

Chase County Current.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1896.

NO. 23.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

On the authority of a gentleman who enjoys the confidence of President Cleveland, the statement was made that if congress adjourned without currency legislation along the lines suggested by the president, he would call a special session and force the issue upon the country as being the one question of paramount importance.

The Union Republican club held a meeting at Washington on the 23d to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the birth of the national party.

The Daughters of the American Revolution finished the election of officers on the 21st at Washington. Mrs. Mattie A. Howm is Kansas' representative; Mrs. Ethel B. Allen, Missouri's; Mrs. C. M. Barnes, Oklahoma's; and Mrs. Walter A. Duncan, Indian territory's.

In a raid on the night of the 21st on a saloon at Jackson City, a notorious gambling resort across the river from Washington, a deputy sheriff was killed and three others badly wounded.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, in denying a pardon to F. M. O. Holsten, convicted in Oregon for forgery in a pension case, said that he was decidedly in favor of strict punishment in cases which involved the "swindling of the poor and needy veteran."

The Daughters of the American Revolution, in convention at Washington, unanimously elected Mrs. Stevenson, wife of the vice president, as president-general.

SECRETARY OLNEY on the 20th received a cablegram from the United States ambassador at Paris stating that the president of the French republic had signed the paper for ex-Consul Waller's release.

A JOINT commission representing theatrical managers and playwrights was at Washington trying to urge favorable action on a bill to prevent the piracy of copyrighted plays.

The house judiciary committee contemplates reporting a bill to restrict the ready divorce industry by making one year a prerequisite for any divorce in the territories.

The new recruiting system for the army, aided by the hard times of the last few years, has resulted in bringing the enlisted strength up to its maximum, and orders have been issued by the adjutant-general instructing the recruiting officers accordingly. Several of the minor stations, where men have been enlisted have been closed temporarily, and the officers on the detail have been given other duties.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has refused to interfere in behalf of the re-election of Senator Blackburn from Kentucky.

GENERAL NEWS.

SEVEN people were asphyxiated, one fatally hurt by jumping from a window, and five others were more or less injured by a fire in the residence of James E. Armiger, a prominent jeweler at Baltimore, Md., on the 23d. The fire started from an overheated furnace flue in the cellar.

A REVIVAL meeting at McColloch church, near Portsmouth, O., ended in a bloody encounter and the interior of the church being wrecked, the row being started by one Pyles bringing charges against Crabtree.

COMMANDER BALLINGTON BOOTH, of the Salvation army, announced at New York on the 23d to the members of his staff that he had decided not to relinquish command of the army in the United States and that under no circumstances would he take orders from England. This was taken to mean that he will reorganize the army in this country on an independent basis.

The fifth annual convention of the National Reform Press association convened at Dallas, Tex., on the 23d, 15 states being represented. Resolutions indorsing the Omaha platform and declaring against the invasion of Nebraska, was elected president, and J. A. Parker, of Kentucky, corresponding secretary.

EX-CONGRESSMAN MICHAEL D. HARTER committed suicide by shooting himself at Fostoria, O., on the 23d.

"BILL NYE," the noted humorist, died at his home near Asheville, N. C., on the 23d of paralysis, aged 46.

The Confederate museum was opened in the Davis mansion at Richmond, Va., on the 23d.

EX-GOV. FLOWER inaugurated a boom for Chauncey Depew as a presidential candidate at a dinner in New York on the 23d.

The cotton mills of the Swift Creek Manufacturing Co., near Petersburg, Va., were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$100,000 and throwing 200 people out of employment.

It was announced at New York that a general strike of lithographers would begin on the 24th both in this country and Canada, a dozen cities being affected.

A FIRE occurred at the Pratt sanitarium at Chicago and 12 bed-ridden patients had to be taken out of windows and down ladders by firemen. The flames were subdued without serious loss.

A DISPATCH from Havana on the 19th said that Gen. Linares had defeated Gen. Maceo on the heights of Porvenir, 15 miles from Havana, killing 15 insurgents and wounding numerous others. Later Gen. Linares caught the insurgents in a defile and the latter had six killed and 27 wounded.

THE democrats of Boston gave a Washington banquet on the 23d and Mayor Josiah Quincy presented the name of Secretary Olney as the candidate of New England for presidential honors at the hands of the democracy of the United States.

The executive assembly of the grand council of the Knights of Pythias met at Cincinnati recently and resolved to abandon Minneapolis this year and to hold the biennial convention of the supreme lodge at Cleveland on August 25. It was also decided to hold no encampment of the uniform rank this year on account of the railroads refusing to make satisfactory rates.

A MAN who gave his name as J. Smith was arrested at Des Moines, Ia., while in charge of two trunks, shipped from Council Bluffs, containing two dead bodies, one a man and the other a woman. The bodies were stolen from cemeteries at Council Bluffs and consigned to a medical college in Des Moines.

The clearing house returns for the week ended February 21 for the following cities were: New York, \$669,053,583; Chicago, \$84,574,933; St. Louis, \$23,462,535; Kansas City, \$9,935,574; St. Joseph, \$1,139,114; Topeka, \$655,704; Wichita, \$409,480; Omaha, \$3,956,400.

NEAR Lexington, Ky., John and Richard Steele were killed by a Chesapeake & Ohio train while trying to cross the track.

The Union depot at Providence, R. I., was burned on the 21st. Office employees and several firemen had narrow escapes. The loss is \$200,000.

The failures for the week ended February 22 (Dun's report) were 280 in the United States, against 302 last year, and 66 in Canada, against 36 last year.

The London Times had a dispatch from Odessa on the 21st which said that during the recent storms on the Black sea seven steamers and 18 sailing vessels foundered and a hundred lives were lost.

A FIRE at St. Paul, Minn., on the night of the 21st destroyed the street railway barns and 15 cars. The loss was \$100,000.

PETER MAHER was knocked out by Bob Fitzsimmons on the 21st in Mexico, opposite Langtry, Tex., in the first round, after one minute and thirty-five seconds of actual fighting. Fitz landed a lightning right-hand swing on the jaw, and it was over. In his eagerness to get at Fitzsimmons, Maher committed a palpable foul during a clinch, and was warned by Referee Siler that his repetition would cost him the fight. Fitzsimmons is now the champion of the world and declared, through Julian, his willingness to defend the championship against any and all comers.

BALLINGTON BOOTH, commander of the Salvation army in America, has disappeared from New York with his wife, Maud Booth. Herbert Booth, brother of Ballington Booth and commander of the army of Canada, will take charge of the forces in America. He offered a reward on the 21st to any one who would tell him where Ballington was. The army was stirred to great excitement. Ballington Booth was accused of insubordination by Herbert Booth at a recent court of inquiry and under his authority Herbert dismissed his brother Ballington from office.

FRESH troops to reinforce the Spanish army in Cuba were embarked at Bilboa.

THE body of the late Theodore Runyon, ambassador to Germany, was on board the steamer Havel, which arrived at New York on the 21st. The remains were conveyed to Newark, where they will lie in state in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church until the funeral.

WHILE temporarily insane, Mrs. Ethel Kelso, at New York on the 20th, killed her two children, Ethel, aged 4, and George, aged 2, and then attempted suicide. She was removed to Bellevue hospital a prisoner.

A DISPATCH from Buffalo, N. Y., stated that on the Lehigh Valley road an engine which had been sent out to follow up a snow plow and assist in the work of keeping the track clear, came into collision with another engine and caboose on a similar mission and William H. Davis and Henry Kearns were killed. They were Lehigh brakemen on board the first engine. The crew of the second engine jumped in time to escape.

FIVE men were seriously injured, two perhaps fatally, by a boiler explosion while dredging on the world's fair grounds, Chicago.

THE Whitney presidential campaign managers for the states of Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Alabama opened headquarters at the Grunewald hotel, New Orleans, on the 20th.

A GOLD fever was reported at Perry, Ok., caused by an alleged find of the yellow metal near that place.

A WIDOW named Farnham, who lived a secluded life in a cottage in the village of Wimblyton, Eng., murdered her four children by cutting their throats and completed the bloody work by cutting her own throat. She was possessed of some means and no motive for the deed was known.

The 20th annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel club opened in Madison Square garden, New York, on the 19th with a total of 1,610 dogs.

HARRY HOLLY, a farm laborer, shot and killed James T. Coombs and wounded Nick Coombs in Breathitt county, Ky. The two Coombs boys laid in wait to kill Holly when he passed because he had shot Hiram Coombs, a brother of James, through the shoulder.

JAMES J. CORBETT on the 20th sent telegrams from Chicago to Peter Maher and Bob Fitzsimmons at El Paso, Tex., challenging the winner in the fight to meet him anywhere on earth for a contest.

THE German steamer Kantzler, from Hamburg for Delagoa bay, was aground at Ismailia on the 20th and 26 steamers awaited her release that they might proceed through the Suez canal.

It was said at New Brunswick, N. J., that there was a movement among large preferred stockholders in the United States wall paper trust to dissolve that corporation, because of its failure to pass any dividends since last April on \$18,000,000 of preferred stock.

The railroads have acceded to the demands of the G. A. R. on rates to the national encampment, and the 1896 meeting will be held at St. Paul, Minn.

The Mississippi house of representatives on the 19th passed a resolution with only one dissenting vote indorsing the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, independently of the action of other countries.

CHICAGO experienced the coldest weather of the season on the 20th, the thermometer indicating 14 below zero. Michael Hughes was frozen to death while on his way to work and John Bradley was overcome by the cold and fell into the river.

TWENTY miles north of Perry, Ok., a few nights ago whitecaps left a miniature coffin on the doorsteps of L. A. Irwin. On the coffin was inscribed the words: "Whitecaps 177." Inside the coffin was three feet of rope. It was thought it was left there to scare Irwin out of the country.

THREE masked men entered the Market street bank at San Francisco at ten o'clock on the morning of the 18th, held up the cashier and bookkeeper and hastily dumped a pile of gold on the cashier's desk into a sack and escaped. The street was crowded with people.

An explosion of dynamite occurred at Viendendorp, in the Transvaal republic, and the havoc wrought was fearful. The dynamite which caused the catastrophe filled eight trucks, which were being shunted. Every house within a radius of half a mile of the explosion was razed to the ground. Forty dead, nearly all terribly mutilated, were taken from the ruins, but the work of searching the debris had scarcely begun. Two hundred of the most severely injured were admitted to the hospital, where several died.

At a meeting of the United Garment Makers of America on the 10th, the cutters and trimmers of Chicago declared a general strike, excluding about ten clothiers only against whom there is no grievance. About 800 men left and it was estimated that 25,000 people would be affected by the strike.

An explosion took place in the Osage Coal & Mining Co.'s shaft No. 5 at Krebs, I. T., in which five men were severely burned. The accident was caused by one of the miners disobeying orders and going into a room filled with gas with an open lamp, after having been told not to go in.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

A WASHINGTON dispatch stated that great activity was being displayed by national banks in taking out additional circulation, the new bonds forming the base of the increased circulation.

ANOTHER calamity has visited Johannesburg, Transvaal republic, since the disastrous dynamite explosion, a fire causing damage to the amount of \$375,000 to dry goods and other stores.

The house committee on banking and currency have decided to consider three banking bills. One is to permit banks to issue circulation to the par value of their bonds; the second is to restrict the borrowing of a bank's funds by the officers without the full knowledge of the directors; and the third is for the establishment of an international bank.

A BIG meeting of Irish sympathizers met at New York recently and passed resolutions demanding that the British government release the Irish political prisoners now confined in British jails and calling upon the United States government to take measures to procure the release of those of them who are American citizens.

A DISPATCH from Washington stated that President Cleveland had said to a cabinet member that he believed it would be best for the democratic party to adopt an unequivocal declaration in favor of the present monetary standard and the retirement of greenbacks, as recommended by the secretary of the treasury, and make the keynote of the campaign "no compromise with silver," and the administration forces at the Chicago convention will work to that end.

IVAN N. WALKER, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., has sent to Adj. Gen. Robbins at Indianapolis, Ind., his proclamation calling the annual encampment at St. Paul in the first week of September. Gen. Walker said there was strong opposition to the project to hold a "Blue and Gray" parade in New York city July 4.

In the senate on the 24th a number of petitions were presented asking congress to call a conference of European powers to take action in protecting the Armenians. A petition was also presented from Oklahoma for the enactment of the free homes bill. The Cuban question and the investigation of the bonds issues were also discussed, but no action taken. The house took up the Indian bill and decided that none of the appropriations should go to sectarian schools.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

C. B. Dalton, of Baker university, carried off first honors at the late oratorical contest in Topeka.

Richard R. Price, of Hutchinson, was awarded the prize for the best essay written by Kansas university students on Tennyson's "Princess."

Frank Urban, of Leavenworth, became dependent over a love affair and recently attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat with a razor.

The bank at McLouth, Jefferson county, was entered by burglars the other night, the safe blown open and \$3,500 stolen. The robbers then stole a team and escaped.

The grand lodge of Masons recently in session at Wichita, decided to establish a state masonic home. The location was not named but will be by a committee appointed for the purpose.

According to the report of the grand secretary of the masonic grand lodge there was a balance in the general fund on February 3 of \$17,129.64, and in the charity fund of \$37,303.23. During the past year there had been expended for charity \$9,272.29.

The republican state convention to choose delegates to the national republican convention will meet at Wichita Tuesday, March 10. The convention will name six delegates-at-large and nominate three electors. The convention will consist of 610 delegates.

The Boy's Brigade, a Presbyterian organization of Kansas City, Kan., was recently the recipient of a handsome flag from the local G. A. R. post. The presentation speech was made by Gov. Morrill and the acceptance was made by Secretary Coburn, of the state board of agriculture.

Judge Vandervort, in the district court at Kinsley, recently decided that the fire guard tax law passed in 1895 and applying to all counties west of the 99th meridian, is unconstitutional. The law provides for a tax levy to be paid for burning fire guards, and the case was brought to an issue by the Santa Fe refusing to pay the tax.

A Topeka man has patented a paper brick which he says will work a revolution in the pavement of streets and building of walls. It is made of straw and wood pulp. It is made the same as brick and at one-third the cost. The inventor says, with the straw that annually goes to waste in Kansas, he can pave the streets of every town in New England.

John Putnam, a veterinary surgeon, was recently found lying upon the floor of the house where he lived alone at Larned, in a helpless condition. When revived he stated that he had been in that condition for four days without food or water, having been attacked with paralysis and had been unable to move or call for help. He was properly cared for.

J. T. Lamborn, an aged and wealthy farmer, was murdered in his home at Fall Leaf, near Lawrence, the other night during the absence of his son and daughter. He was literally chopped to pieces with an ax. As nothing was stolen from the house, the motive of the murderer was unknown. Lamborn was 84 years of age. There was no clue to the perpetrator of the crime.

The Masonic grand lodge at its recent session at Wichita elected the following officers: Grand master, C. C. Coleman, Clay Center; deputy grand master, William Shaver, Topeka; grand senior warden, M. L. Stone, Wamego; grand junior warden, H. C. Loomis, Winfield; grand treasurer, Robert Torrington, Wichita; grand secretary, A. K. Wilson, Topeka. The next meeting will be at Salina.

Two thousand tons of hay in Rosedale and the large warehouse in which it was stored took fire at eight o'clock the other night and was completely destroyed. A two-story building adjoining and five cars filled with hay were also consumed. The warehouse and dwelling were the property of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis road. The hay was owned by J. A. Drubaker, of Westport, Mo. The loss was about \$9,000.

John W. Breidenthal, chairman of the populist state central committee, in his official call for the state convention to be held in Hutchinson, March 18, recommends that the county conventions to elect delegates to that convention be held March 14. He invites all voters who are "in favor of an American monetary system as opposed to our present British gold standard system under which the prices of all products of the farm have been reduced below the cost of production and under which the ranks of the unemployed are being constantly augmented and the earnings of those who are employed are being steadily reduced" to attend these primaries.

The populist state central committee which met in Topeka on the 14th completed its work on the 15th by making an apportionment of delegates for the two state conventions. For the Hutchinson convention, which meets on March 18 to elect delegates to the national convention, the basis was fixed at one delegate for each county and one delegate for each 400 populist votes cast at the last general election. This makes a convention of about 400 delegates. For the state convention at Abilene on August 5, which is to nominate state officers, the basis was fixed at one delegate for each county and one for each 250 votes cast for the populist ticket, making a convention of about 600.

CONGRESS.

The Week's Proceedings Given in Condensed Form.

THE session of the senate on the 18th furnished a succession of breezy incidents. Brief debates on a number of subjects developed frequent sharp personal exchanges between the senators. Two appropriation bills, the military academy and the pension bill, were passed during the day. Efforts were made to amend the military academy bill by increasing the number of cadets by two from each state, 90 in all, but after a debate of three hours the plan was defeated. The pension appropriation bill, carrying \$12,000,000, was passed after ten minutes' debate.

Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee on immigration, reported a bill from that committee for the restriction of immigration. The house passed the agricultural appropriation bill. It carries \$3,138,192. The appropriation for seed was increased from \$120,000 to \$150,000 and its execution was made mandatory. A resolution was adopted directing the committee on ways and means to investigate the effect of the difference of exchange between gold and silver standard countries upon the manufacturing industries of the United States.

In the senate on the 19th Mr. Carter (Mont.) offered a resolution to recommit the tariff bill to the financial committee for further consideration. The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and about 60 private pension bills were passed during the day. The house devoted itself strictly to business. The army appropriation bill carrying \$3,275,000 was passed; the conference report on the urgency deficiency bill was adopted, and the bill to extend for five years the time in which the government can bring suit to annual patents to public lands under railroad and wagon road grants was passed.

The Cuban question occupied the attention of the senate on the 20th. Senator Lodge spoke earnestly in favor of recognizing the insurgents. Mr. Morgan took the ground that a recognition of the Cuban insurgents meant war with Spain and he believed Spain would be willing to accept such an alternative to dispose of the troublesome island. He thought congress had the undoubted power to act. Mr. Cameron said if the insurgents were recognized he would move for recognition of absolute independence. In the house the conference report on the diplomatic and consular bill was agreed to, the senate amendments to the pension bill were sent to conference, and the Indian appropriation bill was taken up. The latter bill carries \$8,330,000, or \$132,737 less than the law for the current year. A bill was passed granting railroad companies in the Indian territory additional powers to secure depot grounds.

No business was transacted in the senate on the 21st. The house in committee of the whole again refused to reduce the salaries of Indian inspectors from \$3,000 to \$2,500, the latter being the salary in the law for the current year. An appeal was made to the house in behalf of economy and retrenchment and was defeated. Only two of the 61 pages of the Indian bill were disposed of. Mr. Colson (Ky.) introduced a resolution to investigate Secretary Carlisle's action in declining to accept the charges bid for bonds. The evening session of the house was devoted exclusively to the private pension calendar.

The senate met on the 22d to listen to the reading of Washington's farewell address by Senator Frye, the president pro tem, of the senate. This was in accordance with a resolution previously introduced by Senator Hoar, and was proceeded with immediately after the reading of the report of the committee on Thursday. The vice president occupied the seat of the presiding officer and Mr. Frye took his position behind the secretary's desk, thus facing the entire senate. Prayer was offered by Dr. Reddick, pastor of New York Avenue Presbyterian church. At the close of the reading a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Frye and the senate adjourned. The house was not in session.

ONE IS ENOUGH.

Minister Terrell Says the Turkish Government Would Not Allow a Multiplicity of Armenian Relief Agents.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A cablegram received by Secretary Olney from Minister Terrell says that the American public should be given to understand that a multiplicity of agents to distribute relief in Turkey can under existing circumstances produce nothing but discord and can be given no assurance of being admitted.

Miss Barton, who possesses the confidence of the Turkish government, with her agents now in the interior will be sufficient, says the minister, to distribute all charity. It is quite unlikely, Mr. Terrell adds, that naturalized citizens or newspaper correspondents would be admitted.

CHICAGO'S COTTON SHOW. It Will Open August 1 Next and Will Continue Three Months.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The Chicago and Cotton States exposition, as it has been named, will open in Chicago August 1, 1896, and will run three months. This was determined at to-day's session of southern delegates and Chicago business men. The convention appointed yesterday to formulate a plan. The plan is that the southern states will collect the exhibits, bring them to Chicago and install them at their own expense. Chicago will provide buildings for the exposition, with not less than 100,000 square feet of floor space and will pay all the cost of maintenance.

SYNDICATE GAINING WEALTH. The Treasury Department Has Decided in Favor of Morgan & Co.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The treasury department announced to-day that Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. and associates, under their bid for \$100,000,000 of United States four per cent bonds of 1925, made in accordance with the recent circuit of the secretary of the treasury, are entitled to receive bonds of the face value of about \$4,700,000 in addition to those of which they have already been notified. Exact figures cannot be stated until returns from various sub-treasuries are fully verified.

NO FORMAL PROPOSALS. The St. James Gazette Says No Actual Agreement Exists to Arbitrate the Venezuelan Question.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The St. James Gazette says that the rumors in circulation as to an actual agreement to submit the Venezuelan question to arbitration having been arrived at between the governments of the United States and Great Britain must be received with caution, adding: "We can state with confidence that the proposals made are absolutely unofficial and that no suggestion has been formally made by either government."

KANSAS EDITORS.

They Close a Successful Meeting at Leavenworth—Officers Chosen.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 19.—The members of the Kansas Editorial association put in most of the time yesterday making excursions to Fort Leavenworth, to the soldiers' home and to the state penitentiary at Lansing. Resolutions were adopted demanding the passage of a more equitable libel law; promising to send papers regularly to the soldiers' home library, and a resolution denouncing the last legislature for singling out the newspapers of the state as a special object of attack in trying to reduce newspaper printing fees.

The following officers were elected: President, F. H. Roberts, Oskaloosa; vice president, First district, Mrs. Sarah B. Lynch; Second district, J. E. Hermann; Third district, A. B. Reynolds; Fourth district, W. A. Morgan; Fifth district, B. L. Strother; Sixth district, S. H. Haffer; Seventh district, D. F. Armstrong; secretary, W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson; treasurer, W. L. Brown, Kingman.

The following delegates to the National Editorial association convention were chosen: First district, F. H. Roberts and D. R. Anthony, Jr.; Second district, W. M. Martin and J. H. Hermann; Third district, Mrs. Belle Harbaugh and M. Claiborne; Fourth district, Miss Luella Baker and J. S. Carpenter; Fifth district, C. N. Knapp and George T. Smith; Sixth district, W. H. Nelson and J. Q. Royce; Seventh district, Mrs. Edith Meredith and D. F. Armstrong; at large, Mrs. Minnie D. Morgan, Cottonwood Falls, and Mrs. Olive Royce, Phillipsburg. Alternates are to be chosen by the president of the association and the vice presidents of the respective districts.

The Kansas Women's Press association met yesterday morning, Mrs. Emma B. Alrich, of Cawker City, presiding. Mrs. Sara B. Lynch, of the Leavenworth Standard, welcomed the women editors. The feature of the session was a paper by Mrs. Lucille Baker (Becky Sharp), of Topeka. About 25 newspaper women attended. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Olive Boyce, Phillipsburg; dispatch secretary, Mrs. Belle E. Harbaugh, Erie Republican-Record; treasurer, Mrs. Rupp.

BANK FUNDS STOLEN. Burglars Make a Successful Haul at Richards, Mo.—\$900 Secured.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Feb. 19.—The bank at Richards, Mo., a town of several hundred people, in a wealthy district of Vernon county, eight miles east of here on the Missouri Pacific road, was robbed early this morning. The vault was blown to pieces with dynamite and \$900 in cash, all the money in the bank, was carried away. The bandits, though they were not seen, are believed to have ridden into the town on horses about midnight. The bank is located in the Todd block, and extra preparations against robbers had been made in its building. It is supposed that three men participated in the robbery. They effected an entrance through the rear door of the building. Several holes were drilled in the vault door, and when the dynamite blown into the holes exploded the door was forced from its hinges and left the vault a mass of debris. The money drawer containing \$900 was easily accessible. Several papers are missing, but are not thought to have been taken away.

DECIDED FOR THE WIDOW. Judge Randolph, of Emporia, Holds that Fraternal Insurance Is Not Transferable.

EMPORIA, Kan., Feb. 19.—Judge Randolph, of the district court made an interesting decision in a fraternal insurance case. Mrs. Henry Seward was the beneficiary in a fraternal insurance policy, issued on the life of her husband. A few days before his death Seward made his brother the beneficiary with the understanding that the brother should pay a debt owed by Seward to the First national bank. Mrs. Seward sued the fraternity in which the policy was issued for the payment of the policy and won. The court held that the purpose of the fraternal insurance was to provide for widows and needy ones and not to pay debts.

KANSAS ROYAL ARCH MASONS. Rev. S. E. Busser Elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Lodge.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 19.—At a meeting of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the state of Kansas, yesterday, the following grand officers were elected: Grand high priest, S. E. Busser, Emporia; deputy grand high priest, C. E. Monell, Kirwin; grand king, A. H. Connet, Great Bend; grand scribe, A. A. Sharp, Larned; grand treasurer, Z. J. Freling, Leavenworth; grand secretary, Jacob Dewitt, Salina; grand captain of the host, John H. Smith, Minneapolis; grand captain, Charles D. Webb, Topeka; grand marshal, Col. H. C. Loomis, Winfield; grand sentinel, Delos Acker, Seneca.

Pfeffer Is Much Gratified. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Pfeffer is much gratified by the adoption of his resolution calling on the interstate commerce commission for information as to discrimination in freight rates between the west and the east and from Kansas to Texas. This information, the senator thinks, will be supplied by the commission within a few days.

LA PASCUA.

BY RALPH GRAHAM TABER.

"The black bull is of the Sensantepec breed; his like has never been seen here before—so tall, so glossy, so wide of horn, so strong of shoulder and lean of flank! You should have seen the fire in his eyes as they drove him into the patio! And there is something more, scores," the speaker leaned forward and held his brown finger upon his thick lips, mysteriously; "it is a secret known but to the few."

"Then it is scarcely a secret," the younger of his two auditors replied. A faint smile hovered uncertainly about the corners of his mouth, and he toyed idly with the glass before him.

"What is this wonderful secret?" asked the other, expelling a cloud of smoke from his lungs.

"It is said there will be a new matador."

"Pouf! that is not news, Don Pedro. These matadores—they come and go, like the bulls they slay; it is only a question of time with them. Sooner or later a drink too much makes the nerves falter, and then—the knife hits half an inch too low, or it fails to strike the right moment, and a new matador is needed! The other—"

"But this," interrupted the landlord—"this is news, señores; for the matador has never even faced a bull, not as banderillero nor capador—"

"Caramba! What is the name of this fool?" The question was asked in a tone of contempt, and the tall youth looked up with an impatient frown.

The landlord shrugged his shoulders. "I do not know the name, but he comes from the upper country."

"Then we will drink to the excellent bull. Come, friends; shall it be aguardiente?"

"I thank you," the youth replied, courteously, "but not for me, señor; I do not drink it." Rising from his seat, he wished them good day and departed.

"What is our young friend who will not drink?" asked the guest, as he tasted his glass of strong spirits.

"A passer, who came by this morning. He gave his name as Antonio. I know no more about him."

As Antonio reached the street, he heard the tones of a distant marimba beating out the national air. Following a tortuous walk, that was hedged on either side by banks of blood-red roses, he slowly crossed the broad square in front of the low adobe inn. He selected a bud, trimmed the thorns with his knife, and thrust the stem beneath the band of his wide sombrero.

Reaching the street on the opposite side, he found himself before the cathedral, whose pretentious entrance faced the flower-covered square. A roughly-carved stone high up on its yellow adobe wall proclaimed that the first foundation stone had been laid 120 years before—and the structure was not yet finished. The stucco decorations within its high arch had fallen away in places, and spots of green mold clung to the plaster casts of the saints. Showing irregularly here and there were small punctures—some of them filled with moss—from which loud balls might be dug with a knife, the mementoes of revolutions; and crowning the arch stood a statue of the Virgin, sorrowfully viewing her empty arms from which the Babe's image had fallen.

Antonio carelessly noted all this, but his thoughts were of the solemn mass, that was soon to be celebrated, and of the gayly-dressed throng that would fill the church and overflow the plaza, when the grand processional should draw near. For it was the feast of La Pascua and the crowning day of the holy week—the day that commemorated the birth of the infant Saviour.

The air was tremulous with musical sounds, and the people began to congregate. The marimba notes swelled louder and louder, the tramp of a multitude echoed along the rough pavement's and the head of the procession turned into the square. As it approached, Antonio doffed his hat respectfully, and he knelt when the robed priests passed, with the shining "santísimo" held on high, surrounded by swinging censers. The smoke of the incense filled the street with its subtle perfume, and served to throw an additional charm about the chariot that followed. This was a float drawn by two-score of young girls clad in pure white garments, with thin veiling pinned to their soft, black hair and falling back over their shoulders. The chariot, too, was draped in white, and upon its broad platform was presented a tableau of the Nativity. Before a gilt manger, in which lay a figure of the holy Child, three boys, representing the three wise men, reverently knelt and gazed upon a glistening star that hovered over the cradle. Behind them were the skin-clad shepherds, each with a snow-white lamb in his arms, and beside the crib stood the mother, a slight, fair girl, draped in flowing robes, chosen from all who had come for the fete because of her saint-like beauty, and bashfully proud of the distinction that was hers to enjoy for the hour.

As the latter's glance fell upon Antonio, kneeling bareheaded in the throng, and as she felt his eyes bent upon her, her face was marked by a passing shade of annoyance. Antonio caught the expression, and the quick blood surged to his olive cheeks.

He muttered bitterly to himself: "She is saying again, as she said before: 'Antonio, what a coward!' But it shall be for the last time. To-day—to-day I shall show her!"

He rose from his knees and shouldered his way through the crowd to enter the church, where the organ was

purring the notes of the processional. As he unconsciously crossed himself at the font and made the genuflection, his eyes sought for her—this girl who had called him a coward. He saw her at last; she had knelt, near the aisle, in a flood of bright, red sunlight that streamed through a leaded window. Her loose, gray robe had been laid aside, and the mass of her hair had a tinge of bronze, as the colored rays fell upon it. Antonio had no thought of the mass. He hardly heard the grand singing.

Presently a nervous hand touched his shoulder, and a rough voice whispered: "Was it to see, then, kill the bull—the fine, black bull of Sensantepec—that you came down to the city? You were wise not to answer the public challenge. I have seen him, and I—even I, who have given many a bull the sword thrust—do not like the look of this fellow."

"It is 200 pesetas," Antonio answered, absently.

"And I would earn them, Antonio, in spite of my broken wrist—if only to gain the glory. But a new Espada has challenged—one whom they say is new to the redondel." Then he added, with some asperity: "Your chance would have been quite as good as his—and think—200 pesetas! Had you not lacked the courage!"

Antonio did not resent the speech. He merely answered, quietly: "You, too, then, think I lacked courage. That it was a lying reason I gave to Lola, as excuse for refusing the challenge!"

"Hardly a lie, Antonio. I give not the lie save for reason. It is more that your life has been of the sheep—that you have not the nature to battle and kill."

Antonio made no reply. He was living again that night on the hills when, awakened from sleep by his lambs' loud bleating, he had seized his machete, had rushed to the field, and had slain the mountain lion. The angry mark on his shoulder burned again, where the brute's strong claws had struck him, and his olive cheeks burned, too, as he thought of how Lolo had called him coward, and how her father now said he lacked courage. Her father, the famous matador, who had broken his wrist in the last Pascua fight, and yet managed to kill his victim!

The garrulous old man had continued to whisper. What was it he had been saying?

"—is a fortune. And you could have married my Lola."

Antonio turned and laid his hand impulsively on the old man's arm. "It is enough for now, señor. You will attend the fight with her? Then you will see me later."

Antonio abruptly left the church and, crossing the square with rapid strides, plunged into the maze of crooked streets, between the brown-tiled dwellings, and presently emerged at another square, the famous Plaza de Toros. It was inclosed by a high adobe wall, on whose top was a thick growth of cactus. He did not approach the main entrance, which a merry crowd was besieging, but sought a small door on the eastern side, at which he knocked nervously.

The guard within called out, gruffly: "Quien?"

"Antonio Gomez."

"Welcome, Antonio Gomez."

The burly guard eyed the youth's lithe figure, as a dealer might take notes of the good points of a horse, and nodded in grave approval; "You would make a brave matador, my son, if you had first the much-needed practice. As it is—well, it may be, perhaps—if Toro Negro will let you."

He led the way to an inner room, which he placed at Antonio's disposal, and reverently laid out the richly colored sash, the small red flag and the short sword, sharp as a razor, that comprised the matador's equipment. Antonio took up the light weapon, balanced and swung it back and forth, ran his fingers along its keen edge, and replaced it on the table.

Again the guard smiled and nodded. "When all is ready I will call you, señor," he said, as he left the apartment.

Antonio could hear the tramping of hoofs, as the picadores mounted, and the music of the band came to him faintly, through the thick walls, as it played the strains of a familiar song—a favorite song of Lola's:

"Gayly the flags are flaunting,
List how the horses neigh;
An anxious crowd greet the riders proud,
As they mark for Toro the way.

"Then a trumpet blast, loud and haunting,
Echoes from hill to hill;
The broad gates swing and into the ring
Bursts Toro to wreak his will.

"The chulos play for their honors;
They flutter scarfs in his eyes,
They prick his rough hide, and his anger
deride,
As to toss them he blindly tries.

"Then the plaza is hushed and breathless,
The Toreadores give way,
The brave Matador looks the plaza o'er,
And, singly, awaits the fray.

"The bull goes the ground in his fury,
And bellows with rage and hate
As he charges his foe, but a flashing blow
Ends Toro, and ends the fete."

How stirringly Lola had sung it that night on the mountain! And when she had finished she laid her guitar beside him, and spoke of the Pascua bull fight, and, with a soft arm around his neck, asked him to take up the challenge, in an effort to win the grand public prize—the much coveted prize that would fall to him who might conquer the black Sensantepec bull. In their poverty it was quite a fortune to them. It was by far the largest prize that had ever been offered. Its possession would mean they might marry at once, without waiting for that uncertain time when they might be able to save enough to pay the fee of the padre. The padre's fee was very high; 50 pesetas for holding the mass, 50 more for the precious scroll that would prove the ceremony. The valley folk seldom marry at all; but, safe in their mutual promise, lived their lives in their thatched cane huts without the padre's blessing.

But Lola was not in the valley. She would not listen to aught but the mass and the good priest's fatherly blessing.

Alligators Carry Weight.
The Indians in Central and South America firmly believe that alligators swallow stones for the purpose of making themselves heavier, and thus capable of diving more easily. From whatever cause, the fact is certain that alligators do swallow stones, it being rarely the case that a saurian is killed without one or more stones, sometimes of considerable size, being found in his stomach. The stones are of all sizes, from a mere pebble to a boulder almost the size of a man's head, and sometimes weighing as much as 10 pounds.—Chicago Journal.

Why, then, had he so bluntly refused? It was not from cowardice; that he knew. He hardly understood it himself, but that he had an unreasonable dislike of inflicting useless torture.

And Lola had called him a coward; had refused to hear such a childish excuse, and, with a fine scorn, had left him.

And he had gone back to his little hut, and had lain awake through the long, dark night, watching the twinkling Southern Cross and thinking about this girl whom he loved—who had mockingly called him a coward!

And long before daybreak he left the hut, and, at sunrise, awoke the padre—and the padre had written a letter for him—at the price of his last peseta.

And he had not seen Lola since, until in the church procession. But to-day—to-day he would show her that at least he did not lack the courage!

He heard the shouts and the cheering, as the picadores entered; and he heard the wild, pulsating notes of the marimba, sounding far away and indistinct. Then he heard an occasional burst of applause; and still he sat there waiting.

At last the guard came to call him. He rose and took up the short-bladed sword and his other safeguard, the small, red flag, and passed out into the sunshine.

He cast one glance about the surging sea of expectant faces, and then looked longingly up at the hills that rose behind the city. Their bluish tops seemed trembling in the haze, the air seemed drowned in expectancy, and far-off sounds came plainly—among them the tinkle of a sheep bell far up on the shimmering mountain side.

Then a sharp cry rang out: "Guardese, Antonio—guardese!"

He caught one glimpse of a girl in white, who stretched her bare arms out toward him. Then he turned to avoid the great, black bull that came rushing down the redondel. He instinctively leaped—only just in time—and the small, red flag was torn from his hand. The maddened beast tossed it high in the air and turned to prepare for a second attack, while the spectators, pleased with his agile leap, boisterously applauded.

The bull pawed the ground, with lowered head, throwing a cloud of dust in the air. His parched tongue hung from his open jaws, his hot breath came in panting gasps, the red blood trickled down his sides where the spears of the chulos had pricked him, and his bloodshot eyes shone with madness as he quickened his pace to a thunderous charge.

Antonio calmly awaited the assault, and then—the mad beast stopped short in his wild onset, trembled, and, bellowing, crouched to the ground in a spasm of fear. Antonio stupidly gazed at the bull; then he heard a dull rumbling beneath him and felt the baked earth lift and surge and sink and rise, like an angry ocean after a storm. The hilltops swayed in the quivering air, strong men shrieked aloud in their dread and the solid walls of adobe groaned and creaked and cracked.

Antonio dropped his now useless sword and, with a bound, reached the side of the ring where he had seen Lola standing, and where the panic-stricken spectators were blindly fighting for the exits.

"Lola!" he shouted, "my Lola!" and out of the surging mass he heard her calling to him. "Leap!" he cried, with uplifted arms, and struggling through the crowd, she obeyed.

Others, gasping the prayers to the saints that their palsied lips failed to utter, were dropping all about him; but Antonio caught her skilfully and, with his light but precious burden, staggered away from the crumbling wall. As he reached the center of the redondel the earthquake ceased for a moment; then a second series of shocks began, a wide crack opened across the court, a dizziness overpowered him and he sank to the heaving, uncertain earth, not in the muteness of terror, nor with a desperate prayer in his throat, but with a welling song in his soul, as he clasped his Lola closer. Was he not from the upper country—the country that lay far back of the hills, the high mountain land where Momotombo's towering black peaks breathed blacker smoke from dawn to dawn and made the treetops bend and nod to the tune of the hills' fitful quaking? Why should he fear the quaking earth? Fear was for those of the lowlands born; Momotombo had rocked his cradle; and the song that trembled within his soul was a song of thanksgiving and gladness—the thrilling note of his vibrant heart as he pressed his Lola to it.

It was over again in a moment. The hilltops resumed their still place in the sky, a welcome wind stirred the tall mango trees, and Lola shuddered and opened her eyes, and drew his head down and kissed him.

One by one men regained courage to speak, although at first it was only in whispers.

Antonio assisted Lola to rise, as her aged father approached them.

"You have done well, Antonio," he said. "The Toro lives, but he has made his fight. You have won the 200 pesetas."

A happy light shone in Antonio's soft eyes, and, drawing Lola closer, he asked:

"Then, you think now, I lacked not the courage?"—N. Y. Independent.

THE FARMING WORLD.

TRIALS OF DAIRYMEN.

How to Avoid Some Common Troubles in Butter Making.

A common complaint that comes to us by mail is that "the butter won't come." Well, the butter will come if the cream be churned at a proper temperature. I have put the limit of time for churning at 35 to 40 minutes. I heat the cream just high enough to make the butter come after about 35 minutes of agitation. I find some people complain that there are specks in the butter, says Prof. Robertson. If you allow the vessel containing the cream to be exposed to the action of the atmosphere a part of its moisture will evaporate and a scum of skin will be formed on the top of the cream. That will be broken up by the churning, and you will have merely small portions of thickened, dried cream in your butter. Prevention is better than an attempt to cure. Let the cream vessel be covered, or by frequent stirring prevent the formation of the skin of dried cream. The straining of the cream into the churn is also a good measure for keeping specks of thickened cream or curd from finding their way into the butter.

Occasionally butter-makers find the butter full of streaks. That condition may come from the retention of portions of the buttermilk in the mass of the butter. The addition of a quart of water for every two gallons of cream, after the granules of butter begin to appear and before the churning is completed, will help to bring about a speedy and full separation of the buttermilk. When the buttermilk has been removed the granular butter should be washed with cold water. In summer the temperature of the water should be about 55 degrees and in winter about 60 degrees. For the washing the churn should be revolved a half faster than for the churning. Care should be taken to prevent the granular butter from settling on any sediment of curdy substance which may be left on the sides or bottom of the churn after the butter-washing water has been withdrawn.

A streaky condition of the butter sometimes results from an imperfect mixture of the salt with the butter. Reworking after the salt is dissolved will correct that. Fine-grained salt should be used. The presence of salt should be perceptible to the taste, but not to the sense of touch.—N. Y. World.

DEAREST APPLE TREE.

It Cost Its Owner the Tidy Sum of Forty-Five Thousand Dollars.

According to the Philadelphia Times the dearest apple tree in the world stands on the Albert Smith farm, in South Strabane township. It has cost its owner over \$45,000 in cash, and no doubt much mental suffering.

In 1887, when the Smith pool gushers commenced to break the oil market and ruin speculators, the company which held the lease on the Smith farm decided to locate a well near the boundary line of the Cameron and Smith properties. The timbers for the rig were on the ground when the owner of the farm objected to the location, claiming that if made on the spot chosen it would necessitate the chopping down of a favorite apple tree. The manager of the drilling company had conceived the idea, however, that the location was a promising one, becoming tired of Smith's protest, decided to gain his point and get even with the land owner at the same time.

Acting on this plan, he had the timbers hauled a few feet, reversed the derrick and the boiler house, placed them just across the line on the Cameron farm and drilled the well within a few feet of the original location. The well came in a gusher of the largest caliber, producing 3,000 barrels of oil per day. A large percentage of the petroleum must come under the Smith farm, but the hole was on Cameron's land, and the latter, of course, received the royalty.

The well is still producing some oil, and the property owner's share of the output has amounted to over \$45,000. The apple tree still lives, but it is said to have been ruined by the close proximity of the well. Other wells on the Smith land brought the farmer wealth, but his apple tree, which is now famous among drillers, cost him dear.

A CONVENIENT CRIB.

How to Remodel Old-Fashioned Stanchions to Advantage.

Our illustration shows how some old-fashioned cattle stanchions were remodeled with a view of greater comfort to the animals. The old sill was left in place, and on it were placed the triangular pieces of plank that are shown in the engraving. One side has a hardwood strip as a facing to hold

the chain ring, which allows the chain to rise and fall with the movement of the animal. Made in this way, the side pieces keep the hay from coming out under the cow's feet. The opening at the bottom can be narrower if desired. Anyone handy with tools can construct such a crib.—Orange Judd Farmer.

By painting over the wounds made in pruning the bark covers over the wounds little by little, and no rotting of the inner wood takes place.

Too large and too thick heads on the fruit trees should always be avoided.

SIFTING GARDEN SOIL.

Description of an Implement Which Does the Work Well.

We don't sift the bulk of the soil used on the benches, in flats and in frames; but we want an inch or two of the surface fine and nice, and always run what is wanted for this covering through a somewhat coarse sieve or sifter. An ordinary coal ash sifter, such as one can buy at the nearest hardware store, will do well enough where only small quantities of soil are to be sifted. For larger quantities we may arrange a larger box, with wire mesh bottom, sliding over a wheelbarrow or, still better, make a sieve or sifter such as is shown in accompanying illustration. The idea was furnished to Market Gardening by an Ohio man, who describes the implement as follows:

Take four pieces 2x2x24 inches long for legs, nail to these at the top six-inch boards of hard wood, drop the lower end board so it will let the sieve play over the top of it, put in rollers at the lower side of the side pieces for the sieve to vibrate upon, gear the machine so that the sieve will shake about five times to one revolution of the drive

wheel, and make a frame so it will fit inside of your bed proper four or five inches high. Nail the wire screen to the bottom, and along the sides upon the wire nail pieces one-inch square. This keeps and holds the wire from tearing loose, and allows the sieve to run freely upon the rollers. The screen is of about three-eighths inch size. Nail a cross-piece on top of the frame of the sieve, and through the center put an iron pin. Have a hole through the pin to slip on the pin, making it easy to detach when the sieve needs to be cleaned. Underneath the sieve is an elevator or carrier made to run on the same principle as a straw carrier, except that the carrier is made of a solid piece of cloth, heavy muslin or ticking, with a stick every 12 or 15 inches tacked upon to assist the sifted soil up the incline. This is run by a belt similar to a sewing machine belt. It elevates the sifted soil from under the sieve into a bushel basket, and when this is taken away, another basket is put in its place. At the lower end of the sieve is left an opening about a third of the width of the sieve, which enables one to clean out the coarser refuse without removing the sieve. The screen should be adjusted by the length of the pitman, so the end will project six or eight inches over and beyond the carrier.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Coal ashes are beneficial to clay soil. Testing seeds will save much time and vexation.

The Holstein-Friesian and the Jersey are both good cows.

Currant and gooseberry bushes should be pruned every year.

Be ready at the first opening in the spring to set out trees.

All trees should be transplanted before the leaves start out.

It is best to cover all wounds made in pruning with paint or oil.

Bone dust and wood ashes are a good fertilizer for strawberries.

A little salt sprinkled around quince trees will be beneficial to them.

All imperfect and diseased branches, vines and trees should be burned.

Equal parts of rosin and tallow make a good covering for wounds on trees.

While salt is beneficial to trees, a little too much will kill them. It helps to make plant food available.

Prune from the start. Trees that are allowed to make a haphazard growth are rarely satisfactory in any way.

For grapes, trellises are always preferable to slates, and then the vines should be allowed to grow naturally.

When large branches are broken off by windstorms, cut off the stub smooth with a saw or knife and cover the wound with paint.

In setting out a tree the bruised or mangled roots should be cut off smooth with a sharp knife, and fine, moist soil packed about them.—St. Louis Republic.

Sowing Orchards to Grass.

Some people believe that a grass pasture keeps in the moisture. Experiments made in Nebraska have proven this to be a fallacy. The orchard was divided into three parts. Two of them were in grass, one mowed and the other pastured; and the third portion was cultivated. It was proven by actual analysis that for every 100 barrels of water contained in the first 20 inches of pasture, a like amount of ground cultivated during the entire season contained over 140 barrels. The pastured portion contained a little more moisture than that mowed, but only five per cent. more. Apples from the cultivated land averaged nearly 14 per cent. larger in weight than those from pastured land, and over 17 per cent. larger than those from mowed land.

The Dairymen Who Succeed.

Do you ever find a herd of cows yielding 300 pounds of butter apiece in the hands of one of these farmers who sneer at the experiment stations, farmers' institutes, dairy schools, dairy conventions, and dairy papers and books? Of course not. As the man thinketh so is he. It takes faith in better things to do better than we are doing. We must have faith. These skeptical, disbelieving farmers, who sneer at every element of progress, are the "hand to mouth" men.—Howard's Dairyman.

THE FIGHT IS ON.

There is an intense rivalry between the watermelon and tomato growers as to who can produce the earliest. Salzer's Earliest Watermelon ripened in 1895 in 52 days. That record is to be beaten, and Salzer pays \$100 to the winner! Then on tomatoes the record on "50 days the Earliest Tomato" in 1895 was 68 days. That's to be beaten, and \$50 paid. Salzer challenges the world to produce earlier melons, tomatoes, cabbages, radishes, peas or sweet corn than he offers. Get his mammoth catalogue. There is money in it.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT with 12c stamps to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free their great catalogue and a package of the yellow rind watermelon sensation. (K)

Let dogs delight to bark and bite: To do so is their fate; They can't be tamed; they never learned, You see, to articulate. —Washington Star.

A COLLECTING agency in New York is run by women exclusively, which seems to disprove the adage a woman's work is never done.—Texas Sittings.

March

April, May are most emphatically the months for taking a good blood purifier, because the system is now most in need of such a medicine, and because it more quickly responds to medicinal qualities. In winter impurities do not pass out of the body freely, but accumulate in the blood.

April

The best medicine to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood, and thus give strength and build up the system, is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands take it as their Spring Medicine, and more are taking it to-day than ever before. If you are tired, "out of

May

sorts," nervous, have bad taste in the morning, aching or dizzy head, sour stomach and feel all run down, a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will put your whole body in good order and make you strong and vigorous. It is the ideal Spring Medicine and true nerve tonic, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists \$1. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared. 25 cents.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

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

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

Now genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

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

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 3c cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new illustrated Catalogue to Box 11.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

"There's Room at the Top" for the CUPID hair pin.

It never slips out, and keeps each particular hair in place. It's in the TWIST.

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Makers of the famous DELONG Hook and Eye.

CATARRH

is a LOCAL DISEASE and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes. It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils. Being quickly absorbed it 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, always pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the sense of taste and smell. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 50 Warren Street, New York.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup, Cures Croup. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

HIGHER RATES.

The Dingley Bill Duties Compared with McKinley Charges.

The Dingley tariff bill, as passed by the house, provided that if the additional duty of 15 per cent. on any article higher than the duty on the McKinley tariff, the McKinley rate in that case should be imposed.

There are in the present law many important duties which, if increased by 15 per cent., would be higher than the corresponding duties in the McKinley tariff. Indeed, the addition of 15 per cent. to the average ad valorem rate for the whole tariff last year (41.75 per cent.) would make the average rate, upon the basis of last year's importations, higher than the average rate for the first year of the McKinley law, which was 46.28 per cent., and almost equal to the average rate (48.71 per cent.) during the second year of that law.

We direct attention to a few examples of the effect of enlarging the present duties by 15 per cent. In the following table may be seen the actual ad valorem rates for the last full year of the McKinley tariff on certain products, the actual ad valorem rates on the same products for the fiscal year 1895 (during ten months of which the present tariff was in force), and the last named rates enlarged by 15 per cent.:

Table with columns: Last Year, Fiscal Year, Same, Increased by 15 Per Cent. Rows include: Acids, Soda products, All chemicals, dyes, Cotton cloth, Cloaks and watches, Manufactures of flax, Buttons, Beverages, Books, etc., Silk goods, Oils, Rice, Manufactured tobacco, Leaf tobacco.

These are merely examples; many other similar increases might be added. Moreover, there is a long list of duties which if increased by 15 per cent., would fall below the corresponding McKinley duties by only a small fraction. The value of the imports last year of the products named above was as follows:

Table with columns: Item, Value. Rows include: Chemicals, Cotton cloth, Cloaks and watches, Manufactures of flax, Buttons, Beverages, Books, etc., Silk goods, Oils, Rice, Manufactured tobacco, Leaf tobacco.

It will be seen that the value of the imports last year of the products in even this short and incomplete list exceeded \$22,000,000. The proposed addition of 15 per cent. would make the duties on all of them higher than the corresponding duties were in the McKinley tariff.

These facts throw some light upon the real character of the so-called "emergency revenue bill" which the republicans intend to be their tariff platform in the approaching national campaign.—N. Y. Times.

NO PROTECTION FOR FARMERS.

Eminent Protectionists Decide Against Bounties on Farm Products.

Through the persistent efforts of Mr. David Lubin, of California, a scheme for a system of government bounties on exports of farm produce has been widely agitated during the past 12 months. Mr. Lubin was successful in getting the indorsement of numerous boards of trade, of the republican state convention of California, and of the national grange and the farmer's alliance, for his project. As he based his arguments on the undeniable fact that a protective tariff increases the cost of the goods used by the farmers, and does not in the least benefit the producers of agricultural staples, of which we report a surplus, his views were accepted by many farmers, who thought that as long as the government grants favors to any special class, they should have a share of the plunder. They therefore joined in demanding that the federal government should pay a bounty on all farm products sent abroad, and Mr. Lubin went to Washington to urge the scheme upon the members of congress.

The growing interest in the subject alarmed the orthodox protectionists. They saw that if the farmers generally found out that the tariff was not helping them, but on the contrary made them pay higher prices, there would be an end to the one-sided system of high taxation, so long maintained in the interests of a few manufacturers. In order to check the spread of the bounty plan among republicans a conference was called to meet in Washington and five eminent McKinleyites were selected to meet Mr. Lubin and his friends. They were: Messrs. Albert Clarke, secretary of the Massachusetts Home Market club; George Gunton, of New York, a well known defender of protection and trusts; J. R. Dodge, of Washington; Joseph Nimmo, of Huntington, N. Y., and Robert P. Porter, of Cleveland, O., all narrow republican partisans.

With such a jury it was a foregone conclusion that a verdict would be given against the proposition for bounties and in favor of the claim that protection benefits the farmers. After a lengthy conference four members of the committee (Mr. Porter being unable to be present) unanimously adopted a report which declared that the scheme for bounties was opposed to sound public policy and inconsistent with the protective system. The committee further claimed that to pay a premium on exported farm products would be in the nature of paternalism or charity. The demand for equalization of the favors of protection was met with the positive assertion that the duties on imported articles are not added to the cost of the goods, and that there was, therefore, no ground for the farmers' complaint that they were unjustly treated by the high

taxes imposed under protection on everything they buy. This amazing claim was subsequently indorsed by Mr. Porter, who wrote that "the assumption that the cost of dutiable articles is increased by the amount of duty, is not borne out by facts."

Whatever effect the report of the McKinleyite committee may have on Mr. Lubin's project (which deserves failure as simply another piece of class legislation), it is certain that it will do nothing to convince the farmers of the country that tariff taxes on imports are not paid by the consumers. If there is one principle which is admitted by all authorities on taxation, it is that duties are added to the cost of imported goods in every instance, and that not only is the price of the taxed articles raised to the amount of the duty, but that the merchant's profits are always calculated on such increased cost. Not only is this true, but the direct operation of tariff taxes is to raise the price of all articles of domestic manufacture which compete with the taxed goods. This is not a question of theory but of indisputable facts, and is admitted by all protectionists when they are trying to show how their system benefits home industry. For then they assert that protection helps both manufacturers and workmen by shutting out cheap foreign goods, and by thus giving the employer higher prices enables him to pay higher wages. If duties on imports do not increase the cost of goods, how could they give the domestic producers higher prices? And if they do not do this, what becomes of the pretenses on which the protectionists appeal to the working classes for support?

The question whether duties are added to the cost of goods is one which each farmer can easily answer for himself. The price of steel rails in England is now \$21 per ton. Landed in this country the cost would be less than \$24 per ton. This would be the price at which rails would sell here were it not that there is a duty of over \$7 per ton on foreign rails. The result is that the American makers are enabled to charge from \$29 to \$31 per ton for all the rails used in this country. Could there be clearer proof that tariff taxes increase prices?

The rejection by these representative republicans of a plan intended to give the producer of agricultural staples a portion of the assistance which protection gives a small class of manufacturers, is highly significant. It means that the farmers have nothing to hope for from the party of high tariffs, and that if the republicans are restored to power this year no effort will be made to equalize burdens of tariff taxation. With this assurance of the contempt in which they and their interests are regarded by the McKinleyites, it is surely time that the farmers as a body should support the democratic policy which means the abolition of protection and the establishment of a tax system which shall bear equally on the whole people.

WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

ALL AGREED.

The Royal Road to Wealth Sought by Every One.

Much as men differ in opinion on the tariff, currency or other questions, they are all agreed in one particular, the universal desire to accumulate wealth. This is a most praiseworthy ambition, and he who furthers the common aim is a real benefactor to mankind. Such in his own estimation is the tariff editor of the New York Press. In a recent editorial that paper returns to the Lubin project for a bounty on exports of farm products, which has been worrying the McKinleyites a good deal for more than a year. Opposing the proposition to tax the whole of the American people in order to give foreigners cheaper farm stuffs, the Press says: "It would be well had we nothing to export, but just enough to pay our debts and to purchase tropical supplies."

Here's the secret of getting rich. Don't raise anything to export, or at least no more than to pay debts and buy sugar, tea and coffee. If the ignorant foreigner wants our pork, wheat, cotton or beef, and is willing to work hard to make things to give us in exchange, why that is his mistake. We protectionists know better. We would stop all this foolish business of raising food for the swarming millions of Europe. Let 'em starve; who cares? We hate trade, and exports are a nuisance. Besides, the ungrateful farmers are asking unpleasant questions, actually wanting to know how they are benefited by a high tariff, when they sell a large surplus of their products abroad. And the cheeky fellows say they won't vote for higher taxes unless we give the farmer a show. Well, here's our doctrine. Stop raising such big crops. Then there won't be any exports to pay bounties on. After a while, if the high-tariff policy is restored, there won't be many farmers. Then everybody will roll in wealth produced by simply rubbing a bounty against a subsidy. The rest of the people will live on tropical supplies. Great scheme, isn't it? B. W. H.

Exports to Belgium.

The New York Journal of Commerce notes the remarkable fact that we last year exported to the little kingdom of Belgium goods valued at \$26,928,669. About one-fourth of this amount was paid for manufactured goods, including manufactures of iron, steel, textiles, leather, rubber and paper, and for chemicals, glassware and earthenware. Commenting upon this fact the Journal of Commerce says: "For most of these manufactures the raw materials may be assumed to be cheaper in Belgium than here. Wages are not only lower there than here, but they are lower than in England. Still the economy and efficiency of American manufacturing methods permit some of our manufactured goods to be sold in that country even in lines that are peculiarly Belgian, and in other cases the superiority of the American article offsets a higher price."

CHEAP MONEY ROUTED.

As a Result Improvement in Trade Is Anticipated.

Most reassuring was the vote in the house of representatives Friday refusing to concur in the senate's free silver amendment to the bond bill. The vote stood 215 to 90—a highly authoritative exposition of the sentiment of this country against free silver. After such a vote there is no occasion to doubt how the United States stands on the sound money question, and business and credits should advance correspondingly.

In this connection it is well to reproduce the following from the Washington dispatch to the Times-Herald analyzing the geographical division of the vote:

"The geographical division of the vote is interesting. It shows a magnificent preponderance of sound money votes in all the settled and prosperous sections of the country. In the region east of the Missouri and north of the Ohio rivers there are only a handful of silver votes, numbering nine or ten. Georgia, Arkansas, Texas and California furnished one-third of all the silver votes. Virginia and the two Carolinas furnished nearly one-third more. Even in the south the light seems to be breaking. Louisiana gave a majority for sound money. So did Tennessee. Secretary Carlisle's leadership of public opinion in Kentucky is shown in two votes for silver and eight against. West Virginia is solidly for sound money."

"A noteworthy fact is that the state of Missouri, represented in the senate by two rampant silver men, gives only two votes for silver and 11 against. Still more significant is the solid vote of Indiana against silver, notwithstanding the fact that two senators from that state are free-coinage champions."

"One of the unpleasant surprises was the free silver vote of Mr. McClure, republican of Ohio, who represents a manufacturing and sound money district. Another of the same sort was the vote of Mr. Marsh, of Illinois."

The foregoing shows, what is apparent to all observers, that the free silver sentiment generally is the sentiment of the financially unfortunate. It springs from those generally who have been unable to get on financially and who turn to cheap money as a remedy for their financial troubles. Silver mine owners and shareholders in such property are, of course, interested from special reasons. But in the poor communities and the backward states will be found the strength of the free silver sentiment. With the bond issue a success and the house of representatives on record so overwhelmingly against cheap money, the effect abroad should be stimulative. British investors, at least the shrewd ones, have never doubted that the United States would redeem its obligations in gold. But the fact remains that congress has persistently refused to substitute the word "gold" for the word "coin." Around this refusal there continues to center a feeling of distrust, and those who are confident the government will adhere to a gold policy are still more or less fearful lest others may in panicky times unload their securities and thus impair the market value of all holdings.—Chicago Times-Herald.

SENATORS AND FREE SILVER.

Representatives Who Are Betraying the Working People.

The following senators from states east of the Missouri river are supporting desperately the sixteen to one 50-cent dollar scheme: D. Cameron (R), Pa. Daniel (D), Va. DeWolfe (D), Ind. Lindsay (D), Ky. D. Purdie (D), Ind. Cockrell (D), Mo. Blackburn (D), Ky. All of these senators represent states which have no silver-mining interests within their limits, and are grossly betraying the rights of the working classes in their several states. All the other senators from states which are north of the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes and east of the Missouri river are ranged on the side of honest money. The following is the list of those senators who voted or paired against the free-silver substitute for the bond bill: Aldrich (R), R. I. Hoar (R), Mass. Allison (R), Ia. Lindsay (D), Ky. Bruce (D), O. Lodge (R), Mass. Burrows (R), Mich. McMillan (R), Mich. Caffery (D), N. H. Martin (D), Va. Chandler (R), N. H. Mitchell (D), Wis. Cullom (R), Ill. Morrill (R), Vt. Fiske (R), N. C. Nelson (R), Minn. McKim (R), Pa. Murphy (R), N. Y. McKim (R), Pa. Nelson (R), Minn. Faulkner (D), W. Va. Palmer (D), Ill. Gallinger (R), N. H. Platt (R), Conn. Gear (R), Ia. Quay (R), Pa. Gibson (R), Md. Sewell (R), N. J. Gray (D), Del. Sherman (R), O. Hale (R), Me. Smith (D), N. J. Hawley (R), Conn. Vilas (D), Wis. Hill (D), N. Y. Wetmore (R), R. I.

These 37 senators represent by far the greater part of the manufacturing and commercial activities of the nation, and of its agricultural production. They are in a minority in the senate, but behind them are the people who compose the majority of the American voters, most of whom are wise enough to know that the adoption of free coinage would inflict on them a worse blow than any they have suffered from since the civil war. It is openly claimed that one-half of the 16 southern senators who voted for free silver are convinced the measure would be a detriment to the people, but acted in deference to the wishes of the wire-pullers, who are ambitious to control the selection of party standard bearers. If they dared to be honest in the matter there no longer would be a free-silver majority in the senate. The whole financial trouble then would vanish with the renewal of assurance that there was no danger of the parity being deranged or destroyed.—Chicago Tribune.

... Gold is flowing this way from Europe once more, the cause, of course, being the big bond issue by the United States government. If the silver inflation agitation were not in the way there would be a greater and far more lasting movement of money to America from the old world, not to buy bonds, but to develop mines, build factories and profit by other sources of wealth which are still far less extensive than they might well become.—Cleveland Leader.

... The silverites think that there is not enough gold in this country to transact business, but recent developments indicate that there is even a considerable amount to lay away.—Indianapolis News.

OUR STOCK OF MONEY.

The Amount of Currency and Gold in Circulation.

According to the February statement of money and currency in the country, the amount in circulation February 1 was \$1,589,729,607, against \$1,613,657,515 at the same time last year, a decrease of nearly \$24,000,000. The circulation per head of population is stated at \$22.47, or about two dollars less than it was July 1, 1892. Yet there is no complaint of a scarcity of circulation.

The amount of gold coin in circulation is stated at \$499,262,686, or about \$7,000,000 less than it was a year ago. While there is a decrease as compared with last year, there is an increase as compared with previous years, the largest total at any former time having been \$495,976,730, July 1, 1894. There has been an increase, interrupted at times but fairly continuous, ever since the resumption of specie payments in 1879, when the amount brought into circulation was about \$110,500,000, according to the treasury department estimate.

During the period of suspension beginning in 1862 and ending January 1, 1879, there was no gold in active circulation in this country except on the Pacific coast. The amount in circulation there, including subsidiary silver, is estimated at \$25,000,000, without change for the entire period. It is obvious that this unchanging estimate for a region continually growing in population and wealth is not to be accepted implicitly.

The total estimated amount of gold coin in the country plus bullion in the treasury on the 1st inst., was \$613,398,420. Comparing with a table showing the estimated stock at the beginning of each fiscal year since 1878, this is the smallest total since 1886, excepting in 1893, when the total stock was reduced to \$597,697,685. The stock of gold reached the maximum of \$705,818,555, July 1, 1888. The total July 1, 1879, six months after resumption, was \$245,741,837. The increase in nine years, therefore, was \$460,077,018, or nearly \$51,200,000 a year on the average. Since 1888 we have lost \$92,510,435, or over \$14,230,000 a year on the average.

We had no difficulty in obtaining gold to meet our increasing currency requirements until after we had choked the channels of circulation with a great mass of cheap silver. Then the supply of gold in our circulation not only ceased to grow, but began to diminish with intermissions ever since. We have heaped up inferior money only to lose the best money and to inflict enormous losses upon the people of the country. We have been paying dearly for the folly and cowardice of our legislators.—Chicago Chronicle.

FREE SILVER'S WATERLOO.

A Sharp Rebuke to the Advocates of Cheap Money.

The overwhelming majority by which the house rejected the senate's free-silver substitute for the house bond bill is a significant and decisive manifestation of popular sentiment on the silver question. It is as deserved, too, as it is striking. In obedience to the appeals of the president and the secretary of the treasury for relief for the government in this crisis, the house promptly passed a bond and revenue bill, presuming, probably, that the exigencies of the situation might impel the senate to give them its indorsement. Each, however, was changed in the senate to a free-silver bill. The measure acted on earliest was the bond bill. That measure, which provided for the issue of three per cent. short-time bonds and the issue of treasury certificates to meet deficits in the revenue, was, so far as regards its bond provision, drawn on lines repeatedly favored by Secretary Carlisle. The silver substitute for this bill passed the senate by seven majorities.

But the rejection of this silver substitute by the house by a majority of 125 is at once a rebuke to the senate for its blind and factional obstructiveness and a warning that the silver party will receive no quarter from the representatives of the people. The majority is much larger than anybody looked for, and it is 49 to 50 per cent. greater than the silverites expected.

This vote tells the fate that is in store for the senate's silver substitute for the revenue bill when the house gets its hands on that measure. It has been reported, on the authority of some of the silverites, that every measure passed by the house with the object of relieving the treasury will, in the senate, either be loaded down with a silver rider, or will be effaced by a silver substitute as in the case of the bond and tariff bills. The vigor with which the house has acted in dealing with the bond substitute shows how this conspiracy will be treated. The perversity and stupidity of the silverites will hurt rather than help their cause. Many persons who have been disposed to look on silverism as a delusion of sincere but misguided men will see in this wanton obstructiveness a strong mixture of malevolence with the ignorance. The house, which stands much closer to the people than the senate does, shows by its vote what it thinks of the sixteen to one policy. The folly of the silverites may tempt the people in electing the next house to administer a still more emphatic rebuke to that iniquity.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

... This should be the end of a folly which has long endangered and injured the country's credit and the prosperity of all American enterprises. It should certainly make an end of all doubt, at home and abroad, about the good faith of the nation and its resolute purpose to pay all its coin obligations in dollars worth 100 cents. The house represents the latest expression of the people's will. Its attitude reflects the sentiment of the country. Its vote should be a reminder to the senate that the people have finally rejected all flat-money schemes and are tired of the senatorial folly and obstinacy which thrusts an outworn contention of dishonesty into the pathway of needed legislation.—N. Y. World.

M'KINLEY'S "BEST THINGS."

Facts Which the Major Perseverently Overlooks.

McKinley's personal organ in this city prints in its loudest style "some of the best things" in that statesman's speech at the banquet of the Marquette club Wednesday night. We know that they were his "best things" because his personal organ says so, which is equivalent to saying that he says so himself.

One of the "best things" was this: "The whole world knew a year in advance of its utterance what the republican platform of 1860 would be and the whole world knows now, and has known for a year past, what the republican platform of 1896 will be. Then the battle was to arrest the spread of slave labor in America; now it is to prevent the increase of idly paid and degraded free labor in America."

This serves to call attention to the difference between the republican party of 1860 and the republican party of 1896—a difference which William McKinley seems to be quite incapable of perceiving. In 1860 the republican party stood for freedom; in 1896 it is opposed to freedom, and its leaders and heroes do not hesitate to say so. In 1860 the republican party is substantially what the whig party was before it gave up the ghost in 1852.

Until after its defeat that year the whig party was the party of high tariff. Its leading doctrine was that prosperity was created by taxation and by enriching the people engaged in certain industries out of the earnings of people engaged in other industries. The democratic tariff of 1846 had exposed the falsity of that doctrine and in 1852 the people refused to be humbugged by it any longer and gave the whig party its quietus.

In its place arose the republican party, which professed to be the party of freedom, and did not profess to be the party of the tariff made of slavery. Some of its representatives in congress in 1857 reported as members of a house committee in favor of abolishing the whole tariff system and raising revenue by direct taxation.

This party has ceased to be the party of freedom. It is the party of slavery. What is slavery? It is involuntary servitude. That is what a protective tariff exacts from the mass of the people. What is a slave? It is one who toils while another enjoys the fruit of his toil. He who is forced to pay out of his earnings 50 or 100 per cent. more for an article than its value as determined by free competition is as truly a slave as ever was a negro in a Georgia cotton field. He is rendering involuntary service to the man who is enabled by law to exact from him for the clothing he wears from 50 to 100 per cent. more than it is worth. The fact may be concealed from him by the devilish ingenuity of his master, but it is none the less a fact.

Another of McKinley's "best things" was this: "The republican party would as soon think of lowering the flag of our country as to contemplate with patience and without protest and opposition any attempt to degrade or corrupt the medium of exchanges among the people. It can be relied upon in the future, as in the past, to supply the country with the best money ever known, gold, silver and paper, good of the world over."

"In the future as in the past" is particularly good. It serves to recall the fact that the republican party supplied the country with greenbacks in 1862 and the years following—a currency which drove out every dollar of specie and became so "degraded" and "corrupted" at one time that it was worth less than 40 cents on the dollar. And this same currency corrupted the thinking of the country; even that of the supreme court of the United States gave us an epidemic of fiat lunacy in place of sound money sanity.

It serves also to recall the fact that in 1878 the republican party forged the "endless chain" which for three years has been lifting gold out of the treasury—forged it by enacting that redeemed greenbacks should not stay redeemed and by enacting in another statute that Uncle Sam should help out the poor bonanza kings by buying and coining their silver. It reminds us that the republicans of the McKinley congress went still further at the dictation of the mining-camp despots and passed a law which, by the admission of their own leaders, brought on the panic of 1893 just as their greenback policy brought on the panic of 1873.

So McKinley's very best things serve to impress upon us the fact that the republican party is no longer the party of freedom, whatever it may have been in the past, and that its policy with respect to the currency has always been unwise save only when it made provision for the resumption of specie payments in 1875. Even then it did a vast amount of mischief by postponing resumption for four years and providing that redemption should not redeem.—Chicago Chronicle.

Reed Still Tongue-Tied.

Mr. Reed continues to be a tongue-tied candidate for the presidency. What he thinks about the currency, about the tariff, about foreign policy, the public does not have the faintest idea. We are compelled, therefore, to infer his views from what he does and from the character of the men who are fighting his battles. In Louisiana his "manager" is the notorious ex-Gov. Kellogg, and the convention which he controlled was in favor of sugar bounties, free silver, and the populist creed in general. Eight of the Louisiana delegates are reported to be certain for Reed. The question is, can he go on dumbly receiving and working for such support without alarming his friends in the north and east? If this southern support were given him in the face of open declarations against southern financial heresies, the case would be different. But Mr. Reed has not committed himself on a single point, except that he consumedly wants to be president.—N. Y. Post.

KILL THE DINGLEY BILL.

A Measure That Would Diminish Revenue.

The best thing that the house of representatives can do with the free-silver substitute that the senate adopted in place of the Dingley tariff bill is to vote it down and let the whole matter drop. The Dingley tariff measure is not quite so mischievous as the free-silver measure would be, but it would do infinite harm. It would disturb business, enhance prices, diminish revenues, embarrass manufacturing and restrict opportunities for employment.

The Dingley measure is not at all necessary, even if it would accomplish what is claimed for it. It would increase the revenue, instead of diminishing revenue, as it surely would do, still it would be unnecessary, because the present tariff law is producing a constantly-increasing quantity of revenue that will be entirely sufficient for the government by the end of the fiscal year.

The customs receipts for January this year were \$16,380,796, those from internal revenue \$11,041,401 and from miscellaneous sources \$1,815,473, making a total for the month of \$29,237,670. This is greatly in excess of \$1,000,000 a day for the 25 business days in January. It is also \$1,000,000 more than the average receipts of the previous six months. The January figures are far more likely to be exceeded in the succeeding months of the fiscal year, because the bulk of the sugar importations are made in the first half of the year, and also because the internal revenue taxes are just beginning to produce what was expected of them. There is every reason to believe that the total receipts for the present fiscal year will exceed \$350,000,000, against \$313,000,000 last year. This would bring the deficiency on the 30th day of next June within \$15,000,000 or \$16,000,000, against \$42,000,000 last year, and against \$70,000,000 in 1894, the last year of the McKinley law. This is a pretty regular improvement. It keeps up with the business conditions. Revenues increase as business improves, which indicates that with all its faults the Wilson bill is in a general sense framed to fit the requirements of the country.

Next year the receipts will surely equal the expenditures, and in the succeeding years there will be an excess of revenue sufficient to provide for the payment of the government obligations. This will be accomplished under the operation of the Wilson tariff, for no matter what the result of the election may be next fall, no party that will be in power in Washington will dare to change the Wilson bill in any material way. The principle of low taxes is fully established, and no party will be found in the future of the present generation to advocate or to defend the imposition of high taxes for favorites, either on the pretense that it will benefit the people or that it is necessary for the requirements of the government in time of peace.—Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

—Will the admirers of McKinley let the chance go by? The throne of Napoleon is to be sold to the highest bidder.—Chicago Tribune (rep.).

—Now that the excitement has somewhat subsided, it is generally conceded that Mr. Harrison's withdrawal did not settle the matter.—Washington Post.

—Favorite sons who are wise will attach themselves to the tail of the McKinley kite and be in a position to ask for a cabinet job after the nomination has been made.—St. Louis Republic.

—Beyond all question McKinley is the logical candidate of the monopoly party. And he is just the sort of a candidate that the democratic party would be pleased to meet.—Chicago Chronicle.

—It is said that the republicans will trot out ten favorite sons at St. Louis. But the big four sit serene, apart and alone. The supporters of Morton, Reed, Allison and McKinley mean business, not compliments.—N. Y. Sun.

—A cursory glance at Mr. McKinley's speech gives one the impression that Abraham Lincoln was the father of the bill that piled the snow so deep over the graves of a number of republicans last presidential election.—Chicago News.

—The manufacturers are going on with their manufacturing and are selling more goods to outsiders than they ever did before. They would not object to more tariff and more profit, but they are doing very well with the present average duty of 42 per cent. The lobbies at Washington are not as full of tariff fixers as usual this winter, and we imagine that there will be more difficulty in frying the "fat" out of the protected interests than was experienced in the campaign of 1892. Things are different now.—Philadelphia Record.

The Birthday Party.

We gather from a valued contemporary that Maj. McKinley's birthday was celebrated with great enthusiasm at the Marquette club. The major's rise from obscurity to the pinnacle of renown, his prowess at rail-splitting, his liberation of the slaves and his firm course in putting down the rebellion were duly lauded. It is an admirable, indeed a beautiful, feature of the account of the celebration that much praise is bestowed on A. Lincoln, a sincere but unpolished patriot, since dead, who lent valuable assistance to the major in seeing to it that a government "of the people, by the people, for the people," should not perish from the earth. Indeed, Mr. Lincoln was worthy of much praise. He it was, we are privately informed, who first communicated to the major the great truth that the foreigner pays the tax. It is a fine thing to see men in the plenitude of their own power and fame thus turn aside for a moment to bestow praise on the humbler workers in the good cause.—Chicago News (Ind.).

Another silver address has been issued and it contains the surprising information that the political resolutions of the past few years have been wrought by the silver men. The Republicans were put out of power and Cleveland elected President by the silver men in the hope that the Democratic party would do something for silver, but they failed to act, and so the silverites turned in at the last Congressional election and voted solidly for Republican candidates in the hope that the party, chastized by its overwhelming defeat in the Presidential election, would return to power in a humor to do the bidding of silverites. But, alas, the Republicans turned out to be overwhelming against silver, and now there is nothing for the silverites to do but to organize their own party and elect to office men who may be depended upon not to desert the sacred cause. That is the general purport of this last silver address. All of which shows how fearfully the judgments of men can be warped by long attention to a single idea. —Kansas City Star.

TREASURY REPLENISHED WITHOUT TROUBLE.

The Kansas City Star, in speaking of the gold-bond sale, says that the surprisingly large amount of gold paid to the National Treasury for bonds as soon as the allotments were made proves that there was no ground for the fears expressed in some quarters that difficulty would be experienced in getting gold together to make payments; that even the Treasury officials were influenced by the fear, and consequently provided that the bonds might be paid for in five instalments of twenty per cent, each. The first payment called for only 23 million dollars under the plan. But the actual deposits at the sub-treasuries and national bank depositories amounted to over 66 millions, or almost two-thirds of the total amount subscribed. This sum has not yet been covered into the Treasury. When it is, the gold reserve will be above 100 million dollars, and there is no doubt that the remaining payments will swell it to 135 millions or over. Probably brokers will draw a few millions more from the Treasury to be used to pay for bonds. The general raid on the Treasury which was feared by many has not occurred and it is not likely to occur. Of the 66 millions which have been paid in for bonds only about 8 millions came from the Treasury, and little or none of that was drawn out by those who bought bonds. It was drawn by brokers who contracted to furnish gold to purchasers. There appears to be no doubt that a large part of the gold necessary to pay for the bonds was already in the possession of those to whom bonds were allotted, and most of the remaining payments will be made with gold now available for that purpose outside of the Treasury.

One of the surprises of the loan is the fact that only a small part of the gold which has been paid into the Treasury thus far came from the New York clearing house banks. Most of it came from other sources, and the clearing house bank will still have a good supply of gold after the Treasury shall have received full payments for the bonds. The loan, therefore, turns out to have been even a greater success than it seemed at first.

CORN RATES TO THE GULF.

The following are the rates of freight on corn to Galveston from the points named. It should be remembered that all points named, except possibly Caldwell, the corn is sent to the gulf via Wichita:

From Leavenworth, Kan., New Orleans is distance 1,136 miles; the rate per 100 pounds on corn is 27 cents; from Wichita, 226 miles nearer the southern termini, the rate is 32 cents. From Kansas City, the distance to New Orleans is 1,124 miles; to Galveston 918 miles; the rate 27 cents per 100 pounds; the rates from Wichita, 214 miles nearer, is 32 cents. From Atchison Kan., to New

Orleans, 1,122 miles; to Galveston 916 miles, rate, 27 cents; rates from Wichita, 214 miles nearer, 32 cents. Holton Kan., to New Orleans, 1,094 miles; to Galveston, 888 miles; rate, 30 cents; from Wichita 184 miles nearer, 32 cents.

Topeka Kan., to New Orleans, 1,064 miles; to Galveston 858 miles; rate, 30 cents; rate from Wichita, 154 miles nearer destination, 32 cents.

Emporia, Kan., to New Orleans, 1,010 miles; to Galveston, 804 miles; rate, 30 cents; Wichita, 92 miles nearer destination, rate 32 cents.

McPherson, Kan., to New Orleans, 1,002 miles; to Galveston, 796 miles rate, 32 cents; from Wichita, 92 miles nearer destination, rate is 32 cents.

Caldwell, Kan., to New Orleans, 859 miles, to Galveston, 653 miles, rate 33 cents, from Wichita, 51 miles further the rate is 32 cents.

It is hoped that these illustrations will sufficiently explain the situation. The injustice complained of is the application of a higher rate to New Orleans and Galveston from Kansas points that are nearer those ports by direct lines than is in effect from Kansas City and other Missouri river points.

MORRILL ENDORSED.

So it seems that Wichita is greater than the state of Kansas after all and the liquor prosecutions have been abandoned because of the impossibility of securing convictions. In the face of the evidence of violations of the law the jury acquits without leaving the box. This fact will probably be construed as a point in favor of Governor Morrill. He said the law couldn't be enforced in the face of an adverse public sentiment and now it will be considered as proven.—Topeka Journal.

Most of the republican papers of the state have abused Wichita soundly because this city appeared unfriendly to Governor Morrill. The Journal is better informed.

When Governor Morrill declared that prohibition needed public sentiment behind it in order to enforce it Wichita at once saw the truth of the statement and this city has nobly sustained the Governor ever since. The Governor was right when he said it. It was true then and it is equally true now.

As a matter of fact Wichita was given the Republican convention because it has so nobly endorsed the wise saying of the governor's Public sentiment in Wichita is against prohibition, and the law is not and cannot be enforced.

Wichita is not greater than the state. It is simply great enough to back up the utterance of the Governor.—Wichita Beacon.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT PRAIRIE HILL.

EDITOR COURANT: I was present on last Friday evening at the celebration of Washington's birthday by the Prairie Hill school. The program consisted of selections in honor of Washington, Lincoln, Our Flag, and our State. The pupils under the guidance of their teacher, Miss Gray, had prepared their parts perfectly and delivered them well. The school room was decorated with flags, pictures, crayon sketches, etc., and one old flag that was present at the Battle of Kennesaw mountain more than 30 years ago. First came the song "Red, White and Blue," by the school, then an acrostic "America," by seven little people with big guilt letters forming the words. "The 22nd of February," by Ida Kaufman; "A Boy's thoughts," by Frank Roniger; "Our Colors," by three little girls (very pretty); "The Sunflower State," George Roniger; "Independence Bell," by Clara Siler (very nicely done); Robbie Watts told of the "Good Old Days," song "Star Spangled Banner," school, next "The School House Stands by the Flag," by Seymour Ryder; "A Tribute to Washington," Fred Roniger; "My Country," little Cora Watson; "Our Home," Mary Watts; "I Can't Complain," by Clara Watts, then came "George Washington," Karl Bahr; song "Our Flag," and flag salute by the school; "Barbara Freitchie," by little Pearl Starkey, (in a very pleasing manner); "General Washington," Willie Gauvey; "Oh Flag of the Stars and Stripes," Anna Roniger, then came the "Boston Tea Party," Stella Gauvey; A short oration "Our Country," and a recitation "Kansas is All Right," by Harold Bookstore, were very good; "Playing in the Sud Corn Patch," Seymour Ryder; "Abraham Lincoln," Cecil Ryder; Concert Recitation by four boys, and "A Boy's Poem on Washington," by Lewis Siler, were all good. The Color Guard, recitation and chorus by Arrilla Watson and the school was fine. Then the audience was invited to join in the song, America, after which came the tableau, The Goddess of Liberty (Miss May Roniger), surrounded by the thirteen colonies, England conquered, The U. S. Triumphant, Red Light, etc., curtain. Altogether the celebration of the day at Prairie Hill was a success and enjoyed by a crowded house. SPECTATOR.

I Didn't Know You Were Selling Goods So Cheap

IS WHAT WE HEAR EVERY DAY FROM OUR CUSTOMERS.

No wonder they are astonished, for such low prices were never before heard of! And now, to make it more interesting and profitable to all, I propose to

HOLD A SPECIAL SALE

LADIES', MEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES! SHOES!

AND MEN'S & BOYS' BOOTS! BOOTS!

TO COMMENCE ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, '96,

and continue each Saturday during the month of February. My present stock is of the very best make, bought before the recent raise in leather. From this price I will make a 25 per cent reduction. This will be a saving to you of at least 50 per cent from present prices, and will pay you well for attending this sale and laying in your Summer supply. Don't forget the days—February 8, 15, 22 and 29.

J. M. TUTTLE.

JAPANESE SWORDS.

The Japanese, whose civilization was old before ours began, have produced beautiful examples of the sword-maker's art. The Japanese nobleman carried his swords as the insignia of his rank. He wore one on each side, thrust into his sash.

These swords have been handed down as heirlooms from father to son; and it was not unusual for families of ancient lineage to have as many as fifteen hundred of them, in their possession. The scabbards are richly lacquered, and bound about with a silken cord in a curious pattern, a specimen of which is shown in the initial. The blade is curved, and the round guard is pierced to carry a small dagger.

This guard, called a tsuba, is decorated with curious designs; and so great is the ingenuity of the Japanese metal-workers that among the thousands of swords they have produced it is impossible to find two guards exactly alike.

They are prized so highly by collectors that large sums of money have been paid frequently for an antique sword, only that it might be ruthlessly torn apart to secure the guard.

"The Godly sword," by Mary Stuart McKinney, in March St. Nicholas.

OUR HAND-WRITING.

Somebody has been complaining that among the ten thousand or more answers recently sent to St. Nicholas Magazine in a prize contention in correcting a mis-pelled poem the writing of the answers from American children was distinctly worse than that from Canada or any other foreign children. No doubt the complaint is well founded. Too little attention is given to penmanship in American schools. For most young people it is a work of great patience to learn to write well, and patience is not at all a virtue in our day, in schools or anywhere else. The same complaint can fairly be made of others than school children. The fault is as common among business men, and the typewriter is largely responsible for it. The business man gets into the habit of dictating his most trivial letters and notes, or, at most scrawling off a few hieroglyphic-like notes which only his typewriter can interpret, and confines himself to signing his name, and that, too, is hieroglyphic-like. The art of penmanship is not yet a lost art, but it is a degenerating one.

BEDDING FOR LIVESTOCK WEIGHED WITH CATTLE.

To agents and others interested.—As there seems to exist in the minds of some of our Live Stock Shippers, a false impression as to the assessment of our freight charges on Live Stock moved on the "Cents per 100 lbs." basis, especially as regards the weight of the bedding in the car, it is necessary that you avail yourself of every opportunity to explain the situation to them.

Have them understand that in all cases, the Stock is carefully weighed at Kansas City, while in the cars, on the latest improved scales, and after unloaded, the empty cars are reweighed with the bedding in them, and the actual tare weight so obtained is deducted from the gross weight, thereby resulting in freight charges being assessed on basis of the actual weight of the stock.

Let it be further understood by them, that the Western Weighing Association, under whose jurisdiction the weighing is done, has a representative constantly at the Stock Yards to immediately adjust any legitimate overcharges in weight that may be shown to have occurred, in fact, every reasonable precaution has been taken to secure the handling of Live Stock under the new basis, satisfactorily alike to Shippers and the Railway Company.

As the importance of having our patrons thoroughly and correctly understand this matter must be apparent, it is urged upon you that the information contained herein, be freely communicated to them.

J. E. GORMAN, A. G. F. A., CHICAGO, ILL. C. R. HUDSON, A. G. F. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches. OFFICE and private dispensary over Hutton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS ATTORNEY AT LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton & 232-5.

THOS. H. GRISHAM. J. T. BUTLER.

GRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

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

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts

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, Scalp, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Bones, etc., Paralysis, Epilepsy (fits), Scrofula, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Tape Worm, Ulcers or Fever Sores, Dyspepsia and Gastritis, Eczema, etc.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

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

IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED

With any of the above diseases, or in any way in need of medical or surgical aid and are thinking of going abroad for treatment, you are requested to call on the Editor of this Paper, who will give 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 if you will take it up and show it to your neighbors we will mail you One Copy Free. Send 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 beats the World. No teacher necessary. Wonderful progress in one hour. Either one mailed on receipt of fifty cents. Mention This Paper.

RAZOR GRINDING & HONING

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

NEW HANDLES PUT ON BLADES.

I carry a general line of Barbers' Supplies, such as Razors, 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. S. Davis and 14 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 (1/4) of section three (3) township twenty-one (21), range eight (8) east; thence north to the north line of center line, said road to be 66 feet wide.

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 said 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 Chase county, except the bridge at Barzar. Bids to be for the bridges in each township twenty-one (21), range eight (8) east; and one and two cents of paint each, and each bid to be separate for same. Also bids to be for furnishing material and about 232-5.

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.

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.

ROAD NOTICE.

Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, January 7th 1896. Notice is hereby given, that on the 8th day of October, 1895, a petition signed by L. C. Hubbert 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 (1/4) of section five (5) and the south east quarter (1/4) 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.

SPECIAL PANT ZALE, on Saturday.

Do you know what this means? It means that every pair of pants in the house, of which there are over 400, will be offered to you, on Saturday of this week, at our SPECIAL SALE PRICES. One dollar will do almost the work of two. We've got too many. The prices we will make will be sure to move them. Come early. There is sure to be a rush.

HOLMES & GREGORY,
PANTERS.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1896.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall we, no favor sway;
New to the line, lest he chips fall where they may.

Terms—Per Year, \$1.50 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.00; for six months, \$2.00.



TIME TABLE.

EAST. A. L. COLL. CH. L. CH. X. K. C.	
am	pm
Cedar Grove	1 35 12 40 12 55 12 56 10 13
Clements	1 45 12 48 1 03 1 05 10 23
Elmdale	1 58 1 00 1 14 1 19 10 26
Evans	2 02 1 03 1 17 1 24 10 40
Strong	2 10 1 10 1 25 1 40 10 48
Ellinor	2 20 1 17 1 32 1 51 10 57
Saffordville	2 25 1 24 1 37 1 58 11 08
WEST. Mex. Cal. L. 90th. Kan. X. Tex.	
am	pm
Saffordville	6 31 7 15 2 55 2 44 1 27
Ellinor	6 16 7 00 2 40 2 59 1 57
Strong	6 03 6 25 2 47 3 10 1 43
Evans	6 00 6 21 2 50 3 20 1 52
Elmdale	6 13 6 24 2 58 3 26 2 00
Clements	6 15 6 23 3 00 3 43 2 05
Cedar Grove	6 12 6 30 3 17 3 55 2 38

C. K. & W. R. R.

EAST.		Pass.		Frt.		Mixed	
Hymet	12 45am	5 55pm					
Avana	1 06	6 24					
Strong City	1 15	6 40					
Cottonwood Falls			8 10pm				
Gladstone			8 25				
Bazaar			4 18				
WEST.		Pass.		Frt.		Mixed	
Bazaar			4 30pm				
Gladstone			4 50				
Cottonwood Falls			5 10				
Strong City			5 20am	8 50am	5 20		
Evans			8 30	9 04			
Hymet			8 47	9 30			

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Representative.....R. H. Chandler
Treasurer.....David Griffiths
Clerk.....M. C. Newton
Clerk of Court.....J. E. Perry
County Attorney.....J. W. McWilliams
Surveyor.....John McGallum
Probate Judge.....J. B. Jeffrey
Sup't of Public Instruction.....T. G. Allen
Register of Deeds.....Wm. Norton
Commissioners.....C. I. Maulle
.....W. A. Wood

SOCIETIES:

A. F. & A. M., No. 80.—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month. J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; M. C. Newton, Secy.
K. of P., No. 93.—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, R. S.
I. O. O. F., No. 58.—Meets every Saturday. J. L. Kellogg, N. G.; J. B. Davis, Secy.
K. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 294.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month. Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. S.
Choppers Camp, No. 98, Modern Woodmen of America.—Meets last Thursday night in each month. L. M. Gillott, V. C.; L. W. Heck, Clerk.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS AND MIDWIVES:

Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, January 17th, 1896.
On December 13, 1895, Attorney General Dawes rendered the following decision in reference to the medical act:

"All persons who were engaged in the practice of medicine for ten years next preceding the passage of this act of 1870 are the only ones entitled to practice medicine and surgery in the state of Kansas, in any of its departments for compensation, unless they are graduates from some reputable school of the same, or hold a certificate of qualification from some state or county medical society."

The county commissioners hereby notify all practicing physicians and midwives to report at the office of the County Clerk and register within 30 days from date of this notice. All persons registering must show certificates of qualification. All those who fail to comply with the above notice will at expiration of stated time be reported to State Board of Health, and the County Attorney be instructed to begin proceedings against them for violation of this act.

By order of County Commissioners.
(SEAL) M. C. NEWTON,
County Clerk.

COLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

The best way to get there is over the Santa Fe route. The fabulously rich gold mining district of Cripple Creek, Colorado, is attracting hundreds of people. By 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, Monadnock Block, Chicago.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Cooler weather this morning. Bill Datch, of Atchison, is in town. Lye Hominy in cans, at the Model. New Orleans "Lasses" at the Model. E. L. Jones has gone to Stonewall, Texas.

Pure Early Ohio seed potatoes at Smith Bros.
John Shofe arrived home from New Mexico, last week.
Kittie Duchanois was very sick, last night, with croup.

Smith Bros. have received a car load of seed potatoes.
Populist County Central Committee meeting next Saturday.

Miss Emma Jones has returned to her home at Saffordville.
Richard Hunter shipped two car loads of cattle to Kansas City last week.

B. S. Arnold shipped two car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week, and S. C. Harvey, one.

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

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

If you are interested in poultry read about the one hundred poultry pictures in another column.

Born, on Monday morning, Feb. 24, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Brown, of Strong City, a 14 lb. boy.

Farmers in these parts have been plowing and grass and weeds have been growing nearly all winter.

S. F. Perrigo, who is now home, is engaged in selling goods for H. T. Pindexter & Co., of Kansas City, Mo.

Ed. R. Ferlet, of Hamilton, Greenwood county, came up, Tuesday, on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Ferlet.

One and one-third fare to Topeka, March 3 and 4, occasion of Annual Convention State Temperance Union.

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

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

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.

The Santa Fe will sell round trip tickets, on the certificate plan, to Atchison, March 10 to 17, at one and one-third fare, for the Kansas Annual Conference of the M. E. church.

Pure Early Ohio seed potatoes at Smith Bros.

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.

The Pansy for March will contain "Renben Finding His Way," Chapter v., by Pansy; "Young People's Work," "One Kind of Work," etc.; "The Gingham Bag," Chapter v., by Margaret Sidney; "A Syrian Nightingale's Story," (III), by M. C. M. Fisher; "Etta's Failure," Frontispiece Story, by Pansy; "Children of History," iv., by Evelyn S. Foster; "Curious Creations and their Eggs," by L. H. M. Palmer, illustrated; "English Literature Papers," v., by Elizabeth Abbott; "Baby's Corner," "Daily Thoughts," "With the Pansies," and other stories, articles, poems and pictures, 10 cents a number, \$1.00 a year.

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY,
29 Pearl Street, Boston Mass.

FENCE POSTS AND LUMBER FOR SALE.—I have 5000 feet of lumber and 3000 posts for sale. Apply at the Madden farm, near Bazaar or at J. L. Kellogg's livery stable in Cottonwood Falls. JERRY MADDEX.

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.

A Clean Sweep.—A parlor broom for 10 cents, at the Model.

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

Judge C. C. Whitson has been granted a pension of \$12 per month.

Mrs. E. B. Johnson is up and about again, after a serious spell of illness.

Forty acres of plowed land for rent. Apply to Jos. Langendorf, on Prairie Hill, Feb 22.

John Johnson has returned from Ohio. He could not stand the weather there.

G. H. Barnett, of Matfield Green, bought two car loads of feeders at Kansas City, last week.

J. G. McDowell, of Kansas City, was here, from Friday until Sunday, evening, visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Hutchinson, visited her parents, Mrs. and Mr. Witt Adare, of Strong City, last week.

Alf Ryan, of Strong City, was at Leavenworth, this week, attending the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., as a delegate.

C. W. White, of Strong City, has gone to Osage City, on a visit to his mother, and to recuperate his falling health.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Madden, of Emporia, have been here this week, on business and visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. E. V. Finley and daughter, Frankie, and the baby returned home, Tuesday afternoon, from their visit at Wellington.

Misses Emma Vetter and Minnie Wisler, visited with friends, in Elmdale, from Friday afternoon until Sunday morning.

Mrs. F. P. Cochran and son, Sidney, returned home, Sunday, from their visit to Mrs. Cochran's daughter, Mrs. J. O. Silverwood, at Mulvane.

Breese and Kinnie are having the office room formerly occupied by J. W. McWilliams put in good repair preparatory to occupying the same.

L. M. Leslie has moved on to the Duclaf farm, near Matfield Green, and W. F. Dunlap has bought and moved to the Chamberlain place in Strong City.

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.

Miss Vellie Hodges, of Pebody; Mr. J. G. McDowell, of Kansas City, and Miss Mary Chesney, of Bazaar, spent from Friday till Monday with Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sanders and family, in this city.

The next semi-annual dividend of the State school fund will give Chase county \$1234.61, and, there being 2306 persons of school age in the county, this will make the dividend 44 cents per capita.

Last Monday, as Frank Hatch was crossing the river, on horseback, just below the bridge at the foot of Broadway, and when in the deepest part of the ford, the horse laid down with him, and of course Frank got moistened.

J. W. McNece returned, Tuesday morning, from a business trip to his old home in Wisconsin; and he reports the weather as being 16° below zero up there, even during the middle of the day, last week while we were having spring like weather here.

O. M. Ellis has bought the Miller house, in the south-west part of town, and has moved into the same; and Geo. C. Ellis has moved to the O. M. Ellis place, southwest of town, and M. A. Holmes will farm the Geo. C. Ellis place, this year.

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.

We have had very spring like weather in these parts ever since last Thursday; and flies, gnats, bees, wasps etc., have been on the wing; it is very comfortable with doors open just now; and every one is fearing if this weather lasts much longer that we will have no fruit this year.

Not long since some of our sportsmen, T. H. Grisham, W. H. Holinger, C. M. Gegory, and others, contemplated a bear hunt in Colorado, which they have not yet taken; but a lady friend, taking in at a glance the situation, sent them a little poem entitled "His Destination," which reads as follows:

Hunter, bear,
Struggling pair,
Man inferior;
Gone interior.

Wanted—Lady or gentleman to take charge of installment business and collect in this county. Salary \$10 per week to begin with. Address, enclosing stamp for reply.
J. E. CAMPBELL & Co.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

MEETING OF TEACHERS.

The Teachers' Association met in regular session Sat., Feb. 22, in the Strong City High School room.

Sunt. Allen called the meeting to order. T. J. Perry was elected chairman. The program consisted of music and recitations by Strong City pupils, and Prof. E. A. Wyatt.

The Association discussed the paper, "Spelling as it is and as it should be." Response to roll call showed that the majority of the teachers are using the profession as a stepping stone to something higher.

The view of "Philosophy of teaching" by Miss Maud Brown, and the "County High School" question by W. C. Austin, were carried over to the next meeting.

Teachers present: W. C. Austin, Mr. Arnold, S. E. Bailey, Herbert Clark, Mary Chesney, Frances Day, Minnie Ellis, Anna Hackett, Prof. L. A. Louther, Lena Maer, Minnie M. Myser, T. J. Perry, Bridgie Quinn, Anna Rockwood, Nellie Sanders, Mamie Simmons, Cora Stone, J. M. Stone, Prof. Wiley and Prof. Wyatt

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of Matfield Green Lodge No. 433 I. O. O. T. held Feb. 22, 1896, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our late brother, Chas. Scheehan, and whereas, the intimate relations long held by our deceased brother with the members of this Lodge render it proper that we should place on record our appreciation of his services as a brother and his merits as a man, therefore be it resolved that in the death of Chas. J. Scheehan this Lodge loses a brother who was always active and zealous in his work as an Old Fellow, and one who was wise in counsel and fearless in action.

Resolved, that this Lodge tender its heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our deceased brother in their sad affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this Lodge, and that a copy of them be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and to the county papers.

M. E. HERRING,
W. S. TALKINGTON, Committee.
J. A. M. PATTERSON.

OBITUARY.

Died Feb. 24, 1896, at 11 o'clock, p. m., in Strong City, the aged mother of the Pracht family.

Miss Elizabeth Motz was born, Nov. 30, 1807, at Schoenstadt, Germany. At the age of 20 she married Christian Pracht, and July 3, 1850, landed at New York, and thence went to Wisconsin and remained there until 1874, when they moved to Kansas and settled on Middle Creek, this county. Two years later, March 7, 1876, the husband died.

Mrs. Pracht leaves to mourn her death five sons and three daughters, Wm. Pracht, of Brook, Nemaha Co., Neb., Earnest Pracht, of Woodson Co., Neb., Henry Pracht, of Burns, Marion Co., Fred, Chris. and Eastena Hoffman of this county, Mrs. Geo. Sieker of Hillsboro, Marion county, and Henrietta Rayborough of St. Louis, Mo.

The funeral services were conducted at the German Lutheran church in Strong City yesterday by Rev. H. D. Wagner of Emporia. The remains were laid to rest beside her aged husband in the cemetery west of this city.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, February 26, 1896:
C. M. Winchell.
B. L. Woodside.

All the above remaining uncalled for March 11, 1896, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.
W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

TREATMENT BY INHALATION!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa

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

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

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

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

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

is the title of a book of 200 pages, published by Drs. Starkey and Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

Drs. Starkey & Palen,

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

Please mention this paper.

Publication Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
In the District Court in and for Chase county, state of Kansas.
George Rumford, Plaintiff,
vs.
Carrie Rumford, Defendant,
NOTICE.

Said defendant, Carrie Rumford, will take notice that she has been sued in the above named Court, by the above named plaintiff, and that the petition is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, and that in said petition said plaintiff asks that he be divorced from you, said defendant, absolutely, and that you, said defendant, must answer the petition filed therein, on or before the 29th day of February, 1896, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment be rendered divorcing said plaintiff, absolutely, and for costs of suit.
Attest: J. E. PERRY, Atty for Pltfr.
F. P. COCHRAN, Clerk of District Court, Chase county, Kansas.

Publication Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
In the District Court, in and for Chase county, state of Kansas.
S. P. Watson, Plaintiff,
vs.
Catherine Watson, Defendant,
NOTICE.

Said defendant, Catherine Watson, will take notice that she has been sued in the above named Court by the above named plaintiff, and that the petition is on file in the office of the clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, and that in said petition the plaintiff asks that he be divorced from you, the above named defendant, absolutely, and that you, said defendant, must answer the petition filed therein on or before the 15th day of February, 1896, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment for plaintiff in said action for divorce and vesting out of and from you, the above named defendant, any estate, title or interest in and to, lots twenty-four (24), twenty-eight (28), and thirty (30) of block twenty-one (21), in Emmit's addition to Strong City, Chase county, Kansas, and the same be restored to the plaintiff herein, divorced from all and every claim, title and interest of you, Catherine Watson, and for costs of suit, will be rendered accordingly.
Attest: J. E. PERRY, Clerk of District Court, Chase county, Kansas.

Notice by Publication.

In the District Court of Chase county, Kansas.
G. W. Shurtliff, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Boles, Holla Boles, Charles Boles and Elley Pendergraft, the 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.

The above named defendants, the five Negro slaves of Chas. Larkins, deceased, you and each of you are hereby notified that you have been sued in the above entitled court, and that the Plaintiff's petition is on file, and the names of the parties are as above given; you must answer the said petition on or before the 15th 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 mortgage premises:

The west half of the northeast quarter and east half of the northwest quarter of section east six, township eighth, range eight, thirty-six, principal meridian, Chase county, Kansas, and bearing you and each of you interest or claim 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.

MADDEX 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 10, 1896
Notice is hereby given, that proposals for the building of a double arch 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 running East and West through section fifteen (15), township nineteen (19), range seven (7) east, 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. HAMMON,
(SEAL) County Clerk.

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 Seed?" "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.

TRY A TEXAS TRIP

To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer in winter. The Santa Fe is offering some low rate tickets with liberal conditions as to limit. Texas may be just the place you are looking for as a home or for investment.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

R-I-P-A-N-S

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

Greatest Retail Store in the West.

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

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

Why You Should Trade Here—
The assortment is the greatest in the West—under one roof.
One order—one check—one shipment will fit you out completely.
We buy for spot cash—our prices are consequently the lowest.
Money refunded on unsatisfactory goods—if returned at once.
Handsome 128-page Illustrated Catalogue just out of press—free by mail.

Come to the Big Store if you can,
You will be made welcome. If you can't come, send for our new catalogue—free by mail.

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

REVIVO

RESTORES VITALITY.

Made a Well Man of Me.

1st Day. 15th Day. 30th Day.

FRENCH REMEDY.

Produces the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfit one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a

Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. 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. HILTON & CO.,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

THE GREAT.

Who are the great?
They who don't die of royal war,
They who die of laurels of victory wear,
They who intrepidly dark dangers dare—
Are these the great?

Who are the great?
They who have mounted to fame's monument,
They who have nations' destinies bent,
They who to thund'ring of wisdom give vent—
Are these the great?

Who are the great?
They who've commanded the praises of men,
They who have wielded the sword or the pen,
They who have conquered ten thousand times ten—
Are these the great?

Who are the great?
Hearken! the answer comes filtering through
The beautiful Heaven's lillimable blue:
"There is only one greatness that God holdeth true,
The good are the great!"
—Susie M. Best, in Zion's Herald.



Signal Butte
By Captain Charles King

(Copyright, 1894, by the Author.)

CHAPTER VI.—CONTINUED.

Long before Turner and Kelly could "sight" a single Apache, the Apaches had caught sight of them. Darting from rock to rock, sinking from tree to tree, away sped the lithe, sinewy fellows out of rifle range. Only a few long distance or random shots were exchanged between Turner and the invisible scattering force, and Crane's fellows, sending up stentorian cheers from the stream bed below, drowned for the moment the roar of the waters. Throwing out some keen shots as skirmishers to prevent the reappearance of the Indians, Thornton and his troop leader signaled Crane to fall back to a point where the Sandy flowed in smooth tranquil reach for a hundred yards or so, and there, one side climbing down the heights, the other climbing up, the officers were able to compare notes. The first question was as to Crane's losses. Several horses killed, three abandoned and two men wounded. "But," said he, "they've cleaned out some Mexican outfit a mile up stream. We almost caught them at it." And so, leaving the wounded with the guard and attendants to make the best of their way back to the old post, the two commands again pushed on up stream, Crane on the lower and Thornton following the upper trail, both parties in single file. Turner kept the front well covered by a few skirmishers. Half an hour's march brought them around a wooded point, and there deep down in the gorge, just at the spot where Sanchez camped that luckless night two years before, under the burning blue of the midsummer skies, lay the wreck of another "outfit." Flood and fury had scattered the possessions of the former party broadcast down the canyon. Fire and flame and Tonto bullet or barb had huddled those of the second into a blackened, hideous heap. Crane had followed, in very truth, the trail of the raiders at Kelly's ranch, but the murderers of the luckless Bustamente were his own countrymen—the robbers of Kelly's corral were Manuel Cardoza and the genial Muncney. Here were the stiffening carcasses of the old sergeant's pets; here the half dozen pack mules, packs and all; here the mutilated remains of the poor devils whom Cardoza had abandoned, for up the canyon went the shed hoof tracks of American horses. Overtaken by Apaches, two well mounted leaders had left their humble followers to fight it out as best they could, and who could be the cowardly pair but Muncney and Cardoza?

Extinguishing the smoldering fires, gathering up such contents of the saddle bags and appurages as were undamaged by the flames, Crane's party, watched by Thornton's from the oppo-



"WE'LL JOIN HIM AT THE OLD POST."

site heights, slowly returned and set forth on their return. "If Foster comes through the mountains with his troop, tell him we'll join him at the old post in a few hours," sang out the major from across the stream. "We've got to come back for something to eat soon, as we scout to the north side, and if this be a specimen of Apache business," added Thornton to himself, as he slowly remounted, "it's too complicated campaigning for me."

And so by noon that sultry and long remembered day, after burying the murdered Mexicans under cairns of stones, Crane and his wearied men were joggling back within hail of Signal Butte, while Maj. Thornton, with Turner and some twenty hungry troopers, pushed northward, determined to scout the Socorro to the Prescott road. Turner still kept his skirmishers ahead. There was no telling where the Indians might open on them from rock or precipice or tree. Kelly, raging in his heart to think that he had lost his rules and herdsman through such scoundrels as Muncney and Cardoza, attached himself closely to Turner, with whose judgment and foresight he was now greatly impressed. It was extremely hot and the water in the canteens utterly undrinkable. The horses, too, were suffering, but it was impossible to get them down the steep

to the dashing stream, so even when after an hour's weary marching over the upland trail they came in sight of the broad valley of the Sandy above the range, Thornton decided to go on down to the lowlands and water before starting on his return. It was high noon, hot noon, a scorching noon, and the men's eyelids were blistered by the fierce rays of an unclouded sun. They were hungry, too, for not one had had bite or sup since coffee at dawn, but they bit at their plug tobacco and joggled silently on, and up to the moment of their catching sight again of the old trail that wound beside the Sandy not an Indian had been seen or heard of. Now there rose into mid-air a little dust cloud far out near the Prescott road telling of some party in rapid movement. "Muncney and Cardoza skipping for all they're worth," hazarded Kelly, but Turner shook his head. "That cloud's coming this way," said he, "and coming fast—and it's some of our own people."

And so it proved. Less than half an hour later, down by the splashing waters, the two detachments came together. Comrades of the same regiment, yet from stations miles apart. The sunburned, dust-covered fellows from far up the Sandy rode in to the welcoming ranks from Retribution. "What news of the Indians?" was naturally the first inquiry, and rapidly, officer to officer, man to man, the two parties exchanged views. The captain of the little party from Camp Sandy was a soldierly fellow, Tanner by name, and with him were two or three experienced scouts. Al Zeiber was one, a man who knew Apaches and Arizona even as their old guide, Buffalo Bill, knew the Pawnees and the plains. "There isn't a hostile west of the Sandy this day," said he. "They've all had their 'jump' and done what damage they could, and now they're skipping back to the Mogollon country." But Zeiber looked grave and troubled when told of the deeds of the previous night. "They are little detached war parties," said he. "We may strike one of them down near the springs, but I doubt it."

In brief conference the officers decided what should then be done. Tanner sent his lieutenant with a scout and twenty men down along the north face of the Socorro to find Foster and follow full speed any of the straggling Apaches whose trails they might discover, hoping even yet to recapture Leon. Then the pack train came up and presently cook fires were blazing in the timber and from the Camp Sandy supplies a hearty dinner was served out to Thornton's men while Tanner proposed his plan. "My instructions," said he, "were to leave an escort of twenty men here at the ford for the general's ambulance. He is hurrying down from Prescott and should be here by sunset. We have a little party to meet him at the ranch over toward Willow creek. Now, you and your men and horses need a few hours' rest. Suppose you stay here with your detachment and I'll take my men and see what we can find up yonder in the hills," and Tanner pointed to the Socorro. "Leon's captors may be waiting there for darkness before attempting to cross the open country toward the Mogollon. You can have four hours' sleep and be ready to ride on to Retribution with the general to-night."

So said, so done. Capt. Tanner called up his men, saddled and rode away. Thornton's horses were given a good feed of barley from the pack train, and, with a small herd guard on duty, the rest of the command sprawled anywhere they could find shade and were snoring in ten minutes' time. The sun went down red in the western sky. The smoldering fires in the Sandy bottom began to glow with the deepening twilight. One after another the troopers began to awaken, stretch and yawn and ask if further news had come, and just at nightfall one of Tanner's sergeants brought in three jaded civilians—Ferguson and his friends. All night they had hunted Muncney without success. All day they had hidden from Apaches, who at dawn, said they, were thick as leaves in Socorro, and Ferguson was loud in disgust at the escape of two arch thieves. And not ten minutes after they came in from the south, covered with dust and drawn by six spanking mules, with a dozen grimy troopers as escort, the general's big black ambulance drove in from the north.

First to emerge from the interior was a snappy aid-de-camp, followed quickly by the grave, quiet mannered chief himself. "What's the truth about Muncney's party?" asked the aid in a gasp. "He and a Mexican rode by us like mad—said they'd been cleaned out completely and were so demoralized they couldn't stop."

"Only a case of diamond cut diamond," answered Thornton, briefly. "They had been running off horses, mules and boys for what I know, and the Apaches caught them red-handed. These gentlemen," said he, indicating Ferguson and his party, "want them for horse stealing, Kelly for murder and mule stealing, and all of us, I fancy, for boy stealing."

A tall man in scouting dress was backing out of the ambulance at the moment, helping a bright blue-eyed lad to alight. He turned in quick anxiety as the general asked: "What boy?"

"Leon, sir. Little MacDuff. If he wasn't with Muncney I'm sorely afraid the Apaches have got him."

Whereupon the blue-eyed boy burst into tears. "Oh, father," he cried; "have we come too late, after all?"

CHAPTER VII.

Maj. Cullen, hastening back to the field of duty, had made much quicker time than even he had thought possible. Alighting from the Central Pacific express at the Oakland wharf at eight o'clock of the fair June evening, the little party was met by an aid-de-camp of the general commanding the military division of the Pacific, whose headquarters were in San Francisco, and as they steamed across the beautiful bay toward the great city of the Golden Gate, with its myriad lights and rivaling the reflected images of the stars, the latest tidings from Apacheland

were unfolded. The military telegraph, the pioneer of its kind, had not then been strung across the Mohave desert, and all communication between Arizona and the nearest telegraph station—Drum Barracks, at Wilmington, on the California coast—was by courier or buckboard, and it was here, instead of in Arizona, that for a time the department commanders had been allowed to establish their office. It was here that the news of the revolt at the reservation was received by the new commander; here that he wired to Cullen and received his reply; here, a few days later, that there was brought to him the tidings of the general uprising. Unlike his predecessors, the new general commanding this remote field decided that the place from which to direct operations was not Drum Barracks, several hundred miles from the scene, but the heart of the Indian country, and thither he went fast as "buckboard" could bear him.

"Tell Cullen he'll find me somewhere in the Sandy valley or Tonto basin," he said to his adjutant general as he drove away, and this message was placed in Cullen's hands, as, with his silent and devoted wife by his side, and Randy looking eagerly into his face, he was borne swiftly over the dancing waters. "That means that the general expects them to leave the mountains and raid the mines and settlements," said he reflectively. "What's the first stage of steamer down the coast?"

"Nothing now before to-morrow night," was the reply, "unless you can catch the Maritana. She's off for Santa Barbara and Wilmington with supplies and ammunition in about an hour."



HELPING THE BRIGHT-EYED LAD TO ALIGHT.

Mrs. Cullen gave a little shiver and drew closer to her soldier husband's side, but said no word. She knew that what he conceived to be the soldier's duty would rule.

"Then you and Randall will go with Cap. Thorp to mother's," he gently said, after a moment's thought, "and I will take the boat."

But when the Meritana sailed that night the major's family went with him. Mrs. Cullen calmly announced her intention of going back to Arizona with her husband, and accepting the warmly proffered hospitality of the general's wife until their new quarters should be in readiness. The mail buckboard went on across the California desert within an hour of the Maritana's arrival, and while Mrs. Cullen was cordially welcomed by the little colony of army wives and mothers at Wilmington, her husband and her only son hurried on to overtake the chief. It was with infinite misgivings that she let Randall go, but the boy pleaded with all his heart and soul, and the father decided. "I promised him that he should cross the desert with me," he said, "instead of going round by sea, as he has, both ways, thus far, and he will be as safe at Prescott or Camp Sandy or Retribution as he is here—and Mrs. C.'s house is crowded now. He is wild to meet Leon again, and the two boys can remain together at the post while I'm in the field. I'm only afraid the fun will be all over before we get there."

And so it was settled. Many a time before the boy had been his father's companion in mountain hunt or scout, but never when the Apaches were swarming as at this moment. "We shall find none of them east of Date creek," said Cullen, "and east of there our escort will be too formidable for them to jump. Have no fear for him." But what mother could banish fear for the safety of her only boy? No one saw her parting with the brave, eager, blue-eyed little fellow. Deroedly though he loved her, he was soldier all over, like his father, and eager to act the soldier's part—eager to go with him to the seat of war, over mountain pass and desert and treacherous stream bed, regretting, if anything, that there was no likelihood of encountering Indians on the way. Her heart was wrung—yet like many another army mother of the old army days, she simply had to face the inevitable. She was to follow within the fortnight with the general's wife and their party of ladies, children and servants by steamer around Old California and up the gulf to the Colorado. By the time they reached Fort Yuma the outbreak would probably be all over and the Indians back in their mountain homes—the troops in garrison. It was one of those temporary separations mothers elsewhere marveled at and declared impossible, but that army mothers wept over, yet bowed to. Night and day for forty-eight hours while she prayed for them within sound of the Pacific surges, father and son whirled rapidly eastward, across the turbid Colorado, resting only an hour at Ehrenberg where they changed buckboard, mules and driver, then on again by starlight, gradually rising from billow to billow of the long leagues of desolation to the wild and picturesque scenery of the Sierras, then through resinous forests of pine, through rocky canyon and winding gorge, until they were landed, still and sore, dusty, hungry and thirsty, among the log huts of the little garrison at old Fort Whipple, catching the department commander just two

days before even that impatient soldier thought it possible.

Then, after a refreshing bath and a few hours' rest in the general's own big ambulance, and escorted now by wary troopers, away they went for the valley of the Sandy. Everything indicated, said the chief, that the Indians, after wiping out the Santa Anita settlements, had swooped upon the lower valley while the garrison at Retribution was in its state of transition, and very probably they had made it lively for Thornton. Couriers had rushed to Col. Pelham at Camp Sandy with orders to send strong columns southward at once, one of them following the valley to meet the general at the fords just above Apache canyon.

Away sped their strong six-mule team down through the fertile Hassayampa, across to the broad valley of Willow creek, changing mules and escort at the mountain ranch and getting all manner of startling news and rumors on the way. Away at last for the Sandy, passing early in the afternoon, while Randy was dozing in his corner, the foam-covered, dust-begrimed pair, Muncney and Cardoza—"too badly stampeded to stop and talk," said the sergeant commanding the escort, "but shouting that they alone had escaped."

"We should reach Retribution by midnight," said the general. "And just won't I hunt up Leon and wake him and hug him the moment I get there, and won't he be amazed?" said Randall, joyfully.

BY THE KING'S LEAVE.

The Dangerous Privilege of a German Centenarian.

The following story of a German Diogenes is perfectly authentic. When King Frederick William IV. visited the Rhine provinces, in the year 1843, he made a short stay at Wesel, where he called at the house of the oldest man in his kingdom, aged one hundred and six years. He found him comfortably seated in an old arm-chair, smoking a pipe—his inseparable companion. On the king's arrival, he rose to his feet and stepped forward a few paces, but his majesty made him sit down again and talked to him with the greatest freedom, the old man puffing away at his pipe all the time. When about to leave, the king asked him if he had any wish that it was in his power to gratify. "No, thanks, your majesty, I have all I want in this world," was the reply.

"Really! Just think for a moment; we mortals have generally some particular desire or aspiration."

"Well, sire, now I come to think of it, I might have a favor to ask. My doctor insists on my taking a walk every day on the ramparts. Every time I pass the powder magazine the sentry shouts to me from afar: 'Take that pipe out of your mouth,' and as I walk very slowly my pipe goes out every time. Now, if your majesty would be good enough to order the sentry to let me smoke my pipe in peace all the way, I should consider it the greatest kindness you could confer on me for the rest of my natural life."

The order was given, and the old fellow enjoyed the privilege for more than two years and died at last with the pipe in his mouth.—Buffalo Christian.

A Frustrated Pick-pocket.

A lady in an omnibus traveling from Victoria to the north of London felt a woman with short hair and long pertinacity trying to pick her pocket. She did not feel great anxiety for two reasons—first, because she knew the pocket was very difficult to get at, and secondly, because her purse was not in it. After several vain attempts to unravel the mysteries of the receptacle, the thief muttered angrily to herself in French: "Bother it, I can't find the pocket anywhere!" The lady turned to her and remarked, with a smile, in the same language: "I am sorry, madam, you have so much trouble, but there's nothing in it." The frustrated pick-pocket left the omnibus, which at the time was turning a corner very slowly, like an arrow, and none of the other passengers were aware of the comedy until the lady of the unpickable pocket explained it to them. Fortunately the thief had not tried her skill on any other person.—London Telegraph.

A Prince's Gift.

The imperial princes have an English governess, whom they look up to with reverential awe, though notwithstanding, or perhaps, for that very reason, they are greatly attached to her. A short while ago this lady's birthday was the occasion of sundry presentations from her little pupils and their august parents. Among the valuable tokens of liberality the governess noticed an insignificant-looking cardboard box. "Whatever is this?" she said, as she took it up in her hand. Here Prince Oscar drew himself up to his full height and replied: "That is from me!" "But it is empty," remarked the astonished recipient. And the little prince replied: "Yes, it is empty now, but to-morrow papa is going to pull my first tooth, and the box is to put it in. Then I'll give it to you." Next day, sure enough, the little man, his face beaming with delight, presented the tooth to his teacher, who now wears it as a trinket on her bangle.—Berliner Tageblatt.

They Tried Her All Over.

She was a small girl, but quite large enough to reason and draw logical conclusions. In her father's backyard a swarm of bees was kept, and they seemed especially hostile to the small girl. One day they stung her over the eye, and there was a swollen little face for a whole week. The next week they stung her on the arm, and finally her cup of sorrow seemed filled when she received another sting on her leg. As the mother patiently applied the usual remedies to the last wound the little one sighed and said: "It does seem to me, mamma, as if there was no good place on a little girl for a bee to sting."—Syracuse Post.

A Husband's Bitter Cry.

"How strange! The more teeth my wife loses the more snappish she grows."—Spassvogel.

ALASKA'S GOLD FIELDS.

Vast Auriferous Deposits in the Yukon River Country.

Formation of a New Transportation Company Which Will Make the Territory Accessible to Miners and Prospectors—A Miner's Story.

[Special Chicago Letter.]

Capt. D. M. Swain, master of the steamer Borealis Rex, which plies on the Illinois river, is interested in a company which will operate a line of steamers on the Yukon river, Alaska, to the gold fields. The route from Seattle, Wash., to Juneau, Alaska, is now covered by the vessels of the Pacific Coast Steamship company. From Juneau the Yukon Transportation company will have two separate routes to Circle City, the objective point. The freight route, by way of the Berhing sea and mouth of the Yukon, is 4,780 miles; the passenger route by way of the Chilkoot pass and the source of the Yukon is 2,093—the distances computed from Seattle.

This enterprise is advanced to facilitate traffic into the gold regions of the far north. Intercourse with miners who have made their fortunes in the Yukon country first drew Mr. Swain's attention to this field, and he is much interested in its resources and possibilities, and has made a thorough study of the country. He is assured of the navigability of the Yukon and its tributaries, and says if transportation facilities for passengers and supplies are made adequate and rapid, the country will develop wonderfully.

Alaska contains 617,000 square miles and has an extent of over 1,000 miles north and south and over 2,000 miles east and west. A range of high mountains parallel with the Pacific coast, about 60 miles inland, divides the country into two unequal parts—the narrow coast strip, which has a mild, moist climate, and the interior Yukon basin where humidity is an unknown quality. Zero weather makes one less uncomfortable than 40 degrees above zero in the central states. The coast district is easily accessible, being reached at all seasons of the year by ocean vessels, and is well known, being visited by many tourists. The Yukon river basin is accessible less than

for freight boats returning from taking supplies up the river. The annual output of furs is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, and for years to come will continue to be a source of big revenue to any company giving its attention to that trade.

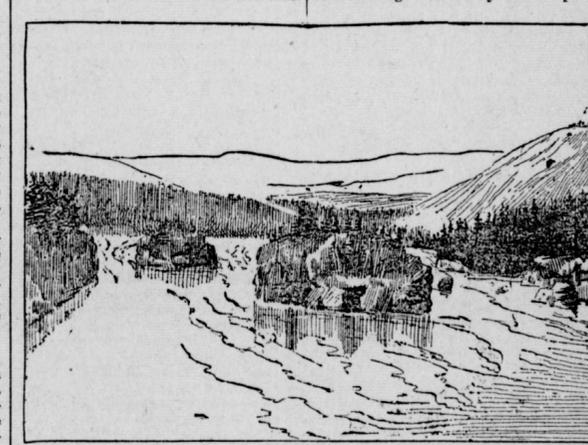
The Yukon is the second largest river in the world, being next to the Amazon in size. It is 60 miles wide at its mouth, and at a distance of 1,500 miles from its mouth has a width of seven to ten miles. The river is too shallow for ocean steamers, but is navigable the entire length for flat-bottom river boats of 400 to 500 tons burden. The navigable tributaries of the Yukon are the Lewis, Pelly, Stewart, Tahkenna, Hootalinqua, Porcupine, Tanana, Avik, White, Birch and the Salmon, and many others, to the extent of several thousand miles. Prospectors can penetrate by boat the most remote parts of the gold fields without hardships, get supplies without fail, work during the entire mining season, and coming out at the close of the summer spend their winter in milder climates. All this will be made possible by the line of boats now in contemplation.

Until two years ago comparatively few miners ever visited this region of wealth where nature had been so lavish. In 1893 about 300 men went; in 1894, 600 entered, and last year over 3,000. If proper transportation facilities are furnished and made known in 1896 20,000 probably would be a low estimate of the number that will seek riches in this new country. The movement toward the coast, on the way of their long journey, would remind the Californians of '49.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer is authority for the statement that the mines were short 2,000 tons of provisions this year, and that many were on the verge of starvation, with money to burn in their pockets. This shows the vast importance of a line of freight steamers.

The company now forming in Chicago proposes to put one or two large freighters on the Yukon, to run from its mouth to Circle City, the supply point for the gold fields; five swift launches of 75 to 125 passengers capacity to ply on the upper course of the river to carry passengers in and out, and to take prospectors and supplies up tributary streams.

The change in conditions and prices to be brought about by the company



FIVE FINGER RAPIDS OF THE YUKON. (From a Photograph, Copyrighted, 1896, by Calvert Co., Seattle, Wash.)

half the year and then with great difficulty.

The Yukon river basin, comprising more than two-thirds of the entire territory of Alaska, contains over 500,000 square miles, and is one of the most remarkable regions in the world. The climate is dry and healthful and has two seasons—four months of warm weather, the mining season, when the sun shines 20 hours a day, and eight months of dark, cold winter, when all mining operations cease.

The discoveries of the last two seasons in this new country show that it is probably the largest and richest placer gold field in the world, while all along the route, from the source to the mouth of the river, the close observer can see vast treasures of coal, quartz, marble, iron, copper, etc., only waiting for capital to develop the country and furnish means of transportation to bring them within reach of the outside world. Although a hasty exploration of the numerous tributaries of the river during the short season has proved that every stream, large or small, is gold bearing; yet that part of the field thus far developed is of insignificant area. All streams carry flour gold, which increases in its coarseness as the river is ascended. Thus it is evident that the surrounding gulches must furnish exceedingly rich diggings. All these gold-bearing streams are navigable for suitably constructed boats, and the territory cut by the waters of Alaska is almost unlimited. One hundred thousand men could prospect the Yukon basin and be lost to one another.

During the two months last summer the few hundred men in the diggings took over \$1,000,000 worth of gold. Miller creek, a gulch four miles long, alone produced \$350,000 in 50 days, and but few of the claims were developed. Not a few men took out \$5,000 and \$10,000 during the season, and some took out \$35,000, and one man from Milwaukee \$80,000.

It is asserted there is a bright future for the entire Yukon basin as a mining region, not only in the auriferous deposits, but in the vast leads of quartz found everywhere.

But the gold and other minerals are not the only wealth that has remained hidden in this ice-bound treasure-box for ages. The streams contain salmon and other fish in untold quantities. Salmon canning, yet unattempted on the Yukon, could be made exceedingly profitable, and, together with the rich quartz, would furnish a valuable cargo.

is summed up in their prospectus as follows:

Freight rates, per ton.	Now.	Proposed.
Passenger rates per head	100 to 125	50 to 75
Time for round trip	65 days	11 days
Hardships and danger	Num'ous	None

The company will be strictly a transportation company, without any trading interests to protect.

Mr. C. K. Zilly, of Seattle, Wash., in an interview some few weeks ago said:

"I have been working in a mine on Mastodon creek, and I should judge of Birch creek. There are 54 claims on Mastodon creek, and I should judge 20 or 25 are opened up. This is the first season on that creek, and I estimate that the miners took out about \$150,000 to \$200,000 of gold. It is all placer mining. They began early in June, and worked until about September 10, when the night frosts began to interfere. It is a fact little known that one company has been operating a mine on Ongia island, the output of which is \$60,000 per month."

"Did you bring any dust?"

"Yes, a little. But I didn't work any claim for myself. I worked for wages—\$15 a day. No; I wouldn't advise anybody to go there unless he has money. He ought to have at least \$500, so that he can get out if he strikes bad luck."

Provisions are not plentiful and many miners had to quit early and return to Seattle. On one boat 200 men left at the same time after 50 days' work. There was not a man that did not have money, the entire 200 averaging \$1,000 each. Two had over \$20,000, and the sacks ranged from that figure down to \$1,000. If these men could have staid 50 days more they would have doubled their wealth. With the advent of the boats of the Yukon Transportation company, it will be made possible for more days of labor, plenty of provisions, no danger in the trip, no exposure or hardships—in reality a pleasant summer's jaunt.

W. B. POWELL.

Early Sunday morning, it was an hour or two past midnight and Mr. Jagway was snuffling about in the hallway and muttering angrily to himself.

"What's the matter?" called out Mrs. Jagway, from the floor above.

"There's two hats here," he answered, "and I don't know which one to hang 'em hat on."

"You've got two hats, haven't you?" rejoined Mrs. Jagway. "Hang them on both."—Chicago Tribune.

SOME CAPITAL STORIES.

Congressman Cummings' Experience in Missouri.

How Dan Wiley Secured Admission to the Floor of the House—Four Kansas Governors in the Senate.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Congressman Amos J. Cummings, of New York, fertile journalist, a voluminous and always interesting writer, is a keeper of scrap-books. They contain all the wit and wisdom of a generation; for Amos Cummings has been long in the land. He was a gallant union soldier, and after the civil war he was a tramp printer in the Mississippi valley. He "stuck type" in nearly every city between St. Louis and St. Paul, and walked over many of the public roads from town to town. Rail-



LOST HIS WAY.

road passes were hard to obtain, and only the great men who edited papers were allowed such luxuries.

But to return to those scrap-books. They are all indexed, and contain his own stories as well as the pencilings of leading contemporary writers. One of the best stories in one of the oldest of the books is illustrative of the manner in which the people of the southwest return evasive answers to direct questions. One evening about dusk a man rode up to a fence surrounding a lot near the roadside and thus addressed a woman who was attempting to persuade a few drops of milk from a milky cow:

"Madam, I am lost."
"Well, that's what the preacher says is the matter with the most of us, an' I reckon the best thing to do is to git 'Bigion an' then do the best we kin under the circumstances," she replied, giving the cow an artful jerk.
"I mean that I have missed the road to Dabney's ferry."
"Well, I shouldn't wonder, fur it is a mighty matter fur some folks to foller these roads here, they air so crooked. You air trav'lin', I reckon?"
"Yes, I want to go to Dabney's ferry."
"Got kinfolks livin' down thar, I reckon?"
"No; I have no relatives living in this part of the country. Will this road lead me to the ferry?"
"Well, you'll hatter ax pap about that. He tromps round all over the neighborhood while I'm doin' the work, an' he oughter know whar the roads go to."
"Where is he?"
"Who, pap?"
"Yes."
"Well, Lawd only knows. But I reckon the yaller dog kin take you whar he is."
"Where is the yeller dog?"
"I don't know that nuther. You'll hatter ax one of the children."
"Where are the children?"
"The Lawd in Heaven only knows, stranger, fur I don't. Jest wait awhile an' mebbe one of 'em will holier, for it's about time for one of 'em to get snakebit."
"I haven't time to wait."
"Well, then, I reckon you'll have to jog along the best way you kin."
"I wish you would give me some information."
"Yas, I reckon so, fur I hearn tell that information is a mighty fine thing when a pusson is pushed right hard fur it."
"Where does that road over there lead to?"
"Right to Dabney's ferry."
"Why, that's the road I want. Why didn't you tell me?"
"Well, you didn't ax me about that road. You kep' on talkin' about sithin' else. Well, good-day. Ef you travel 'round here much you'll I'arn to ax fur whut you want without beatin' about the bush."

How John Wiley Won a Bet.

It is practically impossible for anyone to gain admission to the floor of the house of representatives when that body is in session. Under the rules no one is entitled to admission but representatives, ex-representatives and members-elect; that is, those who have been elected as member of the next congress. John Wiley, of New York, managed to gain admission one day, however, by a clever trick. Congressman Dan Lockwood, of Buffalo, and his friend Wiley were strolling about the capitol, and when they approached the main door of the house, Mr. Lockwood said: "Well, John, I must leave you here. I go in as an ex-member, but you are barred."
"I bet you a fine lunch that I am in on the floor three minutes after you enter," said Mr. Wiley.
"Done," said the great orator. Then he walked up to Doorkeeper Conkley and said: "Lockwood, of Buffalo, ex-member." That was enough. He passed right in.
Within a minute Wiley approached Conkley, who had never seen Wiley up to that time. "Did my predecessor enter this door just now?" inquired Mr. Wiley.
"What's his name, sir?" said Conkley, in reply.

"Daniel N. Lockwood, of Buffalo," was the answer.
"Yes, sir; he's right there in the main aisle, walk right in," and the doorkeeper turned away to attend to another visitor.
Wiley walked in. Ten minutes later he had marched Lockwood to the restaurant and compelled him to pay for a costly little banquet, in which nearly a score of friends participated.

A Story of Four Governors.
"There are four governors of Kansas on the floor of the senate," said Frank Flenniken, private secretary to Senator Plumb, one day when Ingalls was making a great speech. It happened that there were several distinguished citizens of Kansas in the city, and all of them wanted to hear their brilliant senator speak; but the galleries were crowded, and they could not go upon the floor of the senate, for the rules of that body are exceedingly strict. But either Flenniken or Plumb had taken those gentlemen, one at a time, to the four different doors of the senate, and passed each of them into the senate, as "the governor of Kansas," although not one of them had ever held that office.
Politicians and public men in Washington are not always sticklers for truth, when they want to accomplish any desirable end.

A Noted Man's Humble Lunch.
There is an elderly gentleman—he would resent being called an old man, for he is not more than 72 or 73 years of age—who enters the senate restaurant every day exactly at one o'clock and takes a seat in an obscure corner. Paul, the oldest waiter in the room, immediately brings him a nubbun of a loaf of bread and a big bowl of milk. The elderly gentleman sops his crust in the milk, eats it by degrees, and, at the end of about 20 minutes' deliberate mastication of his food, lifts the bowl and drinks the remainder of the milk. He pays the waiter, slowly arises, departs from the restaurant without having said a word to the waiter or to anybody else. He proceeds to a little room in the basement and sits down before a desk which is covered with lots of little drawings which look like plans for a building of some kind. His name is Edward Clark, and he is the supervising architect of the capitol, a position which he has held for a quarter of a century or more. He is one of the most popular and competent public officials in the national capital.

A Reporter's Ready Wit.
Every day at noon a large square-shouldered man, weighing about 250 pounds, walks out of the treasury department, crosses Pennsylvania avenue, and enters a dairy lunch room where he liberally supplies the demands of an enviable appetite. He is unpretentious, quiet, but everybody knows him and calls him "Biv." He was a confederate cavalryman and a good one, when only 16 years of age. After the war he completed his education and then engaged in newspaper work. He quit reporting several years ago and accepted a government position. He was at Elberon when President Garfield died. He saw Mrs. Garfield, interviewed Gen. Swain, rushed to the telegraph office, seized the key, and sent the news to the papers which he represented. Just as he was concluding his dispatch Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh entered and said: "I take possession of this telegraph line, in the name of the United States government." The reporter, who was a splendid telegraph operator, as well as a stenographer and all-round news-

His "Good Little Wife."
England's Queen is a woman of the most perfect grace and bearing. The heart of gold, the will of iron, the royal temper of steel, the pride, the patriotism and the deep piety of Victoria have been enshrined in a small, but vigorous frame, the migronne aspect of which especially strikes those who behold her for the first time in these her "chair days." It was reported how, when Prince Albert was dying, he roused himself from a period of wandering to turn with ineffable love to his spouse and sovereign, saying to her with a kiss: "Good little wife!" And when the Prince Consort was actually passing away, after those 21 years of wedded happiness, it was told how the queen bent over him and whispered: "It is your little wife," at which last words the angel of death stayed his hand while once again the clear eyes opened and the dying lips smiled.
But though this be so, no one who has been honored by near approach to her majesty, or has ever tarried in her presence, will fail to testify to the extreme majesty of her bearing, mingled always with the most perfect grace and gentleness. Her voice has, moreover, always been pleasant and musical to hear, and is so now. The hand which holds the scepter of the seas is the softest that can be touched; the eyes which have grown dim with labors of state for England, and with too frequent tears, are the kindest that can be seen.—Sir Edwin Arnold, in Forum.

The Division of Africa.
Henry M. Stanley states that within the last ten years France has acquired of Equatorial Africa about 300,000 square miles, in which there are only 200 Europeans; Germany, 400,000 square miles; Italy, 547,000 square miles, and Portugal has a defined territory extending over 710,000 square miles. France, moreover, has been active farther north, in the Sahara and in west Africa, and claims rights over 1,600,000 square miles; while Germany, in southwest Africa and the Cameroons, asserts her rule over 540,000 square miles.—Detroit Free Press.

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KANSAS CITY, Feb. 24
CATTLE—Best heaves..... 3 35 @ 4 15
Stockers..... 2 50 @ 3 00
Native cows..... 2 00 @ 3 00
HOGS—Choice to heavy..... 3 25 @ 3 87 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 74 @ 74 1/2
No. 2 mixed..... 72 @ 72 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 22 1/2 @ 23
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 17 1/2 @ 18
RYE—No. 2..... 33 1/2 @ 35
FLOUR—Patent, per sack..... 1 20 @ 2 10
Fancy..... 1 15 @ 1 50
HAY—Choice timothy..... 10 50 @ 11 50
Fancy prairie..... 6 10 @ 7 00
BRAN—(Sacked)..... 45 @ 44
BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 16 @ 17
CHEESE—Full cream..... 10 @ 10 1/2
EGGS—Choice..... 9 1/2 @ 10
POTATOES..... 20 @ 25

ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Native and shipping..... 3 75 @ 4 50
Tows..... 2 10 @ 3 75
HOGS—Heavy..... 3 00 @ 4 15
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 75 @ 3 00
FLOUR—Choice..... 2 70 @ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 71 1/2 @ 72 1/2
No. 2 mixed..... 69 @ 70 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 18 1/2 @ 19
RYE—No. 2..... 32 1/2 @ 37
BUTTER—Creamery..... 15 @ 21
LARD—Western steam..... 5 25 @ 5 37 1/2
PORK..... 9 25 @ 10 12 1/2

CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Common to prime..... 3 20 @ 4 40
HOGS—Packing and shipping..... 3 50 @ 4 27 1/2
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 50 @ 3 00
FLOUR—Choice..... 2 70 @ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 69 1/2 @ 70 1/2
No. 2 mixed..... 67 @ 68 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 18 1/2 @ 19
RYE..... 32 @ 37
BUTTER—Creamery..... 15 @ 21
LARD..... 5 25 @ 5 37 1/2
PORK..... 9 25 @ 10 12 1/2

NEW YORK.
CATTLE—Native steers..... 4 10 @ 4 45
HOGS—Good to choice..... 3 75 @ 4 00
FLOUR—Good to choice..... 3 40 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 72 @ 72 1/2
No. 2 mixed..... 69 1/2 @ 70 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 18 @ 19
RYE..... 32 @ 37
BUTTER—Creamery..... 15 @ 21
LARD—Mess..... 10 50 @ 12 00

SOUTH AFRICAN COOKERY.

The Native Bill of Fare Carries Dismay to the White Man.

A very palatable dish is made of an elephant's foot by putting it in a hole, building a fire around and over it and keeping it going for five or six hours. Elephant's tail is said to be very delicious when washed, scraped and fried until it is a rich dark brown. A novel way of making a stew is practiced by one tribe who use the animal's skin as a receptacle for water; put in this water vegetables and pieces of meat and then add red hot stones. This generates vast quantities of steam and makes the water boil without injuring greatly the surrounding hide. At the end of an hour the contents are cooked and the water has become a very fair soup, but a little peculiar on account of the amount of cinders, sand and fragments of stone it contains. Still another tribe cook locusts, grasshoppers, katydids and the like, and say they taste a great deal like an overcooked shrimp. None of the native tribes, so far as known, ever eat the lion, but they have no such feeling toward other carnivora.

The jackal, wolf and fox are more or less popular, and are reported to give a very palatable meat. Where our people hang mutton, game and the immortal goose to season it and give it a rich flavor, many South American tribes secure the same result by burying meat in the earth and leaving it there for several days. No civilized man has ever been able to eat it in this condition, but the savages pronounce it a delicacy of extraordinary merit. Not alone is cannibalism practiced to a large extent, but our Darwinian cousins of the monkey tribe share the same fate. In the districts where they are employed as food they are very timid and fly at the sight of a human being even at great distance. In other territories, where they are unmolested, they are about as tame and fearless as in South America or India. In nearly all of these tribes the woman is the cook and the waiter, very often the butcher and sometimes the hunter.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

HIS "GOOD LITTLE WIFE."

England's Queen is a woman of the most perfect grace and bearing. The heart of gold, the will of iron, the royal temper of steel, the pride, the patriotism and the deep piety of Victoria have been enshrined in a small, but vigorous frame, the migronne aspect of which especially strikes those who behold her for the first time in these her "chair days." It was reported how, when Prince Albert was dying, he roused himself from a period of wandering to turn with ineffable love to his spouse and sovereign, saying to her with a kiss: "Good little wife!" And when the Prince Consort was actually passing away, after those 21 years of wedded happiness, it was told how the queen bent over him and whispered: "It is your little wife," at which last words the angel of death stayed his hand while once again the clear eyes opened and the dying lips smiled.

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HIGH PRICE FOR POTATOES.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., pay high prices for new things. They recently paid \$300 for a yellow rind watermelon, \$1000 for 30 bu. new oats, \$300 for 100 lbs. of potatoes, etc., etc. Well, prices for potatoes will be high next fall. Plant a plenty Mr. Wideawake! You'll make money. Salzer's Earliest are fit to eat in 28 days after planting. His Champion of the World is the greatest yielder on earth and we challenge you to produce its equal.
IF YOU WILL SEND US 10c. in stamps to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get, free, ten packages grains and grasses, including Teosinte, Spurry, Giant Incarnate Clover, etc., and our mammoth catalogue. Catalogue alone 5c, for mailing. (5c.)

SNORBERLY.—"What do you think I found last year when I was at Long Branch?"
"Knickerbocker."—"I've no idea. Was it a pocketbook?"
"Snorberly."—"No, I found that everything was very dear."—Texas Sitings.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"Man of Athens, ere we part, Give me back my silver heart."
"I can't," the clever dame cried,
"My new bear's picture is inside."
—Chicago Record.

Man Was Made to Mourn.
Perhaps, but rheumatism need not add to the calamities to which we are more or less subject, when there is such an efficient means of counteracting the dire complaint as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. When the liver, bowels or stomach are out of order, or the kidneys or nerves troublesome, the Bitters is also an efficient remedy. It prevents and remedies all malarial disorders.

SHE SAID THE WRONG WORD.—"Dearest girl, wilt thou be mine?"
He asked her, and she smiled.
They're married now, but some opine He wishes he'd been jilted.
—Detroit Free Press.

Best of All.
To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Spring time comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size \$1. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, and for sale by all druggists.

"In Paris, I understand, the latest fad is for 'impressionist' menus." "I presume the idea is that the guests should become accustomed to mischances before leaving the table."—Chicago Post.

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

FOR COUGHS, ASTHMA AND THROAT DISORDERS "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effective remedy. Sold only in boxes.

"Yes, doctor, it still hurts me to breathe—in fact, the only trouble now seems to be my breath." "Oh, well, I'll give you something that will soon stop that."—Life.

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

A NORTHERN EXCHANGE ASKS: "Why do most authors wear their hair long?" "Because barbers cut for cash."—Atlanta Constitution.

I CAN RECOMMEND FISO'S CURE for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. TOWNSEND, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, '94.

NO ONE WILL DARE MAINTAIN that it is better to do injustice than to bear it.—Aristotle.

EXPLOSIONS OF COUGHING are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horchound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

God oft descends to visit men, unseen, and through their habitations walks, to mark their doings.—Milton.

Any feeling that takes a man away from his home is a traitor to the household.—H. W. Beecher.

"You told me you and Harry loved at sight." "Yes, but we quarreled on acquaintance."—Truth.

The innocence of the intention abates nothing of the mischief of the example.—Robert Hall.

By nature's laws, immutable and just, enjoyment stops when indolence begins.—Pollock.

Of all vain things excuses are the vainest.—Buxton.

HEAVEN, the treasury of everlasting joy.—Shakespeare.

A MAN'S BEST FRIEND are his ten fingers.—Robert Collyer.

Man's Heritage is Pain.
PAIN'S ANTIDOTE IS ST. JACOBS' OIL.

FLORIDA. The GREAT HOTELS of the PLANT SYSTEM are now open. FINEST HUNTING and FISHING in the world. "GUN and ROD on the WEST COAST of FLORIDA," a Handsome Sportsman's Manual, FREE on application. Write B. W. WRENN, Passenger application, Traffic Manager, SAVANNAH, Ga.

STARK TREES BEARFRUIT
Salem and club makers wanted for GOLD pines, etc. Stark, Louisiana, No., Rockport, Ill.



The coming Artist who knows enough to paint a popular subject.

BattleAx PLUG

The largest piece of good tobacco ever sold for 10 cents and the 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents

COCOA CAUTION
If "La Belle Chocolatiere" isn't on the can, it isn't Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.
WALTER BAKER & CO., LIMITED, DORCHESTER, MASS.

SELEZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS
THEY ARE THE EARLIEST, FINEST VEGETABLES IN THE WORLD. They are best to eat when you are full of life and vigor. That's the universal verdict. A trial will convince the most doubtful. Price dirt cheap! Wholesale list for market gardeners. Send in stamps and get our Mammoth Plant and Seed Catalogue and a package of the pumping yellow watermelon sensation. Catalogue alone 5c for postage. It will pay you to get it.
J. A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

THE AEROMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/10 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Lifting Gear, Steel, Galvanized-iron-Completion Windmills, Tiding and Flood Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will furnish you 100 styles of Carriages, 100 styles of Harness, 40 styles Riding Saddles. Write for catalogue. ELKHART CARriage & HARNESS MFG CO., W. B. PRATT, Secy. ELKHART, IND.

WE HAVE NOAGERS
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MANY PETITIONS.

Americans Want Something Done for the Armenians.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Decides That No Money Shall Go to Sectarian Schools—Mr. Linton Speaks About the Statue of Pierre Marquette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senator Culross yesterday presented a number of petitions in the senate asking congress to proceed at once to call a conference of the European powers for the purpose of securing concerted action in rescuing the Armenians from their perilous position and pledging the support of the United States to any power which will undertake this work, or in case European co-operation appears to be impossible that our representatives be authorized to request permission for this government to put an end to these unmitigated and almost unparalleled horrors.

Senator Caffery gave notice of an amendment which he proposes to offer to the tariff bill providing for an ad valorem duty of 50 per cent. on all sugars imported and adding one-eighth of a cent per pound on all sugars imported from countries paying an export bounty.

Senator Peffer presented a large petition from Woods county, Ok., asking that the free homes bill become a law.

A vote on the resolution for an investigation of recent bond issues was taken. Mr. Lodge's resolution for an investigation came up, and Mr. Peffer offered an amendment for a special committee of five senators and a more comprehensive inquiry. Mr. Lodge sought to have the amendment laid on the table but his motion in this effect was defeated—16 to 34. Final action was not secured, as at this point, two o'clock intervened, setting aside the bond resolutions and bringing up the Cuban question, which was the regular order.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The house yesterday, in committee of the whole, after a very interesting debate, by a vote of 93 to 64, decided that none of the appropriations for the Indian schools should go to sectarian schools. The only sectarian schools to which money now goes are Roman Catholic in denomination, and the fight yesterday was led by Mr. Linton, a Michigan republican, who is the most pronounced and openly avowed A. P. A. member on the floor. In last year's bill the appropriation was cut down 20 per cent., with the understanding it should be reduced 20 per cent. each year until it ceased at the end of five years. The committee on Indian affairs this year recommended that this appropriation again be reduced 20 per cent., but Mr. Linton moved an amendment that no portion of this appropriation should go to sectarian schools. In his speech in support of it he attributed the defeat of many members two years ago to their refusal to abolish sectarian schools and predicted disaster to those who still stood out against their abolition. He also referred indignantly to a statue of Pierre Marquette, robed in the gown of a Jesuit priest and decorated with the paraphernalia of his church, which is shortly to be erected in Statuary hall in the presence of high dignitaries of the Catholic church.

EXCHANGED MONETARY VIEWS.

Secretary Carlisle and New York Bankers Talk Over the Financial Situation. NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle and the leading bank presidents of New York conferred yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue hotel. The subject of the conference was some financial legislation. At the conclusion of the conference it was stated only the members of the sound currency committee of the chamber of commerce had been invited to meet the secretary. The gentlemen mentioned were in Mr. Carlisle's private room for upward of an hour and a half. When they left Gustave H. Schwab said the time had been devoted to a general exchange of views concerning the financial situation and the best methods of carrying on the sound money campaign.

WANTS OUR COTTON.

An Envoy from Russia Makes a Favorable Report to His Government. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—V. Cadimere Kaponsters, of Moscow, Russia, who is interested in cotton milling in the czar's realms, is here negotiating with cotton dealers for the purchase of raw material. "We have been buying Egyptian cotton, but the prices have increased so much that it led us to speculate in this country," said he. "I have just completed a tour of the cotton states, and am greatly pleased with the result. I find the quality much better than I expected, and prices are satisfactory."

A Populist News Bureau.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 25.—The National Reform Press association adjourned yesterday. Nashville, Tenn., was indorsed by the association for the next annual meeting, in May, 1897. It was voted to establish in St. Louis a populist central news bureau, after the style of the Associated Press.

A Coal Oil Lamp Exploded.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 25.—Two children were fatally and two others seriously burned in a fire in Canton, a suburb of Baltimore, last night. The explosion of a coal oil lamp, which one of the children was trying to light, caused the fire.

Want a Special Legislative Session.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 25.—The sub-committee of the republican state committee presented to Gov. Matthews a memorial requesting him to call an extra session of the legislature to enact a constitutional apportionment law.

Will Attack Its Constitutionality.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Chief Mayes, of the Cherokee nation, observed last night: "If the Dawes commission bill becomes a law, we will attack the constitutionality of the law. This is our only show."

EDGAR W. NYE DEAD.

The Noted Humorist Succumbs to a Stroke of Apoplexy. ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 24.—"Bill Nye," the noted humorist, died Saturday afternoon. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy two weeks ago and since then his condition has gradually grown worse. All hope was given up by the physicians Thursday night. He was unconscious hours before he died. His family was with him.

Mr. Nye first became known as a humorist of what promise about 18 years ago, says the Chicago Times-Herald, when it was discovered that he was the writer of certain capital sketches published in a western paper which was totally unknown except for his work. Since that time he has been one of the foremost humorists in American journalism.



EDGAR W. NYE.

He was born in Maine, in the same neighborhood that produced Josh Billings. His education was given him in an academy at River Falls, and in 1875, when he was about 25 years of age and had been already admitted to the bar, he went to Laramie, Wyo., to practice. When Nye got to Laramie he found the field pretty well filled with lawyers. Nye organized a stock company and started the Laramie Daily Boomerang, a concern which proved in every way worthy of the insano name and title bestowed upon it by its witty founder. But when the reaction came it turned out the Boomerang made a return trip and brought fortune and fame to its father.

When his health gave out he went to Denver, and while recuperating there his partners in the Boomerang got control of the paper and Nye came east. But he came east to fortune and success. His work was paid well for by the most prominent papers in the country.

For the last few years report has had it that his profits have been from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year. Mr. Nye had published "Bill Nye and the Boomerang," "The Forty Liars," "Bald Hay," "Bill Nye's Blossom Rock" and "Remarks."

ARMY RESERVE FORCES.

Bill Introduced in Congress to Increase the Numerical Strength of Uncle Sam's Military.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—To increase the effective strength of the army by the establishment of a reserve force to consist of not less than 200,000 nor more than 1,000,000 men is the object of a bill introduced in the house by Representative Woodman. It provides that the force shall be divided into companies of not less than 60 nor more than 120 men, with officers. It is to be arranged in divisions designed by the president. The name of it is to be United States army reserves. All commissioned officers in it are to be appointed by the president and senate. All male citizens between 18 and 60 are eligible for enlistment as privates. Equipments, arms, etc., are to be furnished as to the regular army. At least 30 days annually are to be given to drill. The period of enlistment is three years.

A REVIVAL'S STORMY ENDING.

Interior of an Ohio Church Wrecked and Many Members Injured.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Feb. 24.—The revival meetings at McCulloch church, in Brush Creek township, ended Saturday night in a bloody encounter between the Pyles and Crabtree factions of the congregation. The Pyles crowd demanded that Marion Crabtree be expelled from the church on account of alleged indiscretions with a married woman in the neighborhood. The Crabtrees resented, and the discussion developed into an engagement. Clubs and knives were used, but the furniture furnished the favorite weapons. One of the Crabtrees stopped a bullet with his left leg, and broken heads and minor wounds were borne by nearly every participant in the affray. The interior of the church was almost completely wrecked.

A PLAN OF HIS OWN.

It Is Said the President Will Call an Extra Session on the Currency Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—On the authority of a gentleman who enjoys the personal confidence of the president as fully as anyone living, the statement is made that if congress adjourns without currency legislation along the lines suggested by Mr. Cleveland, he will call a special session and force the issue upon the country as being the one question of paramount importance. This is a startling and sensational proposition, and it is something that has not been considered by the republican leaders as among the possibilities.

A Big Strike.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—It was announced at a meeting of the Central Labor union yesterday that a general strike of the members of the International Lithograph Artists and Engravers' Protective and Insurance union in this country and Canada would begin to-day. About 1,000 men will go out. Of this number 500 are located in this city and Brooklyn. The other cities which will be affected are Buffalo, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Rochester, Milwaukee, Boston, Cleveland and Toronto.

Freedom for Mrs. Maybrick.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—There is excellent reason to believe that the home secretary has decided to liberate Mrs. Maybrick, who was convicted some years ago at Liverpool for poisoning her husband. An official announcement to this effect will probably be made next week.

Will Attack Its Constitutionality.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Chief Mayes, of the Cherokee nation, observed last night: "If the Dawes commission bill becomes a law, we will attack the constitutionality of the law. This is our only show."

SALVATION ARMY.

Field Commander Eva Booth Is Placed in Charge in America.

THE SOLDIERS RIPE FOR SECESSION.

Ballington Booth Offered the Leadership of an Independent Army but Declines the Honor—The Feeling at Chicago and Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Notice was posted at the Salvation army headquarters yesterday in the form of a cablegram from London, as follows: "Field Commander Eva Booth has been placed in charge of affairs in America, and all officers of the army must report to her for the present." The notice posted that Commander Tucker-Booth and his wife were appointed to succeed Ballington Booth and Mrs. Maud B. Booth disappeared from the bulletin board during the night.

Commander Ballington Booth and Mrs. Booth left the national headquarters of the Salvation army, on Fourteenth street, at seven o'clock last night for good. It is thought by several members of the army, who were willing to express an opinion, that Ballington and Mrs. Booth are out of the Salvation army for good, but that they will soon be at work, with many of the present army officers and privates, in organizing a new army, with the help of prominent Christian workers of this city.

A special from Philadelphia says: The withdrawal of Gen. and Mrs. Booth from the Salvation army has caused a commotion in the Philadelphia branch of the army. The old soldiers are aroused and talk of enlisting in a big secession from European headquarters is heard in every Salvation hall in the city.

At New York Ballington Booth was offered the leadership of an independent American Salvation army. The brigadiers, adjutants and majors whom he had created in all parts of the country besought him to become their general. Ballington Booth retired for a short time to his private quarters, accompanied by his wife, who had been by his side during all the exciting scenes. The emissaries came again with their tempting offer. He met them calmly and firmly. He listened to their address, the pictured glories of independence and great results for the cause of religion. "It cannot be," he said. "I thank you, dear friends, for the honor you have tendered me, the confidence and the trust you have shown me, but I must decline. Mrs. Booth and I will quietly retire from the army in which we have labored so long. Good-by and God's blessing rest upon you."

SALVATIONISTS RIPE FOR SECESSION.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—"Everything depends on the attitude of Commander Booth. If he submits and retires, the Salvation army will go along as before. If he concludes to remain in charge, the entire army, not only in Chicago, but throughout the country will go with him," said Ensign Ludgate yesterday at the Salvationists' training barracks. "We have no feeling against the army's leaders. We are not kicking against its military system as being un-American. We are well satisfied, but we want the commander."

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

Gen. Harrison Says He Has Announced No Date for His Marriage to Mrs. Dimmick.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Ex-President Harrison, through his private secretary, denies that he is to be married on April 6 or April 10 or any other specified date. He has authorized no one to announce the date of his marriage. Private Secretary Tibbets also spoke for Gen. Harrison in saying that the ex-president is not writing a book on the constitution of the United States or on any other subject, unless the magazine articles he is now writing shall be issued in book form.

INVITED TO CANADA.

Armenian Refugees Will Be Asked to Take Up Homes in the Northwest.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 25.—A large number of the most prominent and influential clergymen in the city met here yesterday and discussed a scheme whereby Armenians may be induced to take up homes in the Canadian northwest. It is understood that the government will make a grant for this purpose, and that this will be further supplemented by a subscription fund, which already amounts to a considerable sum.

Arrested for Killing Maud Strawn.

CHEROKEE, Ia., Feb. 25.—Much excitement exists here over the developments in the case of Maud Strawn, the young girl mysteriously murdered last week. A. A. Bull and O. E. Spangle, two well-known citizens, were placed in jail yesterday. It is said one is the slayer and the other knows the details. Excitement is at fever heat, and if the men confess, a lynching can hardly be avoided.

Will Move a Formal Protest.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 25.—In the Manitoba legislature yesterday Premier Greenway gave notice that today he would move the house into a committee to enter formal protest against the threatened coercion of the Ottawa government in respect to Roman Catholic parochial schools.

Fifty Per Cent. Duty on Silver.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Mr. Brewster, of New York, introduced a bill to place a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem upon silver bullion, iron ores and sweepings, also upon silver bars and ingots and articles and wares composed wholly or in part of silver, whether manufactured or partly manufactured.

At Omaha, Neb., a receiver was appointed for the Omaha Fire Insurance Co.

The appointment was made on the application of Emerson L. Stone, a member of the board of directors. The capital stock of the company was \$100,000, fully paid.

A FRIGHTFUL FIRE.

Seven Lives Lost in a Holocaust in the Home of a Baltimore Jeweler. BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24.—Seven people were asphyxiated, one fatally hurt by jumping from a window, and five others more or less injured by a fire in the residence of James R. Armiger, a prominent jeweler, on Charles street, yesterday morning. The dead are: James R. Armiger, aged 55; William B. Riley, his son-in-law, aged 39; Richard Riley, son of W. B. Riley, aged 4; Marian Riley, daughter of W. B. Riley, aged 2½; Mrs. Marian Champlin, daughter of James R. Armiger, aged 30; James Champlin, her son, aged 3; Horace B. Manuel, aged 56, of New York city, a guest.

The house in which the holocaust occurred is one of a row of granite front residences on Charles street just north of La Fayette avenue. It is four stories in height and at the time of the fire was filled with costly furniture, much rare bric-a-brac and unique jewelry, of which Mr. Armiger was an enthusiastic collector. In the house were 13 persons. Of these ten were members of the Armiger household, two were servants and the other, Mr. Manuel, was a guest, who has been visiting the Armiger family for the past two or three days. It was his purpose to have three days.

REFORM EDITORS.

The National Association in Session at Dallas, Tex.—Officers Chosen.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 24.—The fifth annual convention of the National Reform Press association convened here Saturday with about 75 delegates present, representing 15 states. Resolutions indorsing the Omaha platform, hoping for a union of all the reform forces along lines that would involve no loss of principle, and declaring against the invasion of America by the pauper labor of Europe, were adopted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Paul Vandervoort, of Nebraska; vice president, Frank Burkett, of Mississippi; recording secretary, G. Roselle, of Missouri; corresponding secretary, J. A. Parker, of Kentucky; executive committee, J. H. Ferris, of Illinois; Charles X. Matthews, of Indiana; S. Peters, of Texas; Abe Steinberger, of Kansas, and Miss Mary E. O'Neill, of Missouri; editor of Reform Ready Printer, W. S. Morgan, of Arkansas.

TRAGEDY AT ASH GROVE, MO.

The Result of a Row with a Farmer Over Alleged Horse Stealing.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 24.—Advices received from Ash Grove, 20 miles north, are to the effect that Jefferson Brock, a prominent attorney, was shot and instantly killed by a farmer named Gilmore. Gilmore, some time ago, had Brock arrested on the charge of stealing a horse from him, and a row over this resulted in the murder. Brock has been implicated in several cases of a sensational character. Brock came to Ash Grove four years ago from Mound City, Kan., where he had just completed a long term in the Kansas penitentiary for highway robbery. While in prison he studied law, and immediately after his release was admitted to the bar.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Bishop Tuttle is Elected President of the Missouri Organization.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—The Sons of the American Revolution, of Missouri, met here Saturday in annual session. At the business session the following officers were elected: President, Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, Episcopal bishop of Missouri; vice president, Hon. Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis; second vice president, William B. Clark, of Kansas City; secretary, Henry Codle, of Bethany; assistant secretary, Ewing M. Greany Sloan, of St. Louis; register, Gen. James Harding, of Jefferson City; treasurer, Henry P. Wyman, of St. Louis; chaplain, Rev. George Edward Martin, of St. Louis; historian, Prof. Alexander Fleet, of Mexico.

AN AMERICAN ARMY.

Ballington Booth Announces That He Will Not Relinquish Command of the Salvation Army.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Commander Ballington Booth, of the Salvation army, last night announced to the members of his staff that he decided not to relinquish command of the army in the United States and that under no circumstances would he take orders from England. This was taken to be that he will reorganize the army in this country on an independent basis, and it was received with cheers and other demonstrations of approval.

The Olney Boom Launched.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Mayor Josiah Quincy furnished both enthusiasm and surprise Saturday to 250 democrats who attended the Washington banquet given by the Young Men's Democratic club and the democratic state committee here, by presenting the name of Secretary of State Richard Olney as the candidate of Massachusetts and New England for presidential honors.

Depew Favored for President.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The feature of the Depew dinner Saturday night was the inauguration of a Depew presidential boom by ex-Gov. Flower. Seth Low, president of the Columbia college, spoke of Depew as the typical American; George W. Smalley told of the good work Depew has done abroad as an exemplar of American doctrine and American life, while ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower sang his praises as a candidate.

Nearly 80 Per Cent. Paid In.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The treasury gold reserve was officially stated at the beginning of business to-day as being \$103,439,646. The withdrawals Saturday were \$347,800. Official treasury figures show that of the \$111,000,000 for which the new bonds sold, \$87,554,393 have been paid in.

Another Massacre Reported.

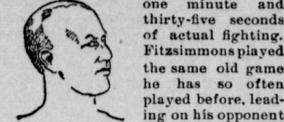
CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 24.—There is a persistent rumor here of a fresh massacre at Urfa. The government objects to Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross society, going to Zeitoun to distribute relief.

FOUGHT IN MEXICO.

Maher Knocked Out in the First Round.

Fitzsimmons Is Now Champion of the World—The Contest Declined in Less Than Two Minutes—The Fight Described.

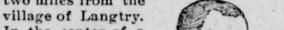
LANGTRY, Tex., Feb. 23.—Peter Maher was knocked out by Bob Fitzsimmons yesterday in the first round, after one minute and thirty-five seconds of actual fighting. Fitzsimmons played the same old game he has so often played before, leading on his opponent



BOB FITZSIMMONS.

until he had him where he wanted him, and then landed a lightning right-hand swing on the jaw, and it was over. It was the identical blow that knocked out Jim Hall, in New Orleans. For the first part of the round Maher had the better of it. He led often and forced the fighting. In his eagerness to get at Fitzsimmons he committed a palpable foul during a clinch, and was warned by Referee Siler that its repetition would cost him the fight. Maher fought well, but he was no match for his red-headed opponent, who proved himself one of the craftiest men that ever stepped in the ring. Fitzsimmons is now, by Corbett's action in presenting the championship to Maher, the champion of the world, and after the fight was over he declared through Julian his willingness to defend the championship against any and all comers.

The train arrived at Langtry about 3:30. The battleground was a sandy flat upon a big bend in the Rio Grande river on the Mexican side. It was just two miles from the village of Langtry.



PETER MAHER.

In the center of a canvas wall, about 200 feet in diameter, the ring was pitched. The board floor was covered with canvas, over which rosin was sprinkled. At one side was the frame compartment for the taking by the kinetoscope of the pictures of the fight as it proceeded. On the opposite side of the ring were two little tents for the principals. Little time was lost in getting ready.

Fitzsimmons went to his corner and doffed the bath robe. Julian and Everhart removed Fitzsimmons' remaining raiment and the Australian stood forth in short thigh trunks of dark blue, with a belt showing the American colors. He had on black hose rolled down upon the top of his ring shoes. When a similar office showed up in black trunks, half way to the knees with a green belt. His hose and shoes were similar to those of Fitzsimmons.

"Shake hands," Referee Miller said. The men advanced, Fitzsimmons with the air of confidence still showing plainly; Maher promptly, and with more of a familiar air than he had yet shown. They retired to their corners. In an instant the whistle of warning sounded, five seconds later the call of "Time" followed. Up sprang Fitzsimmons, advancing with his little eyes flashing like balls of burnished blue. Maher's advance was rapidly enough to meet Fitzsimmons almost in the middle of the 24-foot ring. His eyes were circled from the recent attack of "alkali eye," and seemed staring like a stage make-up without the deceptive footlight glare. The big fight for the heavyweight championship of the world was at last a reality.

Fitz led with his first; Maher backed toward his corner. Fitz landed with his right and a clinch followed. Maher struck Fitz with his right hand while they were clinched and Referee Siler warned him that if he did so again he would give the fight to Fitz. After a breakaway Peter landed his left on Fitz's neck. Close infighting followed and Maher succeeded in landing his left on Fitz's upper lip, drawing blood. Fitz landed with left and right. A clinch followed. Maher feinted and Fitz led with his right, but fell short. A mix-up followed, in which Maher landed both right and left on either side of Fitz's head. Maher led with his left and another clinch followed. Fitzsimmons seemed a bit bothered and broke ground on Maher's lead. Maher followed him up and led with his left, when Fitzsimmons sidestepped, and swinging his right, landed full on the point of Maher's left chin. Maher measured his length on the floor, his head striking the canvas with great force. He tried to rise, but could not do more than raise his head. His second called to him to get up, but he failed to respond and sank back to the canvas and Fitzsimmons was announced the victor after the minute and 35 seconds of rather lively fighting. Fitzsimmons' admirers cheered him to the echo and Maher's seconds carried the defeated Irishman to his corner. It was several minutes before he realized what had happened and Fitzsimmons walked over to his corner and shook him by the hand. Fitzsimmons also shook hands with Quinn and the seconds in Peter's corner. Barring the slight bleeding at the nose occasioned by the left hand jab of Maher, the Australian showed no marks of injury and appeared as fresh as at the opening. Maher showed no signs of punishment except a slight break on the skin just above the point of the left chin where Fitz's master stroke had landed.

Asphyxiated by Coal Gas.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Three members of the Jacodi family were found unconscious yesterday morning in their farm house near Niles center. Fumes from a coal stove filled the rooms and were responsible for their condition. Aid was too late to save one life and another is despaired of. Just before the family retired Mrs. Jacodi shut the damper in the big base burner stove in the front room. There was good fire burning and the accumulating coal gas, instead of finding exit through the chimney poured into the room. It soon filled the entire house and caused the sleepers to succumb to its effects.

TRADE REVIEW.

The Treasury Reserve Brought Up—Heavy Receipts of Wheat.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: The restoration of the treasury reserve has been effected with remarkably little monetary disturbance, though stringency in many markets, greater elsewhere than here, and greater in commercial than in other loans, has somewhat retarded business. The rapid rise in the price of bonds strengthens public confidence. While money markets are growing easier as rapidly as could be expected, after the withdrawal of \$70,000,000 from unemployed funds, the expected activity in commercial loans does not appear, as offerings are small. In no important branch of business is there yet apparent much disposition to expand. Purchases to cover several months' actual consumption were made within a few weeks of rising markets last fall. Distribution to consumers has been slow, and reductions in prices have not brought a renewal of such buying. Prices of commodities as a whole are now at the lowest average ever known.

Receipts of wheat continue heavy—2,415,558 bushels for the week, against 1,842,517 last year—and depress the price. February delivery to 72½ cents, although what is nominally called a cash price is 74 cents higher. Corn is one cent lower for cash, stringency in many markets, greater elsewhere than here, and greater in commercial than in other loans, has somewhat retarded business. The rapid rise in the price of bonds strengthens public confidence. While money markets are growing easier as rapidly as could be expected, after the withdrawal of \$70,000,000 from unemployed funds, the expected activity in commercial loans does not appear, as offerings are small. In no important branch of business is there yet apparent much disposition to expand. Purchases to cover several months' actual consumption were made within a few weeks of rising markets last fall. Distribution to consumers has been slow, and reductions in prices have not brought a renewal of such buying. Prices of commodities as a whole are now at the lowest average ever known.

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SALVATION ARMY.

Sudden Disappearance of Commander Ballington Booth.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Ballington Booth, commander of the Salvation army in America, has disappeared with his wife, Maud Booth. Their home in Mount Clair, N. J., is closed. They have not been at the army headquarters in this city since Thursday. Herbert Booth, brother of Ballington Booth and commander of the army in Canada, will take charge of the forces here. He offered a reward here yesterday to any one who would tell him where Ballington is. The army is stirred to great excitement. On the steamship Teutonic Wednesday night Eva Booth, a sister, arrived from England. Herbert Booth was hastily summoned to New York by Col. Nicol, assistant staff officer of the army who came here ostensibly on a mission to investigate the sentiment of rebellion in this country against the transfer of Commander Booth to another sphere of action. He arrived on Thursday and on that day a court of inquiry was held by three, with Ballington Booth before them. Proceedings became heated. There were charges and imprecations. Ballington Booth was accused of insubordination and Herbert Booth, then made known his full authority. "I have authority to dismiss you from office," he said, "and to appoint your successor. I demand of you all the property of the army in America in your name. You are dismissed from office." Then Ballington Booth arose to his feet. "Let it mean dismissal," he said. After receiving dismissal he and his wife spent the evening packing up their personal belongings. The keys were turned over soon afterward.

FIGURES ON THE SLAUGHTER.

According to a New Haven Divine 30,691 Persons Were Massacred by Turks.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23.—Rev. Dr. Newman Smythe, of Center church, furnishes important news with reference to the Armenian massacres, as follows: "Letters have been shown me from persons engaged in relief work among the Armenians which give the following carefully prepared statistics concerning the recent massacres by the Turks under the tolerance of the Christian powers, in the years of our Lord 1895-96. These statistics are given in detail for the several villages in Harpool province. I give here with the summaries as follows: Killed, 30,691; burned to death, 1,436; preachers and priests killed, 51; died from starvation, 2,461; died unprotected in the fields, 4,340; died from fear, 660; wounded, 8,000; houses burned, 28,542; forcible conversions, 15,066; women and girls abducted, 5,546; forcible marriages, 1,551; churches burned, 227; destitute and starving, 94,750."

THE RAYS IN DISEASE.

Chicago Physicians Are Able to Locate Tubercular Patient Without X-Ray.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Cathode rays will discover the hidden ravages of disease. The dread affection of tuberculosis was located in the wrist of a patient by Dr. James Burry and Electrician Charles E. Scribner. The full extent of the malady was measured. This is the first time in this country, if not in the world, that the value of Roentgen's discovery in the exposing of internal ravages of disease has been illustrated. The experiment was made upon one of Dr. Burry's patients. A clear negative was developed in half an hour. It showed the carpal bones were matted together in the tubercular growth so as to stop the circulation.

Two Helms to Eight Millions.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Feb. 23.—James E. Wetmore, an organ builder, who has resided in this town for over forty years, has received word from his cousin, Jesse L. Wetmore, of Oakland, Cal., that they are heirs to a fortune of \$8,000,000, which is now in the Bank of Holland, Amsterdam.

Over a Hundred Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Times has a dispatch from Odessa which says that during the recent storms on the Black sea seven steamers and 19 sailing vessels foundered and a hundred lives were lost.