

Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1896.

NO. 22.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

J. J. MOTT, chairman of the national committee of the silver party, has issued an address at Washington in which he appeals to Americans to renounce party obligations on the question of silver and elect a free silver president and have the white metal restored to its old ratio.

JOHN, alias "Patsy," Harris was hanged in the District of Columbia jail at Washington on the 14th for murdering a man named Spruel last Fourth of July while he was drunk. Harris was 23 years old.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has approved the bill granting right of way to the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf road for its Fort Smith branch.

REPRESENTATIVE TRACY has reported from the committee on military affairs a bill to allow the secretary of war to grant the use of any or all military parks to state militia and local military organizations for drill purposes and also for Grand Army encampments.

A WASHINGTON dispatch on the 12th stated that Senator Quay had consented to permit his name to go before the republican convention as a candidate for president.

SINCE Senator Tillman's speech in the senate he has received over 2,500 letters of congratulation. They are from every state in the union. Some of them contain resolutions from grangers and Knights of Labor organizations, endorsing the senator's speech, and all of them ask for copies of it.

THE house territories committee defeated the bill to admit Arizona to statehood, the vote standing five for and six against.

W. P. CRAIGHILL, chief of engineers of the army, has written a letter to Senator Squire, chairman of the committee on coast defenses, on the subject of the cost for the fortifications of the 27 principal coast cities of the country. He places the outside cost at \$70,000,000, but thinks it possible to do the work for \$35,000,000 if the eight-hour law were not applicable.

GENERAL NEWS.

A CASE of trichinosis was reported in a family at Egg Harbor, Wis. Recently Mrs. Michael Carmony died of what was thought to be typhoid fever. Her death was followed a few days later by that of her eldest daughter and the second daughter. Three more of the family were reported very low and none of them were expected to recover. It was found that the family had been eating plentifully of summer sausage, which, on examination, showed trichina to a considerable extent.

NEARLY all the prize fighters went over to Juarez, Mex., on the 16th to attend the bull fights. Four horses, worth about \$3 each, were gored to death, four bulls were tortured and slain and the arena was covered with blood. The fighters were disgusted to the last degree and tried to figure out how a people who can tolerate the sickening sight of the bullpen can object to prize fighting with gloves.

BOB WILLIAMS, a negro murderer, was taken from a train near Montgomery, Ala., and lynched. The negro shot and killed Policeman John L. Suggs. The officers were overpowered and a plow line was thrown about the negro's neck. He was dragged across a field and hanged to a tree half a mile away. A thousand bullets were fired into his body. He confessed to the murder.

THE Buckley glass works at Martin's Ferry, W. Va., were totally destroyed by fire on the 16th. Loss, \$150,000; insurance one-third.

TWO thousand trousersmakers went on a strike in New York city on the 16th, closing 240 shops. The strikers have the support of the trousersmakers of Williamsburg and Brownsville, 500 of whom also went out.

THE New York Herald printed a forecast of the result in the republican national convention from returns received of delegates elected and an estimate on those to be chosen. It said McKinley was almost certain to receive 269 votes on the first ballot; Reed would come next with 182; then Allison with 139 and Morton with 121.

SOME women were cleaning the carpets of the Pullman sleeper Wyndham in the Pennsylvania yards at Pittsburgh, Pa., when the gas was ignited from the stove and an explosion followed, wrecking the Wyndham and badly damaging two other Pullman cars. Two women and the porter were seriously wounded. One woman will probably die.

THE clearing house returns for the week ended February 14 for the following cities were: New York, \$301,496; Chicago, \$80,030,048; St. Louis, \$23,199,049; Kansas City, \$9,643,409; St. Joseph, \$1,389,533; Topeka, \$277,961; Wichita, \$499,138; Omaha, \$4,152,664.

WHILE the American line steamer South, from New York on February 3, was docking at Southampton, Eng., on the 13th, she collided with the steamer Majestic, belonging to the Isle of Wight. The Majestic was sunk, but all the members of her crew were saved.

THE post office at Petersburg, Ill., was entered recently by burglars. The safe was blown open and rid of its contents. A short time afterward the building was discovered to be on fire and with its contents was totally destroyed.

At a mine in Republic, Mich., the men were coming up in the skip from work when it caught and turned over on them, killing four and seriously injuring several others.

At Pratt's mines in Alabama, where the state convicts are worked, William Stainback, a notorious negro murderer serving a life sentence, made an assault upon John Crook, the mine boss, plunging a coal pick three times into Crook's back and head, beating out his brains, causing instant death. Stainback then made a desperate effort to escape, but was shot to death by the guards.

NEAR Augusta, Ky., Robert Laughlin, his wife and 14-year-old May Jones were murdered by unknown parties recently. The house was set on fire and the bodies of Mrs. Laughlin and the Jones girl burned.

FIVE children and three adults were burned to death in a tenement house fire at London.

A BLACK-FACED burglar, either a negro or a white man blackened up, stabbed Jefferson Smith fatally and crushed the skull of his wife at Dallas, Tex., on the night of the 14th.

AT Anniston, Ala., three children of William Littlejohn died from eating toadstools.

NEAR Perry, Ok., Mrs. Dyer was crushed to death by a heavy log, which rolled upon her from a wagon upon which her son was the driver.

GEORGE JONES shot and killed his sweetheart, Leah Martin, her mother, Mrs. W. J. Martin, and then put a bullet into his own head, at Centerville, Ia., on the 14th. The scene in the house indicated that Jones had gone there and had a quarrel with the girl, and that her mother interfered between them; that Jones shot the mother first and then the daughter.

A PASSENGER director on the Pennsylvania road at New Brunswick, N. J., tried to prevent a man from crossing the line on account of the approach of a fast freight, when the man became angry and gave the railroad employe a push which sent him under the wheels. The employe died soon afterwards.

THERE had been bad blood between the seniors and juniors at Delaware, O., because the former were smashing the mortar board caps of the latter. On the night of the 14th there were riotous demonstrations, resulting in knockdowns, bloody noses and bruised heads. Clark Beacon, a senior, received a blow on the back of the head which may prove very serious. One junior girl tore the dress off a girl wearing senior colors. About 300 suits of clothing were ruined.

GERTRUDE CHARLOTTE HIANKA was clawed and seriously mutilated during an act at a museum in Minneapolis, Minn., on the 14th. Nero, the aged ferocious lion, who has killed three trainers during his exhibition career, was the assailant. The affair caused a panic in the auditorium and the curtain was rung down. The injured woman will recover unless blood poisoning sets in.

THE failures for the week ended February 14 (Dun's report) were 321 in the United States, against 270 last year, and 67 in Canada, against 51 last year.

A STOCK train collided with a freight train on the New York Central at Macedon swamp, near Fairport, N. Y., on the 12th. Both engines and 14 cars were wrecked and a fireman killed and several other train hands, covered by debris, were also supposed to be dead. A number of horses that had got loose were killed by a passing train.

WATERLOO, seven miles west of Butler, Ind., on the Lake Shore railroad, was nearly destroyed by fire at an early hour on the 12th.

A RECENT special from Ponce City, Ok., said that the city council had bought the townsite of Cross for a city cemetery. When the Cherokee strip was opened to settlement in 1892 Ponce City and Cross sprang up within a mile of each other. The latter opened up the first day of its existence with a population of 2,000 and the former with a population of 2,000. It was war to the knife, but the officials at Washington recognized Ponce City as the legitimate townsite, and Cross gave up the fight and moved to Ponce City.

FOR the first time in half a century the Niagara falls on the New York side practically ran dry on the 13th. By the formation of an ice bridge or dam, extending from Schlosser's dock on the American bank, about half way across the river, the water was almost entirely diverted to the Canadian falls. It was possible for a man with a plank to have walked from the mainland to Goat island without wetting his feet, and, indeed, to walk between all the islands inside of Goat island.

A PLOT to lynch Scott Jackson, Alonzo Walling, William Wood and the Gasker brothers for the murder of Pearl Bryan was disclosed on the 13th by a letter received at Muncie, Ind. It said that at least 4,000 men would take part in the killing. It was said that unless the murderers were taken to Kentucky the mob of 4,000 would be down on the Cincinnati jail, armed with Winchester, and lynch the men. The Gasker brothers are supposed to have rowed Pearl Bryan down the Ohio on the night of the murder, just before she was decapitated.

A BOAT containing five dead men and six barely alive was found on Dog Island beach near Carrabelle, Fla., on the 13th. The men were on a 50-ton schooner which was sunk in a recent gale. They had been adrift without food, water or clothing, and five succumbed before land was reached.

BILLY MADDEN announced at New York that he had arranged a female international six-day bicycle race between representatives of the United States, France and England, to begin at London on April 20 next. But one competitor from the United States has as yet been named—Miss Frankie Nelson, of Brooklyn, the champion of America. The second will be chosen later on.

A FIRE at Dunfield, Mich., on the 14th nearly wiped out the place, a stiff breeze blowing at the time.

The family of P. A. Higgins—consisting of father, mother, son and daughter, the two last aged 20 and 13 respectively—were all taken down with measles at Brights, Ala., and died. Neighbors had to bury the family one by one.

THE Glasgow Herald said Mr. Gladstone was greatly inclined to start again for parliament at the first available opportunity, in order to support the Armenians. The Herald adds that Mr. Gladstone does not conceal his conviction that both political parties in Great Britain have betrayed Armenia.

A TELEGRAM received at St. Petersburg on the 23th from Irkutsk, Siberia, said that a Siberian trader named Kouchnareff, had received information that Dr. Nansen had reached the north pole, had found land there and was now returning toward civilization.

At the banquet given by the Marquette club at Chicago on the 12th in commemoration of the birth of Abraham Lincoln ex-Gov. McKinley spoke to the toast, "Abraham Lincoln." After giving a comprehensive sketch and tribute to Lincoln, Maj. McKinley devoted himself to a consideration of current political questions, especially the policy of protection.

A BLOODY battle took place at a schoolhouse in Hopkins county, Tex., recently between Pink, Charles, William and Eften Walker on one side and Jack and Dan Williams on the other. Charles Walker was killed outright, William Walker received a fatal wound and Eften Walker a scalp wound. Jack Williams was shot through both thighs and will die. All were prosperous farmers.

ALL classes heretofore recognized by the L. A. W. were abolished at the session of the national convention at Baltimore, Md., on the 12th, and the cycle riders are now in exactly the same category as other athletes and sportsmen. In future the league will recognize no grades of amateurs and any rider who does not live strictly up to the rules governing non-professional sport will be placed in the ranks of the professionals. All the clauses in the league constitution creating classes A and B and defining the status of the men who formerly belonged to them were repealed.

GRANT ATTERBURY was lynched by a mob at Sullivan, Ill., at midnight on the 11th, for assaulting a woman.

TEX cars loaded with lumber jumped the track near Dexter, O., on the 12th and seven tramps were thought to have been killed.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

ROBERT LAUGHLIN confessed to killing his wife and niece and then setting their house on fire near Augusta, Ky. He was taken on board a steamer on the 17th and carried to the Maysville jail for safety for fear of his being lynched, threats of vengeance being heard.

THE big soap factory of P. C. Tomson & Co., at Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on the 17th. The dwelling houses adjoining the factory and the works of the Philadelphia Cooperage Co. were also badly damaged. The total loss will be about \$500,000. About 300 men were thrown out of employment.

THE old Houseman block at Grand Rapids, Mich., was gutted by fire on the 17th. Many of the persons on the upper floors had narrow escapes and several were seriously burned. The losses will aggregate \$200,000; partially insured.

A PASSENGER train on the Louisville & Nashville, loaded with excursionists, en route to New Orleans struck a cow near Montgomery, Ala., and was wrecked. The fireman was killed and the engineer fatally injured.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN has made a special demand on the treasury department for all defaulted bonds of the recent issue under his blanket bid of 110.6877. It was known that William Graves and associates of New York had defaulted to the extent of \$4,500,000. Their bid was 115.1391.

A CHICAGO syndicate was going to send out an expedition to the Lena river to ascertain the truth about Dr. Nansen and to help the explorers, if possible.

In the senate on the 17th Senator Davis spoke on his resolution about the Monroe doctrine. The military academy bill was afterward debated. The agricultural appropriation bill was considered in the house and Secretary Morton was considerably criticised on both sides. The senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill were non-concurred in.

THROUGH a boy's carelessness in throwing a match down amongst some oily rags after lighting a gas jet a terrible fire was caused at the shirt factory of Stettheimer & Co. at Troy, N. Y., on the 17th. There was a panic amongst the girls and many threw themselves out of the windows. Three were killed and several more were thought to have perished in the flames. The total loss was about \$250,000; insurance, \$100,000.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Hutchinson Hardware Co. has passed into the hands of an agent for the mortgages.

It was recently stated that President Colgrove, of the Ottawa university, had become insane from overwork.

The report of the state board of irrigation will not be published. The attorney-general holds that the legislative appropriation to the board does not provide for printing.

The superintendent of insurance on the 14th turned into the state treasury \$15,000 which he had collected since January 1, 1896, as license from insurance companies doing business in Kansas.

The dead body of William Piper, an aged inmate of the soldiers' home, was found on the railroad track near Leavenworth the other night. In early days Piper was a prominent lawyer of Leavenworth.

William Heddie hanged himself in the jail at Norton the other night. After an exciting trial lasting a week he had been convicted of the murder of Albert Applegate, a young farmer, and was sentenced to serve a term of 15 years in the penitentiary at hard labor.

The populist state central committee met at Topeka on the evening of the 14th and issued calls for two state conventions, one at Hutchinson March 13 to elect delegates to the national convention, the other at Abilene August 3 to nominate candidates for state officers.

Gov. Morrill has appointed Maj. J. K. Hudson to be state printer until his successor is elected and qualified. This action was taken in view of the fact that according to the late decision of the supreme court in the state printer-ship contest, some doubt was thrown upon Maj. Hudson's title to the office.

R. T. Fowler, a responsible cattleman of Russell county, advises the public that some man is going through western Kansas and swindling people by false representations in regard to securing property or supposed heirs. Mr. Fowler is much annoyed by the recent action, as the man assumes all or part of his (Mr. Fowler's) name.

In the district court at Emporia Judge Randolph has decided that a chattel mortgage covering exempt property, not signed by the wife at the time of making, could not afterward be assented to by her; that the mortgage was void. He also decided that a chattel mortgage covering part exempt property, not signed by the wife, was void as to all of the property.

The state superintendent of public instruction has completed the apportionment of the accumulated interest of the annual school fund to the different counties of the state. It gives to each pupil of school age 41 cents. Wyandotte county gets the largest amount, \$8,129.44; Shawnee came next, \$7,171.12; Sedgwick third, \$6,177.16, and Leavenworth fourth, \$5,353.52. Morton county gets the smallest sum, \$69.95.

The Kansas City, Kan., school board proposes to submit to the voters of the city a proposition to issue \$100,000 in bonds for the construction of additional school buildings. The report of the committee to which the matter was referred calls for five new buildings and additions and repairs to those now in use. At present the schools are very crowded. The enrollment is 7,069 and the seating capacity only 5,864.

The supreme court has decided that "no court has the power to fix the time for the execution of a death sentence before the governor has named a day for carrying it into effect, when he refuses to issue a warrant for that purpose." This disposes of the much discussed Edwards county case, wherein it was sought to take Arnold and Harvey, the murderers of Mayor Marsh, of Kinsley, from the penitentiary and execute them without the warrant, which the governor refused to issue.

It is said that there is great danger of bloodshed in Meade and Comanche counties, with the stockmen on one side and citizens on the other. Some time since several stockmen fenced in a large area of grazing lands belonging to non-resident owners, with wire fence. Into this inclosure they drove several hundred head of cattle recently shipped from Texas. Several nights later the wire was cut in a dozen places, the herd stampeded and scattered over the country, and more than 100 head disappeared entirely. Notices were posted warning the cattlemen not to fence such lands again.

The thirteenth annual report of the state board of railroad commissioners is a voluminous document and contains a fund of information for those who are sufficiently interested to wade through it a labyrinth of figures. The report shows a great falling off in the earnings of Kansas roads during the past year. The report says: "Of the 24 roads 13 are now in the hands of receivers and two others have in the not remote past been in like situation. Only two of the 26 roads making operating reports to this board paid a dividend for the year just closed, and these dividends were light, one 2 1/2 per cent. and the other 2 1/2 per cent." The board, however, is gratified at signs of betterment. The total number of employees of the various roads in the state is 81,054, a decrease for the year of 7,993. The total compensation paid to employees was \$40,448,571.23, a decrease of \$4,106,044.75.

A SILVER ADDRESS.

The Chairman of the National Party Publishes an Appeal.

Mr. Mott Thinks Americans Should Lay Aside Party Obligations and Vote to Have the White Metal Restored to Its Old Ratio.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—J. J. Mott, chairman of the national committee of the silver party, has issued an address to the people, the principal points in which are as follows:

As the necessity of money as a medium of exchange became revealed to the minds of men, the two metals finally accepted as the most suitable for money were silver and gold. This was natural, because they were the two most precious metals adapted to the purpose, and were sufficiently limited in quantity.

From this condition of regular order and contentment, contributing to the gradual elevation of all classes of society, the extension of civilization and the general betterment of the human race, this country and the world has been ruthlessly torn. It has been done by the rejection of one of the precious metals in the interests of greed, and by this act the money changers have been enthroned and the narrowing of the scope of monetization begun. As monetization has been narrowed, money has become scarcer in proportion, and as money became scarcer prices fell in proportion, and falling prices have been the bane of this world. It was predicted after the demonstration of silver that great suffering would follow. This suffering is already here. From a contraction of the currency we are now in the throes of one of these desperate stages of human experience—a period of heartache, cancer and sleepless nights as the foundation of prices have crumbled. Obligations resting upon the supposed firm foundation of price in ready money have crumbled into dirt as the foundation of the price has crumbled. The country is confronted by a grave emergency.

Long patience and dispassionate reflection has convinced me that an independent American financial system is absolutely necessary and the restoration of national prosperity and the establishment of commercial conditions in this country that will give the common people—the agricultural and laboring classes—an equal show with capital and concentrated wealth. How can it be effected?

The first step—the essential preliminary to the correction of present abuses, the re-establishment of national prosperity and the maintenance of our national credit—is the election of a president whose Andrew Jackson courage and inflexible integrity will defy the influences that prostitute presidents and cabinets and make the administration of the government a subject of humiliation and reproach.

The one hope of the people, I am convinced, is in the election of a president pledged, unconditionally and unreservedly to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and the same as from the foundation of our government until 1873. And also unconditionally pledged in favor of a national currency, without the intervention of banks of issue, and against the issuance of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace for any purpose whatever. I appeal not only to the republicans in my own state, who can appreciate the sacrifice I make in renouncing party obligations on this question in advance of party actions in the premises, but to the people throughout the country without regard to party, to co-operate in this great non-partisan, patriotic American movement for the industrial and financial independence of the United States in the pending irrevocable conflict.

I appeal to them to lay aside party feelings, ignore party obligations on this social question, disregard party appeals, forget party contention and spurn the offer of place and emolument.

The peril that menaces the people in the election of a president whose administration of the government means a perpetuation of the present financial system can only be averted by the people themselves. It may be too late for the present administration, but conditions do not warrant belief in the peaceful submission of the people to further oppression and impoverishment. The gold gamblers may decide the popular election as a system of harness "socialism," but if they are elected they will heed the admonition and not persist in their greed of accumulation, at the expense of the toiling and suffering people. The plain, patriotic American movement for the maintenance of our national credit and the independence of the industrial and financial independence of the United States in the pending irrevocable conflict.

Let us have this metal money restored and in the proportions found in nature's storehouse without the intervention of banks of issue, and against the issuance of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace for any purpose whatever. I appeal not only to the republicans in my own state, who can appreciate the sacrifice I make in renouncing party obligations on this question in advance of party actions in the premises, but to the people throughout the country without regard to party, to co-operate in this great non-partisan, patriotic American movement for the industrial and financial independence of the United States in the pending irrevocable conflict.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

Condensed Report of the Past Week's Progress.

THE session of the senate on the 11th was a repetition of a number of past sessions, mainly a political debate. The long pending resolution which has brought out much criticism of the secretary of agriculture was passed without division. The measure was amended so as to provide that the purchase and distribution of seeds shall proceed as heretofore. The house was engaged in the consideration of business received from the committee on the District of Columbia. About four o'clock debate on the bond bill was resumed. Concurrence was opposed by Messrs. Hill (Conn.), Lacy (Ga.) and Burton (Mo.). Messrs. DeRemond (Mo.) and Ogden (La.) spoke in its favor. There were only 13 members present at the night session, and about half of these made speeches.

THE senate further considered the urgency deficiency bill on the 12th and the debate showed much opposition to the extravagance in conducting federal courts, especially the marshal's fees in the Indian territory. The bill was not completed. Mr. Peffer offered a lengthy resolution proposing a senate investigation of the circumstances of all recent bond issues. The resolution went over. Debate on the free silver substitute for the bond bill was renewed in the house and continued into the evening session at which only a few members were present.

THE friends of the tariff bill met an unexpected repulse in the senate on the 13th, when, by 21 yeas to 29 nays, the motion of Mr. Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, to take up the tariff bill was defeated. The negative vote which defeated the motion was given by democrats, populists and four republican senators, viz: Teller, Mantel, Dubois and Carter. The affirmative vote was entirely republican, but its total of 21 is less than half of the aggregated republican vote. The vote, it was thought, disposed of the bill, if not for the session at least for some time. The urgent deficiency bill was passed. It carries about \$6,000,000, a considerable increase over the bill in the house. The resolution was adopted instructing the Pacific railroad committee to make full inquiry into the status of the Pacific railroads. Adjourned until Monday the 17th.

THE house by a vote of 80 to 199, in committee of the whole, rejected the senate free coinage amendment to the bond bill and reported the bill to the house with a recommendation to non-concur and insist on the house bill. Propositions were offered during the day to concur with amendments as follows: To coin the American silver product; for the retention of the seigniorage by the government; and to open the mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 when Germany and France should have agreed upon similar action. All were defeated by large majorities.

THE senate was not in session on the 14th. The house further debated the senate free coinage amendment to the bond bill and finally slaughtered it by a vote of 99 yeas to 215 nays. The vote was a record-making vote, and counting the yeas, but 37 out of 310 members were present. The yeas were given by 23 democrats, 23 republicans and seven populists for concurrence. At the evening session pension bills were considered.

THE senate was not in session on the 15th. The house had another lively debate, the agricultural bill being under consideration and Secretary of Agriculture's report being read. Each member tried their shot. Mr. Blair (N. H.), seriously criticized the action of the secretary in not distributing seeds and was seconded by Messrs. Livingston and Moses (Ga.), Boatner (La.) and Merritt (N. C.). Democrats who were severe in their assaults upon Mr. Morton. A resolution was adopted directing the judiciary committee to inquire into the right of an executive officer to refuse to execute a law on the grounds of its unconstitutionality, making reference to the refusal to pay sugar bounty. Pending debate the house adjourned.

FREE SILVER DEFEATED.

The Vote by Which the House Repealed the Senate Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Following is the vote in detail in the house of representatives on concurrence in the senate free coinage amendment:

Yeas—Abbot, Aldrich, Allen (Ia.), Allen (Utah), Bailey, Bland, Bland (Mo.), Barnham, Bartlett (Ga.), Bell (Col.), Bell (Tex.), Black (Ga.), Bowers, Breckler, Clardy, Cockrell, Cooper (Tex.), Cox, Crisp, Culberson, Curtis (Kan.), DeRemond (Mo.), Dinsmore, Dinkins, Doolittle, Downing, Elliott, Gandy, Gannaway, Herman, Hibborn, Hutchinson, Hyde, Johnson (Cal.), Jones, Kem Kendall, Latimer, Layton, Lester, Linney, Little, Livingston, Lockhart, Lord, Maddox, Mansfield, Manning, McPherson, Mitchell, McKenney, McClachlan, McLaurin, McMillin, McMea, Meredith, Mondell, Money, Morse, Noll, Newlands, Ogden, Okey, Pearson, Richardson, Robbins, Robertson (La.), Sayers, Shafer, Shaw, Spencer, Stewart, Stinson, Stokes, Strait, Stroud, Swanson, Talbert, Tate, Terry, Towne, Tyler, Underwood, Walker (Va.), Wheeler, Williams, Wilson (Ia.), Wilson (S. C.), Woodward, Yonahum—Total, 99.

Nays—Acheson, Aldrich, Andrews, Aspley, Arnold (R. I.), Atwood, Avery, Babcock, Baker (Ill.), Baker (N. H.), Barney, Bartholdi, Bartlett (N. Y.), Beach, Benson, Berry, Brigham, Bishop, Blue, Boatner, Boutelle, Brewster, Bromwell, Broolis, Brown, Brown, Bull, Buzzell, Burton (Mo.), Burton (O.), Caldwell, Cannon, Catehary, Chickering, Norman, Clark (Mo.), Cobb (Va.), Cochran, Collins, Conroy, Conroy, Cook (Wis.), Cook (Ill.), Cooper (Pa.), Cooper (Wis.), Corlies, Cousins (Tenn.), Crump, Curtis (Ia.), Curtis (N. J.), Da Bell, Danford, Daniels, DeRemond (Mo.), De Witt, Dingley, Dooliver, Dovernier, Draper, Elliott (S. C.), Erdmann, Evans, Fairchild, Farris, Fenton, Fischer, Fletcher, Fowler, Gardner, Gibson, Gillett (N. Y.), Gilbert (Mass.), Grant, Grinnell, Grosvenor, Grout, Grover, Hadley, Hays, Hall (Mo.), Haltermann, Hatch, Hamner, Harris, Harrison, Hart, Hatch, Heatwole, Heiler (Pa.), Hemenway, Henderson, Hendricks, Henry (Conn.), Herburn, Hicks, Hill (Conn.), Hill (Ill.), Hooker, Hopkins, Howe, Howes, Hubbard, Hulick (O.), Hulick (W. Va.), Hull (Ia.), Hurley, Jenkins, Johnson (Ind.), Johnson (N. D.), Joy, Kerr, Kiefer, Knox, Kulp, Lacey, Lawson, LeFevre, Lehigh, Leisinger, Lewis, Long, Louscheer, Low, Mahoney, Mahone, McCall (Mass.), McCall (Tenn.), McCleary (Iowa), McClellan, McCormick, McCreary (Ky.), Mercer, Meyer, Miles, Miller (W. Va.), Miner (Wis.), Moody, Murphy, Norman, Northway, Odell, Ogden, Overstreet, Owens, Parker, Patterson, Payne, Perkins, Phillips, Pitney, Poole, Price, Prince, Pugh, Quinn, Ray, Reeves, Reynolds, Royce, Rust, Russell (Ga.), E. Russell, Sargent, Sawyer, Shannon, Sherman, Simpkins, Smith (Ill.), Smith (Mich.), Snover, Sorg, Southard, Souwick, Spalding, Sperry, Stahle, Stephenson, Stewart (N. J.), Stewart (Wis.), Charles W. Stone, William A. Stone, Strode (Kan.), Strong, Sulloway, Suber, Taff, Tarsney, Towser, Taylor, Thomas, Tracewell, Tracey, Trevelyan, Tucker, Turner (Ga.), Turner (Va.), Underhill, Van Voor

"THERE IS A TIDE."

BY EMMA C. HEWITT.



OM HAYDN was walking along a country road. I should have said limping, for he was figuratively and practically "on his uppers."

A casual glance would hardly convey the impression that he was an exceptionally bright college student. Nevertheless, six weeks before he had entered his sophomore year with as brilliant a career in prospect as ever stretched out before a young man.

When Tom Haydn found himself dismissed from college, so branded that he could enter no similar institution, he knew that everything was at an end so far as his future was concerned.

The winter stretched out before him cold and dreary, and he limped along the road that bright autumn afternoon.

"I can't think on an empty stomach," he exclaimed, impatiently, lifting his aching head from his hands.

He limped on again stiffly for another quarter of a mile, and knocked at the kitchen door of a farmhouse.

"Wal, du tell! Ain't y' shamed o' yerself? Ye look like a gentleman!" exclaimed a voice almost before the door was opened.

"I am a gentleman, madam," replied our astonished hero, as soon as he could catch his breath after this sudden attack, "but I'm not a bit ashamed of it."

"Wal, I declare!" she exclaimed, at length, "Who might ye be, anyway?"

"I might be a good many folks, I suppose," replied Tom, "but in point of fact, I am—Jack Robinson."

Again his listener stared at him curiously, unable to determine whether he was unconsciously tramping for a gentleman or unconsciously gentlemanly for a tramp.

"Now," she asked, a moment later, "what do you want?"

"A good square meal," answered Tom, promptly, the pangs of hunger getting the better of his mortification at the situation.

"There," she interrupted, hastily, "don't tell me you ain't used to it. They all say that. But ye look it, young man. Be ye willin' to work fur it?"

"Gladly," replied Tom, earnestly, his mocking manner all gone, and hope once more springing in his heart.

"Tain't easy work I want ye to do. Yer gentleman hands don't look if they'd done much wood-choppin'."

"They haven't," said Tom, frankly; "but I can chop wood all the same, and

"Wal, I've got an idee!" A sniff from under the covers, 'Bijah Lawson's opinion of Aunt Kitty's "ideas" was not of the highest.

"I've got a young man out there." 'Bijah emerged from under the covers. A young man presented more interesting possibilities than an idee.

"He's choppin' wood for the dinner I give him," pursued his wife; and he seems a real masterful chap, an' willin', though he ain't done much farm work.

"I don't mean gentlemanly that way," Aunt Kitty hastily explained. "He ain't stuck up none, though ye can see he's used to good livin'."

"Poor Aunt Kitty! her heart went out to this young man, for had her little 'Bijah lived he would have been just about his age."

"Bijah was, as I say, prepared to argue the point, but a sudden twinge in his leg caused him to retire hastily under the bedclothes and say: "I don't care. Do as you please; only don't bother me. Dare say everything will be ruined, anyway, when I git up and about."

One gloomy Sunday afternoon two months later, Tom Haydn stood leaning against the fence trying to make up his mind whether he wanted to take a walk. Suddenly his eye was caught by a small package lying in the middle of the road.

"Why not open it and find out? She need never know. It could be done up securely again and sent off, and who would be the wiser, except himself?"

Tom caught his breath, and then taking his penknife he slit the cover from end to end without giving himself time to repent the mental suggestion, only to find himself foiled. There was no envelope whatever. The only thing was what was evidently a fictitious name—"David Copperfield."

"By Jove! I hope she gets it," he exclaimed aloud, as he turned the last sheet. "She deserves it, whoever she is. May it do her good!"

"Ye was up awful late last night, Jack, wa'n't ye?" remarked Aunt Kitty, kindly, the next morning.

"Yes, rather," answered Tom, absently. "Ben't ye well? Was ye sick? Ye look pale 'smornin'."

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"I don't feel very well to-day," and he passed his hand wearily over his forehead.

"Better be keerful, Jack," said Aunt Kitty, kindly. "There's a good many fevers about now."

"Oh, it's nothing! Want anything at the village?"

"Some oornmeal against hog-killin'; that's all."

"I'm afraid ye're a leetle late, Jack, for this mornin's mail," said the postmaster, as Jack presented the package, securely tied again and addressed as before.

"Oh, well; it'll do as well this afternoon," answered Tom, carelessly.

"Seems like a pretty thick package. Write in it?" The country postmaster considers it his right to question the villagers about their correspondence an inadmissible one.

"Yes," answered Tom, shortly, hastily leaving the office.

A few minutes later he rushed in again.

"That package, Mr. Grant, I left here a few moments ago. You said it was too late."

"That's all right, Jack. Ye seemed so anxious I managed it fur ye. Don't you worry; it's gone all safe by this time."

Jack thanked his and turned on his heel with a sigh, muttering: "It's too late now. Fate has taken the matter out of my hands."

Aunt Kitty Lawson would hardly have recognized her tramp in the good-looking, wealthy and respected citizen known as "Thomas Haydn, Esq. of Detroit," as he stood upon his doorstep fitting his key to the latch.

The past ten years had been kind to him, and he now possessed an ample fortune, a charming wife, and two lovely children. Mr. Haydn, Sr., had long ago forgiven the youthful escapade, and life as Tom had seen it for a number of years left him little to wish for.

But there had been mutterings and murmurings of late, and pretty little Mrs. Haydn found herself more and more frequently excusing Tom's absence from some social functions, while he was buried in the mysterious region known only to wives as "downtown."

To-day the final stroke had come, and when Tom Haydn stroked his wife in the library it was to tell her that, except for the house over their heads, which was in her name, they were penniless.

"Can you meet yer creditors, Tom? That's the question," said his wife, bravely.

"I can pay dollar for dollar, if they will give me a little time to realize. But what we are going to do while I am

gathering myself together I don't know. We can't eat the furniture, even if we were inclined to such a diet, and he laughed bitterly, as he buried his face in his hands.

"Tom, dear, there's that \$2,000 you deposited in my name so long ago. Wouldn't that—"

"Don't ask me! Don't tempt me to use that again!" exclaimed her husband, starting.

"Again!" faltered his wife. "Oh, Tom! You never?—tell me you never used any money that didn't belong to you. Oh, Tom! Say you didn't! Tom, say you didn't!" she implored, throwing herself on her knees beside him.

"I can't say I didn't; for I did, and I can't deny it," answered her husband, desperately; "but not in the way you mean."

"Oh, Tom!" wailed his wife, burying her face in her hands.

"And if I could have returned it to the owner," went on Tom, regardless of the interruption, "God knows I would have done so long ago if I could have found any clew!"

His wife rose from the sofa, where she had cast herself in the first shock of his revelation, and coming swiftly toward him cast her arms around his neck.

"Tell me about it, dear," she whispered. "I feel sure you never meant to harm anyone. It has been some dreadful mistake!"

"It was a frightful mistake, indeed; but don't think that I didn't mean to do it. I did, answered her husband, grimly, determined to spare himself no humiliation, now that the moment of confession had come.

"Tell me about it, dear," repeated his wife, softly, stroking his hair tenderly,

while her heart was sore within her at the fall of her idol. And there in the twilight came the tale of the packet of which we already know a part.

"And then when I opened it," said Tom, "and found it was a rattling good story, written in competition for a prize of \$2,000, and that she had forgotten to sign her real name, the devil came and whispered to me, and I—"

Jennie raised her hand as if to ward off a blow.

"I copied it all out and sent it in as my own," Tom went on, hurriedly, as if afraid his courage would give out.

"Well, I won the prize—no, I should say I received the prize, and took the money to come west and begin over again. The rest you know, dear, except the way I scripped and saved to lay away the \$2,000 I determined it should be my first care to return to the owner.

If you could only know what a horrible nightmare that money has been to me! Sometimes when a man commits a crime of this kind an opportunity of restitution is allowed him, but to me there has come none. And now, after all these years, it seems hopeless. Oh, Jennie, if those \$2,000 had each been lead, they could not have weighed heavier on me."

And he buried his face upon his arms crossed before him on the table. "You see, dear," he added, a moment later, looking in his wife's face and hoping he hardly knew what, for he was in desperate case: "I couldn't use the money again."

"Yes, love, I understand," replied his wife, a little quiver in her voice, and a new pain at her heart which she strove in vain to stifle. "Of course you couldn't."

"No, I couldn't," repeated Tom, dully, dropping his head upon his arms again.

"But suppose, Tom, dear, that the owner gives you permission?" And the loving arms crept tighter around his neck.

Tom started. "You, Jennie! Was it your story I stole?"

"Not 'stole,' dear—borrowed, to make a fortune for me that I should never have made for myself," answered his wife, lightly.

Poor soul! she was sorely tried to meet the evils that had this day fallen on her. But she must believe in him—she must, or she would die.

"You never knew I had aspirations," did you, dear? I was so discouraged with the loss of that packet that I never tried again. And then, you know, I went to Europe suddenly about three weeks after and lost sight of everything connected with it."

"Oh, Jennie, if I had only known!" "Oh, Tom!" murmured his wife, stooping to pick up an imaginary pin that he might not see her quivering lips and suffused eyes. "If a great many things. 'If,' for instance, you had not saved that \$2,000, and had not married me, I shouldn't have the use of it now. Come, dear, dinner is served; and, kissing the tips of her fingers to him, she ran out of the room, to gain time for control over herself before she must face her husband at the table.

"Well, women are queer cattle," commented Tom to himself, with an undefined feeling of disappointment, as he followed slowly after. "I fancied that Jennie, with her keen sense of honor, would take it harder," which deduction demonstrates the perspicacity of men in general and husbands in particular.—Leslie's Popular Monthly.

"I can pay dollar for dollar, if they will give me a little time to realize. But what we are going to do while I am

DISGRACED REPUBLICANS.

National Insecurity Resulting from Machine Methods.

There is a growing conviction among the people of this country that the party which for so many years maintained its supremacy has degenerated beyond the point of ability to properly manage our public affairs.

In this state the people are groaning under a burden of taxation such as they have never before been called upon to bear, and the farmers, who are in a better position to control the situation than is any other class, are moving actively in a work of reform.

Management of our national affairs by those who have control of legislation at Washington is deplorable and disgraceful. It has no parallel in the history of our country, and all that averts a financial panic is the confidence of business men in the courage and integrity of the administration.

So far as the wishes and the interests of the people are concerned they are without representation in congress.

It is within the power of the free-silver men, who represent but a small fractional part of our population and vast stretches of unoccupied soil, to block the course of all legislation, and they are exercising their power with a recklessness that is positively criminal.

So far as results to the nation are concerned they have done a worthy service in spiking the guns of the high protective element that is seeking to manufacture political strength for its great high priest; but even this act lacks inherent virtue because it is simply in pursuance of a pernicious policy to rule or ruin.

Business which should be done with proper regard to our interests both at home and abroad is utterly neglected, or it is hopelessly obstructed by the controlling influence in the first legislative tribunal in the land.

The attitude in which the senate of the United States now presents itself

who have money to risk in the integrity of the government of the United States. Well may the president and Secretary Carlisle be proud of the demonstration of confidence that has been made in them. Well may the people of the United States rejoice at the demonstration, because it refutes the slanderous attacks that have been made by crack-brained fanatics and embittered partisans upon the administration.

These attacks have created distrust and timidity in business circles, and have done a great deal to shake the confidence of the people. Furthermore the present congress has demonstrated to the public its entire incapacity to deal with the problems of government.

It sits in the attitude of refusing to address itself to the correction of any of the evils that confront the government. It would rather see the government plunged into still deeper embarrassments and confronted with graver dangers, simply for the partisan satisfaction of seeing the embarrassment fall upon a democratic administration.

A more unpatriotic demonstration was never made by any congress before. The house passes sham measures and the senate passes vicious amendments. Congress has deprived itself of every bit of public respect and public confidence. Its refusal to respond to the president's urgency message of December 20 forced the president to act alone in maintaining the repute of the national treasury, in averting loss, and in protecting the people's interests.

The president notified congress that the real and sensible cure for the troubles could only be effected by a complete change in the financial scheme, and he added: "Pending that the executive branch of this government will not relax its efforts nor abandon its determination to use every means within its reach to maintain before the world American credit, nor will there be any hesitation in exhibiting its confidence in the resources of our country and the constant patriotism of our people."

By the kidneys, impurities pass off harmlessly. The inactivity of the organs named not only cause these impurities to remain and poison the system, but also leads to the degeneration and destruction of the organs themselves. Prevent Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel and other ailments which affect the kidneys and bladder with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which likewise overcomes malarial, dyspeptic, bilious, nervous and rheumatic complaints.

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COME WEST FOR YOUR SEED.

That's what we say, because it's the best. Salzer's Wisconsin grown seeds are bred to earliness and produce the earliest vegetables in the world. Right alongside of other seedmen's earliest, his are 20 days ahead! Just try his earliest peas, radishes, lettuce, cabbage, etc! He is the largest grower of farm and vegetable seeds, potatoes, grasses, clovers, etc!

If you will cut this out and send it to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., with 10c postage, you will get sample package of Early Bird Radish (ready in 16 days) and their great catalogue. Catalogue alone 5c postage. (K.)

See the young woman. Is the young woman being suddenly and unexpectedly kissed? Ah, yes. And does the young woman raise a hue and cry? The young woman raises a slight hue, but no cry.—Detroit Tribune.

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

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

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 7c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Quercus—"How did such a place ever get the reputation of being a great health resort?" Cynicus—"Two or three prominent men died there."—Tit-Bits.

Sifted from the Blood By the kidneys, impurities pass off harmlessly. The inactivity of the organs named not only cause these impurities to remain and poison the system, but also leads to the degeneration and destruction of the organs themselves. Prevent Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel and other ailments which affect the kidneys and bladder with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which likewise overcomes malarial, dyspeptic, bilious, nervous and rheumatic complaints.

Sm—"Do you think we are going to have a war?" Ho—"Yes, I do." "What do you think we are going to make war on?" "On paper."—Yonkers Statesman.

Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise sent free. 25c bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Waytown Watson—"Partner, do you eat pie with a knife?" Perry Paetic—"Wot pie?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Every human being is intended to have a character of his own; to be what no other is, and to do what no other can.—Channing.

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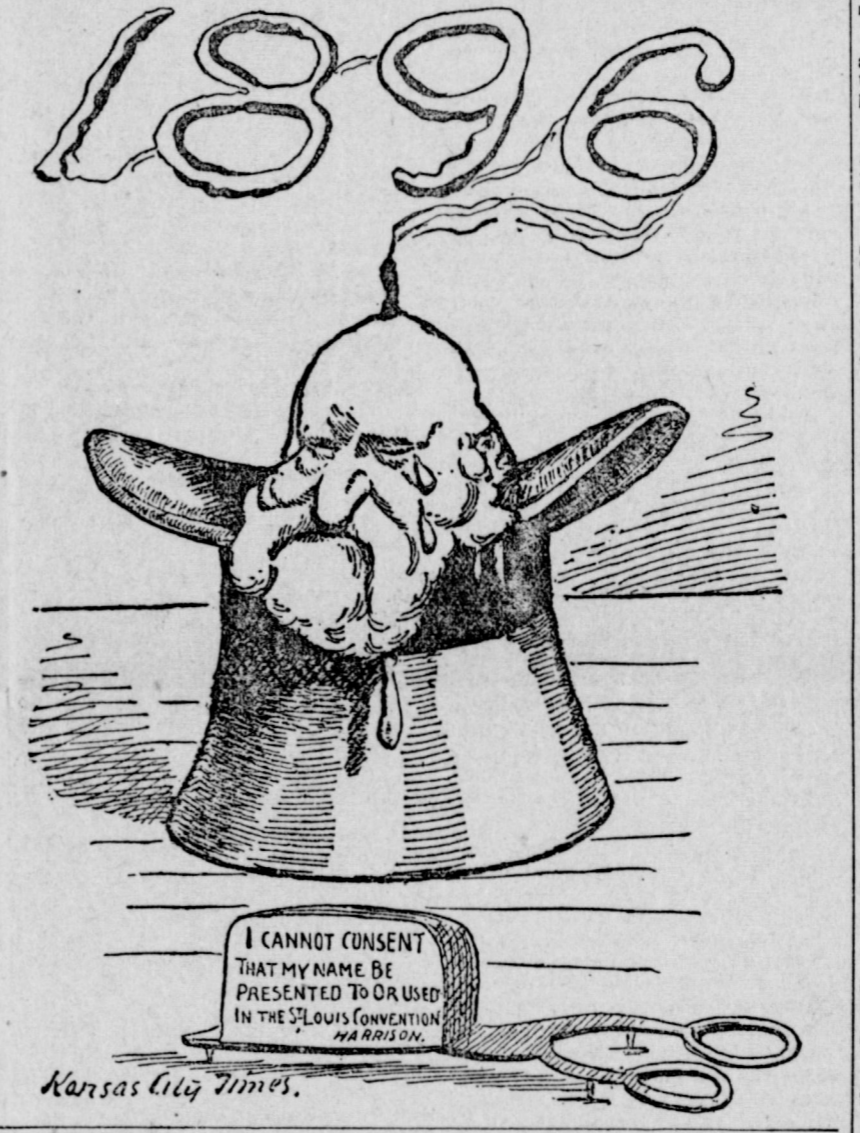
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DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

The little daughter's step is light,
Her voice is very low and sweet;
And O, she is a pretty sight
When, evening come, she runs to greet.

I hold her fondly in my arms,
Her lips press close upon my cheek,
She hath a thousand dainty charms
That do with silent beauty speak.

The boy comes bearing rich wild flowers,
The mother waits beside the door,
In quiet pass the evening hours,
The grateful heart could ask no more.

The baby has a war ship dread,
With sails of white and rudder blue;
He has a wagon painted red,
As light to draw as fair to view;

A spinning-top, a bat and ball,
A sawdust cut without a clasp;
Yet should I doze he leaves them all
To tinkle papa with a straw.

Such simple joys as these content
The longings of a gentle mind,
Love fills the life that so is spent,
Love's ties our past and future bind.

—Chicago Times-Herald.

SIGNALS & BUTTE

By Captain Charles King

(Copyright, 1894, by the Author.)

CHAPTER V.—CONTINUED.

"May I speak to the major?" was his abrupt request, as he stood erect at the doorway, his hand raised in salute. Thornton wheeled round in his chair and looked up in quick interest.

"Certainly, sergeant. Go ahead!" "As I understand it, sir, Lieut. Crane's party followed the trail into the canyon, and would go on through in pursuit."

"That's my understanding also," said the major.

"And did the major order the detachment that followed Lieut. Crane to go on till they came up with him?"

"Yes. He couldn't go very far, you know; he took no rations."

"I know, sir; but from what I hear the lieutenant rode straight into the canyon and expected to find the raiders there somewhere. Once into it, sir, there's no way out but through it."

"Very true."

"Well, what I'm afraid of, sir, is this—the Indians who have run that stock into the canyon so as to make a trail to draw the troops in pursuit are only two or three in number, but if there are more Indians in those hills—and the chances are there are—and Kelly pointed significantly to the rugged heights so nearly overshadowing them—the most of them will be found lying on their bellies up the cliffs and ready to leave down whole tons of rock on our fellows in the gorge."

Thornton started to his feet and stared eagerly out of the north window in front of him. "That's a very serious matter," he said, "but wouldn't we have heard of it by this time? The cliffs are nearly all down at this end, are they not?"

"Most of 'em are, sir; but there's a bad slit within a mile of the north gate, nearly twelve miles from here, and another about midway. If they jump the troops at this end they'll know the reserves here would be galloping up the game trails east or west of the canyon in no time, whereas if they wait and let the lieutenant and his party grope along to that narrow part of the canyon, just below where old Sanchez and his people were drowned out, why, they've got 'em, sir; got 'em where they can't hit back or help themselves in any way."

The major hastened out into the open sunshine, now beating hot and dry



"MAY I SPEAK TO THE MAJOR?"

ing to let down the stirrups, but with his long legs dangling, led the way along a winding path to the stream and then through the willows to its wooded bank. A trot of three minutes brought them to the bluff at whose rocky base the Sandy came boiling out of the canyon. Ahead of them, fresh and distinct, the hoof prints of a score of horses upon the adobe walls. "Bring my horse, orderly," he called, as he stowed away his unfinished report, and a boy trumpeter with his slouched hat pulled down to keep the sun from his eyes, turned away from where a little knot of men had just buried the body of the hapless Mexican herder and darted into the corral, presently reappearing with the major's reluctant charger towing at the end of a taut bridle rein. "Now let Sergt. Kelly have your horse," said Thornton, "and give my compliments to Capt. Turner and ask him to join us. Come, sergeant, show me the trails."

Old Kelly was already in saddle beside the commander, and never waited for the sign of what might have been driven ahead of them. But wheeling his horse abruptly to the right Kelly plunged into the foaming waters and sent him spluttering, breast deep, to the lower bank on the opposite side. Here in a shallow depression to the east of the stream lay some soft and marshy ground, and here the old sergeant reined in and pointed without a word to some peculiar footprints.

Thornton, following his lead, gazed down at the sign, then into the sergeant's face for explanation.

"When did you find these?" he asked. "Not fifteen minutes ago, sir. The animals went into the canyon, as Mr. Crane supposed, and he followed, but that's the print of the Tonto moccasin, and some of those bucks have cut across below here, skirted the edge of this here cienega close as they could without getting into it, and gone on up the heights. It's my belief they've planned to trap the lieutenant, and we can't get after them along this trail too quick."

Thornton turned and gazed eagerly down the Sandy. Out from the willows, loping, rode the tall and soldierly form of the captain of the sorrel troop, hastening to join his chief; but, before he could ford the stream, far to the northward, somewhere among those resounding rocks, came faint, distinct, but unmistakable, the ring and rattle of musketry.

"By heaven, old man, you're right!" cried the major. "Mount your men, Turner," he shouted, "and get them up here lively."

CHAPTER VI.

It was some twenty-three miles, as has been explained, in a general north-westerly direction, by a crooked road, from the new post of Fort Retribution, around the base of the Socorro, past Raton Springs (eight miles out) to the forks of the Sandy, which lay some five miles north of the upper entrance to Apache canyon. It was about ten miles nearly due west from the flag-staff at the new post to Signal Butte. Apache canyon, from gate to gate, was a rift of nearly eleven miles, and the course of the Sandy was about southeast by south. So here was a rude scalene triangle with a ten-mile base, a sixteen-mile adjacent side and a twenty-three-mile hypotenuse, crooked as a corkscrew, as the troopers said, and this little triangle, solidly filled with mountains, was the field of operations of Maj. Thornton's command in this its first campaign against Arizona Indians. The Sandy took a sudden turn to the southwest as it passed the old post and flowed away in that general direction to its confluence with the Gila, and the old roundabout wagon route from Retribution to Prescott went down the Sandy, around the southern end of the mountain range and then away northward up the valley of Willow creek. The only short cut through the Socorro clump was by the old Tonto trail from Signal Butte to the south to Raton Springs to the northeast—and this, said Sergeant Kelly, was not the route by which the raiders retired on the approach of Turner's troop, but was the route by which they descended into the valley. If so they must have come over from Raton Springs and Foster's men should not be far behind them—only Foster hadn't a soul with him who had ever been through there or could trail by night. He had to wait for day, and possibly for orders. There were game trails all through the rocky, pine covered heights, but these would only confuse the uninitiated.

If, as Kelly declared, the Indians had dared to drive their captured stock straight through the canyon to lure the troops after them, while a larger party lurked in ambush on the overhanging cliffs, it meant that they had scouts watching Foster and ready to lead him astray, while others far to the north, keeping wary eye on the movements of Col. Pelham's troops at Sandy, dispatched swift runners or communicated by smoke or flame signals that only Indian eye could read.

"They feel secure for this day, sir," said Kelly to the anxious and perplexed field officer, whose command was now so widely scattered, "or they wouldn't wait to jump the lieutenant."

Had they "jumped" the lieutenant? That was the absorbing question. The firing had died away almost as suddenly as it began. The sounds came from the general direction of the canyon—not that of the trail to the springs. It could not, therefore, be a clash between Foster's troop and the Apaches. It must have been Crane's men, to whose support a whole platoon had been dispatched; but if what Kelly said was true, they were little better off than so many rats in a trap. All this the major was rapidly considering while Turner rallied his men down stream and came trotting up to the cienega. Then, led by Kelly, afoot and in single file, the little party began the tortuous ascent to the heights. In ten minutes they were again in saddle and trotting through a bold and beautiful range. To their left lay the deep chasm of Apache canyon and off to the eastward could be seen the dark rift through which ran the trail to Raton Springs. A guard of ten men, together with Downey and his fellow ranchmen, remained about the post, so that at this moment, say eight o'clock of a hot June morning, Maj. Thornton's force was distributed at five or six different points at both the southern angles and along the outer edge of this rugged triangle. Verily, the Apaches seemed to know how to "play" the newcomers.

"If poor Rafferty hadn't been headed off and killed," said the major to Capt. Turner, who now that there was greater room, rode up alongside, "we should have known Foster's discoveries and movements. As it is, we are completely in the dark. I'm not so anxious about Crane now, for he has evidently got through the lower part of the canyon all right, and hasn't had time to reach the northern end, but I hope he's safe out of the bad place in the middle."

And just at this moment the old sergeant, riding a dozen yards ahead, and coming to a sharp turn around a rocky point, reined suddenly in, signaling halt. With much clatter and sputter of hoofs the rear of the column seemed to double up on the leaders before the rapid trot could be checked, and then with heaving flanks the horses huddled in a bunch. There was an opening in the hills to the right and a game trail led down around the very point where Kelly had halted and was now off his horse studying the ground.

"I thought so, sir," said he, pointing eagerly to certain prints in the rock dust along the sign, then into the sergeant's face for explanation.

of the cliff. "See, here again, sir, and here—Tonto moccasins! They probably crept up close to the edge, two or three of them, to watch what might be coming up through the gorge below." Turner was listening with a whimsical smile on his face, and here interposed.

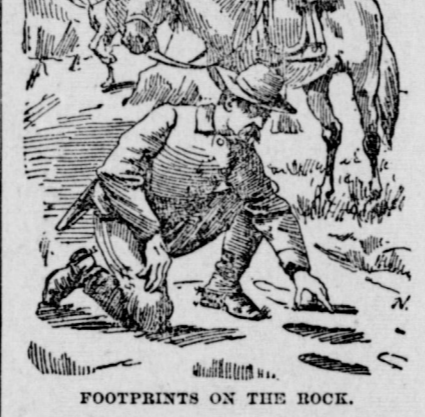
"Look here a moment, sergeant," said he. "I have been doing some little scouting down stream and there are some points that may not have occurred to you. I admit we're new to Apache scouting, but there are some general rules that all Indians recognize. Now, we learned from our Pawnee scouts, and a Pawnee would say that these fellows" (and here Turner pointed to the footprints in the yielding turf) "were peering over at something going up the canyon ahead of them, and not what" (he was coming behind. Let me ask you—what has become of Muncey and Ferguson and all their crowd all this time—where did they go?"

"God knows, sir, but ever since the cloudburst Muncey's too big a coward to push through the canyons alone at night."

"Ordinarily, yes—I admit that, but this time was 'life or death' with him. For some reason he stole the best horse at the fort—Ferguson's—and skipped in the dark. I believe it was in hopes of joining Manuel and his gang. I believe he thought he could safely ride and get credit for giving warning to Lieut. Crane and yourself; then he pushed out over toward Raton Springs. You say there were the prints of a dozen horses and mules this morning coming down the valley?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, they would obliterate any prints of those going up. Now, wasn't that Manuel's party? Don't you suppose Muncey met them in the hills, had them hide until Ferguson and his friends passed them by in the darkness



FOOTPRINTS ON THE ROCK.

and then came on down by Signal Butte intending to stay with Crane's guard or else, perhaps, to push on down the Sandy to the Gila and Tucson after they got what they wanted?"

"Got what they wanted? Does the captain mean Leon?"

"Leon, mules, horses—anything else to help them in their flight. How do you know who killed your herder and ran off your mules, sergeant? Could you see?"

"No, sir; it was lighting up a little at the east and I'd fallen into a sort of doze, and the boy, I suppose, thought everything was all safe and he went out to let the mules out of the stuffy box, in which we'd penned them for the night. The next thing Mrs. Kelly and I heard was the firing. It was down the hillside toward the water and I could only shoot at the flames."

"Exactly. What I believe is that those two bands of thieves—Apache and Mexican—ran afoul each other in the dark. Muncey and his party, scared to death, perhaps, have fled northward into the canyon, and the reason you have had no more trouble is that the Apaches put out after him. We have got the whole field ahead of us at this minute. I only wish we knew who has Leon."

"Mount, then, and come on," said the major eagerly. "Turner, you're probably right." And then, as if in confirmation of the theory, far to the front again the crack of cavalry carbines echoed along the mountain gorge.

And here, four miles out from the lower gate, the walls of the canyon seemed to fall away. Still jagged and steep where the Sandy lashed at its rocky banks, the cliffs were but a dozen feet or so in height, and thence the pine-covered slopes rose and rolled in bold upheavals with sheltered valleys between each mountain wave. Along through the pines led the Tonto trail. Along in single file, now at rapid trot, now at easy lope, but often climbing and sliding clumsily, the sorrels followed. Far down in the gorge the old canyon trail could be seen. "It's just around the point, sir," said Kelly presently, his eyes snapping with excitement. "Old Sanchez and Leon's father were drowned out. We knew it because when the flood went down you could find mules and men, saddles and apparejos, rifles and blankets lodged among the rocks and trees for miles below, but nothing above. They were swept out just like so many ants in a millrace."

"There's a mule down there now," cried a keen-sighted trooper, riding close behind the captain.

"He's killed this morning then—and you're a horse. See!" cried Kelly, pointing eagerly down into the depths of the canyon. "The first tackle must have been right along here somewhere."

Once more ahead of them the cliffs began to narrow. Once more the trail ascended to a projecting point, and then skirted a rocky palisade commanding a view of the canyon for two miles—the Sandy leaping in foaming rapids five hundred feet below. One after another the troopers reached the point, and then, following the leader, spurred into a lope, for Turner and Kelly, foremost now, had caught again the sound of firing, and presently out from the sockets whipped carbines—the fight was in view ahead.

But what a fight! Down in the depths of the gorge, sheltering themselves as

best they could from occasional bullet and frequent boulder hurled from up the heights, some forty blue uniformed troopers were falling slowly back before the ceaseless onslaught of a foe they could neither see nor reach. Just as Kelly had feared, Lieut. Crane had been lured into a trap, and the supporting platoon, reaching him, could only share his predicament. Just how far up the canyon he had succeeded in following the trail was now a matter of little consequence. Crane and his men were making the best of their way out, bringing their wounded with them. It was the first lesson, a bitter one, and one that would have been far more tragic but for the coming of their better led comrades along the upper trail.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

He Came Very Near Being Gossamer Extravagant.

Mr. Simeon Frost was a man of considerable property. "I often see things that I think I'd like to have, but I don't get 'em, and that's how I have a dollar," he would say when asked how he had come to be so "well off." He was a frequent visitor at the village store, but his purchases were only of household necessities, and the storekeeper was naturally surprised one night when he saw Mr. Frost lingering near the small case filled with candy.

"How much do you ask for that pink and white stuff?" he asked, pointing to new installment of sweets recently received. "I dunno as I ever saw any candy like that. I believe I'll take three cents' worth," says Miss Frost might like a taste of it."

The storekeeper gave him the small package and received the three cents, and while the longers commented on this unusual extravagance Mr. Frost went slowly homeward.

The next morning he was at the store at an early hour, and laying a small package on the counter, he said: "Well, Mr. Hobbs, here's that candy I bought last night. Taint been touched, ain't even been looked at. I happened to think going home that candy was dreadful bad for the teeth; so, bin' as Miss Frost ain't got but two teeth, I pever mentioned it to her, and I didn't care 'bout it very much myself, so I brought it back to get my three cents."

The money was promptly refunded, and Mr. Frost placed it carefully in his purse. Then he said with a smile: "I've had my lesson, and I may say I've got out of it cheaper than most. Everybody is led into some extravagance some time or other, and I s'pose mine might as well be candy as something else; anyway I guess I got out of it pretty easy."—Youth's Companion.

MEXICAN SNAKE MYTHS.

Survival of Serpent Traditions of the Ancients.

Fray Bernardino de Sahagan, licentiate of the University of Salamanca, went to Mexico in 1529. (Cortez's landing at or near Vera Cruz was in 1519.) Sahagan was a capital folklorist, and jotted down not alone the superstitions of the aboriginal Mexicans, but noted their stories. Zelia Nuttall, in the "Journal of American Lore," gives numerous translations from Fray Bernardino. One curious description is of a serpent—Chimalcoatl—but that of the Nialcoatl is even more remarkable. All stories of snakes, from the one tempting Eve down to the serpents of to-day, give the reptilian powers of fascination. The snake generally has something to offer, the taking of which by man leads to perdition. The Nialcoatl set to work in this way: He floated around in the water and showed above the surface pretty round cups, decorated with patterns and painted with nice colors. Those who saw them and were ignorant of the tempter's will, tried to get the cups. Then the cup seekers were lured into deep water and drowned. "A survival of this superstition survives in Mexico to the present day, and children are warned against the seductions of painted jicaras (group chocolate cups) floating in the water, for, it is said, they are placed there by the maleficent fairy 'Malinche' to lure people to certain death."

Bought His Own Furniture.

An amusing story is told of a gentleman living in London. As the anecdote goes, it seems that he had a passion for the purchase of second-hand furniture at auctions, and that in making "good bargains" he had filled his house with antiquated and almost useless articles. Upon one occasion his wife took the responsibility, without consulting her husband, of the pieces removed to an auction room to be sold. Great was her dismay when, on the evening of the day of the sale, the majority of the articles came back to the house. The husband had stumbled into the auction room, and not knowing his own furniture, had purchased it at a better bargain than at first.—Harper's Round Table.

New Telephone Romance.

Here is a little romance that occurred recently in Portland. He was a clerk in a large wholesale house and used the telephone constantly. At certain periods his calls were answered by a sweet voice, which seemed to soothe his tired, worn-out nerves and strengthen him wonderfully. He grew to listen for that voice, dreamed of it, and finally it became a part of his life. One evening in the theater he heard it behind him and recognized it at once. For a long time he sat as one dazed and dared not look at the possessor of the voice for fear he would be disappointed. But he wasn't, and now they're engaged.—Portland (Me.) Press.

An English Election Story.

York contributes an election story. Excitement runs high in the city, and when the figures were declared public enthusiasm found it imperative to carry Mr. Butcher on high in a chair. It happened that one citizen sent his housekeeper to bring him tidings of the result. She met the procession and returned straightway to her master with the news that Mr. Butcher was so drunk that he had had to be carried home.—The Realm.

PROTECTION IN AUSTRALIA.

It Is a Glaring Failure—Sensible Views Gaining Ground.

Gratifying evidence that sound and sensible views on the tariff question are gaining ground in the protectionist colonies of Australia, is furnished in the report of the annual meeting of the Free Trade League of Victoria. As is generally known, that colony was deluded into adopting a protective tariff about 30 years ago, with the result that it was immediately outstripped in wealth, population and industry by New South Wales, a neighboring colony which adhered to a revenue tariff. Disgusted with their experience the people of Victoria have for some time been trying to get rid of their burdensome tax system, but so far the power of organized monopoly has proved too strong, and the protective policy remains fastened on the unfortunate colony.

Happily there is now on foot a movement which seeks to sweep away every vestige of protection, and a flourishing trade league is engaged in educating those of the people who are still victims of the high tariff delusion. At the recent annual meeting of the league the various speakers showed much earnestness in their attacks on the "monopolists' tariff," and their radical declarations for greater freedom of trade were loudly cheered. Among those who denounced protection was Mr. R. Murray Smith, member of the legislature, who said:

"For the first time in 30 years the destructive tide had been turned back. Every industry had in turn been brought to the bar of public opinion, and had to attempt to justify its position. The result was that these industries might be divided into four classes. There were good, sound industries which never asked for protection, and which now only asked for fair play and free raw materials, with which they were prepared to challenge free competition. But there were other industries of that class, as well able to support themselves, which were always bidders for public favors to enable them to establish a monopoly and escape competition. The second class of industries was difficult to deal with. They were in a state of babyhood, and might possibly arrive at manhood. They could not altogether dispense with protection at present, and all that could be done was to warn them to set their houses in order, for the support could not always be vouchsafed to them. The third class of industries was composed of exotics which could never succeed. They should be allowed to disappear at once. There was a fourth class with regard to which the lobbying took place which had been so justly condemned. He did not say that members had yielded to bribery, but he did say that solicitations, importunities, and threats were freely used, for he had been the subject of threats himself. These industries were what he would call the 'horse leech' industries. They always cried, 'give, give,' and never cried 'enough.' From ten to twenty per cent, they went always asking for more, and finally declaring that even 30 per cent, was not sufficient. The sooner such monstrous parasites were done away with the better for the colony and for the peace and honor of the legislature. All these industries, to the extent to which they relied upon state support, were parasites upon all the other industries and were quenching the life of the colony and impeding its progress. How much longer were the great interests going to stand these exactions, which were most pestilent to the bearing, the back being sacrificed to the load."

Dr. Devan, another speaker, expressed his congratulations on what the league had done. "Free trade," he said, "was the natural condition of human intercourse. Protection was artificial and self-destroying, and was certain to perish. People closed their ears and stifled their intelligence on the question of protection. But times of trial and trouble were beginning to have an effect in making them inquire whether, after all, there was anything in this protection. He found that protection did not prevent those conditions of trade which were found in other countries. Increased protection had not saved the country, but had only increased the distress. The classes who lived upon the masses here were not lords and titled persons as in Europe, but the few protected manufacturers. This was a land blessed by God in every respect, but cursed abominably in the politicians who had been permitted to lead the people astray. Every protected country was a perilous country for the workingman. Liberty should be set up as the great ideal towards which people should move. Any hindrance upon the means of interchange was just as much a wrong as the manning of a man's hands. The day was dawning and the light was breaking, and there would ere long be liberty for Victoria as for her great mother-land."

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

The Output of Minerals Greatly Increased Under Their Reform—No Need of a Return to McKinleyism.

The Engineering and Mining Journal, a recognized authority on statistics of mineral production, published recently its annual review of the mining industry for 1895. Its statement of the total value of the various metals produced from domestic ores in this country during 1895 shows that the year has been exceptionally prosperous in the American mineral industry, the yield advancing from \$194,395,622 in 1894 to \$210,997,020 in the past year. The value of the coal, iron ore and zinc increased from \$201,283,146 in 1894 to \$245,688,030 in 1895. Statistics for other minerals are not sufficiently full to give separate items, but they indicate an increase in about the same proportion, which would make the value of the total mineral production for 1895 about \$698,335,690, as compared with a value for the same products in 1894 of \$568,206,590.

This is a pretty good showing for an industry "ruined" by the wicked Wilson law, which cut down the tariff

taxes on most minerals from 15 to 25 per cent and put some of them, such as copper, on the free list. The McKinley organs, and the McKinleyites in congress, protested when the tariff of 1890 was repealed that we should no longer be able to produce minerals, when once the high tariff protection was withdrawn. And throughout the past year the deadly effect of the reduced duties on mineral ores has been made an important part of the agitation for a restoration of the McKinley law.

Under these depressing circumstances, in the minds of calamity editors, it was natural to suppose that the first year in which the blighting influence of tariff reform had full sway, would show a great falling off in mineral production and depression in the mining industry. This is what the republicans had predicted, and this is what many of them were claiming to have occurred. Yet when the returns from the various branches of mining came in it was found that in spite of lower taxes on foreign ores the American miners went ahead digging out gold, silver, coal, iron, etc., just as though they had never heard of the repeal of Mr. McKinley's tariff. And when the total values were added up they showed the gratifying fact that the increase in one year of tariff reform was nearly \$136,000,000 more than the production of 1894.

It must not be supposed that such little things as reliable statistics will bother the mighty minds which evolve protection arguments. That the production of copper, with our infant copper industry, (begun by the Indians only a few hundred years ago) when subjected to the free competition of pauper foreign ores should have increased in value over \$5,000,000 in one year, will not prevent the party of high taxes from howling for a duty on copper ore. That under duties on pig iron 17 per cent, lower than those of the McKinley law, the total output should have amounted to 9,346,346 tons, breaking all previous records, will be no reason why the iron interests will not again appear before congress with a pitiful tale of how they are being ruined by the Wilson tariff. So with the various other protected mineral industries which each and all will be told that their only salvation is in a general increase of tariff taxes.

To all the demands for a return to high protection for minerals, based on the alleged injury caused by reduced duties, the democrats need only point to the busy mines, smelters, furnaces and mills, and to the increase of \$130,000,000 in production under the freer trade of 1895. These facts may not silence the clamor of the hired republican press and orators, but they should convince every fair-minded voter that the country is rapidly becoming far more prosperous under the democratic policy than when the McKinley tariff was in force. WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

A "STRICKEN" INDUSTRY.

Some Facts in Regard to the Iron and Steel Industry.

The republican party in congress proposes an addition of 15 per cent to the duties of the present tariff, those on sugar excepted, pretending that its purpose is to enlarge the revenue and, incidentally, as the ways and means committee said, "to encourage stricken industries." It would encourage the iron and steel industry by adding 15 per cent to all the duties in the iron and steel schedule, many of which are even now prohibitory and yield no revenue. It would add 15 per cent to such duties as those on wire nails and cut nails, for example, although the domestic manufacturers have not since the clamor of the hired republican press and orators, but they should convince every fair-minded voter that the country is rapidly becoming far more prosperous under the democratic policy than when the McKinley tariff was in force.

The American Iron and Steel association now publishes its report concerning the output of iron in this country for the year 1895. "The total production of pig iron in 1895 was the largest in our iron-making history, amounting to 9,446,308 gross tons, or nearly 42 per cent, more than in 1894, and 243,605 tons more than in 1890, when our largest previous production was attained."

These are the figures which represent the unprecedented expansion of this "stricken industry" in a year during every month of which the "depressing and paralyzing" duties of the new tariff were in force. The great iron and steel industry having been "stricken" in this way, the republican party urges that it needs to be encouraged by an addition of 15 per cent to the tariff duties.

At the same time it is shown by the reports of the treasury department that the exports of iron and steel products for the year were larger than those of any preceding year. Indeed, the exports for only 11 months of the year, up to December 1 (831,233,682), were greater than those of any preceding full year. Therefore, republicans say, the tariff duties should be increased to keep out foreign iron and steel products in open competition with which American iron and steel products are sold abroad, to the value of about \$24,000,000 per annum, without the help of any protective duties whatever.—N. Y. Times.

The Consumer Pays the Tax.

In an editorial favoring the abolition of all taxes on alcohol, the New York Press makes an admission which is highly inconsistent with its usual protectionist teachings. During the eight years of its existence the Press has been a prominent advocate of the theory that the tariff taxes are not paid by the people who buy and use imported goods, but by the foreign producer. It has always denied that the tariff was a tax on consumption, and has proved to its satisfaction that the more things are taxed the cheaper they become. As protectionists hate cheapness this alleged result of high tariffs has frequently caused trouble in the McKinley camp, some curious people wanting to know how the same tax system could not prices up and also make them fall. But the Press has always avoided the difficulty by declining to attempt an explanation.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall we, no favor sway; 'Tis to the line, let hoops fall where they may.

Terms:—Per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; at three months, \$1.50; at six months, \$2.00; at twelve months, \$3.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE A. T. & S. F. R. R.

Table with columns for destination (e.g., East, West, Alton, Col., Chl., Chl. & K.C.), time, and other details.

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COUNTY OFFICERS: Representative, J. H. Chandler; Treasurer, David Griffith; Clerk, J. H. Newton; County Attorney, J. W. McWilliams; Sheriff, John McCallum; Probate Judge, Matt McDonald; Sup't. of Public Instruction, T. G. Allen; Register of Deeds, Wm. Norton; Commissioners, C. L. Maule, W. A. Wood.

SOCIETIES: A. F. & A. M., N. O.—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month. J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; M. C. Newton, Secy. K. of P., No. 63—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, G. G.; J. B. Davis, Secy. K. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 291—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month. Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. S. Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America—Meets last Thursday night in each month. L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L. W. Heck, Clerks.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Fresh oysters at Bauerle's. Wm. M. Harris is ill, with the grip. Lye hominy in cans, at the Model. Mrs. E. B. Johnston is quite ill with grip. M. K. Harman is very ill with pneumonia. "All things come to him who waits" bills in particular. Ed. Burch got in, Saturday night, from New Mexico. A Daugh county man is planting a 150 acre orchard. Oysters, stewed, fried or raw, at Bauerle's restaurant. The early mornings have, indeed, "a nipping and eager air." 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. Born, on Monday, Feb. 17, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kellogg, a son. Mrs. Jerry Brown returned home, Tuesday, from her visit in Oklahoma. Forty acres of plowed land for rent. Apply to Jos. Laengendorf, on Prairie Hill. Mrs. R. M. Pugh is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. C. Stevens, at Lawrence. B. F. Whitman has moved his shoe shop into the south room of the Johnston building. Mrs. T. C. Raymer who has been on the sick list for the past week is reported better. Miss Eliza Bowen, of Peterboro, who was visiting at Carl Erickson's, went home, Sunday. Mrs. G. E. Finley and her brother, Mr. Seaman, are visiting their sister, in Wellington.

A pleasant surprise party dropped in on our genial Sheriff, John McCallum, last Friday evening. The company first gathered at the residence of W. H. Holsinger, and at the appointed time took up their march to the court house. The party consisted of W. H. Holsinger and wife, Wm. Norton and wife, T. M. Gruwell and wife, W. P. Martin and wife, T. G. Allen and wife, C. F. Ferrigo and wife, Dr. Johnson and wife, Alex. Morrison and wife, J. C. Davis and wife, J. E. Perry and wife, Ed. Clarke and wife, F. P. Cochran and wife, H. S. Fritz and wife, M. C. Newton and wife, T. H. Grisham and wife, R. L. Holmes and wife, Geo. M. Hayden and wife, Mrs. S. A. L. Pinkston, Edward Forney and Miss Sadie Forney. Nationality of birth of the company—Ohio 11, Penn. 4, New York 3, Indiana 3, Tenn. 2, Missouri 2, N. C. 2, Germany 2, W. Va. Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, New Jersey, Sweden, Canada and Russia, one each. Total years of residence in Kansas for company 1010, making an average of nearly 28 years. Mrs. Allen was the only Kansas born.

New Orleans "Lasses" at the Model. B. Frank Howard was sick the fore part of the week, with the grip. Call at the COURANT office when you want job work of any description. Dr. E. P. Brown the dentist is permanently located at Cottonwood Falls, June 27 of Ed. S. Clark has our thanks for one of the finest opossums we have tasted this winter. Eli Mead, Postmaster at Hutchinson, gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, to-day. Mr. E. D. Replegle and son visited friends, in Emporia, for a couple of days this week. Don. A. Gillett of Enid, Oklahoma is here visiting his mother, Mrs. Barbara Gillett. I have for rent some of the best farms in Chase county. J. C. DAVIS.

Where is the fellow that is annually killing the Kansas peach crop about this time of year? Henry Johnson has been building a residence on the site of the old Aldrich place, on Main street. If you are interested in poultry read about the one hundred poultry pictures in another column. Mrs. E. Erickson, who has been visiting Mrs. Ed. S. Clark, returned to her home at Oage City, Tuesday. Hear the finest cornetist in the State, next Tuesday night, at Music Hall. 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. Jan 16. If you want a good job of plastering, done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper hanging. J. J. 2064.

The Model grocery will celebrate Washington's birthday by setting a free lunch on that occasion. See locals elsewhere. Mrs. F. P. Cochran and son, Sidney, left, Saturday, for a visit in Mulvane, with Mrs. Cochran's daughter, Mrs. J. O. Silverwood. Dr. Carter and daughter, Mrs. Frank Lee, and Mrs. Lee's daughter, Lila, started, Friday night, to Washington, on a visit. Do you like fun? If so, hear the Quartette. Music, Melody and Mirth at the concert, next Tuesday night, Feb. 25, at Music Hall. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Morgan were in attendance at the meeting of the State Editorial Association, at Leavenworth the fore part of the week. Mrs. Barbara Gillett returned home, last Friday, from Burlington, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hugh Jackson, for the past five weeks. Chas. Gegory is enjoying a visit from his father and brother Will, who have been to San Francisco and are now on the way to their home in Michigan. J. M. Clay, at Strong City, has purchased the property in which he has resided for several years past. John now possesses a cozy and comfortable little home. 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. aug 8th. 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. Frank A. Moriarity, for a number of years editor of the Council Grove Republican, was in town this week. Mr. Moriarity is now traveling for a large wholesale dry goods house. Those wishing to attend the Interstate Convention of the Y. M. C. A. at Cannon City, Colo., Feb. 13 to 16, the Santa Fe will have one rate of one lowest standard first-class fare for round trip; final limit, Feb. 17. L. S. Palmer is now prepared to cry auction sales at reasonable rates, and satisfaction guaranteed, either on commission or by the day. For information call at the COURANT OFFICE. nov. 28-5

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. This week, G. W. Newman, the Strong City barber, ordered a brand new artificial foot from the well known artificial limb manufacturer in New York. George will then be able to navigate without the aid of crutches. From present indications the ice crop will be a failure. Cottonwood Falls can stand that until fuel is discovered close at hand. If ice is a little dearer next summer the excess can be paid out of the money saved on winter coal bills. W. E. Timmons left, Sunday morning, for Lenvenworth, to attend the meeting of the State Editorial Association, held in that city, Monday and Tuesday. He was accompanied by his son, James H. Timmons. They returned home on the early train yesterday morning. The Military Company met Tuesday p.m., organized and elected officers as follows: Captain, Ed. S. Clarke; 1st. Lieut., Ben Spruce; 2nd. Lieut., Joe Maule, of Strong City. The company received the first instructions in drill and did excellently, for an awkward squad. Will drill regularly hereafter, on Tuesday nights. 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 1895. 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.

Some people eat to live, we live to eat. On Saturday, February 22, we will serve free to all Java & Mocha blend coffee, hot biscuits and honey—For the purpose of advertising our celebrated Model blend coffee & Standard baking powder and famous Climax Big X & Golden Links flour. Call and have something with us at Model. CLARKE & CO. Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Zane and baby arrived here, Tuesday, on a visit to friends and relatives, and the Doctor went to Wichita, yesterday. The Pansy for March will contain "Reuben 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; "Ettie'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 Liberator 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.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal church of Cottonwood Falls charge in this conference year will be held in the M. E. church, in this city on Sunday and Monday, Feb. 23 and 24. Order of exercises: On Sunday at 10 a. m. Love Feast; at 11 a. m. preaching by the pastor, subject, "Christ's Kingdom"; its nature, where and when. On Sunday at 7:30 p. m. preaching by the Presiding Elder, Rev. H. McBirney, afterwards, Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. All are cordially invited to attend these services. On Monday at 9:30 business meeting of the quarterly conference. A full attendance of the officers with reports is respectfully requested. THOS. LIDZY, Pastor.

WILL SINK A SHAFT. During the past few weeks the people of Cottonwood Falls and Strong City have been talking a good deal about boring a test hole somewhere in this vicinity, to find out if there is any oil, natural gas, coal or other valuable substance below the surface of the ground in these parts, and we think it a good idea to give the subject a fair hearing and an impartial trial. By impartial trial we mean if the test is to be made the burdens thereof should be borne by all; because if it proves successful, its benefits will be shared by all; but we understand that Messrs. H. E. and C. J. Lantry will contribute one third of the funds required to make the test, if this city and strong or falls township will contribute the other two-thirds. The indications hereabouts are most excellent for finding something of great value to the people of the twin cities by drilling such a hole; and if the township would assist in the project, the burden would fall very light on the individual tax payer, and we think they will be willing to put their shoulders to the wheel in the undertaking. It has been estimated the cost of the test will be about \$125 per foot, and going down 1000 or 2000 feet will not be such an expense as could be easily borne by the people jointly, but would fall heavy on a few, if only a few stood the expense and the undertaking prove a failure.

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION. The next regular meeting of the Chase County Teachers' association will be held at Strong City on Saturday, Feb. 22, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m. sharp. All teachers are urged to be present, as many matters of importance will be discussed, among others, that of a county high school, which is now being discussed all over the county. Prayer, Rev. Cullison, Strong City high school. Medival Europe, W. W. Austin. Recitation, pupils of the Strong City school. Music. Paper, Spelling as it is, and as it should be, N. A. Wyant. Discussion, led by Miss Carrie Broese. Roll call, response, Why I am a teacher. Song, Strong City schools. Philosophy of Teaching, Miss Maude Brown. Recitation, Strong City pupil. County High School, Wm. C. Austin. PROGRAM COMMITTEE. FENCE POSTS AND LUMBER FOR SALE—I have 5000 feet of lumber and 3000 posts for sale. Apply at the Maddeu farm, near Bazaar. JERRY MADDEN.

THE COLLEGE QUARTETTE. One of the best entertainments of the season was the concert given at Music Hall Saturday evening by the College Quartette, an organization which is rapidly making for itself a reputation second to none in the city. The people who were there went expecting to be entertained, and they were not disappointed. The quartette is composed of Messrs Ward and Fulton, tenors, and Hare and Todd, bass. They spent a great deal of hard work preparing for this entertainment, and the result was seen in the program which they gave. The selections were rendered, and nearly every member encored. The quartette was assisted by Miss Theadora Marshall, reader, and Mr. C. M. Williams, solo cornetist, whose abilities are to well known to Emporia audiences to need any commendation, and who, on this occasion admirably sustained their former reputation.—Emporia Republican.

ATTENTION, BATTALION! There will be a reunion and campfire at Clements, Wednesday, Feb. 26. All old soldiers of Chase and adjoining counties are cordially invited and expected to be with us on that day. Program next week. COMMITTEE.

CURIOS SPORT IN CUBA. Cubans of the middle and lower classes judge their sporting blood in pastimes which would not be tolerated in a country having a society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. On fete days in the smaller towns and villages which can't support a bull fight, a favorite sport is to hang a sleek fat duck by the feet from a wire or rope stretched between two trees or posts on the village plaza. The head of the duck hangs just out of reach of a man on horse-back and the "sport" consists of riding under the poor duck at full speed, grabbing it by the neck and pulling its head off. A duck's neck will stretch a great deal, and it requires a firm hold and a determined jerk to yank off the prize. The duck frequently resists the efforts of half a dozen riders before parting with its head. The horsemen sometimes miss the duck entirely, lose their balance and roll out of the saddle into the dust. This furnishes fun for everybody except the duck. The game may also be played on the water, in which case the line on which the duck hangs is stretched between the masts of two anchored boats, and row boat are substituted for horses. In another country game a chicken is buried alive in the ground to the neck, its head alone being visible. The men who enter the game are blindfolded and armed with a machete, a long knife used in cutting cane. They are walked around in confusing circles for a few minutes and then released for an attack on the chicken's head. The one who cuts off the head clean in the fewest number of strokes wins the prize. In default of a bull fight the Cubans indulge in a bull-baiting game on which money is wagered. A bull is released in an enclosure which is too small to give him much play and from which he cannot escape. Any one who wishes may enter a dog to fight a bull. The dog which succeeds in securing a neck or nose hold on the bull and brings him to the ground wins the game. From half a dozen to fifteen dogs are entered against one bull and their owners bet large sums on their candidates. Although all the dogs worry and fight the bull and consequently all are responsible for his ultimate overthrow, yet only the dog which actually brings him to earth is the winner.

A MATTER OF OPINION. A gentleman was surprised and pleased the other day at the reply a lady gave to the question: "Do you plant Vick's Seeds?" "I always plant Vick's seeds in the front yard, but we get cheap seeds in the back yard, which I know is a mistake." It pays to plant good seeds, and we advise our friends who are thinking of doing any thing in this line to send 10 cents for Vick's Floral Guide for 1896. This amount may be deducted from the first order. James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., are the pioneers in this line.

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 very significantly.

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

Dr. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 130 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal. Please mention this paper. [First published in the COURANT, Jan. 9, 1896.]

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.

COMMUNICATED. EDITOR COURANT: I see in your paper that a petition has been advertised for a road running one mile west of Strong City. That road, if established, will cross the Cottonwood river (and that means a bridge), and join a road that recrosses the river one mile west, which joins another road running from Strong City to Elmdale. To establish and make this road passable will cost the taxpayers nearly \$3,000. Our taxes are already high, and are the farmers now ready to increase their tax for the purpose of trying to appease the greed of merchants in a certain town. It appears to me it is time for the farmers to oppose a higher tax, because it compels them to sell more of the products of the farm, and the city people know that these products must come their own way at almost their own prices. Tax, in fact, regulates our markets. J. I. J.

GOLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK. The best way to get there is over the Santa Fe route. The fabulously rich gold mining district of Cripple Creek, Colorado, is attracting hundreds of people. By spring the rush bids fair to be enormous. That there is an abundance of there is demonstrated beyond doubt. Fortunes are being rapidly made. To reach Cripple Creek, take the Santa Fe Route, the only standard gauge line direct to the camp. The Santa Fe lands you right in the heart of Cripple Creek. Inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. T. & S. F. R'y, Monadnock Block, Chicago.

CAMPFIRE AND REUNION. Program of Soldier's campfire and reunion to be held at Clements Feb. 26, 1896. 1 p. m. to 3, songs and recitation. 3 p. m. to 4, dinner. 4 p. m. to 7:30, vocal and instrumental music and campfires. 7:30 to 10, by E. W. Cunningham and I. R. Lambert of Emporia. Every old soldier present will have an opportunity to speak. All are invited and expected to come. People of Clements and vicinity please bring well filled baskets. COMMITTEE.

IF IT GROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD. The Texas coast country view with Copen in raising pears, grapes and strawberries. The 1897 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly 40,000 worth of pears from 13 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet about Texas.

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

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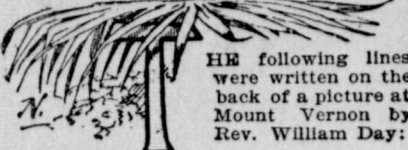
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THE HOME OF WASHINGTON.



His following lines were written on the back of a picture at Mount Vernon by Rev. William Day:

There dwelt the Man, the flower of human kind,
Whose visage mild bespoke his noble mind.
There dwelt the Soldier, whose his sword he drew
But in a righteous cause, to Freedom true.

There dwelt the Hero, who ne'er killed for fame,
Yet gained more glory than a Caesar's name.

There dwelt the Statesman, who, devoted of art,
Gave soundest counsels, from an upright heart.

And, O Columbia, by thy sons caressed,
There dwelt the Father of the realms he blessed;
Who no wish felt to make his might a praise,
Like other chiefs, the means himself to raise;
But there retiring, breathed in pure renown,
And felt a grandeur that disdained a crown.

—From Gen. Carrington's "Beacon Lights of Patriotism."

Washington's Famous Jump.

GEORGE WASHINGTON was a wonderful jumper. Thackeray, in "The Virginians," gives him the magnificent record of twenty-two feet three inches for a running broad.

Young Henry Warrington, writing home from England a description of a jumping match in which he covered twenty-one feet three inches, thereby beating his competitor, Lord March, goes on to say: "I then told them that there was a gentleman at home who could beat me by a good foot, and when they asked me who it was I said Col. G. Washington, of Mount Vernon—as you know he can, and he's the only man in this country or mine that can do it."

It is rather unfortunate that the details of this remarkable jump are not to be found, but I have discovered a very pretty little story which gives him a record only two inches short of that given him by young Warrington.

In a pretty little village in Virginia there lived in 1775 a rich and eccentric old farmer whose daughter was declared to be the loveliest maiden in all the country round. The beautiful Annette was 18 years of age, and of course had many suitors for her hand and heart. Some offered her wealth, some position, others nothing but love and labor, but, obedient to her father's wishes, she encouraged none of them.

On her 19th birthday the old man invited all the youth of the village to a grand haymaking frolic, and they came, among them a dozen handsome young fellows who were known to still retain a tender regard for the fair girl whose natal day they had come to celebrate.

The morning passed in merry labor. By noon the barns were filled with the fragrant hay, and all were ready for the feast of good things that had been spread under the shady branches.

"Now, my lads," said the old man, after the banquet was some time over, "I've got something to say to you. It seems that a good many of you have been casting sheep's eyes at my Annette. Now, boys, I don't care anything about money or talents, book learning or soldier learning. I can do as well by my girl as any man in the country; but I want her to marry a man of my own grit. Now perhaps you know it, and perhaps you don't, but when I was a youngster I could beat anyone in all Virginia in the way of leaping. Look here!"

He held up as he spoke three handsome medals.

"And all of them won in fair fight," he went on, "besides which I got my old woman by beating the smartest man on the eastern shore. Now listen: I've taken an oath that no man shall marry my daughter without jumping for it. There you have it, boys; yonder's the green, and here's Annette. The one who jumps farthest on a dead level shall marry her this very evening."

This peculiar address was received with great applause, and more than one youth, as he bounded away for the arena of trial, cast a glance of anticipated victory upon the lovely prize as she stood blushing beside her father.

Dropping their various amusements, the entire party wended their way, laughing and singing, toward the village inn, before which spread the green. In the center of this plot the ground was bare and admirably suited to exercises of the sort in which they were about to engage. Soon all was in readiness for the contest. The signal was given and the young competitors, stripped of their coats, stepped forward.

"Edward Grayson, 17 feet!" cried one of the judges. The youth had done his utmost, but it was clear by the look on his face that he had little hope. With a longing glance at the prize he could not win he left the ground.

"Dick Boulden, 19 feet!" Dick, with a little laugh of satisfaction, replaced his coat and joined the onlookers.

"Harry Preston, 19 feet 3 inches!"

"Well done, Harry!" shouted the spectators. "You tried hard for the acres and the homestead." Harry, who was a rattle-brained sort of a fellow, laughingly vowed he only jumped for the fun of the thing. It was thought, however, that he would not have said so if he had felt sure of winning.

"Charlie Simms, 15½ feet!"

"Hooray for Charlie! Charlie wins!" cried the crowd, with good-natured sarcasm. Charlie grinned, threw off his disappointment with a slight uplift of his shoulders, and was soon creating roars of laughter with his wit, which, by the way, was far more nimble than his legs.

There was now but one leaper left, for several had become discouraged and retired from the contest.

"Now for Harry Carroll!" shouted the spectators, and Harry stepped forward amid great applause. Carroll was the athlete of the village, and he was so general a favorite that everyone wished as well as anticipated his success. Moreover he was a handsome youth, and it was well known that between him and the beautiful Annette there existed a strong mutual attachment.

Harry cast a swift glance at his sweetheart and at the villagers and then with a gleam of triumph in his eye he bounded forward.

"Twenty-one feet and a half. A magnificent leap!" cried the judge.

"Hooray for Harry Carroll. Harry wins!"

Hands, hats and handkerchiefs were waved wildly by the delighted villagers, and the eyes of the happy Annette sparkled with joy.

Now, just before Harry had leaped, and while everyone's attention was fixed upon him, a stranger had entered the throng unperceived. He was a tall, gentlemanly young man in a military undress frock coat, who had at that moment arrived on horseback before the inn. He was just in time to witness Carroll's great leap.



The first burst of applause over the spectators awoke to the stranger's presence. The man's handsome face and easy address at once attracted the eyes of the maidens, while his manly and sinewy frame, in which were happily united symmetry and strength, called forth the admiration of the young men.

"Mayhap, sir, stranger, you think you can beat that," said Charlie Simms, remarking the manner in which the newcomer scanned the arena. "If you can outleap Harry Carroll, you beat the best man in the colonies."

"Is it for amusement you are pursuing this pastime?" inquired the youthful stranger, "or is there a prize for the winner?"

"The sweetest prize man ever strove for," answered one of the judges; "yonder she stands."

The stranger cast a respectful glance at the blushing maiden, and his eyes looked admiration.

"Are your lists open to all?" he asked.

"All, young sir," replied Annette's father, with interest, his youthful ardor rising as he surveyed the proportions of the straight-limbed young stranger.

"If you will try you are free to do so. Here is my daughter, sir; look at her and decide."

With a smile the newcomer threw off his coat, drew his sash tighter around his waist, and stepped forward. Annette looked anxiously at Harry, who stood near with troubled brow and angry eye, and then she cast upon the stranger a glance of piteous entreaty. All hearts stood still as the young man bounded forward.

"Twenty-two feet and an inch!" The judge's words were received with murmurs of surprise and wonder. Not without a feeling of pity for poor Harry, all crowded round the new victor, offering him their congratulations. The old farmer approached, and grasping the young man's hand, exultingly called him his son, and said he felt prouder of him than if he were a prince. To the old athlete the true patents of nobility were physical strength and activity.

Resuming his coat, the stranger sought with his eye the fair prize he had, although nameless and unknown,

so fairly won. She leaned upon her father's arm, pale and distressed.

Poor Harry Carroll stood aloof, gloomy and mortified, admiring the stranger for his ability, but hating him for his success.

"Annette, my pretty prize," said the victor, taking her passive hand, "I have won you fairly."

Annette's cheek became paler than marble, she trembled and clung closer to her father, while her drooping eyes sought the form of her lover. At the words of the stranger Carroll's face grew dark and determined.

"I have won you, my pretty flower, to make you a bride—tremble not so violently—I mean not myself, however proud I might be," he added, with gallantry, "to wear so fair a gem next my heart. I think there is a favored youth among the competitors who has a higher claim than mine. Young sir," he continued, turning to the surprised Harry, "methinks you were the victor in the lists before me—I strove not for the maiden, though one could not well strive for a fairer, but from love of the manly sport in which I saw you engaged. You are the victor, and as such, with the permission of this worthy assembly, you receive from my hand the prize you have so well and honorably won."

The youth sprang forward and grasped the stranger's hand with gratitude, and next moment Annette was weeping from pure joy upon his breast. The place rang with the acclamation of the delighted people, and amid the excitement the newcomer withdrew, remounted his horse, and rode briskly out of the village.

That night Harry and Annette were married, and during the festivities many and many a bumper was drunk to the health of the mysterious and noble-hearted stranger.

Passing on several years, we find that Harry Carroll has become Col. Harry Carroll, of the revolutionary army. One evening the colonel, after just returning from a hard campaign, was sitting with his family on the piazza of his handsome country house, when an advance courier rode up and

CHILD'S PLAY.

Foolishness of the Senators from the Mining Camps.

It has pleased a majority of senators to make a show of their foolishness. It is commonly supposed that "horse sense" is a quality largely developed in new states and mining camps, but not a solitary one of the senators who have spent a month over the silver bill has the slightest notion that it can possibly pass. They are perfectly aware that it will not even be considered in the house, as it is an impertinent alteration of a measure passed by the latter body in response to the president's urgent appeal for power to meet the necessities of the treasury. It is likely that some of the senators who voted for silver coinage in place of a bond bill did so because they were opposed to any more issues of bonds or borrowing of money while the treasury confesses a monthly deficit, but if there are some senators it would have been more manly and more sensible to vote against the bond bill, without taking a month's time to fasten upon it a coinage bill which they knew neither the house nor the president will approve.

But it seems to be a condition on which senators from silver states get office that at least once in each congress, whether with the slightest practical reason or without any, they should make a loud noise for free silver and pass a free coinage bill if they can. It is a pity for constituents to have such senators, or else it is a pity for senators to have such constituents, because no good whatever, but some harm, is done by this biennial exhibition. If there were any chance that a free coinage bill might become a law, the recurring effort would receive and be entitled to more respectful attention, as an honest, if mistaken, endeavor to meet wishes of constituents. When it is made repeatedly without even the pretense of hope that a bill can be passed, the effort has a tendency to disgust and even to affront many who have been well inclined toward bimetallic views.

This vote ought to be regarded by the financial world as a bit of sheer silliness, which can have no influence upon the welfare, the good faith or the future policy of the nation. The difficulty is that all men are not intelligent enough to understand it thus thoroughly. In foreign countries, it is probable, there will be found not a few competent investors and capitalists who will look upon this action of the senate as only a new disclosure of the downward tendency of public opinion in this country. Such men will be apt to forget that the senate has voted more than once in the same way, and with the same entire want of practical result. Necessarily the influence upon the public credit must be injurious to some extent, and it is possible that it may result during the coming months in some further outgo of gold.—N. Y. Tribune.

A MISTAKEN POLICY.

The Unpatriotic Course of the Free Silver Senators.

The action of the free-coinage-of-silver senators at Washington is extremely reprehensible.

The Journal has little sympathy with that class of goldbug statesmen who fail to see the slightest reason or justice in the claim of the free-silver advocates. They represent the debtor class in the nation, which feels that through an appreciation in gold it has been made to suffer undue penalties for its misfortune. The mere statement of its claim is sufficient to demand for it careful attention. Whether the remedy desired by the advocates of free coinage of silver would be effective is a matter of grave doubt. It is more than likely that free silver coinage, instead of ameliorating, would injure the condition of the debtor class through a contraction of credit. It matters not, however, whether the free-silver advocates feel that the people whom they represent are unjustly treated by the coinage laws of the United States. They have no right to retard the business of congress and make as permanent as they can the treasury deficit. The free-silver majority in the senate attached to the bond bill when it came from the house a free-silver substitute, which was carried. Now the revenue bill, providing for the raising of sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the government is weighed down likewise with a free-silver rider. This course is not patriotic, nor does it inure to the benefit of the cause of free silver. It locates the advocates of that policy as disturbers of the nation's business, as promoters of bond issues, and, in general, as enemies of the country. Admitting that they believe themselves sincerely to be right upon the free-coinage question, they have not the right to tie up the business of the country as they are doing.

What sympathy there may be in the east for the suffering debtor class in the western prairies is rapidly ebbing; and all because of the conduct at Washington of the senators who represent those unfortunate states which, developed beyond their own capacity, now are reaping the ill of an unnaturally accelerated harvest.—Albany Journal.

The silver senators could have passed their free-coinage act as an independent measure. In attaching it to the bond bill and now to the revenue bill their intention is to defeat all needful legislation unless their pet measure is adopted. Their method is that of the highwayman, who demands your money or your life.—Louisville Commercial.

Mr. Crowley, one of the new sound-money congressmen from Texas, tells a Washington correspondent that "unless the democrats of Texas harmonize very soon the populists will carry the state, and they are very numerous, will not support a silver platform or vote for candidates who believe in free coinage."—Baltimore Sun.

THE GOLD PRODUCT.

Likely to Be Larger Than Ever for the Next Fifty Years.

It is now evident that the production of gold for the next 50 years will be altogether unprecedented. This production has been vigorously stimulated by fresh discoveries of mines, by new and cheap mining processes and by the fall of silver, leading miners to pay greater attention to the other metal. The operation of the latter factor is best seen in Colorado, where the production of gold rose from \$5,300,000 in 1892 to \$7,227,000 in 1893, and to about \$12,000,000 in 1894. The production for 1895 in Colorado is confidently expected to reach \$20,000,000. The director of the mint is of the opinion that the production of the United States rose from \$33,014,981 in 1892 to about \$39,500,000 in 1894, while other good authorities put the production for 1894 at \$50,000,000. The annual product of other great producing countries show a large increase of late years. In his notable article in the North American Review, Mr. Preston states that the world's production of gold for 1893 was "the largest in history, amounting in round numbers to \$155,522,000." The product for 1894, however, very largely exceeded—probably by 25 per cent.—the product of 1893. There is scarcely any assignable limit to the gold known to exist in the world, or even in the United States. It is said that simply by removal of the restrictions on hydraulic mining California can produce half a billion of gold. The quantity easily obtainable in Colorado is stupendous. Other parts of the United States are also rich, while Australia and Russia probably possess a stock equal to our own, and are increasing the annual output every year.

But the most surprising, and, so to speak, revolutionary facts, regarding gold that have recently come to light, are those concerning the great Witwatersrand mines of South Africa. There gold is found in enormous quantities and in a cheaply workable form in a new geological situation—"In strata, the component parts of which are pieces of quartz held together by a clayey cement."—Popular Science Monthly.

UNSTABLE MONEY.

Ups and Downs of Silver During the Last Year.

The beauty of unstable money and the condition in which American business would be were we to slump to a silver basis is aptly crystallized in the story of silver for the fiscal year about to be officially reported.

Nothing known to human ingenuity can make a silver dollar intrinsically worth more than its bullion value, although the government pays out gold and hoards silver in an effort to an impossible end. The average bullion value of the silver dollar was for last year 49. The ratio of gold to silver for the fiscal year was 1 to 22.50.

Should the free silver interests have an opportunity (which they will never have) to try their monetary theory upon American business, the chief occupation day by day of the American business man would not be buying or selling other commodities upon a known and stable monetary basis but weighing his silver and finding out by telegraph, overland and submarine, how much his money was worth.

Business men who fancy this sort of occupation would be profitable, after a few months' trial would help to increase the population of asylums for exhausted intellects and bankrupt pockets.—Chicago Times-Herald.

SOUND MONEY SAYINGS.

The silver senators are in active search for a philosopher's stone that will transmute any kind of legislation into a free-coinage measure.—Washington Star.

It is unfortunate for some reasons, chiefly because Senator Cameron is voting for free silver, that the practice of instructing senators has gone out of vogue.—Chicago Tribune.

The free-silver members of the senate throw party ties to one side when their pet hobby is involved. In this they set an admirable example to the opponents of the craze.—Chicago Times-Herald.

It doesn't look as if Americans are so horribly pauperized as the free-silver men say, when, in Massachusetts alone, 1,200,000 people have \$140,000,000 in the savings banks. All the other states show fat deposits by the people. But all this money, under the silver standard, would lose half its purchasing power.—Minneapolis Journal.

If there were any possibility of a free-silver measure going through this congress and becoming a law there might be some sense in placing silver riders on other bills, but as the only effect of such tactics is to weigh down and destroy useful legislation of a practical character the practice is productive only of mischief. The senate is making the country weary.—Kansas City Journal.

These are hard days for those people who hope to make everybody rich by act of congress. There are cheering signs on all sides that the people who were led astray by the seductions of the prosperity makers are fast recovering their good sense. The decline of the silver movement is one of these signs. Another one is the decay of the populist party.—Indianapolis News.

The present house of representatives, fresh from the people, is overwhelmingly against free-silver doctrines adopted by a mixture of republicans, democrats and populists in that non-representative body, the United States senate. Many of the senators who voted for free silver, whether calling themselves democrats or republicans, misrepresented their constituencies, as clearly shown by the standing of the parties in the house of representatives, and as distinctly shown by the popular vote last November.—Cincinnati Gazette.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Mulled Buttermilk.—Boil fresh buttermilk and thicken with the beaten yolk of an egg. Sweeten to taste.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Ginger Cakes.—Mix one cupful each of molasses and brown sugar, half a cupful of lard, three cupfuls of flour, a teaspoonful of ginger and three eggs. Roll thin, cut out and bake in a quick oven.—Western Rural.

Buttermilk Biscuit.—Three cupfuls of buttermilk, one of butter, half a teaspoonful of soda, a teaspoonful of salt, and flour enough to make dough just stiff enough to admit of being rolled out into biscuit.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

A coloring for white flannel or other goods to be used for rugs or hangings may be easily obtained by gathering from stone walls or rock work the thin moss that grows there and boiling it with the goods in an iron kettle. It will make them a tan color.

Orange Pudding.—Strain through a coarse sieve the juice and pulp of eight oranges, add the juice and grated of gelatine in a teaspoonful of hot water. When cool add to the oranges with a pint of clarified sugar. Stir and pour in a mold. Set on ice.—Housekeeper.

To test the freshness of an egg put it in water. If it is fresh it will sink and when held to a bright light show a clear, round yolk. If it is old it will contain dark specks. It will also float on water, because a part of the substance will have evaporated through the pores of the shell, leaving a space filled with air.

Corn Starch Cake.—Beat one cupful of fine sugar to a "cream" into one-quarter of a cupful of butter and one-quarter cupful of lard or cottoline; mix one-half cupful of corn starch into one-half cupful of sweet milk until it is smooth, then add to above and beat well together. Then two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one cupful of flour, when this is beaten in, add the well-beaten whites of four eggs. Use the yolk of one egg for yellow frosting, and the others for salad dressing or make a loaf of gold or yellow primrose cake.—Sara M. C. Aldrich, in N. Y. Observer.

EVEN WITH THE PORTER.

Senator Wilson Astonished the Sable Servitor in a Pullman Car.

It isn't often that a traveler gets ahead on the Pullman car porter, but it does happen occasionally.

Senator Wilson, of Washington, did the thing up in fine shape on one of his long rides from Spokane to this city, and the porter doesn't yet understand how he lost his bet. The senator is an inveterate smoker, and, having run short of matches, called to the porter: "Got any matches, Tom?"

"Yes, sir," replied Tom producing a box from his pocket. "You can't light the match unless you strike it on this box."

The senator lit his cigar, and, while smoking, pondered long over the make-up of the rough black coating on one side of the box. He knew the match could not be made to strike a light except upon that particular sandpaper.

At one of the stations he procured one of those boxes, and going back into the smoking-room of his car, moistened the sanded side of the box until it was quite soft, then rubbed gently on the sole of his boot until the sticking substance, with the sand, was all transferred to the leather; then he waited until it was thoroughly dried, and called:

"I want another match, Tom; my cigar has gone out."

"Yes, sir," responded the porter, getting out his box again.

The senator took a match, and, holding the box back, turned up the sole of his boot.

"Ha! ha! Mr. Wilson," laughed the colored man; "no use scratching it on your boot—you can't light it there."

"Oh, I guess I can," said the senator, smiling.

"Bet you a dollar you can't," said the porter.

"Put up your dollar," said Mr. Wilson.

"Make it two dollars," said the colored official, eagerly.

"Her's two—and as much more as you like," assented the senator, pleasantly.

"Holy smoke!" chuckled the broom swinger. "This is too easy; so soft nap I've struck this season, and his loose change was instantly emptied on one of the chair cushions."

The senator counted out an equal amount, then turned up the sole of his left boot. Drawing the match across the prepared place, it blazed readily, and he calmly lighted his cigar.

The porter dropped his broom in amazement, while the senator quietly gathered in the pile of halves and quarters, remarking to a fellow traveler: "Tom has robbed me of a good many of these pocket pieces, and this is the first chance I ever had to get even with him."—Washington Star.

Widow Bush Won Her Suit.

An English widow named Bush, residing in Whitechapel, wished to have her grief for her husband perpetuated and made a contract to be photographed weeping at her husband's grave in Ilford cemetery, paying the photographer in advance. At the appointed time she waited at the tombstone and continued to weep until evening, but no photographer appeared. Mrs. Bush brought suit against the man to recover the money, and when the defendant was questioned he said he had gone to Manor Park cemetery instead. The judge would not accept this flimsy excuse, and he was required to refund the money and pay the cost of the prosecution.—Chicago Tribune.

A Natural Query.

"Waiter!" exclaimed the man in the restaurant where they have no filter.

"Yes, sir."

"Is this the drinking water or the consommé?"—Washington Star.

A BRAND NEW DISEASE.

It Is Called "Word-Blindness," and You Forget How to Read.

Word-blindness is the latest disease. A curious case of it has just come to light. A man, educated and refined, who had for years been able to read French and German fluently, suddenly forgot every atom of his knowledge about these languages. Not only that, but he could not even recognize a letter of the French or the German alphabet. The man was 58 years old and had always been well, except that he occasionally suffered from attacks of bronchitis. His occupation was that of a teacher of French and German. Of recent years he has had a large amount of mental work, and before his present trouble appeared he had worried a good deal about his private affairs.

The discovery of his peculiar blindness was made in a rather startling manner. One day he took up a French exercise handed to him for correction, and was greatly surprised to learn that he could not read it. On the previous day he had read and corrected the exercise just as usual. Greatly puzzled he went into the adjoining room, and, having summoned his wife, he asked her if she could read the exercise. She read it without the slightest difficulty. He then took up a printed book to see if he could read it, and found that he could not read a single word.

Upon examination by a doctor it was found that he could not read even the largest type. He could make out all the letters plainly, but was unable to tell what they were. An A had a different look from that of B, but he was quite unable to say which was which. What attracted the attention of the physician was that he could read at once the number at the top of the page. On further investigation it was discovered that he did not experience the least difficulty in reading any number of figures quite fluently, and without making any mistakes whatever.

It was thus shown that his inability to read was not due to failure of sight, but to loss of memory of letters. The page of a printed book appeared to him exactly as it would appear to a person who had never learned to read. He sees each individual character plainly enough, but the characters mean absolutely nothing.

The man's difficulty with written characters was equally well marked, and it was the same for Latin and Gothic characters. He had completely lost the memory of all the printed and written characters with which he was previously familiar. He could, however, write with perfect ease and fluency, although afterward he could not read what he had written. No other mental defect existed. He had never experienced the slightest difficulty with his speech.

The doctor was also struck with the fact that in trying to read he always carried the book well to the left hand, and could not see at all when carried to the right. On examining his eye there was found to be a loss of the right half of the visual field.

The man remained under the constant attention of the physician. With regard to his power of reading there has been a slow but steady improvement during the past six months. At the beginning of that period he began to learn the alphabet all over again, just as he had learned it when a child. He practiced hard every day, and at the present time he can read, but only slowly and laboriously, spelling out the words, letter by letter, like a child. Some words give him more trouble than others, and there he underlines. He makes many mistakes in reading, especially with those letters which he has underlined.

His behavior is exactly like that of a child learning to read. Meeting with the letter F, for example, he hesitates, begins to run over the alphabet from A to F, and then recognizes the letter as F. Meeting with Y, he hesitates for some time, although he says almost at once that this is the last letter but one of the alphabet. By giving him plenty of time the physician, Dr. James H. Henshelwood, has brought him to a condition where he can slowly and with a great deal of pains spell out printed matter. One point very observable in his reading is that he has no difficulty with some short, familiar words, like "the." The patient has not had the same success in learning to read writing.

While word blindness is a very novel disease (the case recorded here being the only one known of its kind), there have been instances of a malady that resembles it in a general way. One case is on record of a woman who had lost the power to recognize once familiar objects. She was constantly running against people in the street and against such objects as chairs in her own room. She lost all her knowledge of bearings and could not tell her own house, nor the street in which it was situated.

No cure for "word-blindness," except that above pointed out, of learning to read again, has been suggested.—N. Y. World.

He Wanted It Out.

An old highland sergeant in one of the Scottish regiments was going his rounds one night to see that all the lights were out in the barracks rooms. Coming to a room where he thought he saw a light shining he roared out: "Put out that light there!"

One of the men shouted back: "Nan, it's the mune, sergeant!"

Not hearing very well the sergeant cried in return: "I dinna care a tacket what it is! Put it out!"—Buffalo Commercial.

Taking Him to Task.

"Mr. Bickers," said that individual's wife, in an admonitory tone. "I hear that you are telling people that I do not make you happy."

"It's all a mistake, Maria," replied Mr. Bickers. "I don't talk of my domestic troubles to people!"—Bay City Chat.

Decision in Favor of the De Long Hook and Eye.

Judge Acheson, in the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburgh, has just rendered, in the case of Richardson & DeLong Brothers vs. Campbell & Smith, an important decision of great interest, sustaining letters patent owned by Richardson & De Long Brothers, which were granted to Frank E. De Long for a humped hook and eye, and enjoining the defendants from selling the "Golden Spring" hooks and eyes.

The hooks dealt in by the defendants were manufactured by the Golden Spring Hook and Eye Company, of Springfield, Mass. In these hooks the positions of the straight and curved portions of the De Long loop were reversed. The Court held that this did not void infringement, and directed a decree to be entered for the plaintiffs.

The case, which was a test one of great importance, was contested at great length, and has been pending for almost two years. Messrs. Richardson & De Long Brothers were represented by Messrs. Strawberry & Taylor, Bradbury Bedell, and John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia, and Frederick P. Fish, of Boston, and the defendants by Messrs. Allan Webster and William L. Pierce.—N. Y. Times, February 3, 1896.

The Colorless Region.

"In that country once known as the 'Great American Desert,' embracing a portion of Texas and Arizona, there are no odors," said a citizen of Dallas to a reporter. "There luscious grapes and many other fruits grow, especially near cross-timber country, but there is no perfume; wild flowers have no smell and carcasses of dead animals, which in dry seasons are very plentiful, emit no odor. It was always supposed to be a treeless plain, upon which no plant could grow or breathing thing could live, but a large part of it is now successfully cultivated, and but for the rarity of the atmosphere, causing the peculiarity I have named, and the mirages, which are even more perfect than in the desert of Sahara, no one would look upon it as a barren country now. Another singular feature common to the desert land is that objects at a great distance appear greatly magnified. A few scraggy mesquite bushes will look like a noble forest. Stakes driven into the ground will seem like telegraph poles."—Dallas (Tex.) News.

AMERICA'S GREATEST SEED GROWERS.

Thirty years ago when the Salzers were conducting in a small but profitable way, a market garden and green house business in La Crosse, Wis., they little dreamed that within a third of a century they would be the leaders in the seed-growing and seed-selling industry of America. The secret of this phenomenal success was quality, liberality, push. Nothing in the world advertises itself quicker and better, and more lasting than quality and to the superior merit of Salzer's northern grown seeds; to their unusual life and vigor and to their absolute surety of growth, in conjunction with their great producing qualities, and this coupled with the great liberality of the firm in the way of rare and many extras to each order and push back of all, has placed the firm in the van and entitles them to the proud distinction of America's greatest seed growers! The production of rare vegetable sorts and new farm seeds has long been a great specialty with this company, owning and operating many thousands of acres of land. Their great eight hundred acre trial farm in South Dakota was visited by thousands interested in higher farming, and all rail roads gave half-fare rate within the state to any wishing to see the farm. The Salzers pay great attention to the new grasses, clovers and fudder plants, and their catalogue contains the largest list of rare farm seeds found in America.

A strong point of the John A. Salzer Seed Co. is that they keep large stocks of everything in the seed line on hand, so that a customer ordering of them is always sure of getting what he orders. A slight idea of the magnitude of this firm's business can be gathered that they issue probably the largest number of catalogues of any American firm; that they use over \$60,000 postage a year, employ in the packing and distributing of their seeds upwards of six hundred hands and require for their distributing warehouse over ten acres of floor room.

A five cent postage stamp sent to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., will bring you their great catalogue.



"The Wooden Hen." The illustration shown herewith is small in size, but really large when we consider that the "Wooden Hen" is no larger than a live hen, yet has double the capacity. It weighs only 15 pounds, has a capacity of 28 eggs, and while not a toy, is just as amusing, besides being instructive as well.

We suggest that every reader of this write Mr. Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., and ask for a copy of his handsome little booklet "E," describing the "Wooden Hen," also his large catalogue of the Model Excelsior Incubator. All sent free. Mention this paper.

The Bravest Deed Last Year. Last year the Boyd Humane society, of England, awarded its "bravest deed" medal to William Muckford, a workman in the sewers. Muckford and three other men were cleaning out a sewer in Torquay, when it was flooded by a thunderstorm. Only Muckford could swim, or seemed to have any presence of mind. He held up his companions, one after the other, showed them how to keep a foothold, encouraged them by cheerful words, and by strength and courage kept them alive for seven hours, until the water subsided and they were able to make their exit.—Golden Days.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

Berlin's central stations supply electricity for 10,537 arc lamps and 203,532 incandescent lights. The city is lighted besides by 25,332 gas and 1,200 kerosene lamps.

Electrolytically-formed seamless copper steam pipes, made by an English firm, have been carefully tested by the marine department of the board of trade and declared to be acceptable for steamships built under the board's survey.

St. Louis has notified the electric lighting and street car companies to get their wires under ground by January 1, 1900, under penalty of having all above ground after that date cut down by the city. A pretty general movement of this sort will be underway.

A white electric light of one candle power can be seen at sea at a distance of one-quarter of a mile on a dark, clear night, and one mile on a rainy night. In an exceptionally clear atmosphere a white light of 3.2 candle power was plainly visible at a distance of three miles, while one of 17.2 candle power was seen at five miles.

The committee on transportation of the chamber of commerce of St. Paul, Minn., has been directed by that body to inquire into the desirability and practicability of a rapid-transit electric line between St. Paul and Minneapolis that shall make few stops and shall run from the center of one city to the center of the other in not more than 30 minutes.

One dollar's worth of ordinary commercial gold leaf covers 900 square inches; but this material is thick compared with the gold leaf that is now made by depositing yellow metal with electricity in a bath upon a highly polished sheet of copper. In this manner a film only one-fourth millionth of an inch in thickness may be produced. Mounted on glass it is transparent.

Electric railroads are proving of great benefit to the farmers in Maine. The trolley lines run out from the large cities and towns to villages far removed from steam railroad communication, and in several districts arrangements are making to run trolley milk trains, vegetable trains, and the like, to enable the farmers to get their produce quickly to market. It is even proposed to run trolley coal trains, to supply coal to small towns that now use wood only.

THE USE OF BOTH HANDS.

Children Should Be Taught to Be Ambidextrous.

A little discussion has been of late going on upon the subject of ambidexterity, and whether the ability to use both hands with equal facility indicates anything.

It has been argued whether or not ambidextrous people are more intelligent than others, or whether they are better balanced than their fellows. It would seem that the proper solution of this little problem might be that either accident or inclination had led these people to use the left hand equally with the right. Children are taught mainly to use the right hand, and are consequently very awkward with the left, indeed sometimes almost helpless, as far as any delicate operation is concerned. Practice, however, will make one almost equally handy with both hands.

A lady received a severe injury to her right hand, and found herself obliged to use the other. It took but a short time, when she set her mind to it, to acquire the ability to do many things very well, indeed. She wrote a creditable hand, singularly enough, however, as unlike her usual chirography as one could imagine. Indeed, no one would ever have suspected that the two were the work of the same person, although both were distinct and readable. It is extremely convenient to be able to use the left hand, and every person ought to take a little pains to cultivate the habit of doing so. Aside from the fact of its convenience, no one can tell when some accident may make such dexterity of the greatest value.

Children should be taught this, and never allowed to depend altogether on the right hand. Equal use of both sides of the body gives a more symmetrical development, and much more steadiness and confidence in action of all sorts. The fact that many articles in daily use are made exclusively for right-handed people no doubt has something to do with this habit; but all the same, inclination and early training have strengthened the tendency until we have become a race of right-handed people.—N. Y. Ledger.

A FOREIGN LANGUAGE.

An Experience Which Cost a Hotel Clerk the Price of the Drinks.

Mr. Deyew has a large collection of southern stories, of which the following is his favorite:

"I went to a hotel in Georgia and said to the clerk: 'Where shall I autograph?' 'Autograph?' gasped the clerk. 'Yes; sign my name, you know.' 'Oh, right here!'

"I signed my name in the register. In a little while in came some Georgia 'crackers.' One of them advanced to the clerk.

"'Will you autograph?' asked the clerk, with a smile.

"'Sure'nly, mine's rye,' said the Georgian, beaming. 'What's yours, fellows?' turning to the other 'crackers.' 'The clerk treated with good grace. Then he leaned back and glared at me. I felt sorry for him, and was somewhat conscience-stricken.

"'Too bad,' I said, 'this is what comes from speaking a foreign language in one's own country.'—N. Y. World.

The Truth of It. Willey—I tell you, it's better in the end to be honest. Did you ever know a rogue who wasn't unhappy? Shalley—No; but, then, one would hardly expect a rogue to be happy when he is known. It's the rogues who are not known that are happy.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

THE HEROIC SYMPHONY.

How Napoleon Ceased to Be the Ideal of Beethoven.

A work of art requires no explanation, but the very title Beethoven gave the Heroic symphony provokes question and there have been many endeavors to explain it. Wagner tried less to explain its meaning than to explain it away. Chained to his one idea, he asserted that Beethoven's hero was not a military hero but a young man of complete spiritual and physical endowment, who passed from mere brute delight in life and his strength through tragic suffering to a high spiritual satisfaction in love; that is to say, he asserted that Beethoven's hero was Parsifal or Siegfried.

Now, this much of Wagner's theory is true, that Beethoven would not worship a mere human butcher any more than he would worship a pork butcher as a hero. On the other hand, Beethoven's hero was undoubtedly a military hero, Napoleon Bonaparte. We know that the symphony was originally dedicated to Napoleon, that the dedication was altered when Napoleon (as Beethoven thought) turned traitor and became emperor; we know that when the news of his death came Beethoven casually remarked that he had already composed the music for that event.

Of what parts, then, of Napoleon's career do the first and last two movements can never be answered; and, mere curiosity apart, it so happens that they are not answered at all together wrongly. For whatever events Beethoven might at any moment have in his mind he never tried to depict them, but only to communicate the emotion they aroused. He himself said as much. It is in the expression of human emotion he is supreme, and to feel aright the emotions of the Heroic symphony we need only have our minds clear of a story which Beethoven did not and could not have had in his mind.—London Saturday Review.

THE WORLD'S EARLIEST POTATO.

That Salzer's Earliest, fit for use in 25 days. Salzer's new late potato, Champion of the World, is pronounced the heaviest yielder in the world, and we challenge you to produce its equal! 10 acres to Salzer's Earliest Potatoes yield 4000 bushels, sold in June at \$1.00 a bushel—\$4000. That pays.

NOW IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 10c postage you will get, free, 10 packages grains and grasses, including Teosinte, Lathyrus, Sand Vetch, Giant Spurry, Giant Clover, etc., and our seed catalogue. (K)

"ORDER in the court!" shouted the judge. "This is the worst disgrace this court has suffered since I was elected to the judgeship!"—Indianapolis Journal.

BEECHAM'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.

ALTHOUGH a girl may be bright enough to know that "kiss" is a noun, she's frequently unable to decline it.—Philadelphia Press.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—Lizzie Fennel, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

"Why did they let that man go who stole the bicycle?" "They had to; they couldn't get a jury to try him—every man in the county rides a wheel."—Chicago Record.

THROAT DISEASES commence with a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate and sure relief.

He that is ungrateful has no guilt but one; all other crimes may pass for virtues in him.—Young.

MR. MICHMONY—"I love you for all that I am worth, darling." Miss Budd—"That's just what I love you for."—Boston Courier.

If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some.—Franklin.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 17.

CATTLE—Best beefs.....	3 35 @ 4 15
Stockers.....	3 20 @ 3 75
Native cows.....	2 00 @ 3 15
HOGS—Choice to heavy.....	3 50 @ 4 02 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	74 @ 75
No. 2 hard.....	65 @ 65
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	23 @ 23 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	18 1/2 @ 19
RYE—No. 2.....	31 @ 34 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	1 90 @ 2 10
Fancy.....	73 @ 85
HAY—Choice timothy.....	10 50 @ 11 50
Fancy prairie.....	6 10 @ 7 00
BRAN—(Sacked).....	42 @ 43
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	17 @ 18 1/2
CHEESE—Full cream.....	10 @ 10 1/2
EGGS—Choice.....	10 1/2 @ 11
POTATOES.....	20 @ 23

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	3 75 @ 4 00
Texas.....	4 00 @ 3 75
HOGS—Heavy.....	4 00 @ 4 25
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 75 @ 3 00
FLOUR—Choice.....	2 70 @ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	72 1/2 @ 73
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	19 @ 19 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	30 1/2 @ 30 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	15 @ 21
LARD—Western steam.....	5 25 @ 5 45
PORK.....	10 00 @ 10 45

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to prime.....	3 15 @ 4 05
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	3 95 @ 4 32 1/2
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 00 @ 3 60
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	2 55 @ 3 55
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	69 1/2 @ 69 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	28 @ 28 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
RYE.....	28 @ 28 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
LARD.....	5 50 @ 5 50 1/2
PORK.....	10 00 @ 10 12 1/2

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native steers.....	4 10 @ 4 70
HOGS—Good to choice.....	4 50 @ 4 80
FLOUR—Good to choice.....	3 40 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	80 1/2 @ 81 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	30 1/2 @ 30 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	18 @ 20
PORK—Mess.....	10 50 @ 12 00

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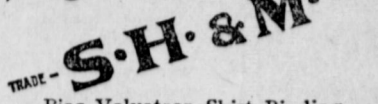
Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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MONROE DOCTRINE.

Senator Davis Makes a Speech on His Resolution.

MORTON CRITICISED IN THE HOUSE.

The Agricultural Appropriation Bill Debated—An Amendment to Make the Distribution of Seeds Mandatory Upon the Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The speech of Senator Davis, of Minnesota, supporting the resolution of which he is the author, enunciating the policy of the United States on the Monroe doctrine, was the event of yesterday in the Senate. There was added interest and significance in Mr. Davis' utterances, as the resolution voiced the sentiments of a majority of the senate committee on foreign relations, of which he is a member. Mr. Davis spoke with gratification of the reports coming from across the Atlantic that a settlement of the Venezuelan trouble was likely to be effected, yet the senator declared with emphasis that the American people would never endorse a settlement based on concessions of any feature of the Monroe doctrine. While minimizing the possibilities of war, the senator said a firm and explicit announcement of our policy to resist European encroachments would give the surest guarantee of peace. The rest of the day was given to the military academy bill, which was under consideration when the senate adjourned. The proposition of Mr. Vilas to increase the number of appointments by two from each state, an aggregate of 90, brought out much debate, the prevailing sentiment being favorable to the increase. Mr. Vilas' amendment was not disposed of when the senate adjourned.

Senator Platt has introduced a bill to allow the Choctaw Railway Co. to construct any number of branches in length not over five miles and to be used in getting out coal and timber. The bill also provides for appropriating land for the purpose of right of way and depot stations.

Senator Cockerell presented resolutions of the Kansas City board of trade favoring the Kerr bill to restore foreign markets on agricultural products. This is the bill in which the Southwestern Millers' association is interested.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The agricultural appropriation bill occupied the attention of the house yesterday. A great deal of criticism of Secretary Morton was indulged in on both sides of the political aisle. An amendment was pending when the house adjourned, making mandatory the execution of the provision in the bill for the distribution of seed. It is understood Mr. Cousins, of Iowa, will to-day offer an amendment directing the secretary of the treasury to withhold the payment of Secretary Morton's salary until this provision is executed. An amendment appropriating \$45,000 for a new edition of the "Horse Book" was adopted. Before the bill was taken up the senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill were non-concurred in, and a bill was passed for the examination and classification of lands in the railroad grants in California.

FIGHT SET FOR FRIDAY.

Maher to Get into the Ring That Day No Matter What Condition His Eyes are In. EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 18.—The fight was on and off and on again all within the space of 30 minutes yesterday afternoon. It is now definitely set for Friday and Buck Connelly has agreed to post for Maher \$1,000 additional forfeit if his man is not in the ring to fight on that day. Julian made every possible concession, and finally turned the whole matter over to a committee of five, all of whom were to be named by Connelly. If this committee decided that he was not entitled to the forfeit, he would agree to wait until Friday and have the fight then. The committee decided against him, and Julian gave in accordingly. It is by no means certain that Maher will be able to fight on Friday, although he says he will get into the ring no matter what the condition of his eyes may be. They are still badly inflamed.

MACEO BREAKS THROUGH.

The Cuban General Now in Good Position to Assist Government. HAVANA, Feb. 18.—Maceo has succeeded in crossing the military line drawn across the island to prevent his escape from the province Pinar del Rio. He has passed between Neptuno and Waterloo, on the south coast and has entered the province of Havana. If he has not joined forces with Maximo Gomez, he is in a position to do so when he pleases. Large forces of insurgents are also within reach of Matanzas province, where they are overrunning the country and doing much damage.

Oklahoma's New Religious Sect.

PERRY, Ok., Feb. 18.—Near Kintz, west of Perry, is a new religious sect called the Church of God. They have been holding meetings night and day for six months and they number 500. They profess to cure all sickness by prayer and when they fail it is given out that the sick person has a devil. People of the community say they are a great nuisance.

He Was a Cigarette Fiend.

CENTREVILLE, Ia., Feb. 18.—A coroner's jury found that the double murder by George Jones, and his suicide, was caused by insanity, the result of smoking cigarettes. He signed a petition to the legislature to pass an anti-cigarette manufacturing bill the day of the tragedy.

Widow of Congressman Conway Dead. LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 18.—Mrs. Martha F. Conway, whose husband was the first Kansas representative in congress, died at the home of her daughter here yesterday. Mr. Conway died several years ago in Washington.

MISS BRYAN'S LAST RIDE.

The Man Who Drove the Hack to Fort Thomas Identifies Walling and Jackson. CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—The man who drove the hack which took Pearl Bryan to the scene of her death was arrested Saturday night and it is believed that the whole story will be told. Saturday night George H. Jackson, a colored coachman, gave himself up to the police. He said that on the night of the murder he was at the corner of George and Plum streets, when two men asked him if he wanted to make \$5. He said "yes," and they engaged him to drive themselves and the murdered girl to Fort Thomas in a hack. He drove them to within 50 yards of where the girl's headless body was found. He said the two men lifted the girl out of the hack. She appeared stupid and could hardly talk. They disappeared with her behind some bushes, and in a few minutes he heard a stifled scream and then a low moan. The coachman became so scared that he ran all the way back to Cincinnati. He was taken to the jail and identified Alonzo Walling and Scott Jackson as the men whom he drove out, together with Pearl Bryan, to Fort Thomas on the night of her murder.

GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.

Efficient Work of the Memorial Association, Now Awaiting Dissolution. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial association, after an existence of 30 years, has transformed its holdings to the United States government and now awaits dissolution by the court. The purpose of the association was to hold and preserve the battlefield of Gettysburg, a responsibility which the national government has now assumed. The association has existed on private and state contributions. The battlefield of Gettysburg covers over 25 square miles. To-day every state whose troops were marshaled under Meade, where he and Lee grappled on Pennsylvania's soil, has honored her brave sons, with the single exception of West Virginia, and more than 400 monuments of bronze or granite, bearing inscriptions relative to their respective organizations, fix with historic accuracy the positions of the federal commands. These monuments represent about \$1,000,000, and vary in price from \$1,500, the ordinary regimental marker, to \$50,000, the cost of the New York state monument.

REPRESENTATION FIXED.

Kansas Populist Committee Completes Further Arrangements for the Conventions. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 17.—The populist state central committee completed its work 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 for at one delegate for each county and one for each 250 votes cast for the populist ticket, making a convention of about 600.

NATIONAL CONVENTION HALL.

One to Cost \$50,000 and to Seat 13,000 People Will Be Built at St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—Mayor Walbridge gave the Business Men's league permission to erect a national auditorium which will cost about \$50,000 and seat 13,000 people in the city hall park, on condition that it be removed by October 1, 1896. The money needed to construct the building, which will be 180x200 feet, will be furnished by the Business Men's league. As planned, the speakers' stand, or platform, will occupy the center of one of the long sides, and a gallery for spectators will completely encircle the building. The acoustic properties of the new building will be so perfect that every body present will be able to easily hear all that is said or done.

VICTIMS OF TRICHINOSIS.

A Wisconsin Family of Six Poisoned by Eating Summer Sausage. STURGEON BAY, Wis., Feb. 17.—One of the most disastrous cases of trichinosis ever known in this county is reported from Egg Harbor, 20 miles north of here. Two weeks ago Mrs. Michael Carmondy died of what was thought to be typhoid fever. Her death was followed a few days later by that of her eldest daughter and the second daughter expired Saturday. Three more of the family are very low and none of them are expected to recover. It was found that the family had been eating plentifully of summer sausage, which, on examination, showed trichina to a considerable extent.

FOR A NEW PARTY.

Omaha Laboring Men Inaugurate a National Labor Movement. OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 17.—A new national political party was born in Omaha Saturday night. Two hundred laboring men organized it. Gen. Kelly, of industrial army fame, presided. Following is the pledge: Recognizing the necessity of labor organizing for its protection, we, the undersigned, do pledge ourselves to support no political party other than the party of labor, and we hereby renounce any and all political affiliation with the republican, democratic and populist parties. A state and national organization will be pushed at once.

To Arrange for Fruit Trains.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 17.—Kansas City being one of the best distributing points in the United States for tropical fruits, and New Orleans being now the greatest port of entry for those importations, an effort is to be made to secure fruit trains to run direct to this city from New Orleans.

A Mob Hangs a Negro Murderer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 17.—Bob Williams, a negro murderer, was taken from a train near here Saturday night and lynched. The negro shot and killed Policeman John L. Sarge the previous night and escaped.

A TERRIBLE FIRE.

A Shirt Factory Burned Through a Boy's Carelessness.

THE GIRLS GET PANIC-STRICKEN.

Driven by Flames They Throw Themselves Out of the Windows—Three Dead and Several More Thought to Have Perished.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—A small boy carelessly throwing a match into a pile of oily waste, a blazing mass of flames, 350 girls and women frenzied with fright, fighting for life as the hot flames chased them with hungry tongues, was the beginning of a fire last night that consumed thousands of dollars' worth of property and caused the loss of many lives. The fire was in the McCarthy building, on Franklin square, the fifth and sixth stories of which were occupied by the collar factory of Van Zant & Jacobs and J. Stethheimer & Co.

From the outside of the high building the first notice of impending disaster was the sight of a body of girls as they rushed out upon the fire escapes from the windows, those who were more fortunate crowding out the entrance. Following them was a mass of smoke, with flashes of hot flame in lurid streaks. Then the mass of frenzied humanity, finding the escapes too small for instant escape, began climbing over the sides of the escapes, and bundles of clothing filled with writhing humanity dropped at the feet of horrified passersby. Within 20 minutes after the fire started there were three dead women laid upon the floor of an adjoining store, and at least a dozen burned and maimed girls and women taken to the hospital or to their homes. Of the 350 girls and women in the building, it is presumed that at least half a dozen are in the ruins, for it is impossible to locate all, and the number fixed at a late writing as 20 may be exaggerated.

It was just 30 minutes before closing hour in Stethheimer & Co.'s shirt waist factory on River street, and 350 girls and women were working to finish up. In the cutting room on the fifth floor 150 girls were closing up their day's assignment and preparing to leave when the whistle blew. Lillie Kreiger, who was working near a machine, called to a small boy to light the gas over her work. The boy struck a match and threw the burning stub to the floor. It struck a pile of oily rags, and in an instant the girl was enveloped in flames. With her clothes and hair burning, she rushed to the window, and in an instant the room became a struggling, shrieking mass of humanity, filling the windows, the fire escapes and the only stairway. Jamming, pushing, tearing each other's clothing from their backs, turning in narrow corridors to find a sister, or mother, or friend, the number in the exits augmented every minute by those from other floors. These girls and women fought for their lives to get away from the fiery flames that seemed to grow to monstrous size. The firemen and police worked like heroes, and to their energy was due a great saving of life. At least a dozen women and girls were carried down the ladders or dragged out of the corridors, the officers and firemen going into the midst of the smoke and flames. The fire burned so fiercely that no detailed search of the building could be made, and from what can be learned there were many girls and women on the three upper stories either lying in fainting fits or overcome by smoke. It was this fact that led to the rumors that there were at least 20 women dead, and the story does not seem improbable.

The total loss by the fire is from \$250,000 to \$300,000, with about \$100,000 insurance. At least 500 people are thrown out of employment. The firemen worked last night with the thermometer down below zero and suffered very much. Two coroners were summoned and a jury was empaneled to care for the dead.

MAY SUPPORT CATHOLICS.

The Canadian A. F. A. Grand Council Adopts Liberal Political Concessions. KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 18.—The meeting of the grand council of the Canadian Protestant Protective association, held recently, resulted in a complete change in many requirements of the order. Clauses prohibiting members from employing or supporting in elections Roman Catholics have been abolished. Henceforth any member may support any candidate for office, without regard to religious belief, so long as the candidate is an upholder of freedom from any kind of clerical rule in affairs which are clearly secular.

AWFUL DEATH LIST.

The Latest Figures Give the Number of Armenians Killed at 25,000. LONDON, Feb. 18.—Another blue book on Armenia was published yesterday, the dispatches covering the period between September 3, 1895, and February 11, 1896. It contains a table prepared by a committee of delegates from the embassies of the six powers, showing that the total number of persons massacred, concerning whose fate accurate information has been obtained, is 25,000.

Why Mrs. Lease Wants to Preach. WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 18.—In an interview Mrs. M. E. Lease says: "I wanted to preach, because that will put me outside of partisan politics, and that has been my desire for a long time. I feel kindly toward the populists, because they gave me an opportunity, and I think I have paid them well for it."

Another Marshal in Trouble. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Marshal Williams, of the Northern district of Texas, is in a fair way to follow Marshal Nix into private citizenship. Affidavits have been filed with the attorney-general alleging that Mr. Williams deals in deputy marshal warrants and that he handles juries improperly.

IN MEMORY OF LINCOLN.

The Martyr President's Birthday Anniversary Is Fittingly Observed. NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The tenth annual Lincoln dinner of the republican club was held at Delmonico's last night and was one of the most notable events held in honor of the martyr president. Covers for 250 were set in the banquet hall, which was handsomely decorated with the national ensign and a large portrait of Abraham Lincoln. Cornelius N. Bliss, president of the club, presided. Those invited to sit at the guest tables were: Chauncey M. Depew, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago, Gov.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Griggs, of New Jersey, Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, Mayor Strong, Seth Low, Gen. E. A. McAlpin and Henry E. Howland. At the other tables were many prominent in the political, financial and social circles of this city. The speech of the evening was made by Mr. Depew. Not only in New York, but in nearly all the leading cities of the country the event was more generally observed than ever before. In Brooklyn the ceremonies were particularly impressive. In Springfield, Ill., the former home of Lincoln, business was practically suspended and the day was observed as a holiday.

THE "X" RAYS.

Edison Believes That the New Discovery Will Effect Marvelous Cures. NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Important facts were added to knowledge respecting the "X" rays by experiments made by Edison at his laboratory in Orange yesterday. He has ascertained the degree of vacuum necessary to produce the most penetrating ray. He has also discovered that the "X" rays do not, as heretofore supposed, go out at right angles from the aluminum disks at which they are generated, but go out in all directions and apparently with the same degree of penetrative effect. He succeeded in getting pictures above, below and on all sides of the tube and at angles of different degrees. With an improved tube Edison managed to pierce disks of various substances at a distance of 17 inches from the light, producing the clearest and best defined pictures possible. In a statement Edison says: "I believe that Roentgen's rays will effect marvelous cures. If my hypothesis is correct we shall be able to put a stop to the effects of mad-dog bites. With regard to typhoid fever, yellow fever, malaria and other fevers that are largely caused by microbes, as the doctors say, we may be able to reach the bacteria and destroy them by the rays. You can see what a tremendous service Roentgen's discovery will be to mankind. If my hypothesis should prove to be correct the result will be a godsend to the afflicted and suffering, and especially to those who have what is regarded at present as incurable diseases."

PROTECTION FAVORED.

Ex-Gov. McKinley Talks at a Lincoln Anniversary Banquet in Chicago. CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—At the tenth annual banquet given by the Marquette club in commemoration of the birth of Abraham Lincoln the guest of honor was ex-Gov. McKinley. He spoke to the toast, "Abraham Lincoln." After giving a comprehensive sketch and tribute to Lincoln, in which allusion was made to the principal events in his life, Maj. McKinley devoted himself to a consideration of current political questions, especially the policy of protection. He said in part: "The question of the continuance or abandonment of our protective system has been the one great overshadowing vital question in American politics ever since Mr. Cleveland opened the contest in December, 1887, to which the lamented James G. Blaine made swift reply from across the sea, and it will continue the issue until a truly American policy, for the good of America, is firmly established and perpetuated. The fight will go on and must go on, until the American system is everywhere recognized, until all nations come to understand and respect it as distinctly, and all Americans come to honor or love it as dearly as they do the American flag. God grant that the day will soon come when all partisan contention over it is forever at an end!"

AGAINST POOL ROOMS.

A Bill Introduced in Congress Which Provides Severe Penalties for Betting. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—In the house Representative Gillett, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill providing that any person who is a party to the transmission by telegraph, telephone, mail, express or otherwise, from one state or territory to another of any gambling bet or report of such bet on any race, prize fight or other event, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable for the first offense by fine or imprisonment and for subsequent offenses by imprisonment only.

A HAZARDOUS OCCUPATION.

Accident Companies Will Charge Bicycle Riders Double Rates for Insurance. BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The conference of mutual accident insurance companies of the United States which assembled here to discuss the bicycle rider as an accident risk, has finished its deliberations. The companies have unanimously resolved that bicycling is a hazardous occupation, which they cannot insure against at the present rates of premium, and that in future the cyclist will pay double rates for his insurance or receive less indemnity, or give up cycling so far as his accident insurance is concerned.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

The Weather Hindering Business, but Confidence Is Increasing. NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The weather still hinders business and there is continued closeness of money and prolonged inaction of congress, but confidence increases. The production of pig iron, 198,99 tons weekly February 1, is 4.63 per cent. less than January 1, and 8.9 per cent. less than November 1, while the unsold stocks increased 63,188 tons in January, showing an output much exceeding the present demand, and, moreover, larger stocks than for a long time are carried by the great steel works. The demand for boots and shoes is still disappointing, several factories have closed and few are working full time, belief in lower prices still prevailing, although further reductions have been made in most lines, amounting since January 1 to six per cent. Produce markets tend downward, mainly because supplies exceed expectations. Wheat has declined three-fourths of a cent with western receipts 3,022,336 bushels, against 27,109 last year, while Atlantic exports for two weeks have been only 2,599,195 bushels, against 2,721,344 last year. Corn is a shade lower, and both pork and lard a little lower. Cotton receipts, at this season never large, still indicate a supply for the current crop year, including stocks brought over, much in excess of the world's needs, so that the prospect of increased acreage has the more power to depress prices, and spot cotton has declined an eighth for the week. Exports in January were 8,633,565 less than last year, though prices were 43 per cent. higher. Failures for the week have been 321 in the United States, against 270 last year, and 67 in Canada, against 51 last year."

THREE ARE DEAD.

A Man Kills His Sweetheart and Her Mother, Then Commits Suicide. CENTREVILLE, Ia., Feb. 15.—George Jones shot and killed his sweetheart, Leah Martin, her mother, Mrs. W. J. Martin, and then put a bullet into his own head, yesterday evening. The reasons for the deed are unknown, but it is supposed that the parents of the girl, with whom Jones had been keeping company for two years, had objected to their relations. Jones was of good family, and the Martins were also highly respectable people. Jones went to their home on the street car in the evening, and the last seen of him alive was when he entered the house. A short time after several shots were heard. Neighbors rushed to the house and found Mrs. Martin and her daughter on the floor. Mrs. Martin had a bullet in her head and one in her breast, and was dead. The daughter had a bullet in her head and one in her neck, and will die. Jones was found outside the house with a great hole in his temple and his brains oozing out. The scene in the house indicated that Jones had gone there and had a quarrel with the girl, and that her mother interfered between them; that Jones shot the mother first and then the daughter.

A MAN'S AWFUL ACT.

New Jersey Depot Employe Killed in Return for Kindly Interference. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 14.—Edward R. Masterson, a passenger director at the Pennsylvania railroad station in this city, was pushed in front of a moving train last night. He died an hour later. Both legs were cut off and his skull was fractured. Thomas E. Dolan, of Philadelphia, who caused Masterson's death, attempted to escape, but was seized by several witnesses of the accident and taken to the police station. Masterson was standing at the edge of the platform, and about a foot from the rails, warning passengers of the approach of a fast freight. Just as a switch engine was hastening past to get into the yard ahead of the freight. Dolan attempted to cross the tracks. Hastily seizing him, Masterson tried to force the man back. Dolan became angry and jerking himself free, gave the director a sudden push, which sent him headlong to the track in front of the passing train. Masterson made a frantic effort to crawl back to the platform, but before he could escape the wheels were upon him.

MORRISON LEADS.

Missouri Democrats Favor the Interstate Commerce Commissioner for President. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—The Globe-Democrat asked the chairmen of the county democratic committees in Missouri to telegraph their selection for the democratic candidate for president. A number of these were away from home, but replies received showed that 13 of them prefer the interstate commerce commissioner; the rest are "scattering." Gov. Stone and Senator Vest each being the first choice of three, Bland is the first choice of two, and Stevenson, Cockerell, Wilney and Boies get one vote each. Seven chairmen are for "any western man," and two are not ready to express an opinion. For second choice four favor Morrison, three Whitney, three Bryan, three Boies, two Bland, one Stone, one Roger Q. Mills, one Stevenson and one Altgeld, the remainder indicating no second choice.

SAVANNAH BANK ROBBERY.

Frank Harris, a St. Joseph Saloonkeeper, Charged with Complicity in It. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 15.—Frank Harris, a well-known saloonkeeper, was arrested yesterday on a charge of complicity in the Savannah, Mo., bank robbery, February 7, when bonds to the value of \$15,000 were stolen. Armed with a search warrant, officers ransacked the Harris saloon at 913 Frederick avenue and captured an extensive lot of up-to-date burglars' tools. There are nearly 100 different articles, including files, drills, chisels, dark lanterns, explosive chemicals, powder and various other instruments pertaining to the art of burglary.

LOCATED A NEEDLE.

Value to Surgery of Roentgen's Discovery Again Demonstrated. TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 15.—In Grace hospital the value to surgery of Prof. Roentgen's discovery was again demonstrated. A woman patient, whose foot had caused her intense pain, was submitted to the cathode rays and the photograph revealed the presence of a needle. Prof. Wright, of University college, who conducted the experiment, pointed out to the surgeons the exact location of the foreign body and an operation at this point proved the photograph to be a true one.

THE BRYAN MURDER.

Jackson and Walling Indicted—Picking Up More Clues.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—The mysterious murder of Pearl Bryan has several more clues—an umbrella handle found near the scene of the murder and handleless razor found in Walling's trunk. There is a reward of \$500 by two morning newspapers and \$800 by the owner of the farm on which the murder was committed for the discovery of Pearl Bryan's head, with a prospect of \$500 more from citizens of Greencastle, Ind., making \$1,150. This, with the intensifying interests in solving the mystery, stimulates the search by everybody. Last night the water was drained out of the canal and to-day the search will be begun in its slimy bed.

Sheriff Plummer, of Newport, Ky., has gone to Frankfort, Ky., for a requisition for Scott Jackson and Alonzo M. Walling, who were jointly indicted yesterday by the Campbell county grand jury for the murder of Pearl Bryan, and who are in jail here. Jackson in an interview in jail last night said he was perfectly willing to go to Newport, and in case he was lynched, Walling would be also, and there would be the satisfaction that the guilty life went out with the innocent one. Walling said substantially the same thing, promising that Jackson's would be the guilty life. It has been thought all along that the prospect of lynching, which has generally been regarded as likely in Newport, will bring one or the other men to the point of furnishing the missing link in the chain of evidence, namely, the cabman who drove them with their victim to the place of murder.

A SQUARE BACK-DOWN.

Great Britain Will Arbitrate the Venezuela Boundary Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Notwithstanding the guarded language of Lord Salisbury and other responsible British statesmen at the opening of parliament, there is no doubt entertained here by the officials of our government and members of the legislative bodies that Great Britain has backed down—squarely backed down—and that the Venezuelan dispute will be settled by arbitration. England, of course, will try to conceal her backward track as adroitly as possible, and try to convince the English jingoes that the British government has not yielded to the demands of Uncle Sam, but the fact nevertheless remains that Lord Salisbury's speech in the house of lords is of a very different tenor from his reply to Mr. Olney. Lord Salisbury's reply to our secretary of state was an emphatic refusal to submit the Venezuelan boundary dispute to arbitration, an emphatic assertion that the United States had no interest in the dispute and a plausible argument that the spirit of the Monroe doctrine was in no way involved in the contention between Venezuela and British Guiana.

M'KINLEY FIRST CHOICE.

Views of the Chairmen of the County Republican Committees in Missouri. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—The Globe-Democrat yesterday requested the chairmen of the county republican committees of the state to telegraph their preferences as to the republican candidate for president. They were asked to state their first and second choice and, incidentally, to express their views as to the advisability of holding one or two state republican conventions in Missouri this year. Replies were received from the chairmen of 68 county committees, and all but three of these named their choice for chief executive. Out of the 65, 59 gave McKinley as their first choice, 4 named Reed and 2 Allison. For second choice, 4 favored McKinley, 33 Reed, 31 Allison and 1 Culom. Six had no second choice. The chairmen are almost equally divided on the state convention question.

FLAG DESECRATION.

A Very Stringent Law in Regard Thereof Will Probably Pass Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Hansbrough bill to prevent the desecration of the flag has been reported favorably and is now on the calendar. It is an entirely changed bill now, and while following the original is far more sweeping. The use of the flag is forbidden for advertising purposes, and any imitation or representation of it for commercial purposes is made a misdemeanor. If the bill becomes a law the flag cannot be used on labels and it is doubtful if showmen or politicians can employ an imitation of the flag on posters, show bills, etc. Any violation of the proposed act is made punishable by a fine of \$50 for each offense. The bill was reported by Senator Hoar, who promises to call it up when opportunity presents.

THE FALLS RUN DRY.

An Ice Dam at Niagara Diverses the Water to the Canadian Side. NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 14.—For the first time in half a century the American falls practically ran dry yesterday. By the formation of an ice bridge or dam, extending from Schlosser's dock on the American bank, about half way across the river, the water was almost entirely diverted to the Canadian falls. Yesterday morning it was possible for a time for a man with a plank to have walked from the mainland to Goat Island without wetting his feet, and, indeed, to walk between all the islands inside of Goat Island. At 11 o'clock the water was so low that a man in knee boots could have walked across the brink of the falls from Prospect point to Goat island.

To Revise the Statutes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Representative Dockery, of Missouri, yesterday introduced a bill authorizing a revision of the statutes of the United States. There has been no revision since 1873, and the necessity for it seems to be urgent. The bill substantially re-enacts the law under which the revision of 1873 was made, except that it provides that the president shall appoint two commissioners of opposite political faith to perform the work, and makes the attorney-general an ex-officio member and chairman of the commission.