed suicide. Belangea's home was in Chevanse, Ill., where Miss Bailey formerly lived, and he came here only yesterday morning.

SPAIN IS WELL PLEASED.

Glad Because No Further Action Has Been Taken by Uncle Sam. MADRID, March 13.—All classes are pleased that the Washington government is ignoring the congressional resolution concerning the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents. The Imperial considers that the conflict over the subject has been adjourned. El Tiempo thinks that the incident has furnished a lesson which should not be lost. El Liberal calls it a truce. The government organs claim that it is a success for Spanish diplomacy and the cool behavior of the ministry.

A Whole Family Poisoned.

MOUNT CITY, Ill., March 14.—Dill Taylor, Robert Taylor and wife, and another son and daughter of Dill Taylor, living near Craig, ten miles from here, have been poisoned from drinking coffee. Dill Taylor died and the others are expected to die at any time. Two younger children drank milk instead of coffee and are not sick. The coffee grounds were thrown into the slop and seven hogs died from eating it. Where the poison came from is a mystery.

The Women to Have a Say.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 14.—The national reform party conference closed its sessions yesterday. Edward Evans, of Towanda, N. Y., was elected president; Daniel Swoger, of Pittsburgh, secretary, and Carl Stewart, of Pittsburgh, treasurer. These officers were empowered to appoint a provisional national committee of two men and two women from each state and territory.

A Vacation Unpleasantly Terminated.

MOBILE, Ala., March 16.—William H. Madden, ex-chief clerk in the special assessment department of Chicago, who is on a visit to the south with his wife for the benefit of her health, was arrested here last night. The dispatch ordering his arrest came from J. E. Fitzpatrick, inspector of the city of Chicago, charging Madden with forgery.

THE PICTURE IN MY WATCH.

The watch is rather old, sir, And not of modern make, But ne'er shall it be sold, sir, Though not for its own sake.

A FOOTHILLS HEROINE.



OWNER or later the trouble was bound to come. For weeks, even months, the fire had been smoldering, ready at the slightest draught to burst into open flame.



CAUGHT HER BY THE WRIST.

went out to the Cave of Adullam and swore with many strange oaths to obey the commands of the brotherhood, even to the breaking of the older command, which is embodied in the sixth clause of the Decalogue.

stock, and he sent his challenge, like a gentleman, though, for obvious reasons, it was anonymous. Maxwell laid the document before the girl, for it was through her that he felt the pulse of the camp.

"If I'm potted from the rear," he said, "I'd have no time to use it, and so far events have proved that I'm safer without."

"No," she said, "I want a word with you." The big man shook from head to foot; he could not meet her steady gaze, but he let her lead him into the house.

"Come in," she said; "I want a word with you." The big man shook from head to foot; he could not meet her steady gaze, but he let her lead him into the house.

"I do not love him, but I love you, and I will not have you a common murderer. A murderer you would be, Jim Brady, for what wrong has the man even done to you? It is in your hands. Save him and I am yours, body and soul, to go where you go, follow you, live for you, die for you, if need be."

"All that," she whispered, "for as both, or—for me—your gift. You taught me how to use it. You know if your pupil did credit to her master. It will be easier than a card at 25 paces, just to rest the muzzle here."

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she knew her own power over him. He had taken the oath of secrecy, but he told her everything.

The manager's wife stood in the doorway of the little house among the pine trees. Her eyes were turned away from the track up toward the hills, but her thoughts were far away in the English home she had left to face an unknown world beyond the seas.

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"Come in," she said; "I want a word with you." The big man shook from head to foot; he could not meet her steady gaze, but he let her lead him into the house.

"I do not love him, but I love you, and I will not have you a common murderer. A murderer you would be, Jim Brady, for what wrong has the man even done to you? It is in your hands. Save him and I am yours, body and soul, to go where you go, follow you, live for you, die for you, if need be."

"All that," she whispered, "for as both, or—for me—your gift. You taught me how to use it. You know if your pupil did credit to her master. It will be easier than a card at 25 paces, just to rest the muzzle here."

"I do not love him, but I love you, and I will not have you a common murderer. A murderer you would be, Jim Brady, for what wrong has the man even done to you? It is in your hands. Save him and I am yours, body and soul, to go where you go, follow you, live for you, die for you, if need be."

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THE WOMAN'S PROTEST.

How She Expressed Her Indignation Over the Slaughter of Birds.

"Why, sir!" exclaimed the thin woman with a stony eye, as she wailed the head floorwalker in the big store's millinery department.

The floorwalker bowed and said: "If you are referring to the floorwalking, madame, I—"

"Floorwalking! Fiddlesticks!" said the stony-eyed woman. "Wiping feathers warblers from the face of the earth is what I am referring to, sir! The song birds of the air, the song birds of the bush, the song birds of the field, the song birds of the forest, that you are wiping from the face of the earth! How can you, can you do it, sir? How can you?"

"I give you my word, madame," said the floorwalker, "I never in my life wiped a single—"

"Look about you, sir," persisted the woman with the stony eye, "and see 'em in your hats and in your bonnets! Hundreds and hundreds of 'em, and every one wiped from the face of the earth! See this one, cold, cold in death; its sweet voice forever hushed, perched in radiant beauty on that new spring hat! How much did you say that hat was?"

"The price of that hat," said the floorwalker, "is \$15, madame, and—"

"Hah!" exclaimed the stony-eyed woman. "Fifteen dollars! Poor bird! Poor bird! Once free as a roaming zephyr and filling your native copse with tunefulness; now tied to your roost, so to speak, on a yellow straw hat, with a price upon your head! Sir! How can you do it, how can you do it? Would you not rather hear that beautiful thing burst forth once more in all the melody and gladness of its wondrous song than have tenfold the price you set upon it?"

"Pardon me, madame," replied the floorwalker, "but not on your life! That beautiful thing is a jaybird. You may some time have wandered by the woods and paused to wonder who it was that came that way to file his saw. Since there is no saw filer present to hear me and feel hurt, I don't mind telling you that it was the melody and gladness of the jaybird's wondrous song that you heard. This very one, perhaps, and if I thought there was danger now of its bursting forth I'd tell you to grab the hat with it on and hurry home!"

"The stony-eyed woman paused as if for a reply from the beautiful thing, but it did not burst forth, and she resumed: "Alas, sweet bird!" said she. "Wiped from the face of the earth, 'twill never wake to living song again! Ten dollars would hardly take that hat, you think?"

"Fifteen dollars, madame," said the floorwalker, shaking his head, "is the upset price."

"And here," continued the woman, casting her stony eyes around on the stock, "are song birds of the air and of the bush, and of the field and of the forest, with nothing left but spreading tails and staring heads and flashing wings. All wiped—"

EFFORTLESS SPEECH.

The Effect of Small Talks Upon Cerebral Deterioration.

How much actual cerebral deterioration is the result of effortless speech must be a matter of speculation; of course mere loquacity is unattended by proper cerebral exercise or intellectual effort, and even if a variety of words be used, such are not the product of healthy cerebration.

A number of polysyllabic words are used to express the disturbances of speech that follow the misuse of the mental and mechanical apparatus concerned in its production. These include the transposition of words or syllables, the grammatical vices, or the exaggeration of emotional speech.

The so-called "baby-talk" of silly people, the form of trivial conversation which consists in the use of diminutives and is employed especially by young lovers or by those who for the first time stray into the devious and flowery paths of matrimony, are examples of this defect which supplants the vigorous and wholesome expression of genuine feeling.

WHERE DID YOU GET THIS COFFEE? Had the Ladies' Aid Society of our Church out for tea, forty of them, and all pronounced the German Coffeeberry equal to Rio! Salzer's catalogue tells you all about it! 35 packages Earliest vegetable seeds \$1.00.

THERE are but three classes of men: the retrograde, the stationary and the progressive.—Lavater.

FOR COUGHS, ASTHMA AND THROAT DISORDERS, use "Broer's Bronchial Trochies." Sold only in boxes. Avoid imitations.

FATHER—"She is a beautiful singer, my son." SON—"Yes, she is, father, but she doesn't sing beautifully."—Wrinkles.

BERCHAN'S PILLS for constipation 10c and 25c. Get the book (free) at your druggist, and go by it. Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes.

HE—"Do you find your typewriter helpful?" SHE—"Yes, indeed! Why, I have been signing checks with it."—Life.

WHAT you keep by you, you may change and mend; but words once spoken can never be recalled.—Rosenkranz.

Free to "Comrades"

The latest photograph of Honorable I. N. Walker, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. Write to F. H. Loun, Quincy Building, Chicago, and you will receive one free.

Spring

Is the season for purifying, cleansing, and renewing. The accumulations of waste every where are being removed. Winter's icy grasp is broken and on all sides are indications of nature's returning life, renewed force, and awakening power.

Spring

Is the time for purifying the blood, cleansing the system and renewing the physical powers. Owing to close confinement, diminished perspiration and other causes, in the winter, impurities have not passed out of the system as they should, but have accumulated in the blood.

Spring

Is therefore the best time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, because the system is now most in need of medicine. That Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier and Spring medicine is proved by its wonderful cures. A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla now may prevent great suffering later on.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists sell. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Cock-a-doodle doo— My dame has lost her shoe; But CUPID Hair-Pins held her hair— Or she'd have lost that too.

Advertisement for DeLong's Coffee, featuring a small illustration of a person and text describing the product's quality and availability.

Insist

On a good (the best) skirt binding as strenuously as on a good cloth for the skirt.

Ask for (and take no other) the Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Send for samples, showing labels and materials, to the S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, New York City.

CATARH

is a LOCAL DISEASE and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes. It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

Ely's Cream Balm 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 5c. at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of windmills to 1/3 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does turn out a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Grains, Steel, Galvanized-Steel, Completion Windmills, Tilling and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Bars Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. An application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: Ithaca, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH KRAUSERS LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. E. KRAUSER & BROS., MILTON, PA.

STARK TREES BEARFRUIT. TESTED 70 YEARS. Salesmen and club makers wanted for GOLD plan, etc. Stark, Louisiana, No., Rockport, Ill.

SWEET POTATOES. Sent out to growers on shares. Not to be printed on trees. Address T. J. SINKER, Columbus, Kan.

Advertisement for THE KING CURE OVER ALL FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, featuring an illustration of a person and the text 'SAINT JACOBS OIL'.

LINCOLN AND M'KINLEY.

The One Was a Friend of the Oppressed, the Other a Friend of Monopolists. At a dinner given in Chicago on February 12, ostensibly in honor of Lincoln's birthday, but in reality for the purpose of glorifying McKinley for the presidency, speeches glorifying the apostle of high taxation, and comparing him with the martyred president were made by eminent republicans. So far has the party of which the Ohio gentleman aspires to be the leader fallen away from its once great principles that instead of rebuking the unworthy comparison the gathering of boomers greeted the speakers with cheers.

It is not surprising that there should be a considerable number of persons who think Mr. McKinley the fit and proper candidate of his party this year. In Chicago, as elsewhere, the men who hope to fill their pockets by tax laws which divert public money into private purses show their consistency by shouting for the author of the worst tariff ever adopted in any country. The open advocates of a return to McKinleyism cannot very well go back on the patron saint of the system they are trying to restore. It is, therefore, fitting that the extreme protectionists should rally to the support of a candidate who has shown his willingness to humbly obey the orders of the manufacturers whose money will be used to secure his nomination.

Yet, even among men whose sole bond of union is their greed for riches to be had through unjust laws, there should have been found sufficient respect for the memory of the great liberator to have prevented applause when his name was linked with that of the great trade restrictionist, Lincoln and McKinley! Could there be two men more unlike? The one warm-hearted, generous, full of sympathy for the masses, for the slave, for all who toiled and suffered. The other cold, reserved, with an assumed dignity which lifts him far above the common kind. Lincoln, whose every desire was for the welfare of not only all the American people but the entire human race; who strove for freedom for men compelled to labor for the benefit of others, and whose life was a continual protest against oppression and injustice. McKinley, the willing tool of monopoly and privilege; the instrument of the cunning few who seek to enslave the many by class legislation; the defender of iniquitous tax burdens on the millions, and the apologist for the most glaring sacrifice of the interests of the poor to the rich.

Lincoln was the champion of liberty. He believed that it was unnatural and unjust that one set of men should work, and that the fruits of their labor should be enjoyed by a few idlers who gave nothing in return. He stood for the principle of the individual's right to himself, and therefore condemned the doctrine that some men could justly own other men. His voice was always heard on the side of the poor and friendless, and in their service his whole life was spent.

Mr. McKinley is the champion of a form of slavery but little better than that from which the negroes were freed by the emancipation proclamation. He stands for a system which compels the impoverished farmer to give annually a large share of the products of his toil to monopolists. He was responsible for a law which forced the millions of workmen to pay higher prices for their necessities, thus practically robbing them of part of their earnings. He denies the natural right of men to buy and sell where they choose. He seeks the favor of the rich and powerful, of trusts and combinations, which extort from the wealth producers great fortunes every year. His ears are closed to the appeals from the masses for relief from heavy taxes, which hamper trade and diminish the rewards of industry. In most respects he is exactly the reverse of the first republican president. If by any chance he should be nominated and elected it would be a shameful ending of a once great party. From Lincoln to McKinley the gulf is wide. It is possible that the party has fallen so low as its choice of leaders would indicate.

MORE PATERNALISM.

The "Infants" Are Now Calling for a Wet Nurse. The extent to which the republican policy of protection has led the country away from the self-reliant independence which the founders of the republic considered the ideal of citizenship, is illustrated in the resolutions adopted at the Chicago convention of the National Manufacturers' association. After declaring it is the duty of the government to favor the men engaged in certain kinds of industry by the imposition of tariff duties which shut out foreign competition, the convention recommended that congress should create a new cabinet office, and that a secretary of manufacturers be put in charge of the industrial affairs of the country, the object of the department being, of course, the extension of government interference and regulations in matters of private business, so that industry in general would be controlled at Washington.

PROSPECTS OF REPUBLICANS.

Morally Degraded and Unworthy of Support. There are still some republicans living who remember the great days of their party—the days when hosts of public-spirited and sincere men left the ranks of the whigs and of the democrats to found a new organization devoted to high moral and political aims, under the leadership of statesmen of eminent character, commanding ability, and the courage of sincere convictions. The contrast between the spirit and condition of the republican party in those days and its present plight calls forth melancholy reflections. The time for its national convention is approaching. The original anti-slavery mission of the republican party has long been fulfilled, and new problems of great importance are pressing for solution. The republican party still pretends that it contains in its ranks the best of popular intelligence and virtue. It claims public confidence and support on the ground that by this superior intelligence and virtue it is best fitted to solve the great problems before us. What these problems are every candid observer knows. The business community of the country admits that the tariff is no longer one of them. While some selfish interests still clamor for higher protection, the business world at large is known to be on the whole satisfied, for the time being at least, with the tariff as it stands, and wishes it substantially to be let alone. This is so true that even many of the old protectionists hesitate to touch it. They are well aware that what prevents the revival of prosperity is not the low tariff, but the currency disorder. The questions really and urgently demanding the attention of the country are those of the currency, and of administrative reform by the abolition of the spoils system.

If the republican party were still what it once was, its leading men would recognize it as their obvious duty to come forward and boldly to express their sincere convictions on these subjects. They would seek by every legitimate means to summon to action and to organize the supporters of these opinions within their party, to the end of securing from the national convention a clear and strong approval of them, and the nomination of candidates known to be in accord with them. The convention would thus become, as the early republican conventions were, a truly representative body of honest citizens intent upon serving the public interest by making certain policies prevail through party effort. What do we behold? A large number of the leading men of the republican party, among them some of the most powerful, are open advocates of the spoils system with all its demoralizing effects, and even of those who occasionally express their disapproval of it, and have a good word for reform, but few are courageous enough to advocate reform with aggressive emphasis. In fact, in most states the regular organization of the republican party is resting upon the spoils principle and held together by spoils methods. And there is no prominent republican leader, at least no prospective candidate for the presidency, who openly demands that fidelity to civil service reform be made one of the cardinal tests of republicanism. Almost all of them are willing to let the "boys" understand that if the republicans win, the leaves and fishes of party spoil will go to them as much as possible in the old fashion.

Never since the close of the civil war has the republican party had a finer opportunity to render great service to the American people by taking in hand the problems of the day honestly and fearlessly. Never has it had a better chance to win the support of those citizens whose political action is determined rather by their sense of public duty than by party spirit. But never has it appeared in so repulsive a state of moral degradation and so unworthy of that support. Some time ago it seemed impossible that the republican party should be defeated in the coming presidential election. It seems impossible no longer.—Leslie's Weekly.

THE BOSSSES AND M'KINLEY.
Platt, Quay and Reed Plotting Against the Ohio Man. The indications are unmistakable that a large majority of the republicans of the west and south strongly favor the nomination of McKinley. Even in this state it will require all the power of the Platt machine and of the governor's patronage to prevent the election of McKinley delegates in some of the strongest republican districts. An attempt by Platt to throw the New York delegation as a unit against McKinley, with Gov. Morton out of the race, would surely be futile. The Ohio leader represents as nobody else does the policy of high protection, which is the republican party's pivotal principle for the coming campaign.

Yet it is equally obvious that the most powerful bosses in the party are against McKinley. They dislike him only less than they did Harrison. Platt in New York, Quay in Pennsylvania, Reed and his managers in New England and other of the most skillful politicians will defeat him if they can. It is for this purpose that they have instigated or encouraged the candidacy of various "favorite sons," hoping to make the field against McKinley so large that it can be combined to beat him.

It is not likely that they will succeed. The bosses very rarely control national conventions. They were against Cleveland in 1884 and in 1892, and yet he was nominated. They were against Harrison four years ago, and yet he prevailed. The republican sentiment in favor of McKinley bids fair to be irresistible.—N. Y. World.

THE CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The Wilson law in its first calendar year therefore yielded a customs revenue only \$8,829,410.26 less than the McKinley law in its last calendar year (1893). As, however, in 1893 the McKinley customs tariff depleted the treasury \$9,735,130.88 for bounties to the sugar planters, the net revenue from it was not quite as large as that from the Wilson law in 1895. But, apart from this last consideration, it seems well nigh certain that if there had been no tariff change and the McKinley law had been in force during the period when the great agricultural and commercial depression was most pronounced, it would have yielded less customs revenue than the Wilson law did. The country need not grieve over the defeat of the Dingley bill, designed to revive in part the McKinley tariff duties. With industry, patience and the blessing of better harvests this year the revenue of the people will increase, and proportionately, the revenue of the government.—N. Y. Herald.

THE TREASURY SHORTAGE.

It is an excellent indication of how nearly the republicans are out of campaign material that they harp daily on the deficiency of revenue caused by the Wilson tariff act. They never mention the fact that \$30,000,000 of the revenue which that law was expected to produce was cut off in consequence of a sudden change of opinion by a republican judge of the supreme court, causing that tribunal to decide, in effect, that Chief Justices Marshall, Taney, Chase, Waite and their associates did not understand the constitution of the United States.

But the republicans are guilty of another instance of suppressing the truth that is equally reprehensible. They overstate the deficit for eight months, and say that at that rate the deficiency for the year will be \$50,000,000, for nearly the whole deficit occurred in the first four months of the fiscal year. In November, December, January and February receipts fell below expenditures only a little more than \$1,000,000. The situation is thus set forth in the New York Journal of Commerce, one of the highest authorities in financial matters:

"The fact that there was an excess in the receipts over the expenditures of the government of \$12,816 for the month of February is merely another proof of what has been frequently pointed out in these columns, that under existing law the treasury can get revenue enough to meet all its current expenses. The deficit on the eight months of the current year ending February 29 was \$18,558,537; on the 31st of January it was \$18,553,867; on November 30 it was \$17,612,540; and on October 31 \$17,386,689. In point of fact, for the last four months, or the second half of the current fiscal year, the government has been paying its way. For, it must be remembered that the increase of the deficit in January was due solely to the heavy interest payments at the beginning of the year—a charge which will not recur in any such amount till July, and which, therefore, should be distributed, in its relation to the deficit, over the six months of the fiscal year. The fact that the deficit was reduced in the 24 business days of February affords a very fair guarantee that it will be further reduced during the 26 business days of March."

As to the surplus in the treasury, the debt statement issued by the treasury puts the net cash balance on the last day of February at \$162,707,006.65. Of the money in the treasury on that day \$166,222,443 were in United States notes (greenbacks), and \$50,664,730 were in treasury notes of 1890—both legal tenders. The present surplus in the treasury would cover the deficiency of revenue on the average of the last three months for something like 175 years. In other words, if the deficit should continue at the same rate that it went on during the winter of 1895-6, we should need new taxes about the year 2041.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.
—This favorite son-shine business may turn out to be only moonshine.—Chicago Times-Herald.
—The republican boomers are all beginning to show signs of weariness. Tom Reed's isn't as big as a seab potato.—Atlanta Constitution.
—If Mr. Cullom's boom does not get off the Illinois track the managers of the McKinley boom are not going to be responsible for any collisions that may take place.—Chicago Record.
—The republican silver senators are making extensive preparations for being placated at St. Louis. The operation they are now performing with this end in view is technically known in western politics as "getting their hind legs out of the traces."—N. Y. World.
—Republican jingoes are in a bad plight. A war scare will make Cleveland president again, and to stop blustering would be to crucify what has become second nature to them. Verily, they are between the devil and the deep sea.—Troy Press.
—Harrisonians are trying to sidetrack the McKinley boom in Indiana. There is in this a slight hint that the ex-president would rush to the rescue of the country should a bugle blast come from St. Louis at the critical moment.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
—The people of Florida have learned the folly of putting all their eggs in one basket. As a result of the devastating frosts a year ago the residents of that state, who have heretofore devoted themselves entirely to fruit raising, are turning their attention to manufacturing. Several manufacturing plants have recently been established and more are projected.—Troy Times.
Such announcements follow the defeat of the Dingley bill to increase the tariff.—Utica Observer.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Japan Furnishes an Example of the Impracticability of Free Silver. Col. John A. Cockerill, who has been in Japan for the past year as correspondent of the New York Herald, writes to that paper from Tokyo concerning the distress and business disorganization which has come upon that country through the attempt to maintain bimetallicism with free silver coinage.

The unit of Japanese coinage is the yen. The gold yen is a little lighter than our gold dollar, and is worth 96 cents; the silver yen is a little heavier than our silver dollar; the latter contains 412½ grains of standard silver, while the silver yen contains 416 grains of the same fineness.

Of course, the Japanese law makes both the gold yen and the silver yen legal tender, at the same value. The government, however, does not hold the silver yen up to the standard of the gold yen, as our government holds the silver dollar up to its face value. The result has been that within the past five years the purchasing power of the silver yen has depreciated steadily, until now it is practically at its bullion value—about 50 cents. The gold yen, of course, maintains its value at par, or 96 cents.

As is always the case in any country where there are two kinds of currency, prices have been measured in the cheaper kind since the two parted company in value. Values are given in the depreciated silver yen; the gold yen has disappeared as money, and is hoarded as a commodity. Its function as currency has been lost.

Slowly the prices of goods advanced, as measured by the silver yen. An article that cost the buyer one yen a few years ago now sells for two yens. That is, its real price remains the same, but the fall in the worth of the silver yen has been such that it takes two of them to buy what one would buy when it was at par with the gold yen.

As is always the case, the prices of everything else adjusted themselves to the depreciated currency before wages and salaries did. The man who worked for pay got as many silver yens as before, but each yen would go only half as far in buying. In actual effect, wages were slowly sealed down to about one-half. Now a realization of the real facts has come upon the people, and they are endeavoring to obtain a raise in wages. With the gradual decline in value of the silver yen, business has been demoralized, and Japan is now entering upon a season of depression and hard times. Col. Cockerill says:

"It has taken the people and the business world here quite a time to readjust themselves, but they are at it now with a vengeance. The penalty of a depreciated currency is never being paid. For the last four months there has been a steady demand upon the part of salaried men for an increase of pay which would enable them to live comfortably. As the purchasing power of money has grown less, the prices of commodities and the necessities of life have steadily increased. The government led off recently by doubling the salaries of all its foreign employees. This has been followed by a number of big corporations.

SILVER SILLINESS.

If our national salvation depended upon harmonious action on the currency and tariff questions on the part of the senate, the house and the president, our case would be desperate. Fortunately the existing laws are sufficient to preserve the public credit, notwithstanding the efforts of the senate to plunge the national finances into confusion.

The free-coinage substitute for the house bond bill passed the senate February 1 by a vote of 42 to 55. The substitute, it will be remembered, provides for the coinage of standard silver dollars, as provided by the act of 1837, upon the same terms as apply to the coinage of gold. It also requires the redemption of greenbacks and treasury notes in silver or gold coin at the option of the government, and the retirement of national bank notes below the denomination of ten dollars. Twenty-four democrats, 18 republicans, and six populists voted for it, while 15 democrats and 26 republicans voted against it. The small majority by which it passed indicated the decadence of the free-silver idea, for a straight free-coinage bill passed the senate in July, 1890, by a majority of 19.

The house in committee of the whole refused to concur in the conspiracy to injure the national credit by rejecting the senate amendment to the bond bill by a vote of 190 to 80, thus demonstrating to the country that the popular branch of the national legislature, which is closest to the people, is overwhelmingly in favor of honest money.

At the same time the friends of the white metal in the senate retaliated by defeating by a vote of 29 to 21 the motion to take up the tariff bill, which was passed by the house last Christmas week and which was designed to raise needed revenues to replenish the depleted national exchequer.

In this proceeding the senate reached the acme of silver silliness. The attitude of the silver senatorial fatists is ridiculously absurd, for the reason that the house will never surrender on this question, and even if it did the president's veto stands in the way of any conspiracy for the debasement of our currency.

The senate was created to give to the minority a veto power in the national legislature, but it can go no further. The action of the senate means that the senators of at least 20 states, whose terms expire next year, will have to answer to the people, and some will be dealt with roughly. The people have no patience with the senators who propose to betray the laboring classes by advocating schemes for lessening the purchasing power of our dollar.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE CAUSE OF IT.

Notwithstanding the downfall of the movement for the free and unlimited coinage of silver on a basis of sixteen to one, there has recently been a sharp advance in the price of silver bullion, which is now selling in New York at 70 cents, against 59 cents a year ago. What is the cause of this? The commodity, under a forced attempt to coin it into silver dollars, declined steadily, and now that it is left to itself it is advancing. This is due in part to a falling off in production by reason of the disappearance of inflated values, but it is also caused by an increased demand for shipment to Europe and greater requirements for manufacturing purposes. May it not also be attributed in part to the increased production in gold? In proportion as the latter increases other commodities measured by the gold standard will advance, and as matters are now progressing the time may come when silver and gold will again meet. If that should happen, that which the extreme silver men so much desire, and which their selfishness and recklessness have served to retard, might be reached even through international agreement.

FROM SOUND MONEY SOURCES.

There is something of a prospect that the silver states will flock by themselves at the next general election.—Detroit Free Press.

Reduced to figures the free silver element is ridiculously small. The great centers of population, the large and progressive states, the people as a whole are overwhelmingly for sound money.—Troy Times.

Silverites who attempt to commend their false theory to the people under the name of bimetallicism as a cure for commercial and industrial evils are like a quack doctor who presents a hurtful nostrum as a cure-all for every disease.—Chicago Chronicle.

The silverites do not dare to flock by themselves, knowing well that such separation only would expose the smallness of their numbers. By wearing the cloaks of the regular parties and by keeping up a loud shouting they succeed in making a stir. By themselves they quickly would fall into obscurity.—Troy Times.

England hoped that the United States would become the dumping ground for the surplus silver product of Europe, and that this country would cease to use gold as a money metal. We would, therefore, have all the silver, while England and other European countries would have all the gold.

Now that this hope has been destroyed, European countries find that they must look out for themselves, and it is already proposed to consider the question seriously of reopening the Indian mints to the coinage of silver.

Meantime, there is an increasing market for the products of the silver mines of the United States, and hence the advance in price.—Cincinnati Gazette.

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.

The Chase county Republican convention "maintained the parity" by endorsing McKinley, gold bug, and Curtis, silver beetle.

Every day something happens to make a girl resolve to cry herself to sleep that night, and every night she falls asleep as soon as her head touches the pillow.

There is a town on the upper Snake river in Idaho called New Sweden. Hans Hansen is Mayor of the town, Peter Petersen is clerk, and the Common Council is composed of Peter Hansen, Hans Petersen, and Peter Hansen Hans Petersen. No relationship exists between these men. This story is vouched for by the Caldwell, Idaho Tribune.

There are worse conditions than that of the farmer. A nation of farmers knows no hunger; a nation of city workers is never far removed from starvation. The artisan knows no peace when his livelihood is withdrawn. A week sees his margin of savings diminished a second week and his credit is questioned, a third week and he begins to pawn, a fourth week and he is an object of charity.

The boundary line, between Canada and the United State, is marked with posts at mile intervals for a great part of its length. Cairns, earth mounds and timber posts are also used, and through the forests and swamps a line a red wide clear of trees and under-wood, has been cut. Across the lake artificial islands have been cut to support the cairns, which rise about eight feet above the high water mark.

It has been claimed that a majority of the present House members of the A. P. A. Whether this be true we cannot say, but there is no longer any doubt that a majority of the House are dominated by the A. P. A. This was fully proven by the fight made upon the appropriations for Catholic charitable institutions in the District of Columbia, and again last week by the vote of the House prohibiting the payment of any of the money carried by the Indian appropriation bill to Catholic Indian schools.—Westphalia Times.

Cardinal Satoli, during his remarks at the cathedral, in Kansas City, on Sunday before last said: "My opinion is that the constitution of the American Republic, in the present condition of things, and of the people, correspond most exactly to the divine spoken words most exactly fills the divine idea of what human government should be of church and state. For this constitution prohibits the civil authority to lend itself to the enactment of any law bearing on religion as something not within its sphere. At the same time the sentiment of the law and the opinion of your most illustrious leader is that civil authority should furnish every opportunity for development for religious sentiment among the people."

"HARD TIMES."

The people of Kansas talk of hard times: they doubtless are deprived of many of the luxuries, and sometimes experience much trouble in securing the necessaries of life, but poverty, such as is witnessed in some localities, is utterly unknown in Kansas. We are positive that the companion to the following story of destitution found in a rural district in Pennsylvania, the richest State in this nation, cannot

be found in Kansas. The Clearfield (Pa.) Journal says:

Only since the County Home was opened has the degradation of the poor of the county appeared to the public. Two weeks ago Commissioners Ross and Woodbridge visited a poor family in Decatur township for the purpose of inducing them to come to the Home.

They were accompanied by Dr. Myers of Osceola. The house in which this family lived is within one mile of Osceola. Upon nearing the habitation they were confronted with huge ash piles, water in pools immediately in front of door, mud and pigs exercising in it and alternati g betw-en the mud yard in front and the kitchen with in. They waded through to the front door, which consisted of three loose boards hung upon straps at the top, so that the visitor (and the pigs) could push them to one side and enter. When they gained admittance they found Mr. Beatty, his wife, six children, Mr. Beatty's aged sister, her daughter, and the daughter's baby, occupying a dirty room, 14x14, with an old kitchen stove in a little annex. Two small small benches of two feet in length composed the entire furniture. Not a bed, lounge, or table were in that house. When questioned as to where the family slept they stated that they all slept upon the hard floor. In the midst of this degradation these men of good home would not persuade them to forsake their fith and come to the Home. One girl was idiotic, with swollen and enlarged eyes, a description of which makes the heart faint. This is only one of the many "velvet carpet" stories told by the commissioners since they have been searching for the wretched poor in the county.

THE HOLIDAYS OF '96

The school-boys rise to a point of order on the propositions now pending before the Senate to provide three new national holidays, the 12th of February in honor of Abraham Lincoln, the 15th of March to commemorate the birth of Andrew Jackson, and the 27th of June to celebrate the discovery of North America by John and Sebastian Cabot. The boys do not object to having any more holidays; but they want it distinctly to be set forth and provided that if these holidays be created they shall never fall on Saturday or on Sunday. This amendment is inspired by the melancholy fact that three of the chief holidays this year occur on Saturday, February 22, May 30 and July 4. Washington's birthday and Memorial Day are the only ones they really lose, as Independence Day comes in the general vacation season anyhow, so it is not wholly lost. Young America is disposed to complain very bitterly of the busybody of centuries ago who took it upon himself to slip an extra day into the year 1896, thus upsetting his plans for pleasuring. What the maiden gains from leap year her smaller brother loses.

COMMON SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

There will be an examination of candidates for common school graduation held in each township on Friday and Saturday, April 3 and 4, commencing at 8 o'clock a. m. The following branches are required: Mental and practical arithmetic, reading, writing, orthography, United States history, orthography, descriptive and physical geography, national and local constitution. A minimum rate of 60 per cent and average of 80 per cent are required. Neatness, form and composition will be considered in grading papers. The following are places of holding examinations: Toledo, T. J. Perry in charge; Matfield Green, M. J. Cameron in charge; Bazaar, Miss Josephine Makemson in charge; Elmdale, H. A. Rose in charge; Cedar Point, Mrs. M. C. Arnold in charge; Wonesse, W. W. Austin in charge; Cottonwood Falls, county superintendent in charge. Applicants will furnish paper. T. G. ALLEN, County Sup't.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Youth's Companion began this 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.

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. 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. - - 22-1-

THOS. H. GISHAM, J. T. BUTLE CRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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

FINAL TAX NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, 1888. CHASE COUNTY. 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 23rd day of October, 1893 for the taxes of 1892, will be deemed to the purchaser thereof, 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, 1896 is set opposite each description of land and town lot.

Table with columns: Name, Des., S., T., R., A., Amt. Rows include: Elna Matton, SW 1/4, 22 28 160 65.14; John G. Montz, SW 1/4, 28 29 8 40.11; G. W. Blasell, lot 1 block 2 DAVID GRIFFITHS, County Treasurer.

FINAL TAX NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, 1888. CHASE COUNTY. Office of Treasurer of Chase county, Kansas, March 9, 1896. Notice is hereby given to all parties interested in the following described lands and town lots in Chase county, Kansas, sold on the 5th day of September, 1893, for the taxes of 1892, will be deemed to the purchaser thereof, unless redeemed on or before the 7th day of September, 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, 1896 is set opposite each description of land and town lot.

Table with columns: Name of Owner, Des., S., T., R., Amt. Rows include: C. F. Nesbit, lots 2 and 3 31 20 8 \$18.26; A. E. Crocker, SW 1/4, 20 21 9 74.90; Edwin Fowler, SW 1/4, 22 18 22 6 24.02; M. Drinkwater, all of section 6 of Cottonwood, 1896 is set opposite each description of land and town lot.

COMMON SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

Table with columns: Name of owner, Des., S., T., R., Amt. Rows include: Barbara Gillett, lots 1 to 12 inclusive; J. D. Minnick, lot 4; J. D. Minnick, lots 6 and 7; J. D. Minnick, lots 8 and 9; J. D. Minnick, lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; J. D. Minnick, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

J. W. MC WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms. - - AND LOANS MONEY. - - COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

Little Men and Women

Is the only Magazine edited especially for children from 7 to 11.

Its Serials, Short Stories, Poems, Art Papers, Adventures, Travels, Pictures, satisfy and delight all the children.

NO OTHER MAGAZINE FILLS ITS PLACE \$1 a Year.

LEADING FEATURES OF THE NEW VOL: Bookers. A story of two city schoolboys. By Margaret Compton. (Serial.) The Knothole in the Fence. A boy's story. By Beth Day. (Serial.) Animals with Minds. True adventure stories of animal sagacity. By W. Thomson. Painters and Paintings of Child Life. Art Papers for children. Where Mama Used to Play. True stories of little country girls. By Percia V. White. All Around a Doll House. How to build and furnish it. By Annie Isabel Willis. Nellie Ogg and Her Goats. By Frank Pope Humphrey. A romantic true story of a little Scotch lassie in the days of "bonnie Prince Charlie." (Serial.) The Whirling Globe. Glimpses of all the children in all the world. By Charles Stuart Pratt. Twelve "Songs for Children's Voices." Stories and Poems by Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, Mary E. Wilkins, Edna Kate Proctor, Olive Riskey Seward, Mrs. Kate E. C. Jones, E. C. Gov. Wm. Collins, Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Sophie Swett, Sarah Orne Jewett, Hezekiah Butterworth and others.

NEW VOL. BEGINS NOV. NO. SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

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IT CROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD. The Texas Coast country vies with California in raising peaches, grapes and strawberries. The 1896 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly \$6,000 worth of peaches on 20 acres, can be duplicated by G. T. Nicholson, near Santa Fe, Colo. G. T. Nicholson, Santa Fe, Colo., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

Take Your Home Paper

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...THE... SEMI-WEEKLY

--CAPITAL--

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

EIGHT PAGES EVERY TUESDAY EACH ISSUE. AND FRIDAY.

AN UP TO DATE NEWSPAPER FOR KANSAS FARMERS.

Eighty Pages. Fifty-six Columns. The Latest News. Choicest Reading Matter. Twice Each Week for \$1.00 per Year.

-THE COURANT-

has made arrangements with the publishers whereby it can offer

THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL AND THE COURANT

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SUBSCRIBE NOW.

Address THE COURANT, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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 every one purchases for his first work one agent's profit is \$108. Another \$136.00. A lady has just cleared \$130.00 for her first work.

We give you an exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. All communications to RAND, M'NALLY & CO., CHICAGO.

Prospectus for 1896.

THE PANSY.

A Magazine for Young People.

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

The Only Magazine Published by the Lathrop House.

A New Volume begins with the Nov. No.

The coming year, The Pansy will appear in a new and improved form. It will present many new and original features, the editors and publishers alike aiming to make the 1896 volume surpass any other in the history of this journal. Among the many notable contributions will be the following: SERIALS and SERIES of ARTICLES. "Reuben Finding His Way," serial story by "Pansy," charmingly illustrated by H. P. Barnes. "The Gingham Bag," an old-fashioned New England story of the District school, by Margaret Sidney. Illustrated. Ten Papers by Miss L. H. M. Palmer. Each paper will be accompanied by a full-page and other illustrations. "Children of History," by Evelyn S. Foster. Illustrated by photographs of some historic child-faces. "The Cooking School," a series of stories concerning the fortunes of a young girl who went to cooking school, and what came of it. English Literature Papers, by Elizabeth Abbott.

SHORT STORIES and ARTICLES. "A Syrian Nightingale's Story," by Mrs. M. C. Foster. Address, Lathrop House, Front Street, Boston, Mass. Pansy and many other interesting and timely stories and articles, appropriately illustrated.

DEPARTMENTS: Young People's Work. Baby's Corner, Pansy Society's Corner, Daily Thoughts.

\$1.00 A YEAR; 10c A NUMBER.

* Boys and girls should send a postal asking for information about the extraordinary Prize Offer in connection with The Pansy for 1896.

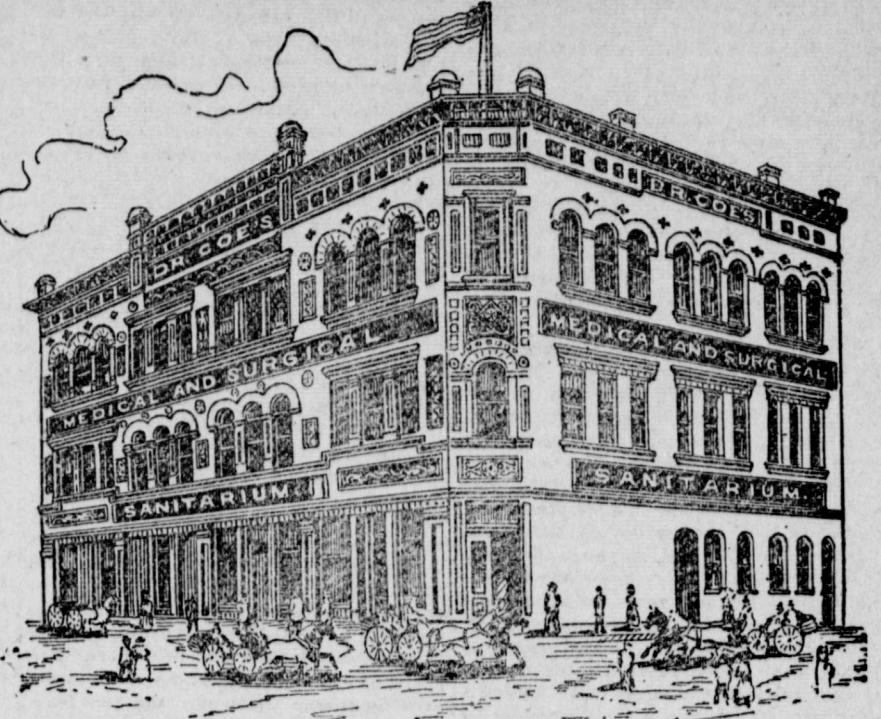
OTHROP PUBLISHING CO., 92 PEABODY ST. BOSTON

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20 Popular songs, words and music. 37 Complete Stories, 35 Parables, 37 splendid games, 100 valuable money-making secrets, 324 Jolly jokes for fun-lovers, 25 selections for Authorship Albums, 37 splendid games etc. The above collection will be sent, postpaid, absolutely FREE to all who send 10c in silver for my French Cream Taffy and Pop Corn Ball recipes. Address, G. C. Rethemeyer, Publisher, Oketo, Kansas.

DR. COE'S SANITARIUM,

11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



THIS SANITARIUM

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

WE TREAT

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

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

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

IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED

With any of the above diseases, or in any way in need of medical or surgical aid and are thinking of going abroad for treatment, you are requested to call on the Editor of this Paper, who will give any information you may desire concerning the reliability of this Sanitarium. Address all communication to

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

FREE SIMPLIFIED INSTRUCTOR For the PIANO or ORGAN.

ABSOLUTELY NO TEACHER NECESSARY.

IN ONE HOUR YOU CAN LEARN TO PLAY AND ACCOMPANY on the Piano or Organ by using our lightning Chord Method. This method is wonderfully simple. It is a delight to all beginners and a ready-reference to advanced players. A limited number will be given away to introduce it. The price of this book is One Dollar, but you will take it up and show it to your neighbors. We will mail you One Copy Free, 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 of World. No teacher necessary. Wonderful progress in one hour. Either one mailed on receipt of fifty cents. Mention This Paper.

RAZOR GRINDING HOPIRG

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

NEW HANDLES PUT ON BLADES.

I carry a general line of Barbers' Supplies, such as Razors, Strops, Leather Brushes, Hair Oil, Etc., Etc.

DOERING'S FACE CREAM—An excellent preparation for use after shaving, for chapped hands, lips, etc. It is made of the purest materials.

Is your Razor dull? If so, have it sharpened at the

STAR BARBER SHOP,

Cottonwood Falls, Kans. JOHN DOERING, Prop.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

ROAD NOTICE.

Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, January 7, 1896. Notice is hereby given, that on the 7th day of January, 1896, a petition signed by E. N. Davis and 11 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter (3) of section three (3) township twenty-one (21), range eight (8) east; thence north to the north line of cemetery; said road to be all on east side of center line, said road to be 60 feet wide.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: R. H. Chandler, Pat. McObe and A. Z. Scribner as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county surveyor at the point of commencement in Bazaar township, Thursday, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1896 and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

(SEAL) M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk

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 this base 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 costs of paint each, and each bid to be separate for same. Also bids to be for furnishing material and without work.

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. HARMAN, County Clerk.

MUSIC FREE TO YOU.

We will send 13 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, T. A. B. Boom de ay, I Whistle and Wait for Me, After the Ball, Comrades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, Old Madril, and 15 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.

ROAD NOTICE.

Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, January 7, 1896. Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of October, 1895, a petition signed by L. G. Hubbard and 11 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

The county road between the southwest quarter (3) of section five (5) and the south east quarter (3) of section six (6), all in township twenty-two (22), range nine (9), Chase county Kansas.

Now on this January 7, 1896, the board being in regular session find that said road had not been viewed or surveyed.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: R. H. Chandler, Matt Makin and Wm. Dunlap, as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement in Matfield township, on Wednesday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1896, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the board of county commissioners.

(SEAL) M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, January 7, 1896. Notice is hereby given, that on the 8th day of October, 1895, a petition signed by L. G. Hubbard and 11 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

The county road between the southwest quarter (3) of section five (5) and the south east quarter (3) of section six (6), all in township twenty-two (22), range nine (9), Chase county Kansas.

Now on this January 7, 1896, the board being in regular session find that said road had not been viewed or surveyed.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: R. H. Chandler, Matt Makin and Wm. Dunlap, as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement in Matfield Ty., on Wednesday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1896, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the board of county commissioners.

(SEAL) M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

Chase County Court

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1896.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; To the law, let the chips fall where they may.

Terms—Per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; at or three months, \$1.75; at six months, \$2.50 for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE

Table with columns for EAST, ATX, COLL, CHIL, CHLX, ECX, and various destinations like Cedar Grove, Elmdale, Evans, Strong, Milnor, Saffordville, and West. Includes times for am, pm, and mixed services.

Table with columns for EAST, PAS, FRT, MIXED and WEST, PAS, FRT, MIXED. Lists destinations like Evans, Strong City, Cottonwood Falls, Gladstone, and Saffordville with corresponding times.

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

SOCIETIES: A. F. & A. M., No. 80—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month. J. H. Doolittle, W. M. J. G. Newton, Secy. K. of P., No. 61—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. B. Smith, C. C. E. F. Holmes, K. R. S. I. O. O. F., No. 58—Meets every Saturday and Sunday. Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. S. Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America—Meets last Thursday night in each month. L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L. W. Heck, C. S.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS

Fresh oysters at Bauerle's. District court meets next Monday. The days and nights are now of the same length. Mrs. Maurice Joice has moved to Strong City. Geo. Volz, of Kansas City, is visiting friends here. Oysters, stewed, fried or raw, at Bauerle's restaurant. Capt. H. A. Ewing, of Wonesu was in town, yesterday. Seed rye, 50 cents per bushel, at E. P. Allen's, Elmdale, Kansas. Mrs. Hattie E. Tanner and children were down to Lawrence, last week. Will pay 5 cents per pound for live hens at the Model. Call at the COURANT office when you want job work or any description. Cloudy and gloomy Tuesday, with a slight sprinkle of rain in the afternoon. Mrs. Anna Massey, of Florence, was here, last week, on a visit to her old home. Mrs. Mollie Mounce and children left, last week, for their old home, at Rich Hill, Mo. Leo G. Hultz went to Topeka, last Saturday, for a few days' visit with relatives there. Miss Nona Miller, of Strong City, has gone to Perry, Oklahoma, on a visit to her sister. The mercury registered 62° last Friday night, that being the coldest night for some time past. M. A. Richards and family, of Strong City, have moved to a farm near Elmdale. Mrs. W. H. Springer will start, today, on a visit to her daughter, in El Reno, Oklahoma. Station agent T. W. Jenkins is enjoying a visit from his brother, David Jenkins, of Peterson. Jos. H. Mercer has rented the C. M. Gregory farm east of town, and will move to the same. P. P. Schriver, of Cedar Point, was at Kansas City, last week, with cattle, and struck a good market. J. P. Kuhl is now located in his new quarters, next door south of King & York's dry goods store. Isaac Matthews, of Strong City, was at Topeka last week, attending a session of the Federal grand jury. Just received, a car of Harley Ohio and Early Rose potatoes, and a full line of bulk seeds, at the Model. D. K. Cartter, who is now at Cripple Creek, Colo., is just getting over an attack of mountain fever. Dr. E. P. Brown the dentist is permanently located at Cottonwood Falls. I have for rent some of the best farms in Chase county. Early Rose seed potatoes for sale at Jas. Drummond's, four miles north of Elmdale. If you are interested in poultry read about the one hundred poultry pictures in another column. S. F. Jones, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from his brother, P. S. Jones, of Los Animas, Colo.

V. P. Mooney, of Butler county, visited with his daughter, Mrs. Dr. F. T. Johnson, of this city, last week. Jos. Maule is now assisting Postmaster M. R. Duan in the Strong City office, vice B. W. Dodge, resigned. F. M. Wilcox, of Council Grove, was at Strong City, last week, visiting his son, J. B. Wilcox, of the Derrick. Go to Ingram's studio and have your photograph taken while the price is low and photos guaranteed good. Miss Fannie Thomas, of Kansas City, Kansas, arrived here, Monday, on a visit to friends in this city and vicinity. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. Mrs. Gertrude Dohard is at St. Joseph, Mo., selecting spring goods for the firm of Dohard & Dittmars, milliners. Geo. Thomas has returned from Texas, and is going to work at his trade, stone cutting, for Duchanois and Jones. Yesterday evening and last night were quite cold, with a hard north wind; but the sun is shining bright, this morning. St. Patrick's day was duly celebrated in this city and at Strong by the "wearing of the green" by all classes of our citizens. About three inches of snow fell Friday night last and Saturday morning, and sleighing was quite good all day Saturday. Township Trustee J. B. Clark and wife and daughter, Miss Lida, and mother, Mrs. A. M. Taylor, were down to Emporia, Monday. Married, at Matfield Green, March 4, 1896, by Squire Maurice Oles, Mr. Fred Hull and Miss Mary J. Johnson, both of Thurman. Married, at Clements, March 5, 1896, by Squire Manley, Mr. Albert S. Patton and Miss Rena Watson, both of Clements. Miss Maude Martin celebrated the fourteenth anniversary of her birth, Tuesday, by a very enjoyable party of her young friends. The Rev. Thomas Lidzy left, Monday morning, for Baldwin, to attend the M. E. Church Conference now being held at that place. W. J. McNea, Dr. J. M. Hamme and Bruce Johnston and his friend, Bert Bennett, of Emporia, went west, Monday, for a week's hunt. G. Will Heintz left, Sunday, for St. Louis, with three dogs, to take part in the coursing meet now being held on the fair ground at that city. Wm. Kellogg, who is a traveling salesman for a Chicago silverware firm, came in, Friday night, from Kansas City, for a visit at his old home. Miss Alice Bentley, who was visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Jane Shofe, in this city, during the winter, has returned to her home at Leavenworth. Mrs. J. M. Kerr left, last Sunday, for Coats, Pratt county, in answer to a telegram announcing the illness of her daughter, Mrs. R. C. Hutchison. Born, on March 5, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brown, on Diamond creek, a son. The happy mother of the babe was Miss Blanch Simpson, of this city. Henry Riggs and John Heckendorn, of Wonesu, were in town, yesterday, on their way home from Kansas City, where they had been with a car load of cattle, each. Married, in the Probate Court room, in this city, March 12, 1896, by Judge Matt McDonald, Mr. E. F. Snowden, of Clements, and Miss Amanda A. Andrews, of Redford, Iowa. Mrs. Chas. M. Gregory and her son, Willie, who accompanied Mrs. Gregory's mother, Mrs. W. H. Cartter, to Florida, for a winters visit at her old home, returned home, Tuesday. All parties are hereby warned against purchasing a promissory note given by me to J. R. Jeffrey, in the year 1890, as the same has already been paid in full. H. C. JOHNSON. R. H. Randall, of Elk, gave this office a pleasant call, Tuesday, and had his address on the COURANT changed to Labette, Labette county, to which place he and family will soon move. 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. Ed S. Clark has bought the new residence property of Mrs. R. M. Pugh, and will move into the same as soon as Mrs. Pugh vacates it, which will be as soon as her residence at Lawrence is completed. The first annual meeting of the Eastern Kansas Live stock protective association will convene at Matfield Green Kansas, March 24, 1896, all interested are invited to attend or communicate with O. H. LEWIS, Pres. MATTIED GREEN. The thirty-sixth anniversary of the birth of J. W. Holsinger was celebrated at his home, south west of this city, last Monday night, by a most enjoyable surprise party, and the evening was devoted to dancing and an excellent supper prepared by Mrs. Holsinger and the visitors. At a caucus held in Strong City, last Tuesday, the following gentlemen were put in nomination for election at the April election in that city: For Mayor, George W. Newman; Police Judge, W. C. Harvey; Councilmen, W. P. Rettiger, Joe Livey, F. M. Dennison, John Boylan and Joe Costello. The Ladies' Missionary society, of the Presbyterian church, will furnish, in the church, on Sunday evening, March 22, at 7:30 p. m., a program on the subject of "Missions and Mission work." After which a collection will be taken for the work generally. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present. Married on March 5, 1896, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Roff, Chickasaw Nation, I. T., Mr. Martin Phillips and Miss Mary Langendorf, grand daughter of Mr. Joseph Langendorf, of Prairie Hill, Chase county, Kans.

FENCE POSTS AND LUMBER FOR SALE—I have 15,000 feet of lumber and 3000 posts for sale. Apply at the Madden farm, near Bazar or at J. L. Kellogg's livery stable in Cottonwood Falls. JERRY MADDEN. Mr. Editor—As I have worked at the shoe trade most of the time since 1859, will say I do not have to borrow material or tools of any other shoemaker. I pay cash for my goods. I guarantee my work as the best. Call on me for cut prices. B. F. WHITAM. Cottonwood Falls, Kan. A very enjoyable fancy-dress, masquerade party of little folks was given at the residence of Mr. Wm. H. Holsinger, last Friday night, by little Misses Lillie Holsinger and Iva Breese, at which some thirty odd of the little ones were made happy by many of the "old folks" of the community, who assisted Mr. and Mrs. Holsinger in taking care of the little guests, and waiting on them at a most palatable table supper. At the meeting of the Populist county convention, held in the Court-house, last Saturday afternoon, T. H. Grisham was elected Chairman of the convention, and Park McCandless, Secretary, and S. D. Wood and Fred Pracht were elected delegates to the State convention at Hutchinson, with O. H. Drinkwater and A. F. Holman as alternates; and S. D. Wood was appointed a member of the Appellate Court Central Committee. Services in the United Presbyterian church next Sabbath, conducted by Rev. Wellington Wright, of Emporia, Kans. Morning subject—Human Nature's Beautifier, Evening subject—The Covenant of Grace; a bible study, the first of a series of studies on The Divine Covenants, of which due notice will be given from time to time. Bring your bibles to the evening services; as the study will be in the nature of a bible reading. Dr. W. H. Cartter returned home, last Friday, from Washington City, where he had been to attend the funeral of his mother. His daughter, Mrs. Frank Lee, who had also been to Washington, stopped in Chicago, to visit Mrs. J. J. Comer, formerly of this city, and did not get home until Sunday last; while his daughter, Miss Nettie, who was also at the funeral of her grandmother, went to Florida where her mother is spending the winter at her old home. OVER ONE HUNDRED POULTRY PICTURES—Of Poultry Houses, Incubators, Brooders and Brooder Appliances in Poultry Keeper Illustrated Quarterly No. 1. Price 25 cents, post paid, or 75 cents for the four numbers of 1896. That leading poultry magazine The Poultry Keeper for one year, 50 cents, or both the Poultry and Illustrated, one year for only eighty cents. Sample Poultry keeper free. Address Poultry Keeper Co., Parkersburg, Chester Co., Pa. Mrs. C. W. White and sons, Charlie, Tommie and baby, of Strong City, returned home, Saturday afternoon, from Ozae City, where they had been attending the funeral of Mr. C. W. White, husband and father of the family, whose death was announced in last week's COURANT. In this connection, we will say Mr. White was born at Burlington, Iowa, March 6, 1857; came to Kansas twenty-five years ago and settled at Council Grove; and at one time was postmaster at White City, Morris county, which place was named after his father, a veteran of the early wars of this country. 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. PLEASANT HILL ITEMS. Enos Buck is on the sick list. A. M. Davis moved, last week, to Prairie Hill where he has rented the Messer farm. R. J. McClintock and family, of Arcola, Mo., who traded his farm in Missouri, for Mr. White's farm in this vicinity, are now located in their new home. The last of the series of spelling schools, held alternately between this district and that of Upper Poyton creek, were held at the Pleasant Hill school house, Tuesday night, Mar. 12. Lars Pierson has recovered from his recent illness. Charles Philbrick has been confined to his room for the past week. It is reported that Albert Bailey will not rent his farm, in this vicinity, this year. J. B. Davis has moved to the ranch formerly occupied by M. E. Whipkey. The last spelling school given by our teacher, Mrs. Winne was well attended. According to previous announcement, the people met, last Sabbath, at the Pleasant Hill school house, and under the management of Rev. Gidley, representing the American Sunday-School Union, organized a Sabbath school. REPORTER. GOLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK. The best way to get there is over the Santa Fe route. The fabulously rich gold mining district of Cripple Creek, Colorado, is attracting hundreds of people. By spring the rush bids fair to be enormous. That there is an abundance of there is demonstrated beyond doubt. Fortunes are being rapidly made. To reach Cripple Creek, take the Santa Fe route, the only standard gauge line direct to the camp. The Santa Fe lands you right in the heart of Cripple Creek. Inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. T. & S. F. Ry, Monongahock Block, Chicago. LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, March 11, 1896. Clate Cantrill, Ed. Jones, N. M. Martin. All the above remaining unclaimed for March 25, 1896, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

PHONOGRAPHIC CONCERT. The Ladies Social Union, of the M. E. Church of this city, invites every one to be present in Music Hall, on Monday evening March 23, 1896, to hear the famous Laing Bros' wonderful concert in Edison's latest improved phonograph, which sings in the human voice so loud that audiences in the largest city churches are delighted. The ordinary phonographs are not to be compared with it. You can sit at the back of the largest church and hear an artist like Mr. Gaskin of New York sing almost as though he were present. Talented musicians have sung and played before the instrument in distant cities, the piano, bands and everything will be reproduced so perfectly, you will almost think you see the artists. Thus we hear musicians we could not hear without great expense. The Laing Bros. give several of these concerts every night in different towns. Already they have been in 1500 churches. This will be a rare opportunity to hear this wonderful instrument of the world's greatest inventor. Having heard of its merits we confidently invite our citizens. Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. 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. Dr. S. Smedley, the well known optician, of Abilene, Kan. is again in Cottonwood Falls, making his regular visit, and can be found at Holsinger's hardware store, for the next ten days. The Doctor extends a cordial invitation to all those having eye trouble to call on him during his stay, in this city. Consultation free. Call and see him. KEELY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Saffordville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services. A. M. CONAWAY, M. D. NOTICE. One good young jack for sale, on long time or will trade for cattle. For further information address, P. A. MEAD, Cedar Point, Kan. Quarter of a Year FOR A A Quarter of a Dollar. THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES-ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. Beginning Jan. 1 the Twice-a-Week Times will be sent to any address in the United States four months for 25-CENTS-25. The Presidential campaign will soon be on. Already the signs point to a most exciting time. You can't afford to be without a paper that prints all the news of all the parties. The Times has fully prepared itself to print more campaign news than any paper west of New York. Special correspondents will tell the truth and keep you fully posted from day to day. Exclusive writers at Washington have been especially engaged for the work. Run your affairs as if without this information when 25 cents will keep you fully and faithfully advised for four long months? Don't delay. This offer will not last long. REMEMBER THE CAMPAIGN RATE—25 CENTS FOR FOUR MONTHS. A \$1.00 BOOK FOR 25 CENTS. THE GREAT WAR SERIES. SHENANDOAH. A STORY OF SHERIDAN'S GREAT RIDE. BY J. P. TRACY. This is one of the most fascinating stories ever emanating from the pen of an American author. It is a love story pure and simple—founded on the great achievements of Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley during the late civil war, and the descriptions of the battle of Winchester and of Sheridan's Great Ride are here given as seen by an eye-witness. This is truly a wonderful book, and you will find it a most interesting and enjoyable one. The book contains 224 pages, printed on fine paper, handsomely illustrated, and bound in illuminated cover. Published by the Novelty Publishing Co., 61 Beekman St., New York City, and sold throughout the United States and Canada for the low price of 25 cents. All newsdealers handle it. THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE AND CAMPAIGN OF 1896. With a great Presidential campaign coming next year, every thoughtful citizen will find it a most interesting and enjoyable one. The Toledo Weekly Blade, the greatest and most widely known of these is the Toledo Weekly Blade. For thirty years it has been a regular visitor in every part of the Union, and is well known at almost every one of the 70,000 post-offices in the country. It is edited with reference to a national circulation. It is a Republican paper, but men of all politics take it, because of its honesty and fairness in the discussion of all public questions. It is the favorite family paper, with something for every member of the household. Serial stories, poetry, wit and humor, the Household department—best in the world—Young Folks, Sunday School Lessons, Talmage's sermons, the Farquhar's Question, the Bureau—which answers questions for subscribers—the News of the week in complete form, or other special features. Special topics gladly sent on application, and if you will send us a list of addresses we will mail a copy to each. Only 10 cents. If you wish to raise a club, write for terms. Address: THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

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 a rancid-taste, nor sickening smell. "COMPOUND OXYGEN—ITS MODE OF ACTION AND RESULTS," a title of a book of 300 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. Dr. S. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 12 O Euter St., San Francisco, Cal. Please mention this paper. 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. 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. Ordinance No. 229. An ordinance calling an election for city officers. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, section 1. That, in pursuance of section 6 and 7 of chapter 19 of the General Laws of Kansas of 1896. There will be an election held in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Monday, April 6, 1896 for the purpose of electing the following named officers: One Mayor, one Police Judge and five Councilmen. Said election to be held at the council chamber, under the Chase county National bank and judges of said election shall be G. W. Kigore, John S. Shipman and M. P. Strahl. The clerks thereof shall be John B. Sanders and J. D. Minnick. Section 2. This ordinance shall be in effect on and after its publication in the official paper of the city. Passed the council March 2, 1896. T. M. GAUWILL, Mayor, W. W. SANDERS, City Clerk. Notice by Publication. In the District Court of Chase county, Kansas. G. W. Shurtleff, Plaintiff, John Boles, Bella Boles, Charles Boles and Riley Pendergraft, their guardian, and Jennie Stout, nee Boles, and five Negro slaves of Charles Larkins, deceased, whose names are unknown to Plaintiff, and C. Pendergraft, administrator of the estate of Chas. S. Boles, deceased, Defendants. To the said Defendants, the five Negro heirs of Chas. Larkins, deceased: You and each of you are hereby notified that you have been sued in the above entitled court, where the Plaintiff's petition is on file; that the names of the parties are as above given; that you must appear the said petition on or before the 13th day of March, 1896, or the petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly for foreclosure of mortgage, and sale of the following mortgaged premises: The west half of the northeast quarter and east half of the northwest quarter of section thirty-six, township eighteen, range eight east, sixth principal meridian, Chase county, Kansas; and barring you and each of you from setting up or claiming any estate, interest or right in said premises, adverse to the claim of the Plaintiff; for costs of suit, and such other and further relief as may be just and proper. MADDEN BROS. & WOOD, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Attest: J. E. PERRY, (SEAL) Clerk of District Court, Chase county, Kansas.

Notice to Contractors. State of Kansas, Chase county, ss. Office of County Clerk Jan. 16, 1896. Notice is hereby given, that proposals for the building of a double track stone bridge across Diamond creek, at what is known as the Harris or Drummond crossing of said creek, on or near the half section line, ranging East and West through section fifteen (15), township eighteen (18), range seven (7) south of T. 6 N., R. 10 E., are invited. Plans and specifications will be received at the County Clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until Tuesday, April 7th A. D. 1896, at 12 o'clock M. Each proposal to be accompanied by a forfeit of fifty dollars (\$50) deposit. Specifications on file with the County Clerk. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. M. K. HANSON, (SEAL) County Clerk. [First published in the CHASE COUNTY COURANT, March 5, 1896.] Notice. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the district court at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, April 11, 1896, viz: Alson Henry Billings, Chase county, Kansas, application 2440 for S. E. 1/4 of sec. 34, Twp. 18 south of T. 6 N., R. 10 E. He names following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon said cultivation of said land, viz: James D. Johnston, Samuel C. Johnston, Samuel C. Johnston Jr., Wilbur McPherson, or any all of Elmdale, Kansas. H. VOX LANGRISH, Register. The Oldest Wholesale Whiskey House in Kansas City. STARDARD LIQUOR CO. OLIVER & BRYAN. Established by H. S. Patterson 1868. 614 BROADWAY, KANSAS CITY, MO. Kentucky Bourbon, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 per gallon. Penn. or Md. Rye, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 per gallon. Brandy, Wines, Gin, Kummel, Alcohol, Rum. Terms: Cash with order. No extra charge F. O. B. Kansas City. Send for catalogue and price list. Scientific American Agency for PATENTS. TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, etc. For information and free Handbook write to: MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American. Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York City. R-I-P-A-N-S The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity. ONE GIVES RELIEF. GREATEST RETAIL Store in the West. 105 DEPARTMENTS—STOCK, \$1,250,000 FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES. Dry Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Suits—Notions—Jewelry—Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Boys' Silverware—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wall Paper—Hardware—Candles—New Tea Room. Why You Should Trade Here. The assortment is the greatest in the West—under one roof. One order—one check—one shipment will fit you out completely. We buy for spot cash—our prices are consequently the lowest. Money refunded on unsatisfactory goods—if returned at once. Handsome 128-page Illustrated Catalogue just out of press—free by mail. Come to the Big Store if you can. You will be made welcome. If you can't come, send for our new catalogue—free by mail. Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., SUCCESSORS TO BULLENE, MOORE, EMERY & CO. KANSAS CITY, MO. RESTORES VITALITY. Made a Well Man of Me. FRENCH REMEDY. Produces the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. For sale by W. B. HILLTON & CO. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

POLITICAL ORATORS.

Congress Is Full of Men Who Have the Gift of Gab.

Many of Them Will Be Heard During the Coming Campaign—Statesmen Whose Speeches Are Worth Hearing.

[Special Washington Letter.] It is a common thing to refer to the good old times when statesmen were orators, thrilling the masses with their eloquence and producing lasting results in directing the policies of the nation. Our fathers have taught us that Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and Stephen A. Douglas were orators whose equals have never entered the senate or house of representatives.

We will probably teach our children that Roscoe Conkling, James G. Blaine and Matt Carpenter were the most marvelous orators in the history of the world, but we may thus be misled.



SENATOR VILAS, WISCONSIN.

ing the coming generation. When the grown folks of to-day went to school and studied McGuffey's readers, we saw therein and committed to memory long paragraphs from the speeches of Webster and other orators of the preceding generation. Now that the leaders of the departing generation have passed and are passing away, we will probably buy schoolbooks for our children containing some of the most forceful utterances delivered in congress since the civil war.

But every generation produces men equal to the strong men of the remote or approximate past. The passing years develop the wonders of nature, and the minds of the statesmen of to-day are stored with information which would seem miraculous if transmitted suddenly to the men of the past. For example, if Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun, three of the greatest men of their times, were to stand on the corner opposite the treasury to-day, conversing upon political or scientific matters, and the cable cars should come shooting around the curve, without steam or other visible means of propulsion, they would all take to their heels and get into the woods, or climb over the walls for safety inside the inclosures of St. Elizabeth's insane asylum.

Campaign oratory is becoming less and less effective every year, because our people are omnivorous readers, and given to studying men and affairs for themselves. Nevertheless, for the sake of raising a hurrah and creating popular interest in affairs, we must have torchlight processions, barbecues and meetings in the town halls, where orators will endeavor to spellbind the people, as they used to do in the days of Demosthenes and Aristides. The people have been long in the habit of sending their best orators to congress, and the 446 senators and representatives now in congress are men of more than ordinary oratorical ability; and all of them will be heard on the hustings this year.

Mr. Blaine was a presidential candidate in 1884. He went upon the stump and delivered speeches constantly during the campaign. That is a good precedent, and whoever may be nominated this year may properly go forth and talk to the people in his own behalf; so that we may expect to hear all of the present presidential candidates during the campaign which fast approaches.

On the democratic side we look for William H. Morrison and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois; Henry Watterson, of Kentucky; Daniel W. Voorhees and David Turpie, of Indiana, and Ben Tillman, of South Carolina. When Col. Morrison was in congress he was an orator of extraordinary power. Vice President Stevenson, while in congress and during his candidacy for the position he now holds, manifested strength, fire and vim in his public utterances. Secretary Carlisle is one of the most cold, logical, reasoning, earnest speakers, who can create no enthusiasm by his gestures or utterance, but whose political points are so clearly stated that the truths uttered bring conviction to the minds of his hearers, and they applaud the facts, rather than the man who presents them. Henry Watterson, an editor by profession, and an orator by nature, is so genial, so mild, so kind to the enemy, and withal so sarcastic and bitter, that every democratic listener feels like throwing up his hat at every sentence. Watterson is magnetic to a wonderful degree.

William F. Vilas is a born orator. He acquired ripe scholarship and profound legal learning before he began to actively participate in political affairs. His oratory is like unto that of Marc Anthony, who said: "I tell you that you all do know." That is, he is modest, unassuming, conversational and instructive. As soon as he obtains the complete attention of his audience, he impresses them with his personality, magnetizes them, and almost hypnotizes them; for they are completely carried away with his eloquence.

Senators Voorhees and Turpie, of Indiana, are orators of diametrically opposite characteristics. Senator Turpie is a calm reasoner, like Carlisle. Senator Voorhees is, from beginning to close of his speeches, like a raging lion.

He simply endeavors to demolish and annihilate his political enemies.

Senator Ben Tillman, of South Carolina, will probably confine his efforts to his own state this year. It is not likely that he will be invited into northern states, because he is too wild and reckless an extremist. Although claiming to be a democrat, Senator Tillman unsparingly assails democrats and republicans alike, and so he will not be heard in northern states.

On the republican side there are also orators galore. Tom Reed, whether the head of the ticket or not, will, of course, go upon the hustings and deliver speeches in states which the republicans regard as doubtful or hopeful. Senator Allison, of Iowa, will not hide his light under a bushel, for he is a speaker of force and earnestness. His long experience in public affairs has equipped him with almost boundless knowledge with the details of our system of government, and his speeches are replete with general information.

Gov. McKinley is a sturdy speaker. He is not an inspiring speaker, but calm, deliberate and dogmatic in his statements. His apparent belief in his every declaration carries with it a strength and force which induces his listeners to agree with him and assume that his arguments are unanswerable.

Senator Foraker, of Ohio, will be heard in the land. He is more like Blaine than any orator now living in our country. He is a whirlwind on the hustings. He is a hand-shaker and has a wonderful memory of names and faces. He is after the presidency, and every speech which he now makes is intended to enhance his opportunities for the highest office and distinction in the republic.

Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, is one of the best political orators in this broad land. He began life a poor boy, having lost his father during the civil war. He educated himself, and studied law. He soon made a reputation as a lawyer and as an orator; and for several years was general counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad company. While occupying that position, he was sought far and near to deliver addresses at banquets and upon other public occasions. He is a new man in the senate, but not a new man among public men. His first speech delivered in the senate was on the subject of pensions and it at once attracted attention.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, seldom indulges in public speaking outside of his own state, even when political campaigns are hottest. But on the floor of the senate he is the most intensely annoying sarcastic talker on the republican side.

Massachusetts has two good speakers in the senate, and they will be heard upon the hustings. Senator Hoar and Senator Lodge are typical New England scholars and English purists. They are ardent political workers, and will probably be heard beyond the New England borders this year.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, is an orator of superior merit. He is primarily a lawyer, but at the same time one of the most cultured classic scholars in the land. He is a great international lawyer, and his recent speech concerning the Monroe doctrine is a model of English diction. His oratory is attractive because it is logical,



SENATOR THURSTON, NEBRASKA.

earnest, plain and unpretentious. He loses his identity in his subject.

Senator Quay is a presidential candidate, but he is not an orator. He seldom speaks in public. But, during the debate on the Wilson tariff bill, he delivered a speech which filled a volume. He spoke an hour more every day for five or six weeks. His oration was a statement of tariff facts and statistics, and was read without oratorical effort.

Senator Burrows, of Michigan, is an orator whose fame is well earned. His presence upon the stage or upon the floor of the senate is sufficient to command attention at any time, and under all circumstances. His voice is a rich resonant orotund, and has been carefully cultivated. Public speaking is manifestly no effort for Senator Burrows, but an apparent pleasure, it is so easy. He has long been in public life, is well informed upon all subjects of national interest, and can talk instructively and in an interesting manner upon any occasion.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, one of the handsomest men in congress, is a profound scholar, and an orator of magnetic power. His speech nominating James G. Blaine, at Minneapolis, in 1892, was by many regarded as superior to the splendid effort of Chauncey M. Depew, who nominated Harrison.

These are only a few of the spellbinders of the two political parties who will appear before the people during the coming presidential campaign. You will be fortunate if you can hear any one of them, regardless of your political opinions and beliefs.

SMITH D. FRY.

She Had Designs on Him.
Mars—Does your wife do the cooking now?
Stars—Yes; she began the day that I got my life insured.—N. Y. World.

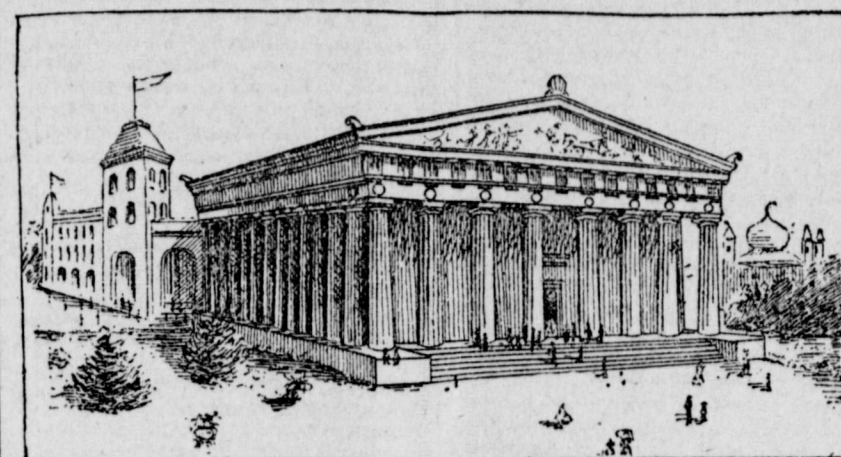
A Missouri Turkey Raiser.
A farmer near Bolivar, Mo., lately sold 500 turkeys of his own raising for \$624.

WILL BE A GREAT SHOW.

Tennessee Centennial Exposition at Nashville.

Six Great Buildings Now in Process of Construction—To Commemorate the Admission of the Prosperous Southern State to the Union.

[Special Nashville (Tenn.) Letter.] The people of Tennessee are making vast preparations for the proper celebration of the centennial anniversary of the admission of their state into the union. This great historic event will occur June 1; and thousands of



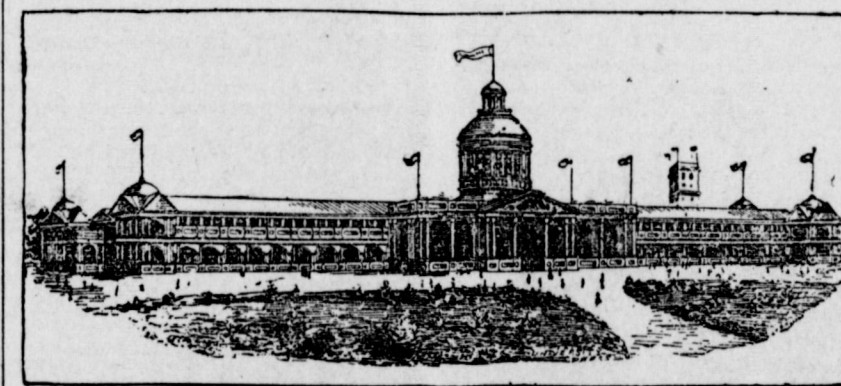
TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL—THE PARTHENON.

loyal Tennesseans will gather on that day at Nashville, the state capital, to witness grand military and trade pageants and gorgeous fireworks and illuminations. The celebrations planned in honor of the day and occasion will be unique. Artists and merchants will vie with each other to make every feature memorable; and this happy combination of brains and money gives assurance that visitors from outside of the state will be amply repaid for undertaking a journey to the south for the purpose of witnessing the proposed display.

The region which now constitutes the state of Tennessee was claimed in early

uation—noted for progressiveness and public spirit—exceeds \$5,000.

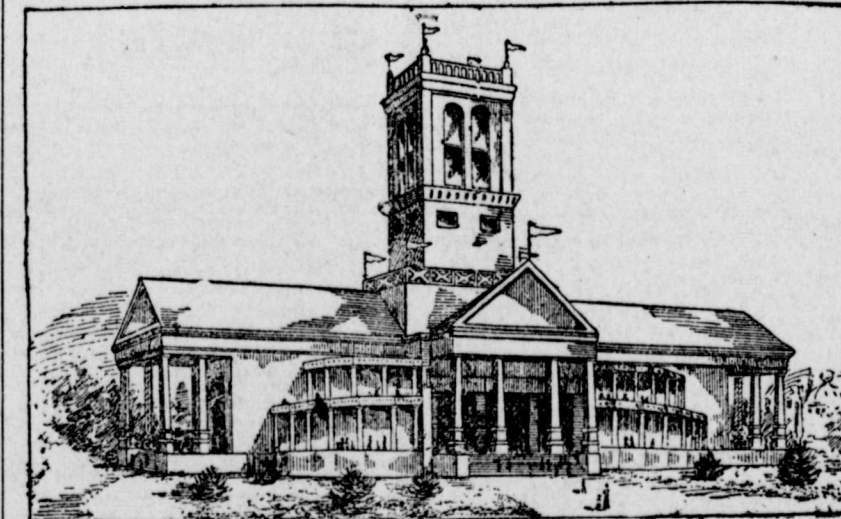
Several years ago the business men of Nashville concluded to celebrate the Tennessee centennial by calling into life an exposition modeled after the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago. Subscription lists were opened at home and in other important commercial centers of the state. The responses were gratifying, and the men in charge of the enterprise hoped to have it perfected by the first of next June. The Atlanta exposition interfered with this plan, however, and the management concluded to postpone the opening of the Tennessee Centennial exposition until May 1, 1897.



TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL—COMMERCE BUILDING.

times by North Carolina, and by France and Spain. The leading settlement was made in 1769 from Virginia and North Carolina. In 1784 the settlers formed the temporary state of Franklin. Subsequently North Carolina ceded its claims to the United States, and the territory of Tennessee was formed in 1790. In 1796 the people adopted a state constitution, which was approved by congress, and the state was formally admitted to the union June 1, 1796. During the civil war Tennessee was the scene of many important events, among them the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Island No. 10, Memphis, Mur-

is ready for the staff. The Woman's building and the Auditorium are under roof and ready for the trimmers. Plans for the Agricultural building are now in the hands of the management, which, some time ago, offered a prize for the best design for this structure. It is the aim of the exposition people to make the Agricultural building and its contents the principal points of interest at the fair. A children's building will be erected before the exposition opens. The exposition grounds cover 100 acres, in a delightful location. Landscape gardeners of note have been employed to enhance the natural beauties

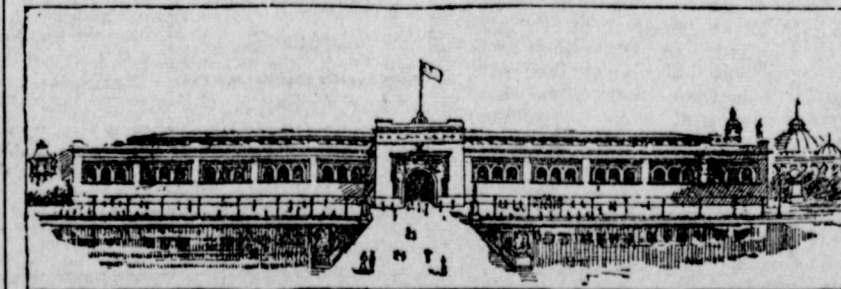


TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL—AUDITORIUM.

freesboro, Chickamauga, Franklin and Nashville, and the relief of Chattanooga and Knoxville. In 1866 the state, which had seceded in 1861, was readmitted to the union. Its prosperity since the close of the war has been wonderful, due in a large measure to the development of its agricultural and mineral resources. Its population in 1890 was 1,767,518; but at the present time is nearly 2,000,000.

Nashville, the capital of the state, is one of the most prosperous municipalities in the United States. It is the seat of many well-known educational in-

stitution, among them the Nashville university, Vanderbilt university, Fisk university, Roger Williams university and Tennessee Central college. Commercially it is quite as important as it is politically and intellectually. Its wholesale trade is enormous, and some of its manufacturing plants are of national importance. It is, moreover, the headquarters of several large railroad systems and the clearing house for a wealthy section of Tennessee. Its pop-



TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL—TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

Amusement features will be numerous, but probably not quite as "lively" as those seen at Chicago and Atlanta. Nashville wants to do the "proper thing" all the way through; and it now looks as though the management would succeed in giving to the country an exposition of once unique, complete and more interesting than any ever held in the United States, excepting, of course, the great Chicago fair.

SOUTHERNER.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

CONVENIENT PIGGERY.

Description and Illustrations of Cheap Hog House and Pens.

These pens may be either single and movable, or built more cheaply, two or more together. The usual size of a farrowing pen is six by seven feet. The walls, which are double, face the south. In the accompanying Fig. 1, the front walls, D D D, are three feet high, and the openings above three by six feet. Each opening may be closed with a swing door, B, as shown in pen one. To open this door for ventilation and light, or other purposes, swing it back as shown at C in pen adjoining, and the

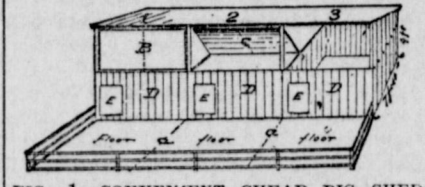


FIG. 1—CONVENIENT CHEAP PIG SHED.

same wooden bolt that fastens the door when closed may by a very simple arrangement be made to secure the door to the rafters out of the way. The openings E E E let the pigs out to be fed on the floor in front, which floor may, if required, be divided by portable panels at a.

When a more expensive hog house is wanted, a double row of pens may be constructed, that will admit sunshine to all the pens through glass. I have noticed several built after the style shown in the annexed drawing. The size for eight pens is 24 feet long by 20 feet wide, which makes the pens six by eight feet, with a four-foot hall running between their two rows. The main

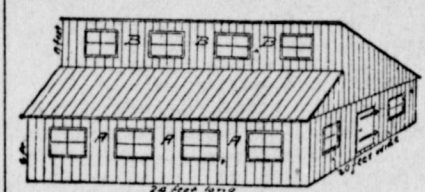


FIG. 2—EIGHT-PEN HOG HOUSE, GLASS WINDOWS.

elevation, see A A A in Fig. 2, is six feet, there being one window in the same for each pen. The second elevation at B B B is four feet, the windows placed in it admitting plenty of sunlight into the back row of pens.

Fig. 3 is an end view of the same building. The rafters, A to D, are 11 feet 8 inches long, and joined with the 16-foot rafters B E at 11 feet 8 inches from the eave. The short piece F C is attached to point of long rafter, and to short rafter at C. The space

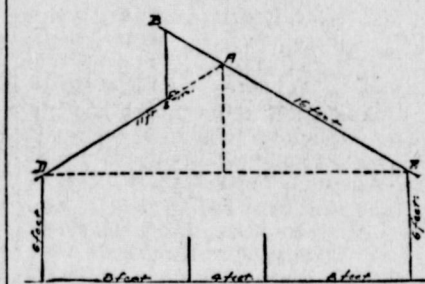


FIG. 3—END VIEW EIGHT-PEN HOG HOUSE.

along rafters from C to A is not sheathed, so there is very little to obstruct the sunbeams. The gates to the several pens are placed along the hallway, and should be just four feet wide, so that when opened they will reach across and close the hallway, which will be found a great convenience in handling pigs, as it enables one person unaided to sort out and separate a number, and arrange them as he may wish.

As to the floors for pig pens, there are divergent opinions. That the dirt floor is the healthier I have no doubt, but it is far more troublesome to keep in good order. If board floors are used, they should not be nailed down, but so put in that they may be taken out. Great care also should be had that a crack in the floor does not admit a draught of air.

Again, serious objections are raised against building a lot of pens under one roof, some breeders favoring individual pens that can be moved from place to place. For brood sows at farrowing time a single pen is far preferable. For wintering a lot of hogs the larger one is better. As many as 60 to 100 pigs can be arranged in the eight-pen shed above described, and still there need be no trouble. Use disinfectants freely. Sprinkle with carbolic acid. Use mercurial ointment to keep pens free from lice. Change the bedding frequently. Give the pigs the run of the pastures on pleasant days. With this kind of care your cluster of pig pens will be all right.—G. W. Waters, in St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The Dorset or the Shropshire are excellent for early lambs. Lambs that can be marketed by the middle of February are the stock that brings in big money.

A writer says that it is the food and not the breed that gives quality to the lamb. Oh, come off, brother. All the feed in creation cannot make a Merino lamb equal to a lamb of the merino breeds. It requires both breed and feed to do the business.—Farmers Voice.

We think the best way to feed is to cut it up, corn and stalks together, and feed in the manger in the stable. A great deal of good fodder is wasted by feeding out of doors scattered in a yard and allowing the stock to tramp on it. This is another good way to save the corn and it makes fine feed.

A wise choice of methods of preparing and feeding the food has much to do in determining profit or loss. The cheapest production of flesh by horse, cow or sheep, or of milk, is where all or the larger part of the food is secured by the animal grazing in a good pasture. Simple methods of preparation are best as a rule.

POULTRY TREADMILL.

Keeps Hens on the Move Until They Give Up an Egg.

From England comes the news of a new and ingenious way to make hens lay. The plan has only just been put into operation, but already it has been attended with some measure of success. Its inventor is a young man named Herbert Bernards, of South Tottenham, one of the districts of London, who was driven to hatch this device out of his fruitful mind because of the worryment his hens caused him. Day after day they would not lay, and they flouted and they scouted him by walking around and taking things very easily, much to his financial loss. So he put his wits together and made these domestic bipeds "walk the treadmill" until they laid.

His machinery, an elaborate bit of carpentering, consisted of what is called in England a "hen run," which was a sort of Midway Pleasance for poultry. It was a beautifully working miniature treadmill. A hen who had done her full duty was allowed the full privileges of the "run;" a hen who had not, and from whom Mr. Bernards considered an egg to be due, was placed, in spite of all her fluttering, upon the treadmill, and made to walk it until she evaded her score and delivered an egg. The weight of the "new laid" would act upon a spring and the hen would then be liberated to the enjoyment of the "run."

Not quite all the details have come to hand as yet, but this much is known, that the poultry treadmill was a great success, and a sure shot to get eggs on demand. The only thing a hen could do, once placed within, was to go up and up until she got over her sulks and was ready to deliver the egg.

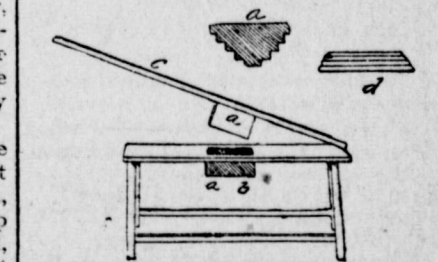
Had it not been for a most unpleasant misadventure on Mr. Bernards' part, he might be celebrated among poultry inventors to-day. Instead of that he is now doing "a month's hard" in the local workhouse, where most of his time is taken up in walking the treadmill himself. For, lacking the lumber to build his "hen run," and his exchequer being slightly low in consequence of the ingratitude of his poultry, he appropriated his building materials from a stock of wood that had been stored in the immediate vicinity to be used as flooring for some new houses. The theft was not discovered until after the "poultry run" was completed, but when it was found out the owners of the lumber were exceedingly wroth, and, refusing to recognize ludding genius, they put the case in a magistrate's hands at once.

So the treadmill for feathered bipeds has now been torn up, and the hens are pursuing their life of ease in the ordinary manner. Mr. Bernards will soon be out of jail, however, and will then construct a "run" on even a larger scale than before, taking care this time to secure his lumber legitimately.—N. Y. Journal.

SIMPLE ROOT CUTTER.

A Device Which Has Been Used in Scotland for Many Years.

The root cutter portrayed below was in use in Scotland 30 years ago and the past summer I made a trip of two months and found this same root cutter still in use even where they were cutting up roots for 75 head of winter feeders (steers). Turnips are what they use there chiefly in the way of roots, but the climate there is very favorable to their growth and I saw fields of 30



ROOT CUTTING MADE EASY.

acres that certainly looked immense. A hard wood plank 3 1/2 feet long and 12 inches wide has a square cut out about the center and two pieces of wood (a and b) are fitted with knives, whatever size desired for the roots intended to be cut, and bolted on the bench. Four legs for it to stand on having been inserted, a piece of hard wood (c) is cut to come down on the edge of the knives and this is fastened to a board or handle (e) attached to the stool part by hinge. A short fork is used to catch a root and place it in the hopper. But one motion and one stroke are required for each root cut. It can be done very quickly. The knives can be put in to cut slices of any thickness, as at d.—W. C. Gibson, Farm Superintendent National Home-Wisconsin, in Farm and Home.

Bread as a Cattle Food.

An English farmer who is feeding bread to stock apparently finds it a cheap as well as a satisfactory ration. It would be interesting to know if others of his class are doing likewise. The fact would seem less strange if the farmer were feeding his own wheat crop, but inquiry has elicited the statement that the farmer buys the wheat and has it ground all one way and baked in an ordinary manner, using the bread for his own table as well as for cattle. His plan of feeding is to commence with about four pounds per day for each feeding beast, gradually increasing the allowance till, when finishing off, eight pounds per day are given. The bread is sliced up with a long slicing knife, similar to that used on small farms for slicing turnips by hand. The farmer speaks of the bread in the highest terms as a cattle food, saying that all cattle are particularly fond of it and grow and feed on it in a most satisfactory manner.

If you have coal ashes, sift them, and spread the siftings over the floor of the sheep stables. It is next best to plaster.

The space around the entrance to the hives should be kept so clean that dead bees can readily be seen.

THE PACE THAT KILLS.

Fast Work and Fast Eating Make Three Score Years and Ten a Ripe Old Age These Days.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The American people live too fast, eat too fast and drink too fast. This has brought upon many of us a train of nervous and stomach disorders that are very difficult to manage. Investigation and chemical analysis to discover such compounds as will help those suffering from such ills has resulted in the discovery of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which has taken very high rank as a specific remedy.

H. P. OWENS, a traveling man thirty years of age, who is well-known in this community and generally liked because he is a bright, energetic young fellow, resides with his mother at 335 Madison Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. He has been a victim of dyspepsia which took the form of continuous constipation, and, strangely enough, his mother suffered from the same trouble. Mr. Owens testified to the merits of Pink Pills, in a most enthusiastic way, and said to the Enquirer reporter:

"I am glad to say anything I can for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because they did me great good and other people ought to know of their virtues as a medicine in stomach troubles. It was some time ago when I felt a heavy feeling in my stomach and I grew very constipated. I did not consult a doctor, but having heard of the Pink Pills I bought a box of them. In two or three days the heavy feeling in my stomach disappeared and my bowels were regular. I did not have to use more than a box of them before I was well. Since that time I have occasionally been troubled with constipation and I never get worried because I know just what to do. Mother was also troubled with indigestion and the Pink Pills did the same for her. I cured her for me—cured her, didn't they, mother?"

When appealed to Mrs. Owens answered: "That is right. I found that it was a great medicine, so easy to take and so quick and lasting in its results."

Mr. Owens continued: "I believe that these pills are also good for nervousness. When I had my stomach troubles I was also quite nervous and that disappeared with the dyspepsia. The Pink Pills were all that were claimed for them. You can make any use of this testimonial that you see fit."

Mr. Owens has occupied several positions of trust in this city. He was for a time an employe of the Commercial-Graphic. He will go on the road in a few days for a prominent business house here. Mrs. Owens is quite as enthusiastic as her son about the Pink Pills and her host of lady friends can verify her good opinion of this wonderful remedy if they feel disposed to do so at any time. Where the testimonial is so general and unanimous as to the excellencies of Pink Pills as the Enquirer has found it to be there is certainly good reason to believe all the good things said about the safe and simple remedy.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., at 50c. per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

The Great Swordmakers.

The Italian cities produced some excellent swords. The smiths of Milan and Florence forged blades of exquisite temper, to which they applied tasteful decorations. Benvenuto Cellini made many a noble masterpiece in the enduring steel, and Andrea Ferrara, whose swords were in high favor in England and Scotland, has left his signature on some weapons of fine temper and rare workmanship. There were celebrated sword-cutters in France, the armorers of Bordeaux being especially notable. The German smiths excelled in the manufacture of heavy armor, and the hilts of Nuremberg were admirable. It would take, however, less than the fingers of one hand to tell off the really great swordmakers of England—those worthy of lasting fame.—St. Nicholas.

A Deserter Acquitted.

A court-martial for desertion at Amiens, France, has just ended in the acquittal of the defendant, who admitted his guilt, with high compliments from the court. A sergeant in a line regiment some years ago exceeded his leave of absence, and, fearing to face the consequences, fled to Belgium. He became homesick, returned to France, and enlisted under an assumed name in the Foreign Legion. He was sent up to Tonquin, where he distinguished himself greatly for his unblemished conduct, rapidly rising to the rank of sergeant-major, and winning the military medal for gallantry in saving a wounded soldier from the Black Flags in battle. He was about to receive the cross of the legion of honor when he made up his mind to confess his previous fault.—Detroit Free Press.

He Liked the Idea. After he had been through all the departments of the penitentiary the visitor called the warden to one side.

"Say," he said in a whisper, "do you suppose I could arrange to be shaved here?"

"Shaved!"

"Yes. I'd like to make a permanent arrangement. I like your methods, you know."

"Why, they are much the same as—"

"Oh, not at all. You don't permit your barbers to talk."—Chicago Evening Post.

Truthful If Not Poetical. I asked of a maiden fair, With a wealth of sun kissed hair, "Did a golden ray From a gorgeous sunset Entangle for aye, In thy silken net, Lend thy tresses their heavenly hue?"

"No, indeed," she said, with a practical air; "Twas water and soda that bleached my hair, And blonde, sometimes, I use, too."—Washington Times.

Why She Was Afraid. Mother (on her daughter's marriage day)—Why are you so afraid of married life, Evelyn?

Daughter—On account of the curtain lectures; you know, mamma dear, I have no oratorical talent whatever.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Rare Kindness. Eminent Physician's Clerk—Shall I make out Mr. Young's bill and send it to him?

Eminent Physician (a man with a soft heart)—Well, no, not yet. He seems to be in a seventh heaven over the arrival of that baby, and I hate to intrude on his innocent joy.—N. Y. Weekly.

An Excellent Home Motto. Woman (in book store)—I want a motto of some kind to hang up in my parlor.

Clerk—Yes, madam. How does "God Bless Our Home" strike you?

Madam—Old-fashioned, ain't it?

Clerk—It is a trifle old-fashioned. Well, there's "Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just."—Bay City Chat.

She Knew the Difference. Mr. Toynood is no lawyer, but his wife is an able woman. He was stumped in his reading the other evening and appealed to her.

"Are you up on Latin, my dear?" he asked.

"What do you want to know?" she inquired, with proper caution.

"I want to know the difference between de jure and de facto."

Mrs. T. studied a moment.

"Yes," she said, "you are at the head of this family de jure."

"Yes," he put in, "I understand that."

"And," she concluded, with some vigor, "I am the head of it de facto."—N. Y. Mercury.

Didn't Need Him. "You talk mighty independent," said the ward heeler, with an ugly scowl, "but let me tell you, boss, you'll never run your little boom through my precinct unless I do the steerin'."

"I think I'll get along without you," replied the candidate. "If I need to have any steering done, sir, there are rudders."

And he sternly bowed him out.—Chicago Tribune.

Inherited It. "How much do you love me this evening, Gracie?" asked papa, putting away his cane and taking off his gloves and overcoat.

"That depends on how much candy you've brought me, papa," replied Gracie, rummaging his pockets.

"How like you, dear," rejoined papa, absent-mindedly, "your mother was ten years ago!"—Chicago Tribune.

His First Impression. "That umbrella you lent me yesterday" said the man who had just come into the office.

"Yes?"

"Here it is. I came to return it."

"Dear me," was the absent-minded reply, "I had no idea it was in such bad condition as all that!"—Washington Star.

Free to "Comrades" The latest photograph of Honorable I. N. Walker, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. Write to F. H. Lord, Quinby Building, Chicago, and you will receive one free.

There is in every true woman's heart a spark of heavenly fire, which beams and blazes in the dark hours of adversity.—Irving.

Frs stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 341 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Will the new woman preacher kiss the bridegroom or the bride when she ties the wedding knot!—Chicago Times-Herald.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A. No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ill., April 11, 1894.

As the mind must govern the hands, so in every society the men of intelligence must direct the man of labor.—Johnson.

The Master—"Is it raining very hard, Thomas?" The Servant—"No, sir; only hailstones, sir."—Roxbury Gazette.

She Wouldn't Lie. "Jane, if any one calls, tell them I am not at home."

"If you think I'm going to tell a lie for you, Mum, you make a great mistake. You must tell them yourself."

Honesty Not Politic. Maud—What is the trouble between Alice and Kate?

Ethel—Why, you see, Alice asked Kate to tell her just what she thought of her.

Maud—Yes.

Ethel—Kate told her.—Claremont (N. H.) Eagle.

Poor Girl. "I can overlook his past," sighed the grieving and mortified young woman, after a careful inspection of the ring she had just received from her lover, "but I own I am bitterly disappointed with his present."

The diamond was paste.—Chicago Tribune.

Had Not Heard of It. "It was simply shocking, miss," said the maid of the eminent actress.

"What was shocking?"

"The bold manner in which your diamonds were stolen last night."

"Oh, was it? I haven't read the papers yet this morning."—Washington Star.

Pastor and Flock. First Vestryman—It must make a clergyman feel very unhappy to discover that he has outlived his usefulness in a parish.

Second Vestryman—Not so unhappy as it makes the people when he doesn't discover it.—N. Y. Tribune.

His Interest Doubtful. Jones—Smith is in business for himself, isn't he?

Brown—For himself? Well, I should say he is in business for the benefit of an extravagant family.—Brooklyn Life.

Quite Likely. "Timmins says his last novel is bound to make people talk."

"I guess so. I fancy they would rather talk than read it."—Indianapolis Journal.

Willing to Investigate. Lady of the House—Would you be willing to work if you had the chance?

Wary Willy—How remote is the chance?—Puck.

One Who Approved. "Well, you may say what you please about our cooking class, Harold, but there is one man who knows how to appreciate it."

"Our family physician, I suppose; but he only looks at it from a professional point of view."—Chicago Evening Post.

Artless Infancy. "What's your name, little boy?"

"Bobbie."

"But what's your other name?"

"Sometimes papa calls me holy terror."—Chicago Record.

He Had a Preference. Mrs. Dogood—I hear your husband taboos the wine glass.

Mrs. Frankleigh—Yes; he prefers to drink out of the bottle.—Town Topics.

Six for a Quarter. "You are suffering from a complication of diseases, Mr. Stein, at least six."

"How much discount you give me on half a dozen, doctor?"—Life.

To Be Proved. Ethel—Have you any very expensive tastes, Charlie?

Charlie—Well, I don't know—I'm very fond of you.—London Tid-Bits.

Pretty Near. Chappy—What's the latest thing in trousers?

Tailor—The bloomer girl.—N. Y. World.

SEND TO CENTS AND GET THE RECORD 10 DAYS.

A SPECIAL OFFER. THE RECORD will be sent to any address, post-paid, for 10 days, beginning with the first chapter of the story, FOR 10 CENTS, in coin or postage stamps. The story begins March 23, and it is desirable that subscriptions should be received as far in advance of that date as possible, but all subscriptions on this special offer received up to April 1 will be filled, but none after April 1.

THE CHICAGO RECORD is pre-eminently a FAMILY installment of high-grade serial story is a feature intended to specially commend it to the home circle. To emphasize and advertise the fact

is Chicago's leading morning daily. In fact, with a single exception, it has the largest morning circulation in America—100,000 a day. It is a member of The Associated Press and "prints all the news from all the world." It is independent in politics and gives all news

TWO HEADS ARE BETTER THAN ONE—but three or four are better still. Let ALL the family join in the search for the explanation of the mystery in "SONS AND FATHERS," but remember "only women and girls may guess"—and win the \$80 PRIZES.

"No wonder poor Dinnie's so tired, carrying all day that great big piece of

Battle Ax PLUG

No matter how much you are charged for a small piece of other brands, the chew is no better than "Battle Ax." For 10 cents you get almost twice as much as of other high grade goods. The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as other 10 cent pieces of equal quality.

These stopped using soap, long ago. This one stopped because—well, we'll have to guess why. Perhaps, because it gave him too much work to do. That's what everybody thinks, for that matter, when there's nothing but soap at hand, and there's a good deal of dirt to be removed from anything.

But this one stopped because she had found something better than soap—Pearline. Something easier, quicker, simpler, more economical. No rubbing or speak of, no wear—easy work and money saved, whether it's washing clothes, cleaning house, or any kind of washing and cleaning.

Millions use Pearline

\$10,000 FOR WOMEN

\$1,000 FOR THE ONE WHO GUESSES BEST!

A YEAR AGO THE CHICAGO RECORD offered \$30,000 in cash prizes to authors for the best "stories of mystery." The stories were so called because it was required that a mystery should run through the entire story and be disclosed only in the last chapter of the last chapter in the paper.

THE AWARD OF AUTHORS' PRIZES HAS JUST BEEN MADE.

Stories from all parts of the English-speaking world, to the number of 816, were entered in the competition. Twelve Cash Prizes were offered for the best twelve stories. The first prize was \$10,000, and was won by Harry Stillwell Edwards, of Macon, Ga. His story is entitled:

"SONS AND FATHERS,"

AND ITS PUBLICATION WILL BEGIN IN THE CHICAGO RECORD ON MARCH 23, and continue in about thirty daily installments until completed. "SONS AND FATHERS" is beyond all question THE GREAT STORY OF THE YEAR. There will be an interval of a week or more between the publication of the last installment containing the explanation of the mystery and the immediately preceding chapter, during which period the guesses will be received by THE RECORD.

To still further promote popular interest in this remarkable story THE CHICAGO RECORD offers \$10,000 in 800 cash prizes for the 800 guesses which shall come the nearest to being true and complete solutions of the mystery in the story.

THE \$10,000 IS DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

To the reader from whom THE RECORD receives the most complete and correct solution in all its details of the entire mystery of the story, as it shall be disclosed in the last chapter when published..... \$1,000

For the second best solution..... 500

For the third best solution..... 300

For the fourth best solution..... 200

For the next 5 nearest best solutions, \$100 each..... 500

For the next 10 nearest best solutions, 50 each..... 500

For the next 20 nearest best solutions, 25 each..... 500

For the next 50 nearest best solutions, 20 each..... 1,000

For the next 300 nearest best solutions, 10 each..... 3,000

For the next 500 nearest best solutions, 5 each..... 2,500

In all 889 prizes, amounting to..... \$10,000

FULL PARTICULARS as to the details of the conditions governing the awarding of these prizes will be published in THE CHICAGO RECORD. The principal rules are as follows:

- 1.—But one solution can be entered by a reader. It is immaterial whether the reader subscribes for the paper direct to the office of publication, or whether it is bought from the local newsdealer. The contest is open, under the specified conditions, to all who read the paper.
- 2.—The explanation of the mystery may be made in the reader's own words, in the English language, and without any attempt at "fine writing," simply giving as many of the facts that go to make a "complete and absolutely correct solution of the entire mystery" as the reader may be able to discover.
- 3.—The \$10,000 will be awarded, under the conditions announced, according to the best judgment of the judges appointed by THE CHICAGO RECORD, and they will have complete control and final decision, beyond any appeal, in all matters relating to this unique contest.

AND LAST, BUT NOT LEAST, ONLY WOMEN AND GIRLS MAY GUESS.

that THE CHICAGO RECORD is a newspaper particularly suitable for women's reading the further condition is made that the \$10,000 in prizes shall be paid only for explanations or guesses sent in by women and girls. All may read, but only WOMEN AND GIRLS MAY GUESS.

Victor F. Lawson, Publisher THE CHICAGO RECORD, 181 Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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A. N. K.—D 1896

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

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

A CARLISLE BOOM.

The Secretary of the Treasury a Presidential Candidate.

OKLAHOMA HOMESTEAD BILL PASSED

A Cuban Debate in the Senate—The Kansas Redemption Law Case—Herman's Arid Lands Bill to Be Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Secretary Carlisle is a candidate for the presidential nomination at Chicago, and a public announcement to that effect will soon be made by one of the secretary's close friends in the senate. This announcement, however, will not be formally stated by the secretary himself, but it is learned in connection with a third term. It is learned on excellent authority that the president has fully decided upon this course, and it is expected that he will make known his determination within a short time. Although Secretary Olney's name has been considered with favor by the democratic leaders, it is known that he does not desire the nomination. It is undoubtedly true that Mr. Carlisle's candidacy will have the support of Mr. Cleveland and the members of the cabinet. He will go before the convention as their representative of the sound money views of the administration. His friends, in conducting the canvass for Mr. Carlisle's nomination, will urge that it be laid upon a sound money platform, and, if he be successful at Chicago, will then make this issue prominent in the campaign leading up to the November elections. Representative Patterson, of Tennessee, has received from Secretary Carlisle a letter in response to ex-Speaker Crisp's declaration that silver had received unfriendly treatment at the secretary's hands, in the course of which the secretary says that in all the operations of the treasury department during his administration of its affairs, the legal tender gold and silver coins of the United States have been treated precisely alike, except that greater efforts have been made to keep silver coin in circulation than have been made to keep gold coin in circulation, and that it has always been the policy of the treasury department to encourage the use of silver to the largest possible extent.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.
WASHINGTON, March 17.—The senate had an hour of spirited Cuban debate yesterday, after the early part of the day had been given to set speeches by Mr. Lodge on immigration and Mr. Fugh on silver. The Cuban discussion was mainly important in bringing out the full reading of the statement of the Spanish side of the case by Senator Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister. It claimed to detail the insurgent methods of guerrilla warfare, the burning of cane fields and the disorganized character of the insurgent bands. Mr. Elkins offered a resolution directing the committee on foreign affairs to report as to the status of war in Cuba before a vote was taken in the senate. The resolution went over.

Yesterday was suspension day in the house and several bills were passed. The most important was the Oklahoma Homestead bill, which relieves homesteaders in Oklahoma of the payment of the purchase price of their homesteads. The house also decided at the request of Mr. Pitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, to consider the resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard on Wednesday. A bill was passed to provide for the disposal of abandoned townsites in Oklahoma.

A NEW ARID LANDS BILL.
WASHINGTON, March 17.—The house committee on irrigation of arid lands yesterday decided to report favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Herman, chairman of the committee, providing for the conveyance of arid lands to the states and territories. The land is to be disposed of to settlers in small holdings and the money thus obtained to be used in the reclamation of the remainder of the lands.

KANSAS REDEMPTION LAW CASE.
WASHINGTON, March 17.—The supreme court denied the motion of Attorney Scott, of Kansas City, asking that an oral argument be allowed in the Kansas mortgage redemption case. The disposition of the court appears to be to carry out the original programme to have the case submitted by briefs on or before April 13.

KANSAS CITY REPUBLICANS.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 17.—Republican primaries were held throughout the city yesterday afternoon and last night and resulted in the nomination of Judge J. M. Jones for mayor, C. E. Burnham for city attorney, John J. Green city treasurer and John G. Bishop city auditor. The friends of Mayor Davis claim a victory over Maj. Warner in the delegations elected.

HAS NO SIGNIFICANCE.
BOSTON, March 17.—Rev. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor, states that his action in becoming an auxiliary member of the Salvation army has no significance other than as it shows his interest in the work and aims of the organization.

POWERS WOULD NOT SUPPORT SPAIN.
LONDON, March 17.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says that the Hamburger Correspondent, which is often used as an official mouthpiece, believes that the powers would refuse to intervene in support of Spain in the Cuban affair against the United States.

McKINLEY IN NORTON'S STATE.
BUFFALO, N. Y., March 17.—Six assembly districts of Erie county held conventions yesterday to choose delegates to the republican state convention. In three Republican delegates were chosen and in three McKinley ones were successful.

SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

Legislators File Through an Armed Force—One Halted Taken for United States Senator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 17.—Three companies of the state guard took up their position on the state house grounds yesterday morning, and the Kentucky legislators fled through picket lines to their meeting places in the capitol. The presence of this armed force was the subject of numerous resolutions and acrimonious debate in both houses before and after the joint session. The senate by a strict party vote adopted a resolution reciting the action of Gov. Bradley in calling out the militia, which was declared to be "without warrant or law, necessity or justification," and appointing a committee headed by Senator Goebel to "inquire into such contempt and breach of privilege," and to report to the senate for final action. At the joint session one ballot for United States senator was taken to fulfill legal requirements, after the democrats and Populist Poor had broken a quorum by refusing to respond to roll call. Another ballot will be taken to-day. Adjt. Collier announced that the militia would remain on duty until the legislature adjourned.

THE DELGADO OUTRAGE.

An American Shot by Spanish Troops Who Knew He Was an American.

HAVANA, March 17.—Dr. Jose Manuel Delgado, the American citizen who is reported to have been shot and nearly killed by Spanish troops under the command of Gen. Melqui, arrived here yesterday. He is so seriously injured that he had to be carried on a stretcher. The captain-general has promised the promptest inquiry into the circumstances in the case, and has given assurance that the guilty persons will be most severely punished. Dr. Delgado says that a number of the employes of the Delgado plantation, near Baima, have been killed by the troops, including the brothers Tipia, and the two Guerras, father and son. The circumstances in the case, so far as they could be gathered at present, seem to point to a most gross and deliberate outrage upon the part of the Spanish soldiers, who were made aware that Dr. Delgado and his aged father were both American citizens.

FORTY LIVES LOST.

Gunpowder Explosion on the British Steamship Matadi, in African Waters.

LONDON, March 17.—The British steamer Matadi, which sailed from Sierra Leone on February 5, was totally destroyed at Boma by an explosion of gunpowder, March 7. The whole fore part of the Matadi was blown into the air, and 40 persons were killed, including a missionary named Hawk, and his wife. Boma, or Bomma, is on the Congo river, only about 50 miles from its mouth. Twenty-two of the 40 killed were members of the Matadi's crew, two were passengers and 16 were native laborers. Sixteen of the crew escaped without serious injury. The Matadi had on board ten tons of gunpowder, a quantity which sufficiently accounts for the disastrous effects of the explosion. The mails and the specie which were on board were saved. The victims of the accident were asleep at the time of the disaster. The officers of the steamer escaped.

BIG CHICAGO SWINDLE.

Merchants Played for \$50,000 by Men Who Bought Goods with Bad Notes.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Francis P. Vincent, a real estate dealer, and Patrick Larkin, a saloonkeeper, were arrested on a charge of being accomplices of Francis J. Renpath in his swindling operations. The method of working the swindle was simple. One of Renpath's men would be sent to a business house to purchase all the way from \$200 to \$1,000 worth of goods. He would present a note indorsed by Renpath, who was considered good, and it would be taken in payment. The goods would be sold and Renpath and his friends would divide, the note being left to take care of itself. As far as known, the aggregate of the swindles on Chicago merchants is about \$50,000 and it may be more.

DECLARE THEMSELVES.

Mayors Davis and Walbridge and Maj. Warner on the A. P. A. Principles.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 17.—Fifteen hundred people crowded into Music hall last night to hear the speeches of Mayor Davis, Maj. William Warner and Mayor Walbridge on the A. P. A. question. Judge John B. Stone presided. Maj. Warner eulogized American patriotism and lauded Abraham Lincoln, but adroitly evaded any mention of the A. P. A. Messrs. Davis and Walbridge, however, were more pronounced, and in words that could not be misunderstood unequivocally indorsed the principles of the order, although declaring that this government must not represent any particular religion.

A Big Deal in Cattle.
ST. LOUIS, March 17.—One of the largest cattle sales recorded in the west during recent years was closed yesterday, the details of which have just become public. By this sale the entire herd owned by the Arizona Cattle Co., of Flagstaff, Ariz., numbering about 14,000 head, was sold to the Kansas City Live Stock Commission Co. The terms of the sale are private, but it is understood that the price was above last year's figures.

Platt is Victorious in New York.
NEW YORK, March 17.—Republican primaries were held in each of 1,392 election districts of this city last night and the results show victories for Thomas C. Platt in most of the districts. The primaries were held for the purpose of electing delegates to assembly district conventions, where the delegates to the St. Louis national convention will be chosen.

A Bishop Charged with Embezzlement.
CLEVELAND, O., March 17.—Bishop W. B. Campbell, of Toledo, O., head of the African Evangelical mission, a colored denomination, is in jail here on the charge of embezzling \$500.

GOD'S AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

Ballington Booth Has Given This Name to His Religious Movement.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Ballington Booth Saturday night furnished an official description of the standard of his new movement. It will consist of a white flag, emblematic of purity. In the center will be a large blue star, typical of hope; in the middle of this star a white cross, emblematic of sacrifice for others. In the corner of the standard, or flag, nearest the top of the staff, 45 white stars in a field of blue, representing the states of the union. Over the central large blue star will read the motto: "The Lord My Banner," and underneath the words designating the number of the post to which the standard is presented. It is to be carried by a color sergeant at the head of the parade along with the national flag. He has named his new religious organization "God's American Volunteers." The volunteers will be governed by a military constitution, with Mr. and Mrs. Booth as joint presidents. The local branches will be called posts and the various grades of officers will have rank and titles like those of the American army.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

The Showing for Eight Months Is \$59,642,992 in Excess of Imports.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A statement issued by the bureau of statistics of the imports and exports of the United States for the month of February, and for the eight months ended February 29, 1896, shows the exports of domestic merchandise during the month amounted to \$76,366,195, against \$54,999,944 during February, 1895. For the eight months the exports aggregated \$590,269,590, or about \$40,000,000 in excess of the same period in 1895. The imports of merchandise during February amounted to \$26,487,298, of which \$28,624,036 was free of duty. For the eight months the imports, dutiable and free, were \$31,402,307 less than the exports. During February the exports of gold coin and bullion amounted to \$2,183,700, and the imports to \$11,559,089. For eight months the exports were \$53,942,992 in excess of the imports. The exports of silver coin and bullion during February amounted to \$5,332,319, and the imports to \$1,411,967. For the eight months the exports of silver exceeded the imports by \$39,758,204.

MORE SPANISH MASSACRES.

Three Instances Where Weyler's Men Uphold His Reputation as a Butcher.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 16.—Dispatches from Havana describe a series of horrible massacres perpetrated by Spanish soldiers. On March 10, in Havana province, six small Cuban boys were met on the public road by a detachment of Spanish infantry, who shot and killed them. At Palmas de Pedrose the Spaniards shot 15 non-combatants, among them being a man named Perdome, a Cuban by birth, but a naturalized citizen of the United States. Ten days ago a detachment of Spanish troops entered the town of Artemisa. The women of the town were assaulted and many young girls were carried off to the Spanish camp, where they were detained over night. Two of the girls committed suicide the next day. Two old men who protested were shot.

Terrific Dynamite Explosion.

SPOKANE, Wash., March 16.—A magazine containing 300 pounds of dynamite exploded with terrific force in the Center Star mine in the Trail Creek (B. C.) district, imprisoning 20 miners. Mike Shanahan, Joseph Dolan and two other miners were taken out dead, and Charles Collins and W. Brooke are fatally wounded. It is not known how many more under ground are killed. The most intense excitement prevails at Trail.

Novel Scheme of Silver Men.

NORFOLK, Va., March 16.—Throughout North and South Carolina the free silver advocates are organizing to elect representatives who favor their views on the silver question, and as a means of raising money for campaign purposes are opening general stores, the profits derived from the sale of the goods to be used in politics. The promoters of this scheme are buying goods in large quantities.

A Chicago Post Office Burned.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The post office located at South Chicago, with all the mail that was to be delivered to-day, office fixtures and stamps, burned yesterday afternoon. The loss to the building and fixtures is \$10,000. Maj. Hubbard, assistant postmaster, could place no estimate on the total loss, as he did not know the value of the mail on hand. An overheated furnace caused the fire.

England Consulted the Powers.

LONDON, March 16.—In connection with the reopened Egyptian question, it is stated that the British government consulted and obtained the approval of a majority of the powers before deciding upon the advance upon Dongola. This makes the new Sudan campaign of far-reaching political importance in its bearing upon Great Britain's relations with the European powers.

A Mother Shoots Her Son.

MOUNT PULASKI, Ill., March 16.—Yesterday forenoon Mrs. Charles Davis, of Lakefork, playfully snapped a revolver at her four-year-old son. To her horror it proved to be loaded. The ball entered the brain above the eye. The child died soon after.

Sixty Million Miles Away.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The Perrine comet, which was scheduled to strike the earth Saturday failed to arrive. The astronomers at Lick observatory say that the comet was 60,000,000 miles away from the earth, with no prospect of coming any closer.

European Bimetallist Movement.
BERLIN, March 16.—The German bimetallists have made an arrangement with bimetallists in England, France and Austria to introduce identical motions, looking to the use of both gold and silver as currency, in their respective parliaments.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

Proceedings of the Wichita Convention—Leland Victorious.

WICHITA, Kan., March 11.—The republican state convention here elected Cyrus Leland of Troy, Nathaniel Barnes of Kansas City, T. J. Anderson of Topeka, A. P. Riddle of Minneapolis, M. M. Murdock of Wichita and Rev. C. A. Swenson of Lindsborg delegates-at-large to the national convention. W. B. Townsend of Leavenworth, Thomas Anderson of Johnson, W. H. Nelson of Cowley, E. L. Shaffer of Morris, T. M. Walker of Osborne and George Huyck of Ellsworth were elected alternates. Thomas E. Thompson of Elk, John R. Hamilton of Norton and Green Keith of Douglas were nominated for presidential electors. The convention instructed the delegates for Leland for president and Cyrus Leland for national committee-man, and endorsed the present state administration. The race between Murdock and Col. John C. Carpenter, of Chanute, was quite close, the following being the vote given each candidate: Leland, 584; Barnes, 576; Carpenter, 332; Anderson, 588; Riddle, 589; Murdock, 345; Swenson, 576.

It was 11:30 o'clock yesterday when Mr. Leland called for order and directed Secretary Bristow to read the central committee's call for the convention. Rev. J. F. Sage, of Ottawa, a minister of the African Methodist church, invoked the divine blessing. The selection of a temporary chairman next being in order, H. L. Gordon, of Sedgwick county, placed Albert H. Horton, of Shawnee county, in nomination. There being no other nominations, Mr. Horton was elected by acclamation. S. L. Ryan, of Brown county, nominated John Q. Royce, of Smith county, for temporary secretary and C. S. Martin, of Saline county, J. E. Humphrey, of Reno, and H. L. Millard, of Rice county, for assistant secretaries. The men were elected. W. E. Stanley, of Sedgwick, moved the appointment of the usual committees, which was agreed to.

The temporary organization was afterwards made permanent. Mr. Leland offered the following telegram of greeting to the Ohio convention, in session at Columbus yesterday: CONVENTION HALL, WICHITA, Kan., March 10.—The republican state convention at Columbus, O.: The republicans of Kansas, in convention assembled, having perfected their temporary organization, as their first official act, send you greeting and assure you that Ohio is no more loyal and devoted than Kansas to that gallant champion of republicanism and patriotic defender of the prosperity of the American home, William McKinley, of the United States. (Signed) A. H. HORTON, Temporary Chairman.

The Ohio convention responded to the message sent by the Kansas convention as follows:

The republicans of Ohio, in annual convention, send greetings to the gallant republican of Kansas, and assure them of distinguished appreciation of Ohio republicans for the earnest support given to Ohio's great leader by the time-tried republicans of Kansas. Ohio will join Kansas at St. Louis, and in November next will celebrate victory for McKinley, protection and prosperity.

The resolutions were reported by Chairman George T. Anthony, and were adopted. The ones indorsing the state and congressional administrations, McKinley and Leland are as follows: It is our first duty and greatest pleasure to express our profound gratitude to the victors of the republican party at the ballot box, since our last meeting in state convention, and to congratulate the people of Kansas, without regard to party, that this victory has restored to our state an honest, dignified and economical administration of our public affairs, commanding respect at home and restoring confidence abroad; that it has placed in the hands of the United States a republican senator and in the house of representatives a nearly unanimous republican delegation, who fairly represent the patriotism, intelligence and purpose of the people of Kansas; that we hereby congratulate the republican party in the place of wild vagaries and revolutionary theories, which had dishonored and humiliated us heretofore; and we pledge ourselves and our constituents to complete the reform by every responsible position in the state, and in the national legislature, with like republican material.

We recognize with pride and comfort the spirit of growing Americanism, and in William McKinley, the incarnation of that spirit—the defender of the American home, the protector of American industries and labor; the embodiment of the republicanism of Washington, the father, Lincoln, the savior, and Grant, the defender of the republic. Representing the people of Kansas, we voice a public demand in hereby appointing delegates to the republican national convention, chosen by us, and in an appeal to the delegations from the respective congressional districts, to vote and use all just means for his nomination to the presidency of the United States.

Recognizing his long continued service as a member of the national republican committee, and his admitted influence in that body for his state, we hereby instruct the delegation chosen by this convention to continue Hon. Cyrus Leland as a member from Kansas of that committee.

A Topeka delegate moved to strike out the name of Leland as committee-man, but the motion was voted down overwhelmingly. After addresses by Hon. A. J.felt, Hon. J. R. Burton and others the convention adjourned.

Normal School Troubles.

EMPORIA, Kan., March 11.—Two young women, Marion Higgins, of Ottawa, and Lois Borland, of Scranton, have been suspended for one week from the state normal school, and Fred Berland for four weeks, and the three, together with Misses Ollie Evans and Laura Gardner, of Scranton, have been forbidden to attend any society meetings at the normal during the entire term. These students, together with many others, confessed to being implicated in attempting to hang out a banner in Albert Taylor's hall on Saturday evening during the prize contest and debate.

Beheaded by His Own Engine.

TOLEDO, O., March 11.—A special train from Fostoria, O., says M. C. McLean, engineer on the Nickel Plate, was beheaded by his train in the depot at Fostoria this morning. He missed his footing while attempting to alight from the cab.

Dudley M. Steele Dead.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 11.—Dudley M. Steele, one of the oldest wholesale grocers in the Missouri valley and head of the wholesale grocery house of D. M. Steele & Co., died last night from general exhaustion following an attack of the grip.

PEACE IN ITALY.

Rioting Has Subsidied and the Crisis Has Certainly Passed.

ROME, March 14.—Out of the storm of popular anger which swept over Italy when the news of the defeat of the army under Gen. Baratteri in Abyssinia reached here a feeling of great resentment against the Italian commander is all that remains. Rioting has ceased. The Reservists who fled from the country sooner than go to Africa at the call of the government for the class of 1872 are returning, and it is not believed any steps will be taken to punish them. Negotiations with King Menelik have been opened, it is anticipated that peace will be concluded before long and the war office has countermanded the instructions sent to various points for the hurrying forward of reinforcements to Africa. The new cabinet is at work and the financial situation is brighter than anticipated.

To carry the peaceful climax, comes the pleasant report that Emperor William, of Germany, Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, and King Humbert will meet at Genoa in a few days, and that a series of brilliant fetes will mark this public proof of the renewal of the ties which compose the Dreibrund, which is intended to demonstrate to all whom it may concern that Italy, instead of being friendless, upon the verge of bankruptcy and encumbered by a tottering throne, is strong in the earnest support of Germany and Austria, and will be backed by Great Britain in any great emergency.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Large Hope but Little Actual Business—Waiting Still the Rule.

NEW YORK, March 14.—R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Waiting is still the rule. Large hope but little actual business explains the strength of some markets and the weakness of others. The feeling that the spring of 1896 ought to bring larger business will not suffice to meet expenses all the season if the larger business does not come. It is especially noteworthy that prices of materials have varied quite differently from prices of manufactured products, although in most cases the advance last fall was commenced by extraordinary uplifting of prices for materials.

Cotton goods sell but slowly, notwithstanding price reductions in price and the enormous accumulation of unsold stocks causes apprehension in many quarters. In woolsens the demand is very largely for low grade goods and fierce competition affects the prices of the better grades materially. In dry goods the manufacture has been so far overdue that stoppage of some most important works is considered not improbable.

The market for wheat is weaker, with no better reason than the government report of wheat in farmers' hands, which is altogether out of keeping with the government estimate a year ago, and yet is probably more nearly correct. Corn is a shade firmer, without apparent reason, and cotton maintained a sixteenth, although the prospect of yield this year is at least as good as it has been at any time. Futures for the week have been 23 in the United States, against 266 last year, and 6 in Canada, against 57 last year.

THE TORRENS LAND LAW.

Transfers Can Be Made in a Few Moments and the Title Is Assured.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The practical value of the Torrens realty law has been demonstrated by the first transfer of property that has taken place under it. The time required for the whole transaction was less than an hour, no longer, in fact, than it would take to transfer a certificate of bank stock from one person to another and have it duly entered on the books of the bank. The Torrens law has made certain changes in the old rules for the transfer of real estate, declares what shall be sufficient notice of title and the number of years after which no title can be contested; protects infants or persons under disabilities who are unable to prosecute a suit within the time limited, and a fund is established out of a portion of the fees paid in to reimburse any losses such claimants may suffer. A case involving the validity of the law will come before the supreme court on the 18th inst, and the decision will be looked forward to with general interest.

Domestic Exports.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The statement of domestic exports issued yesterday by the bureau of statistics shows that the amount of breadstuffs exported last February was \$10,017,408, an increase over February, 1895, of nearly 100 per cent. The cotton exports during last month amounted to \$22,387,995, against \$13,258,817 during February, 1895. The exports of mineral oils for February amounted to \$3,975,059, an increase of about \$800,000. The exports of provisions during February aggregated \$12,190,732, against \$13,505,163 for February, 1895.

Election of United States Senators.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The senate committee on privileges and elections this morning directed a favorable report on the proposed amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by the popular vote of the people. The joint resolution and report will be submitted to the senate in a few days.

A "Katy" Train Held Up.

GREENVILLE, Tex., March 14.—The northbound Katy was boarded by a masked and armed man who entered the sleeper and went through the passengers. The amount secured was small. As the train neared the city he jumped off. He had a confederate. Officers are on the trail.

Murder at a Prayer Meeting.

GUTHRIE, Ok., March 14.—A row took place in the colored Baptist church in this city last night, during the prayer meeting. Tobe Adams drew a razor and fatally cut Deacon William McLain. Adams is in jail.

Cigarettes Blacklisted in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 14.—The anti-cigarette bill, previously passed by the house, passed the senate and unless vetoed goes into effect July 4. The bill prohibits both the manufacture and sale of cigarettes and cigarette paper except by jobbers for use outside the state.

Burned in Their Home.

COLUMBUS, O., March 14.—George Todd, wife and family, last midnight, in Logan county, awoke and found the house on fire. One child was burned to death, a girl will die and the father and others were badly burned.

CUBANS HAVE 60,000 MEN.

Gen. Maceo's Chief of Staff Talks About the Insurgent Army.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Col. Frederico O. Perez, chief of staff of Gen. Maceo, of Cuba, is in this city on a secret mission. He will return to Cuba in a few days. In one interview last night he said: "When I left Cuba Gen. Gomez and Gen. Maceo were very well satisfied with the condition existing, and hoped to be able to do something more decisive in the near future. The raid through the central province has brought good results. The Cubans gained arms, ammunition and men. Many Spanish volunteers have taken the field with them. In the eastern part of the island over 1,000 Spanish regulars have deserted to the Cubans. Since I left the army there has been a reorganization and some changes. Maceo and Gomez were about to unite their forces again. They now have an army of about 25,000 men in the central provinces. The Cubans have throughout the island about 60,000 armed men, about 40,000 partially armed. Of the armed men, about one-third are cavalrymen, who have plenty of good horses. The Spanish mounted infantry are no match for them. Many of the Spaniards are not able to ride, and when they charge they cling with both hands to the pomels of their saddles, and do not control their horses."

BURNING WHEELS.

Fire in Boston That Destroys a Large Number of Bicycles.

BOSTON, March 13.—The Pope Manufacturing Co.'s building on Columbus avenue was completely gutted by fire, necessitating a general alarm, shortly before four o'clock yesterday. The fire caused a loss of between \$350,000 and \$400,000. The block was a magnificent five-story structure of brick, profusely ornamented with terra cotta trimmings. The blaze started in the boiler room in the basement of the building, and spread so rapidly that four ladies and two gentlemen who were taking riding lessons on the fifth floor had barely time to escape. R. W. Hinkley, private secretary to Mr. Albert Pope, and the janitor, W. P. Preston, were hemmed in by smoke and fire on the second floor and made their escape by ladders placed there by the firemen. In the building were 35 or 40 people, but they all got out without injury. The contents, which were completely ruined, consisted of 1,700 new wheels, 175 second-hand wheels and about 20,000 pieces of bicycle fittings, besides several thousand tires.

A WIDOW'S CLEVER SCHEME.

She Seeks to Have Two Parts of a \$10 Bill Redeemed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 13.—A peculiar case wherein intent to defraud the government is charged, came up before United States Commissioner Norton. Last month Mrs. Catharine Nauken, a widow, took the major portion of a \$10 bill to a bank for redemption, alleging the other portion had been burned. The bank secured redemption by the United States treasury. On March 5 the treasury department at Washington received the missing portion of the bill from Buffalo, accompanied by affidavits of Mrs. Nauken and her daughter, Adeline, that the bill had been thrown in the stove by mistake and the rest of it had been consumed, and asking for its redemption. The matter was turned over to the department of justice and Mrs. Nauken and daughter were arrested.

SPAIN AFTER MONEY.

The Spanish Cabinet Decides to Secure a Monthly Subscription of \$6,000,000 for the War in Cuba.

LONDON, March 13.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Pall Mall Gazette says that Premier Castillo, after consulting the managers of the Colonial and Barcelona banks, called a meeting of the cabinet which decided to secure a monthly subscription of \$6,000,000 for the purpose of prosecuting the war in Cuba, the government to pay six per cent interest therefor. It is hoped by this plan to avoid credit operations abroad.

QUESTROW SENTENCED.

The St. Louis Millionaire Who Murdered His Wife and Son to Die April 22.

UNION, Mo., March 13.—Arthur Questrow, the millionaire who killed his wife and three-year-old son in St. Louis two years ago, was sentenced to die on April 23 by Judge Hiralz this morning. Questrow was in court when sentenced. He merely smiled as the judge named the date of his execution, and after lighting a cigarette, left the court room in company with the sheriff. He will be returned to the jail in St. Louis for safe keeping.

SNOW IN THE SOUTH.

A Fall of Four Inches at One Point—Great Damage to Fruit.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—Dispatches from Holly Springs, Water Valley, Columbus, and Canton, Miss., and Tuscaloosa, Ala., report that snow has been falling nearly all day, but the ground being wet, the snow melted almost as fast as it fell. Grenada reports two inches. At Greenville it fell to a depth of four inches and great damage has been done to the fruit, crop and tender vegetables.

Fifer for National Committeeman.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Ex-Gov. Fifer was unanimously elected national committeeman from Illinois by the republican state central committee to-day in place of W. J. Campbell, deceased.

Butterine Factory Seized.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 13.—Inspectors of internal revenue seized the entire plant of the Vermont Manufacturing Co., makers of butterine. The plant is valued at \$60,000, without stock and fixtures. Alleged failure to cancel as many stamps as the business called for was the cause for the seizure.

A Territory of Alaska.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The house committee on territories decided to-day to recommend the passage of a bill creating a territorial form of government for Alaska and giving the territory a delegate in congress.