COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1893.

NO. 17.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

In answer to a report that he intends to vote with the democrats in organizing the senate, Senator Peffer says that he has not yet made up his mind what course he shall pursue.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, the noted politician and lawyer, died at Washington of heart failure unexpectedly on the morning of the 11th.

SENATOR JOHN E. KENNA, of West Virginia, died at Washington on the morning of 11th after an illness of several weeks.

THE Cramps obtained the contracts to build the Iowa and Brooklyn war

A BILL has been introduced in congress to authorize a company to excavate a navigable channel in Galveston

SENATOR DAWES has introduced a bill to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Pawnee tribe of Indians in Oklahoma, and to appropriate money for the purpose of carrying the same into effect. A RESOLUTION from the Iowa state

grange has been submitted in the United States senate, which asks that the manufacturers of oleomargarine, butterine and like compounds be compelled to color their products pink.

THE house committee on library has commenced an inquiry under which it will report whether or not the charges made against Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge and Mr. Henry Adams, relative to their alleged monopoly of the documents in the library of the state department, shall be investigated.

THE funeral services over the remains of Senator Kenna were held in the senate chamber on the 12th. Bishop Keane, of the Catholic university, conducted the proceedings.

Mr. Robinson, of Pennsylvania, has introduced in the house a bill increasing from \$1 to \$2 per barrel the internal revenue tax on fermented liquors.

PROJECTORS of the St. Louis & Chicago Electric railway appeared before the senate committee on commerce and asked to be allowed to import material free of duty so as to avoid getting into the clutches of the electric monopoly in this country.

CONGRESSMAN OATES, of Alabama, who has recently seen Mr. Cleveland, reports that Senator Morgan, of Alama, has been selected by Mr. Cleve-

land for the next secretary of state.

THE complete returns will show that there was a gain of several million dollars in the collection of internal revenue for the first six months of the present fiscal year over the receipts for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

THE EAST.

Federal street, Boston, and spread until property amounting to \$1,000,000 was consumed. Two or three firemen were hurt and one man was supposed to have been burned to death.

THE New York democratic caucus nominated Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, for United States senator.

A JAM of floating ice in New York harbor completely blocked shipping and the ferries. ONE man was killed and two fatally

injured by an exploding flywheel at the Oliver wire works, Pittsburgh, Pa. THE Duquesne strikers have been found guilty of riot at Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN POWDER Ly, of the Knights of Labor, has avowed himself a socialist. HARBORS in the vicinity of New York

were frozen up by the recent severe THE trial of the men charged with

complicity in the Homestead poisoning cases began at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the

THE naval review at New York next spring following the rendezvous at Hampton Roads, Va., will not take place unless congress makes additional provision for its proper celebration.

THE sloop Shawmut was burned at Roston and two of her crew perished in the flames.

SUPERINTENDENT BYRNES, of New York, has opened a war on the gambling and opium dens. THE proposed exhibition of public

school methods of Brooklyn at the world's fair has been abandoned by the board of education. GEN. HORACE PORTER has been elected

president of the Union League club of New York to succeed Chauncey M. De-Whitelaw Reid is first vice president.

THE WEST.

MISS PHEBE COUZINS, the aggressive aspirant for the position of secretary of the board of lady managers of the world's Columbian exposition, has given up her fight for that position. THERE is an epidemic of influenza at

Fort Dodge, Ia. MUMMIES from the cliff dwellings of

Utah are to be on show at the world's Tur Nebraska senate deadlock was

broken by a combination of democrats and populists. McCartney, a republican member of

the Oklahoma senate, helped the demo crats to organize that body. SEVENTY-FIVE union molders employed in the Sioux City (Ia.) stove vorks went on a strike because non-

union molders are employed. EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL CLARKE, of Nevada, says that the legislature of that state is not a legally-constituted | burned and two men sleeping in it per-

THE beer war in St. Louis has its funny features; but there are features not so funny, as the cheapness has caused so much boozing among workingmen that women and children suffer

THE Illinois Central has filed a \$25, - | girls. of New York.

and work is neglected.

Seven feet of snow was reported at blizzard.

Six carloads of trotting stock from Senator Stanford's Palo Alto and Vina breeding farms have left Sacramento, Cal., for the east, in charge of Frank Covey, where they will be sold.

OVER \$250,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire in seventy minutes at Chicago. The fire was in the five-story stone front building at 765 to 781 Halstead street, owned by John York and occupied by him as a dry goods store.

THE wheels of a tender of a locomotive of an express train were frozen to the track near Gibson, Ill., at a water tank the other morning and for four hours it was unable to move.

Ar the annual meeting of the West Chicago Railway Co. an increase of the capital stock of the company from \$10,-000,000 to \$20,000,000 was authorized by an almost unanimous vote.

ZEB WARD has brought in gold quartz from Jack Fork county, Cherokee na-

THE Jaccard Jewelry Co., Kansas City, Mo., was burned out on the morning of the 13th. The loss was \$300,000. THE headquarters of Wells-Fargo express are to be removed from Omaha to Kansas City.

SUNDAY opening of the world's fair liffe. won a decided victory in the Illinois legislature on a test vote.

Two Chicago water works engineers are imprisoned in the crib, two and one-half miles out in the lake, by ice, and may have to remain there several

A SEVERE earthquake shock was felt at Jeffersonville, Ind., one night recently.

Hog cholera is reported around Mason City, Ia.

turbance over the stale cadavers supplied by the faculty. They pay \$40 for each and want them fresh.

THE St. Louis hotel, Duluth, Minn., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000. At Story City, Ia., a snow plow ran into a passenger train on the Chicago & Northwestern road and several passengers were injured.

THE frozen body of a drunkard has been found near Deer creek, Taswell county, Ill, THE Presbyterian mission at Tahle-

quah, I. T., has burned. FREIGHT officers of the western and FIRE started at Hecht Bros.' store, cents per 100 pounds from Wisconsin points, Menominee, Mich., and Rockton, Ill., to St. Paul and Minneapolis. JACOB N. MORRIS, postmaster at Lin-

coln, Ill., has been deposed by Inspector Laughlin because of \$1,400 shortage. BILL DEAL, Bill Herman and Wade Stewart have been arrested for robbing the station at Daugherty, I. T.

CREED HAYMOND, for many years chief counsel for the Southern Pacific railroad, died at San Francisco. He had been ill for over a month and death was expected.

THE SOUTH.

REUBEN ATKINSON, at Cotton Plant, Ark., was murdered recently and his house burned to conceal the crime.

THOUSANDS of crows in a starving condition, descended upon the farms near Harrodsburg, Ky., where they killed a hog, which they soon devoured. Sheep and lambs were also attacked and killed.

THE Arkansas senate elected its officers all right, but the senate was in a deadlock over the speakership.

AT Brinkley, Ark., an infuriated mob took from jail the murderers of Rube Atkinson and strung them up to a

THERE is an epidemic of scarlet fever at Rome, Ga.

THE Tennessee board of health has passed resolutions favoring a permanent international commission to prevent the passage of contagious diseases from one land to another.

THE suit of Joseph Nolle vs. the city of Austin et al., involving the validity of what is known as the "Austin dam bonds," was decided by the court of appeals of Texas adversely to the validity

of the issue of the bonds. WHITECAPS in Pike county, Miss., are reported to be endeavoring to drive all Hebrews from the country.

THE Texas court of appeals has decided that the Austin dam bonds. amounting to \$1,400,000, are illegal. This, it is believed, will void the whole

WHILE a sheriff was taking some prisoners across the Mississippi river at Cummings, Ark., one of them capsized the boat and two were drowned.

Two more negroes and one white man, making five in all, have been lynched for the murder of Atkinson and family at Cotton Plant, Ark.

Four negroes were executed at Ches tertown, Md. They belonged to a gang that waylaid and brutally murdered Dr. J. M. Hill last April.

SEVERAL poor persons arrested for stealing coal at Chattanooga, Tenn., were let off without penalty by Judge Moon, who thought the severe weather a sufficient excuse.

WADLEIGH'S old mill at Atkins, Tenn.

GENERAL.

MR. GLADSTONE has returned to England from the south of France

A spinning mill at Osaka, Japan, was burned December 20 with a loss of 125 lives. Most of the victims were young Two mills and twenty-seven 000,000 mortgage at Springfield exe-cuted to the United States Trust Co., houses in the vicinity of the mills caught fire from sparks and were dehouses in the vicinity of the mills stroyed.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to form a syn-Marquette, Mich., brought in by the dicate of the thirty-eight Alaska salmon canneries with \$5,000,000 capital.

CLERGYMEN will have to pay full fare in the future when they ride on the M.,

THE delegates of the British Miners' federation, in session an Birmingham. have adopted a resolution asking parliament to pass a bill making eight hours a legal day's work.

THE Hamburg health officers report 10,919 deaths from cholera in 1892 and 26,323 deaths from all causes. The births numbered 22,999.

THE municipal authorities of Southampton, England, have appointed a committee to formulate a plan for the celebration of the arrival of the first Inman steamship from New York.

ADM. GHERARDI'S United States squadron arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, and anchored in the outer roads. Salutes were exchanged and Adm. Gherardi visited the president of the republic.

THE circulation of the Hispano-Americano, a Spanish daily newspaper published at El Paso, Tex., has been stopped in Mexico.

DICK BURGE, the English pugilist, it was said, would return home, being unable to arrange a fight with McAu-

EXCITEMENT increased in France over charges that President Carnot was implicated in the Panama scandal. The accusations, however, had but a slender

CLEAKING house returns for the week ended January 12 showed an average decrease of 3.1 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 11.8.

A STORY from China says that robbers set fire to a wooden shed where the STUDENTS of the medical school at people were witnessing a celebration Minneapolis, Minn., have raised a dis- and 1,500 were burned and trampled to death.

THE celebrated stallion Ormonde. which was recently sold to Mr. William McDonald, of San Francisco, who, it is said, paid \$150,000 for him, arrived at Southampton recently from Buenos Ayres, where he had been for some

A BILL to legalize cremation has been reported in the Hessian chamber. THE emigrants who left German norts for the United States in 1892 numbered

AFTER a lengthy discussion in the cabinet the government of the Argensouthwestern roads met at Chicago and tine republic has issued a decree for agreed to advance the rate on ship- formal armed intervention to maintain ments of paper of all descriptions 21/2 Gov. Ruiz in the province of Corrientes.

PEOPLE at Winnipeg, Man., are holding lawn parties with the mercury in the thermometer at sixty-four degrees below the freezing point.

THE LATEST.

THE Smith "sooner" case, from Edmond, Ok., has been advanced by the United States supreme court.

Five persons were fatally injured by Rock island train running into a cable car at Forty-seventh street, Chicago.

KENWOOD institute, at Chicago, was destroyed by fire and fifty young women

had a narrow escape from burning to FANNY KEMBLE, the once renowned actress, recently died in London, where

she was born 83 years ago.

AT the trial of the alleged Homestead poisoners Cook Gallagher reiterated his statements that Dempsey furnished him with the poison which was placed in the food.

KORNEL LOTH, who murdered a wom an, was electrocuted at Clinton prison, N. Y., on the 16th.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES was reported suffering from neuralgia of the heart at Fremont, O.

A BIG paper warehouse at Philadelphia collapsed and three men were buried in the ruins and killed. An immense throng was in attendance at the funeral services of the late

Gen. Butler at Lowell, Mass. THE McGarraghan bill, the Peffer constitutional limit bill and the anti-option bill were all discussed in the senate on the 16th without action. The house passed a joint resolution for the election of United States senators by direct

vote of the people. A bill to settle Arkansas and other swamp land claims was lost. SHIRTMAKERS of Goshen, Ind., are on

WHILE the steamer Warned was tow ing the R. C. Crouse above Chattanooga, Tenn., two of the fines of the Warned exploded, literally cooking the unfortunate crew. Two men were killed and fifteen severely scalded.

A GOVERNMENT clerk says the United States pays more for poor work and less for good work than any other employer on the face of the earth.

An unknown baby was laid on the doorstep of Justice Gray's residence at Washington. It was sent to the Foundling hospital. A CARNEGIE witness in the Homestead

poisoning case said he had received a heck for \$500 from the Carnegies. MR. CLEVELAND is said to have only positively chosen Carlisle and Lamont for cabinet positions, and to look with disfavor on candidates who are getting

themselves boomed. JUSTIN McCARTHY, Mr. Gladstone and John Moriey have had an important yellow oleomargarine, conference on the home rule bill.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

There are 8,886 miles of railroad in the state.

The public printing bill of the state board of agriculture last year amounted

There are in Kansas 9,123 organized chool districts, with a school population of 498,801. Mrs. Rautzahn, the alleged accom-

plice of Benson in the Leavenworth murder, has been released. The aid contributed to settlers in

western Kansas during the winter of 1890-'91 amounted to nearly \$95,000. The electors for Kansas met at Tope ka on the 9th and cast the ten electoral

votes of the state for Weaver and Field. Mike Kelley, of Chapman, representative from Dickinson county, is the youngest member of the new legislature. He is a young farmer and a na tive Kansan, being but 25 years of age. He was born in Gray county, but has lived in Dickinson county ever since he was 6 years old.

The third house, or more properly speaking at this juncture the fourth nouse, organized at Topeka without friction and the governor promptly sent in his message. As this body consisted

W. H. Biddle, state treasurer-elect, had not secured his necessary bond of

Just before retiring from office Gov. Humphrey commuted the life sentences of McNutt and Winner to twenty-five years each. They have been in the penitentiary for eighteen years, under sentence of death, and this will release them in about two years. They mur-dered and burned a man at Newton, intending to palm off his body as that of McNutt and thus secure a large insurance policy.

In the meteorological summary for the year 1892, issued by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the Kansas university, he says: "The year 1892 was characterized by a low mean temperature, caused by a cool spring and summer, while the autumn was warm and the winter months of nearly average temperature. The rainfall was abundant, making this the fifth successive year of rainfall above the average."

The senate elected as assistant enrolling clerks Phæbe Turner, L'zzie Sweeney, Jessie O'Bryan, Pearl Yohe, Mattie Convis, Clara Andrews, Nannie on t May Holmes, Mary McElroy, Katie Day, Miss Marshall, Anna Randolph, Lizzie Armstrong and Mabel Fortney. C. A. Johnson was elected messenger and Charles Drury, Eddie Tucker, Harvey Sandell and Porter Christy, pages.

Francis Key Brooke, pastor of Trinity church at Atchison, was recently consecrated bishop of Oklahoma, with headquarters at Guthrie. Great interest was manifested in the event because it is the first consecration of a bishop that has taken place west of the Missis sippi river. The consecration took place in the cathedral (Episcopal) at Topeka. Bishop Brooke is a relative and is named for Francis Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

During the row incident to the organization of the house at Topeka, the populist doorkeeper had in his possession all keys to the hall except those leading from the post office to the corridors. He went to George Higgins, republican sergeat-at-arms, who was stationed at the post office door, and demanded that he deliver over these keys. Higgins refused to comply and in the row which followed revolvers were drawn on both sides, and a general row was only prevented by the interference of a few level headed men, who rushed between the

The dual legislature started out with a good supply of officers. The republicans elected: Speaker, George L Douglass, of Sedgwick county; speaker pro tem., E. W. Hoch, Marion county; chief clerk, Frank L. Brown, Anderson county; assistant, John Q. Royce, Smith county; sergeant-at-arms, C. C. Clevenger, Woodson county, with a full corps of clerks and other offices. The populists elected: Speaker, J. M. Dunsmore, Neosho county; speaker pro tem., W. H. Ryan, Crawford county; chief clerk, Ben C. Rich, Trego county; sergeantat-arms, Leroy F. Dick, Labette county, with a long list of subordinate officers

and clerks. At the recent meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' association at Topeka officers were chosen as follows: President, W. S. Sutton, of Russell; vice president, M. B. Babcock, of Nortonville; secretary and treasurer, W. P. Popenoe, of Berrytown; board of directors, H. W. McAfee, of Topeka; C. E. Westbrook, of Peabody; Willoughby Makin, of Florence; D. N. Heisser, of Great Bend, and George W. Berry, of Berrytown. A resolution was adopted requesting the legislature to make the necessary appropriation to secure a suitable exhibit of agricultural and live stock resources at the world's fair, and also asking for the enactment of a law recommended by the State Dairymen's association prohibiting the traffic in

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

The Senate Promptly Organized But the House Very Much Tangted Up. THE senate met at noon on the 10th and very quietly organized by electing the following offi-cers: W. L. Brown, of Kingman secretary: cers: W. L. Brown, of Kingman. secretary;
D. G. Gilbert, of Winfield, assistant secretary;
David Shull, of Oswego, sergeant-at-arms: B.
H. Ridenour, chaplin: A. B. Chaffee, docket
clerk; A. D. Gilpin, journal clerk; A. K. Sherrill, doorkeeper: Jacob Schroder, assistant
doorkeeper: Mrs. Sam Wood, postmistress. At
2 o'clock the senate adjourned until morning

doorkeeper: Mrs. Sam Wood, postmistress. At 2 o'clock the senate adjourned until morning....
Soon after noon Secretary of State Osborne apin the house peared with the roll of members, but Mr. Douglass objected to his presiding. A wrangle ensued and Mr. Osborne left, taking the roll of members with him. Then Mr. Cubbison (rep.) and Mr. Semple (pop.) each assumed to call the house to order and the confusion got beyond control. The republicans elected Mr. Douglass speaker, with a full set of officers, and the populists elected Mr. Dunsmore speaker, with the necessary subordinates. The confusion continued during the day and neither side attempted to adjourn, but both occupied the hall during the night, determined to renew the contest in the morning.

The senate met at 10:25 o'clock on the 11th, After prayer and while the clerk was calling the roll two messengers claiming to be from the roll two messengers claiming to be from the house put in an appearance with messages —one from the republicans and the other from the populists, but the senate adjourned until 2

the populists, but the senate adjourned until 2 o'clock without receiving them. Upon reassembling a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of nine (six populists and three republicans) to investigate the proceedings of the organization of the house of representatives and report. The chair appointed Senators Thacher, Baker and Williamson, rein his message. As this body consisted of persons who did not "get there" and as their certificates were undisputed the utmost harmony prevailed and the tenor of the message may easily be imagined.

Senators Thacher. Baker and Williamson, republicans, and Senators O'Bryan, Senn, Seedy, Householder, Deanison and Dumbald, populists, on the committee. The senate then elected the following: Assistant doorkeepers, William McKinley, M. McDonaldson and J. B. Gibbs; assistant journal clerk, L. A. McDonald: document clerk, R. Larimer: assistant document clerk, J. P. Stevens; assistant docket clerk, Frank Eastwood. In addition. sixteen had not secured his necessary bond of \$1,000,000 on the 12th. Negotiations were pending with several Topeka bankers to make good the amount lacking on the bond, but the rumpus over the house organization put a stop to them. S. G. Stover, the republican state treasurer, was to continue in possession of the office until the bond is approved.

| Clerk, Frank Eastwood. In addition, sixteen young women were appointed enrolling clerks. A messenger and four pages completed the list. Adjourned.... The fight in the house was continued, both parties having slept in the hall without adjourning. The republicans sent a memorial to the governor giving a history of the fight and that the house had organized by electing Hon. George L. Douglass speaker. "We, therefore it concludes. "in behalf of the people of the state of Kansas and on behalf of the good name and credit of our state and in the name of law. and credit of our state and in the name of law, order decency and good government call upon you as the governor of the state of Kansas to recognize Hon. George L. Douglass as the legal and qualified speaker of the house of represen-tatives of the state of Kansas and ask that the protection of the law be thrown around him in exercising the duties of his office." The gov-ernor did not read the memorial but intimated that he would let them hear from him later. Chairman Jones, of the democratic state central committee, Chairman Breidenthal, of the populist committee, and Chairman Simpson, of the republican committee, at 2 o'clock agreed that the lower house should adjourn until morn-ing at 10 o'clock and that the three chairmen should each select four men who with the three chairman should compose a com-mittee of fifteen to devise, if possible, a way out of the tangle the house had got into. At 2:2) o'clock Mr. Cubbison, of the republican house, introduced a resolution requesting Sec-

house, introduced a resolution requesting Secretary Osborne to transmit to the house all evidence and papers in contest cases. This was adopted and Speaker Douglass took the floor and stated the agreement of the three central committee chairmen. He then addressed the republican speaker and moved a recess until next day. Speaker Dunsmore made the same statement to the populist house. A motion to take a recess was made on the populist side, and, by two separate votes, the house adjourned until Thursday.

The senate only awaited action of the house on the 12th, remaining passive and doing noth-

... The compromise proposed in the house was rejected by both parties and the two speakers continued to preside over each organization. In the afternoon Messrs. Chambers Dougherty and Rosenthal, democrats, address ing the republican speaker, announced that they had heretofore taken no part in the dis-pute, but the time had come for them to act and therefore they would recognize the republican organization, which they considered legal. Later the governor sent in a communication recognizing the populist organization and thus matters stood. The conference committee adjourned just before midnight, without ac-complishing anything. An agreement had been compissing anything. An agreement had been reached at one time by which the republicans were to retain control of the lower house and leave all contest cases to a judicial tribunal. Every member of the committee agreed to this, but when the democrats and republicans sought to have this same tribunal pass on the senate contests the populists protested and the committee adjourned.

WHEN the senate met on the 13th, and while the roll was being called, a message was an-nounced from the house by the chief clerk. It was from the populist house. The republican chief clerk was also present and both attempt-ed to address the presiding officer. The lieu-tenant-governor recognized Mr. Rich, the populist, upon Senator King's point of order that a message from the house was always in order. Mr. O'Bryan's motion that the roll call proceed was, therefore, defeated by 22 to 17. ators O'Bryan, of Sedgwick: Taylor, of Wyan-dotte, and Dillard, of Bourbon, voted with the republicans. Senator Price, republican, being absent. The presiding officer thereupon recognized the message from the populist house amid some confusion. Senator Scott rose to a point of order, but was ruled out, and he took an appeal. The president was sustained by 23 to 16, Senators O'Bryan and Taylor voting with the republicans. A motion to adjourn was lost and the populist chief clerk finally read his message. The republicans then filed a written protest and Senators Taylor and O'Bryan did the same. Senator Dumbald moved that the motion left over that the senate in vestigating committee be discharged, be laid on the table, which was carried and the senate adjourned adjourned. The situation in the double nouse remained the same. About noon both sides agreed to a truce and took a recess until 4 o'clock, pending a possible compromise. Soon after reassembling, by an agreement between Speaker Dunsmore for the populists and Speaker Douglass for the republicans, an adjournment of the rival houses was taken until a o'clock next morning. o'clock next morning.

The senate on the 14th had a lively debate over the joint resolution appointing a committee to wait on the governor and notify him that the two houses were organized. The debate was lively and finally the resolution was adopted and the populist house thus recognized by a vote of \$2 to 17. Senator Taylor, of Wyandotte, and Senators O'Bryan and Dillard voted with the minority against the resolution Immediately after the adoption of the resolu tion both houses were informed by the governor that he would send in his message Tuesday. Twenty-four bills were introduced....The double house continued in session during the day, but of course did no legislative business. When the action of the senate becam known Speaker Dunsmore, of the populist house, made a speech, in which he counseled moderation and expressed his willingness to yield the gavel at any moment in the interest of honor and good citizenship. When he con cluded Mr. Cobarn, of Parti, offered a resolu-tion that in the interest of harmony and the tope of a peaceable solution of present difficul hope of a peaceable solution of present difficu-ties now pending in this house, that the hous-do now adjourn to meet at the hour of 4 o'cloc-Monday, January 16, with a mutual under-standing that no person shall be admitted t-the floor or galleries except the members an those having contests. This was finally adop-ed and both bodies, with the same understand-ing, adjourned until Monday.

CONGRESSIONAL

Summary of the Week's Proceedings of the Senate and House.

The senate was in session about five hours on the 9th, half of which time was spent on Mr. McPherson's joint resolution authorizing and directing the secretary of the treasury to suspend all purchases of silver under the Sherman act; and the other half on the bill granting additional auxorating powers and imposing additional auxorating powers, and imposing additional auxorating powers. ditional quarantine powers, and imposing additional duties upon the marine hospital service. The prospects of the passage of a bill to repeal the Sherman act may be judged from an emphatic declaration by Mr. Teller, that those who desired its repeal might but their heads against the wall as much as they chose but against the wall as much as they chose, but that they had not got the vote in the senate or the house to repeal that law; that it was mor-ally certain that it could not be repealed before ally certain that it could not be repealed before the 4th of March, and that, in his judgment, it was no more likely after than before that time. The discussion of the quarantine bill took place on an amendment offered by Mr. White, limiting its operations to the 1st of January... In the house the District of Columbia bill was further debated and passed. Then an hour was consumed in the consideration of a bill to promote the efficiency of the militia. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of a bill permitting the Norfolk & Western.

der of the day was devoted to the consideration of a bill permitting the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. to enter the District of Columbia. The senate on the 10th passed the bill granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the secretary of the treasury and the marine hospital service. An important amendment was adonted giving to important amendment was adopted giving to the president the power not only to suspend immigration, but to prohibit the whole or in part the introduction of persons and property. After the quarantine bill was passed the bill After the quarantine bill was passed the bill prohibiting immigration for one year was allowed to lapse. The anti-option bill was then taken up and Mr. Vilas completed his argument against it Adjourned.... The house met in continuation of the session of the day before. The bill admitting the Norfolk & Western road into the District of Columbia was passed. The house then proceeded to consider the joint resolution changing the time for the meeting of congress and for the inauguration of the of congress and for the inauguration of the president, and an interesting discussion fol-lowed. It was finally defeated and the house

WHEN the senate met on the 11th the flag on the capitol was at half-mast on account of the death of Senator Kenna, of West Virginia Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Blackburn announced the death of Mr. Kenna. Resolutions of respect were adopted, a committee appointed to attend the funeral and the senate adjourned... No business but the reception of the banking committee's majority and minority exports on the recept of the jority and minority reports on the repeal of the Sherman act was done in the house. Senator Kenna's death was announced and the house

adjourned.

WHEN the senate was called to order on the 12th the members of the house, headed by Speaker Crisp, filed in in a body to attend the funeral ceremonies of the late Senator Kenna. The hall was filled with heads of departments, diplomats and other prominent persons. At the close of the services the senate adjourned.....No business was transacted in the

THE senate on the 13th passed a bill to extend to the the northern Pacific ocean the provisions of the statutes for the protection of fur seals and other fur bearing animals. The McGarrahan bill was under consideration for half an hour and went over. The anti-option bill was then taken up and Mr. White's pending amendment to be second sections. meat to the second section was defeated. The amendment offered by Mr. Vilas, which would have the effect of restricting the operations of the bill to gambling transactions, was debated for the rest of the day The house had a dulf time. The republicans engaged in flibustering tactics all day against the consideration of pri vate war claim bills. Mr. Richardson, from the committed on printing reported a concurrent resolution for the printing of 63,000 copies of the report of the agricultural department on the

distribution by senators and representatives. In the senate on the 14th Mr. Caffery, the new senator from Louisiana, was sworn in. The anti-option bill was taken up but there was no uorum and it was made the special order for Wednesday. The remainder of the session was occupied by Senator Morgan in a speech on the Nicaragua canal bill ... The house had under consideration the Peel bill for opening the Cherokee strip, being in committee of the whole with Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri, in the hair. Mr. Otis, of Kansas, made a good speech in support of the bill. When the committee rose the bill passed. The bill does not arrange to pay the Cherokees a dollar down. It will leave the country owing the tribe \$4,595,900 at 5 per cent., to be paid any time within six years. Another feature is one which prevents any persons who already own farms or city real estate from getting any land under this bill. The 6,-000,000 acres is to go to the landless homeseekers, and not to the land grabbers. The bill also divides the strip into thirds by lines running north and south, and provides that no man can get more than eighty acres in the east third and must pa? \$2.50 an acre. In the middle third and the west third a man may set 160 cres, but pays \$1.50 an acre in the middle and

Catching Boas With Live Pigs.

"To catch a boa-constrictor is a very difficult and dangerous task," says a man who makes it his business to capture wild animals and reptiles for menagerie purposes. "Briefly, it is accomplished by means of a labyrinthian trap, embracing sixty square feet of ground. The labyrinth is made by joining together, end on end, pieces of matting. The web is eight feet high usually, and placed so that the opposite walls will be two feet apart. All sorts of criss-cross and diverging combinations are made with the matting-it is supported here and there by stakesmaking it when it is set a geometrical puzzle that might well challenge the ingenuity of man. The trap is baited with a live pig, which is placed in a pen in the center of the labyrinth. By and by along comes the boa-constrictor. It is easy enough to get in. He scents the prey; he is very angry; the pig is devoured, and here the boa comes to grief. For hours he tries to release himself from the tortuous passage which rises about him, but finally he grows tired

Weekly. Mr. DePeyster-Marie, dear, we are very poor, and you must be less extravagant. I am sure plainer gowns would be just as becoming to you. Mrs. DePeyster-Certainly, darling. I shall have one made immediately .-

and stretches himself out for a nap.

Then is our time. We open the laby-

rinth and catch him."-Manchester

Boston Budget. On a Short Acquaintance Mrs. Wabash (of Chicago) -And now that we are engaged, tell me, my dear

Mr. Laker, tell me-Laker-What, my own? Mrs. Wabash-Tell me your first

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

THE OLD CHUNK STOVE.

Ye modern folks may shout your claims,

Ye householders and renters
Raise monuments and praise the names
Of all your great inventors,
Grack up your steam and furnace heat
With all their dust and leaking,
But when I want to warm my feet
It's grandma's stove I'm seeking.

Not one of the new-fangled kind With blazing jewels spangled, Base burner (not the least maligned) With clinkers often tangled, It's just a barrel-shaped concern No magic tricks performing-

But, holy smoke! how it does burn And show the art of warming. Ye theory and science craft

Who plan our ventilation Behold one good old-fashioned draft Devoid or hesitation. Through hickory barricades it leaps Above the chimney whirling, And even there its signal keeps

An endless cloud unturling

Without gold filigreed pretense Or promise metaphoric, It yields at moderate expense An August-time caloric.

Unlike the sluggard register
Or dalliant radiator,
With conquering warmth 'tis e'er astir, This valiant gladiator.

The romance of the fireplace So sweet—so fondly cherished,
Alas! before our modern pace
With other joys has perished;
But as thro' lands afar I rove
And note their modes of heating,
Above them all grandmother's stove
Throws out its valcome greating Throws out its welcome greeting

I see her sitting rocking there
With glasses, cap and knitting—
A view from my dull sphere of care

The season well befitting— Come in," she nods, "'tis cold without. Draw up the big splint rocker— I'm glad to have my boys about— There's apples in the locker." And as we sit in twilightglow

Dear olden times reviewing
The great chunk stove is sure to throw An influence subduing.
The rockers pause: more slowly creep
The shadows, fading dimmer.
I seem affoat in dreamy sleep Before the old stove's glimmer.

I seem to be in town again New heating schemes inspecting. And as they pass, a weary train, Each for some cause rejecting-Electric, gas, hot water, steam And furnace methods legion

Go chasing thro' my nervous dream Bound for some arctic region. Unsatisfied with e'en the best Of all the long procession— None standing well the final test— I criticise progression, And longing for some treasure-trove,

Some worthy apparatus,

I wake to see grandmother's stove
Serenely smiling at us.

—George E. Brown, in Inter Ocean.

HER FIRST PATIENT.

The Pretty Romance of a Little Woman Doctor.

Jack and I had been at Rugby together, and afterwards at Corpus, and therefore I saw a good deal of him and got to know all about his character and

Jack had always during the ten years I had known him-that is to say, from the age of fourteen to twentyfour-been known as a "nice boy," which means that he was always frank and a boyish man at twenty-four; his other name was Derrivale, but nobody who had known him a week ever called him anything but Jack.

His father came home on leave from India the year after he left Corpus, and Jack and the old general were very fond and proud of each other-as well they might be.

It was about a year after his visit to England that the old general died and but hurried away, and soon returned to Jack inherited some four or five thou-

sand poundse This was very well invested and brought in nearly three hundred pounds a year; "and you'd better let it stay where it is, my boy," said the cynical soldier chum of the general's, who

was the executor. So Jack entered his name at the Inner Temple, read law and wrote two

It was at the beginning of the last of March that, feeling seedy, I proposed a had caused all this, and beheld at the holiday at some quiet seaside place. and so we packed up our traps, locked up our rooms and went off one bright morning to Fillington, a small town on the coast of Yorkshire; and it was there that we first became acquainted with the doctor.

Fillington is one of those delightful little places, not uncommon in Yorkshire, where you can get the combined gasped out. benefits of both sea and mountain air, which is distinctly a "score" for men who have allowed themselves to run her confidence and self-possession. down and want bracing up.

For a week or two you are delighted with the novelty, the glorious air, the complete restfulness of the whole place. Then, perhaps, you find it monotonous and get bored. It is generally the evenings that bring on this have to bear a little pain now, but it

can ride, walk, bathe, visit the ruins of the Norman castle, go to the witches' well-anything of that sort; but the evenings—well perhaps you play bill as she did this—"there, that's soon liards on the only table the town posover; now let me see the lips." sesses; or perhaps you fraternize with the landlord or boots, and get to know, very searchingly, and proceeded to in the course of a conversation or two. the family histories of all the inhab- her, talking the while in an undisturbed

itants of the town; but this comes to manner. an end very soon, so-we found it dull. Dull until one evening, when Jack Jack shuddered. came home in an excited state, and told me he was in love.

Jack at all-in fact, it was rather un- and resign yourself to my tender mercommon for him not to be in love; but cies for that space of time." it was usually with some friend's sister, who knew his weak point, and his feet about and clenched his hands how to treat it.

But this time he was very much up-

I filled my pipe slowly, and said Questioningly: "Ah?"

Then he went on:
"She's the loveliest girl in the
world." (This was a peculiarity of all world." (This was a peculiarity of all Jack's loves—they all answered to that description.) "Of course I haven't spoken to her,

or don't even know her name. But by some remark from me.

went on. "It's all very well for a cold-blooded creature like you to keep on saying 'ah'

little thing. "I saw her go into a doctor's house and waited half an hour-loafed about, you know; of course I didn't wait outside the door-but she didn't come out, so I came away. But I shall be sure to jolly little place, thank goodness!

"This jolly little place," by the way, he had heartily stigmatized as a "wretched little hole" only the day be-

And, sure enough, we did see her the next day. Jack was far too restless, he said, to go walking, so proposed follow me in a week or two, and billiards.

I then found out that the billiard room was exactly opposite the doctor's house where he had seen her go in.

"There she is! See, just ringing the bell."

She was certainly a beauty; slight, fair, with rather auburn hair, bright the same effect, and all about that eyes, and cheeks that betokened splen-

never with anybody.

We were out riding one afternoon, and had got almost out of the town, and were going along the edge of the

About a hundred yards in front of us to accompany her. was a gully ending inwards at some mythical smugglers' cave. It was at parts not more than five or six feet letter, he was in a very excited state. across, but, knowing nothing of our horses' jumping powers, and being unwilling to put them to the test at such a dangerous part, I turned inwards, with the intention of getting to the end of the gully.

Jack followed me till we came nearly to the end, when he suddenly stopped horses over the narrow part, "to see what they were made of.

As I am anything but a good horseman I declined and rode on and crossed at the gallop.

The brute took it well enough, but

immediately he had cleared it, stopped ground, with his face on a nasty piece

of bare rock, insensible. and bandaged, as well as I could, his lower jaw, which seemed to be broken, and his lips, which were cut in a terrible manner, but it was quite fifteen minutes before he came to his senses again, and then he asked what had happened, as well as ne could between his swollen lips and clumsy bandages. I told him in as few words as posproceeded to lead it back to our hotel.

I told him, as we were going along, that he was badly hurt, and would have to see a surgeon, whereupon he

remarked: "Oh, well, look here, send for that fellow, Bereston; that was the name we saw on the door-plate.

I sent the sympathizing boots at once for Dr. Bereston; he looked surprised, announce "the doctor" in an awed

I was putting the pillows straight, and had my back to the door, so could not see what was going on there; but was astonished to see the scowl Jack had assumed change into one of wonderful surprise and awe; and he actually, disabled as he was, made an effort to put his hair straight (he had

or three articles a month for the papers. nice hair) and curl his mustache. I naturally turned round to see what door the graceful girl we had looked at through the windows of the billiard-

I heard Jack murmur "By George" beneath his breath as she advanced composedly towards him. Then she

"You sent for me, did you not?" "No; I sent for Dr. Bereston," he

"Yes; that's all right. I'm Dr. Beres-She blushed slightly through all "Now let me look at you. Let me remove those handkerchiefs and see your face." She proceeded to do this

gently and dexterously, and went on: "Oh, yes, I see, the jaw is dislocated, but that is easily remedied. You will feeling.

During the daytime, of course, you If I put my hand to your mouth so"—it was a very small hand and seemed to work very easily-"and pull the jaw forward so"-Jack uttered a cry of pain

> She looked at these for a moment open a small bag she had brought with

"You'll have to have them sewn up."

ame home in an excited state, and told won't last fit minutes. Now just lie this was not an uncommon thing for down perfectly flat, shut your eyes

Jack did so; and though he kicked as the needle pierced the tender lips, he nttered no cry or groan; and when the doctor had finished and the lips had "Phil, old man, it's really a case this been washed and bandaged up again she said:

Now you'll have to lie quiet for two or | Davenport Democrat

three days, and you'll doubtless be able to get home in a week. I'll call in to morrow and see you again. Good-by." And with that she shook hands with both of us, and went out of the door

which I held open for her. I went back and sat down by the fireside. In a minute or so Jack opened He stopped here, evidently expecting his eyes looked at me and smiled. smiled ... return. Then he winked. I I said: "Ah?" again, and then he did not wink back; I said:

"What do you mean, you scoundrel?" "Nothing," said the ruffian, as he turned over to go to sleep, "except that in that tone, but I tell you it's serious I think the diagnosis is wrong; that I this time; and I'm afraid she's ill, poor don't think that I shall be able to get I think the diagnosis is wrong; that I home in a week; and that my convalescence will require continued walking exercise in the company of my medical attendant."

To my mind there is no charm about a woman so delightful and so. faseinatmeet her some time to-morrow. You ing as the charm of manner and of can't very well miss anybody in this speech. It is the way of doing and saying things naturally, and, therefore, in a woman, gracefully.

It was this charm that made our admiration for the doctor grow stronger every day. Jack was soon al to get about, and in a few days I felt justified in getting back to work. Jack westo to write to me two or three time

The purport of his first letter was to the effect that he had discovered that We missed a good many strokes, and he was the doctor's first and only was continually rushing to the window; and all of a sudden he called out: about her medical work in their walks over the moors together; that she was very jolly company, and wished to be

wretched doctor. The second letter told me that ber This happened for two or three days father and his had been brother ofin succession. We saw her either go ficers, and that she had sworn eternal into or come out of the house, but friendship on that ground. (This, doubtless, accounted for his alluding to her as "Marion.")

The third said that she was going up to town on a visit to her aunt, and that he found himself sufficiently recovered

When Jack turned up at our rooms two days after the receipt of the third He had seen the doctor to her aunt's place in Kensington, and we (he and I) were to go there the next night to a dance. He had "accepted" for me, and knew I'd go, if it were only to see the

doctor again. The lad looked so well, and was in such wonderful spirits, that I didn't and proposed that we should jump the like to refuse him, and so the next night

we set off early. The doctor's aunt has nothing to do with this story; one of her cousins, Hilda, was uncommonly nice, and I to the other side, but Jack turned his think I'll go there to lunch on Sunday, horse back a little to give it a short as desired, and at any rate I shall call run at the leap, and then put him at it on their next "at home" day; but it is and mashed potatoes.—Ohio Farmer. with Jack and the doctor that these last few lines have to do.

He danced with her all the evening. suddenly, plunged, and threw Master and she didn't mind it in the least; in Jack clean over his head, flat on to the fact, seemed rather to like it; and and she didn't mind it in the least; in it was following that third dance after supper that they determined to Of course, I immediately dismounted, sit out in a little alcove, which I have no doubt the architect had designed purposely (and very properly) for that sort of thing.

Jack sat silently for a minute or two. and then took her hand and said:

"I love you." That was all, nothing more; and yet I believe women who truly love like those few words better than all vows sible, and begged him to be quiet, and, and protestations; surely a woman ground allspice. When all these ingre- one at a time between two feed rolls. and engaging, modest and ingenuous, putting him on my horse (the other that he was a manly boy at fourteen was careering wildly about the moor), down on his knees and swears he'd die ficient cold water to make into a nice feeted. A second set of feeding rolls

The doctor recoiled slightly, but did not take her hand away; she looked at him and said:

"Jack!" "There," he said, impetuously, "I know I'm wrong to tell you, because I'm so terribly poor; but I can't help it, I love you, my darling. I'll go away, though, and not see you again, but just tell me once that you love me.' "But bow do you know I do?"

"Of course, I don't know, Marion, but I thought perhaps you might." "Jack, my darling, I do!" "And will you wait till I'm rich

enough to ask you to be my wife?" "But why can't nu ask me now,

Jack? I've plenty & money of my own. "Because I want to be able to carp

it myself; because you—"
"Because fiddlesticks! Now look here, dear boy, if you don't propose to me now, right away, and ask me to marry you soon, you'll ort me under the unmaidenly necessity or having to

ask you." So he did.

At least, I suppose so; he only told me as far as this; but when I was lecturing him on our way home on the improvidence and wickedness of er marriages, he muttered someth totally irrelevant about "If that's thy soul that's gleaming in thise eyes. thou lov'st me.

Seeing exactly how matters stood, I proceeded to give him some really good philosophic advice, extracts from my article on "Social and Moral Philosophy" to appear in next month's Twentieth Century, but the silly boy paid not the slightest notice, but hummed an absard song, thus:

Hush, nightingale, hush! Wait, nightingale, Till I listen and hear if a step draweth near, For my love, my love, is late I am to be the best man.-Boston

In common estimation a hazard is a chance, a risk. But in the lifetime of a word it sometimes loses its original intent and meaning. Hazard is a good instance of such mutation. When Shakespeare said: "I have set my life upon a cast and I will stand the hazard of the die," the use of the word in strictest sense was tautological, since it is from the Arabic al-zar, and more recently from the Spanish azar, a die So, too, when a person is heard to speak of a "dream of bliss" it should be remembered that the Anglo-Saxon word "dream" means joy or bliss, and she said:
"There, you bore that like a Briton. a dream of dream or a bliss of bliss -

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Apple Tapiora Pudding.-Soak one cup of pearl tapioca over night. Pare and core enough apples to fill a round baking dish; fill the holes in the apples with sugar and a little cinnamon; pour the tapioca over the apples and add one quart of water. Serve with cream.-Boston Budget.

-A liquid for cleansing silver is made as follows: Add gradually eight cunces prepared chalk to a mixture of two lated lighting plant in the United ounces of spirits of turpentine, one ounce of alcohol, half an ounce of spirits of camphor and two drachms of aqua ammonia. Apply with a small sponge and allow it to dry before polishing. - Detroit Free Press

-Orange and Tapioca Jelly.-Soak six tablespoonfuls of tapicca for three hours in two cupfuls of salted water, set in hot water and boil, adding four teaspoonfuls of sugar and a little boiling water if too thick. When like custard, add the juice of one orange. Cover the bottom of the mold with sliced oranges, and when the jelly is cool pour it over the fruit -Good House-Keeping.

-Potato Puff Balls .- Mash the potboiled potatoes and beat with a fork till light and creamy; season generously with sweet butter and a little cream; salt to taste, cayenne and a handful of bread-crumbs or cracker-dust, and fry ir deep fat to a golden brown .- Country Gentleman.

-Black Bean Soup.-Take one quart remembered to me; and a good deal to of black beans, boil well in four quarts of water with a little salt and pepper. When well boiled, press through a colander into the water they were boiled butter in a tureen, and pour on the of the outside world. soup. You may add wine if you choose. We generally serve with slices of lemon floating in it.-N. Y. Tribune.

-To Roast a Loin of Pork. -Score the skin in narrow strips and rub it all bread and beaten yolk of egg, and seasoned with pepper and salt. Make deep incisions between the ribs and fill them with this stuffing. Put it in a dripping | telegraph department at 2 cents each. pan with a little butter rubbed over it and about half a cupful of water in the bottom of the pan. It will require three hours to roast. Having skimmed the gravy well, thicken it with a little flour, and serve it up in a gravy boat. Have ready some apple sauce to eat with the pork. Also mashed turnips

-Scrap Cakes .- Take two pounds of flour, quarter of a pound of white sugof lemon peel (candied), ground allspice to taste. Cut the leaf (or flead, as it is sometimes called) into small pieces; put burn, and in a short time it will be reduced to oil, with the small pieces of leaf floating on the surface, and it is of these that the cakes are made. Gather all the scraps together, put them into a together. Add the currants, sugar, candied peel, cut into thin slices and the shapes, and bake the cakes in a quick oven about twenty minutes. - Detroit Free Press.

COURT-MARTIALS.

The Terror They Inspire Insure Fast

Apropos of recent court-martials which have created a great deal of comment in army and navy circles, an officer attached to the latter branch of the

service spoke somewhat as follows: "You can not conceive of the terror in which officers stand toward the courtmartial. It is so easy to commit a technical error and bring down upon yourself the ever-ready wrath of this grim institution. Thus, in word and action, the majority of officers preserve an ab normal discretion, which to outsiders

appears absurd and uncalled for. As an instance of the extent to which this conservativeness is carried, allow me to cite the following story of a naval

officer and a newspaper man. A trifle more than a year ago, the officer, not then at sea, in speaking to the newspaper friend of the cruiser Iro quois, remarked upon the worn and damaged condition of the vessel's boilers. They were really in a dangerous state, said he; yet no repairs had been ordered. Naturally the newspaper man announced his intention of publishing the story. The officer hesitated. The latter was too good a journalist to readily give up a first-class subject. Promising that his informant's name should not be known in connection with the article, he proceeded to get it into type and exhibit the proof sheet to the officer. That gentleman, during the interim, had been very much exercised in his mind over what would happen should the origin of the article traced to him. True, every word of it was authentic, but absolute truth would not remove the danger of a court-martial; so after reading the proof, he requested the journalist to destroy the article, which was done.

Some critics will say that, in preventing the journalist from publishing the story, the naval officer was guilty of an action almost criminal, inasmuch as the unsafe boilers exposed the lives of the men employed aboard the Iroquois; but self-preservation is strong, and in the service it is best to hold the tongue until the government requests its release. -Kate Field's Washington.

Honors Still Easy.

Mother-The paper says a cat out west has four kittens with six legs each. What do you think of that?

Little Ethel-That's-lemme see that's twenty-four legs. Well, our cat has six kittens with four legs each, an' that's just as many.-Good News.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-The state subway commission has ordered the telegraph and telephone wires underground in Jersey City and Newark.

-It is suggested that if the electric lamps used as footlights are too brilliant | had disagreeable roaring for actors' eyes, the trouble might be remedied by using ground glass bulbs. -It is said that the Palace hotel of San Francisco, Cal., has the largest iso-States, there being 8,000 incandescent lamps.

-The courts of Georgia have recently given out some interesting telegraph law. One decision exempts telegraph companies from penalties for failure to deliver messages on Sunday, and another decides that a telegraph company is not excused from using care because a message is ungrammatical.

-The longest single span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph in India. It is stretched over the river Kistuah, between Bezorah and Sectauagrum. It is over 6,000 feet long, and is stretched from the top of one mountain to the top of another, each mountain being nearly 2,000 feet high.

-The Vienna-Budapest fast line of electric railway enterprise, about which so much has been written, is said to chopped parsley. Add for each pint one have been abandoned, not because such of egg, well beaten. Mold into a railway as that proposed was not round balls, dip in beaten egg, then in practical, but for the reason that the passenger traffic it would enjoy would not pay interest on cost and running expenses.

-The telephone has been put to a new use in San Leandro, Cal. A man of intelligence, who is afflicted with leprosy, was isolated in a cabin away from the hospital. A kind-hearted gentlein. Add not quite a teaspoonful of all- man of the town had a telephone put spice, mace and cloves, well pounded. into the cabin and connected with the Boil again for half an hour. Have reading room of the hospital, thus enready three hard boiled eggs, chopped abling the leper to talk with, if he tine; put them with a tablespoonful of might not visit or be visited by, people

-- The Swiss telephone system, which is now under government control, is said to be the best and cheapest in Europe. The government allows 800 calls a year to each subscriber, without exover with a mixture of powdered sage tra charge, and all calls beyond that leaves, pepper and salt. Have ready a number are charged for at 1 cent each. force meat or stuffing of minced onions The usual charge to subscribers is \$24 and sage, mixed with a little grated for the first year, \$20 for the second year, and less than \$16 per year from then on. Telegrams are received at the telephone office and delivered to the

-Some interesting points on trolley roads were brought out of a discussion recently carried on before the the American Street Railroad association meeting. Among the electricians present, representing various roads throughout the country, it seems to be the universal opinion that the current of their roads was decidedly detrimental to the gas and water pipes as well as to grounded leaf lard, one and a half pounds of circuits within the districts in which their roads operated. Various suggesar, half a pound of currants, one ounce tions as to how electrolytic action on lead pipes might be stopped were made, but the only way out of the difficulty seemed to be to stop running the road it into a large dish, which place in a or give up the use of the earth for requick oven. Be careful that it does not | turn currents by running an overhead

return wire. -An electrically controlled machine which will effectively stamp 20,000 letters in an hour, is one of the interesting inventions which has been adopted in basin with the flour, and rub them well | the post office department. The letters are placed on their edges in a horizontal hopper, an ingenious device carries ficient cold water to make into a nice | fected. A second set of feeding rolls paste. Roll out thin and cut into performs another part of the work. In a simple way the inking rollers are reached, when the envelopes are stamped and passed on, one at a time, to the stacking table. A register shows the number of envelopes canceled. The date and hour in the die must be changed by hand. The various rollers are run by belts, passing over different sized pulleys, which are in turn connected by gearing to the axle of the electric motor.

NOT THAT KIND.

The Star and Club Proved More Effective

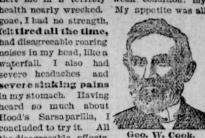
"I once entered into a conspiracy to frighten half a dozen small boys from the evil of their ways," remarked a story teller, addressing a party assem bled at the Laclede. "The young gentiemen had been absorbing 'yaller back' literature, and were fired with an ambition to exterminate the Indian race. They had procured a miscellaneous assortment of fire-arms and taken box-car passage for the gladsome west They got as far as Beatrice, Neb., and encamped in the outskirts of the town. They had a small tent, into which they had all crowded, and were curled up like a basket of kittens, dreaming of future conquests, when the fathers of three of them arrived in search of the runaways. They held a consultation and decided to frighten the youngsters by an Indian attack. Myself and two other traveling men entered into the scheme, and half the town turned out to see the fun. We surrounded the tent and sent up a blood-curdling Indian war whoop, then began to beat on tinpans and fire off our pistols. Then we listened, expecting to hear cries of woe and wail from the interior of the tent. But we didn't. There was a rattling of old muskets and single-barreled shotguns, and a second later we were falling over each other to get out of range. The youngsters aimed too high and no one was hurt. We reassembled at the hotel and held a powow. It was decided that the proper thing to do was to send the city marshal to capture the youthful outlaws, which we succeeded in doing .- St. Louis Globe-Demograt.

Warring Squirrels.

Gray squirrels have no more deadly enemy than their red brothers. Last week Peter Bovee was hunting in the region of Danville, Pa., and witnessed a fight to the death between a gray and a red squirrel. The latter whipped, as the red always do, and took pos sion of the vanquished squirrel's hole in a chestnut tree, thereby getting not only a home but a larder already well stored with sweet chestnuts for the whole winter's use. That was a big prize to be won by one fight.—Chicago Herald.

The Grip

Left me in a terribly weak condition; my health nearly wrecked. My appetite was all gone, I had no strength, felt tired all the time, noises in my head, like a waterfall. I also had severe headaches and severe sinking pains in my stomach. Having heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I



the disagreeable effects of the Grip are gone, I am free from pains and aches, and believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is sure ly curing my

Hood's Sarsa- Cures

catarrh. I recommend it to all." GEO. W. COOK, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

HOOD-S PILLS cure Constitution by restoring he peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. The Best Cough Syrup. by Takes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

psold by Druggists.

found one of your Piso's Cure for Consumption wrappers when I was going to work. I had a boy at home with a bad cold. I turned back, purchased a bottle of the syrup, and returned to work at 9 o'clock, well satisfied with the change I had seen take place. Since that time, my home has never been without Piso's Cure. I have recommended it to numerous friends, and they are all greatly pleased with

its results. FRANK J. DARCY, 17 Religious St.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 15, 1892.

I had Catarrh for three years, being unable to breathe through my nose. After using Plao's Remedy for Catarrh for one menth I found great relief, and now, after using six packages, at an outlay of \$3.00, I am cured. I had previously spent \$50.00 with one doctor, trying to get cured.—T. E. FULLER, Pompton Lakes, N. J., July 11, 1862.

"August," Flower"

"I am Post Master here and keep a Store. I have kept August Flower for sale for some time. I think it is a splendid medicine." E. A. Bond,

P. M., Pavilion Centre, N. Y. The stomach is the reservoir. If it fails, everything fails. The liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the heart, the head, the blood, the nerves all go wrong. If you feel wrong, look to the stomach first. Put that right at once by using August Flower. It assures a good appetite





Picture "7, 17, 70" and sample dose free





"MOTHER'S

is a scientifically prepared Liniment and harmless; every ingredient is of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. It shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to life of Mother and Child. Book "To Mothers" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials. voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt.
of price, \$1.50 per bottle.

RADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlania, Ga.



comrades under hatches, now fully

aware of what had happened, were

and slipping cables to heed the hubbub.

the canvas filled and the ship paid off.

"Only give me an hour of this breeze,

Bang went all the guns in the fort;

and they may all go to the deuce."

boats making sail.

The words were hardly out of the

man's mouth when the wind dropped,

and if the tide had not been running

This was like to prove fatal to our

enterprise, for, though the enemy could

selves, they had sweeps and small boats,

Two boats, filled with soldiers, were

came, but, as ill luck would have it.

As taking the brig out of the river

ashore. So, after throwing overboard

all her guns except those in the hatches,

we put the ship about and steered

straight for the nearest land; but be-

grounded on a sand bank with a shock

that made her shiver from stem to stern;

the main mast snapped like a stick,

and, as the top hamper came down with

a run, the Frenchmen below, thinking

I ordered the brig's launch to be low-

ered, but she was hardly loosed from

the tackles when one of the luggers and

half a dozen boats came alongside; at

the same time the brig's crew swarmed

out of the port holes, and we were at-

tacked by a force that outnumbered us

After a hot fight of five minutes, dur-

were killed and wounded, we were over-

powered and compelled to surrender.

All of us who were not hors de combat

were taken to Havre de Grace and lodged

Capt. Wharton, getting wind of what

ing at the same time my clothes and some

money) with a proposal to exchange me

and received orders to send me to Paris,

They had taken it into their heads

that we were acting in concert with the

royalists, and that the cutting out of

In no other way could they explain

the temerity of twenty men in a long

boat attacking a heavily-armed brig,

anchored under the guns of a fort, and

within pistol shot of half a dozen gun-

I was taken before the port captain

and my part in the supposed conspiracy.

But, as I knew nothing of the designs

in question, and the conspiracy was

A few days afterwards I was sent to

Paris in a post chaise, under so strong

an escort as to render escape out of the

boats and armed luggers.

but little out of me,

their last hour was come, set up a yell

that might have been heard a mile off.

fore we could reach it Le Bonnet Rouge

ready pulling off from the fort.

from the wrong quarter.

I'll be-"

sistance.

ten to one.

refused.

in the town prison.

"Let those shout who win," I said, as

into the sea and swam ashore.

THE year 1798 there happened, judged out by its consequences, the most important event of my life. I was taken prisoner by the French. This was the way of it: The Sylph, a

smart forty-gun frigate, of which I making a terrible uproar, shouting to the people at the fort: "Les Anglais! ant, had been les Anglais! A nous! a nous!" and discruising in the narrow seas and off the northern coast of France, capturing the enemy's merchantmen engaging his war-

ships, chasing and cutting out his privateers, and generally giving him all the trouble she could, in the which, as her captain was young, enterprising and daring, and well seconded by his officers and crew, she was very success

On a winter day, early in the year, Le Bonnet Rouge, a thirty-gun brig, which we had chased a whole afternoon, succeeded in evading us and anchoring under the guns of a battery at the mouth of the Seine.

On this, Capt. Wharton, who could not bear to be balked, decided to cut

But before the feat could be attempted it was necessary to take bearings and soundings, reconnoitre the battery, and ascertain the strength and position of several gun-boats and armed luggers which, as we knew, were lying in the Seine.

For this service I volunteered, and suggested a means whereby it might be accomplished.

The plan I proposed was to capture a fishing-smack, of which there were plenty about, disguise myself and two or three of our fellows in the fishermen's clothing, and then sail up the river in broad daylight, making our observations at leisure. I spoke French so fluently and, as I flattered myself, so correctly that if any questions were asked I felt pretty sure that I should be able to answer them without exciting suspicion.

Capt. Wharton approved, the fishing strong we should have had no steeringboat was captured, and, taking with me a quartermaster and two A.B.'s whom I could thoroughly trust-all as well as myself rigged up in the fishermen's togs-I sailed up the Seine as far as Honfleur, then stood over to Harfleur, and as we were only a handful, and all the brig's ammunition was under making my observations and taking all the bearings I needed.

As I ran between Le Bonnet Rouge Dattery the better to note them both, one of the brig's officers, a man with a fierce red face and still redder hair, whom I took to be her captain, hailed us and asked whother we had seen aught of the Sylph.

I said that we had seen her a few hours previously outside the bay, sailing nor'west-by-north under a press of

This seemed to satisfy the gentleman, and, though he looked hard at me, as if there was something either in my appearance or in my accent which qued his curiosity, he let me pass without further questioning.

At nightfall we reached the Sylph, which had been standing off and on during our cruise.

After making my report I told the captain that in my opinion it would be quite impossible to cut out Le Bonnet Rouge by main force. I thought, how-ever, that she might be taken by stratagem, which I explained, and which after some discussion it was resolved to adopt, so soon as the wind should be in the right quarter.

My plan was to take the long boat. with twenty picked men, row up the ing which time as many of my men river after sunset, run alongside the brig and get aboard of her by pretending that we belonged to La Lionne (one of the gunboats), overpower the watch on the deck, batten down the hatches, slip the cables and then make sail for the bay, where, all being well, had happened, sent in a cartel (forwardwe should fall in with the Sylph and get

help to secure our prisoners. I calculated that the gunners in the for a French lieutenant whom he had fort, though they might guess what had captured a few days previously; but the happened, would not open fire on the authorities of the port, having meanbrig for fear of hurting their own while communicated with the directory people, and once fairly under way we could bid defiance to both gunboats and

A few nights later, the conditions as to wind and tide being favorable, we set out, and two hours after leaving the Le Bonnet Rouge was to have been the Sylph were under the brig's starboard signal for a general rising.

My men, who had received their orders beforehand and knew exactly what to do, made fast the boat, and I boarded the vessel by the rope ladder which hung over the bulwarks.

"Who goes there?" asked the officer the watch.

"Friend, from La Lionne," I and a juge de paix and closely questioned as to the designs of the royalists of the watch.

"From La Lionne! And what do you want?"

"The captain has sent me with a very important message; and here is a let-

"M. le Capitaine Dufour is ashore. He shall have the letter when he requestion. Two gendarmes with cocked hats and half-cocked pistols sat oppoturns. But what want all these men? And, ma foi, they are-"

Before the officer could finish his sen- site meall the way, and two fully armed tence he was prone on the deck, and in dragoons rode alongside. a trice every other man of the watch But it was by no means an unpleaswas in the same position and securely ant journey. Being regarded as a prispinioned. The hatches had been batoner of importance, I faced well and the others are nobodies. You will unbudget.

was treated with great respect. I made friends with my companions, who were very good fellows, and saw more of la belle France than I had ever seen be-

CHAPTER II. On my arrival at Paris I was taken to the Abbaye, an ancient building, now, I believe, no more.

After breakfasting with the governor and his daughter, the former of whom was very polite and the latter very pretty, I was shown into the common room, a room, as I afterwards learned, of terrible memories, for here, in the September massacres, scores of men and women were slaughtered like sheep. During the reign of terror it was a vestibule of death, thronged contintened down, and a gun run on each to ually with prisoners on their way to prevent the people below from breaking the scaffold, whose places, as fast as the doomed of the day were dragged to All this took only a few minutes, the watch, fortunately for us, being very weak and half asleep; but when the the guillotine, were taken by fresh victims. Its aspect was somber and depressing; the walls were grimy, the prisoners recovered from their surprise long windows strongly barred, and here they became so noisy and abusive that and there on the floor could be dis-I had to threaten to knock them on the cerned dark stains as of blood. head. This pacified them. But their

In this room were five or six men, one of whom came forward to greet me. He was a man of about my own height that is to say, a little over middle height-but slightly built, and with a pale worn face and dark expressive charging muskets and pistols from the

eyes. "Good morning, sir," he said, making ports. Two or three of them jumped a low bow. But we were too busy making sail

"Good morning, sir," I answered also making a low bow. "You are English-if I may judge by

our uniform and your accent. "Not exactly. But English is my mother tongue, and I am a subject of King George, and hold a commission in shot flew across our bows; alarm-bells rang ashore; rockets careered athwart

his navy."
"Scottish or Irish, then; it comes to the same thing. Pray excuse my seeming inquisitiveness. But, as we are a very small community here, and it is well to be on friendly terms, I have been deputed to act as master of ceremonies and introduce you to our society. But, first of all, allow me to introduce myself. Before the revolution I was Chevalier de Gex, captain in the royal regiment of Languedoc; now they call me Citizen Gex, and I am a prisoner of the republic."

"And I am Mark Roy, first lieutenant of his Britannie majesty's ship Sylph, and a prisoner of war.'

"Good! Now I shall have the honor of ntroducing you to our fellow captives." When we were done with our introductions and a few more questions had been asked and answered, the chevalier, putting his arm within mine, asked me in very passable English to take a walk with him. "Where?" I asked.

the sky; and by the light of the moon "Here. This room is exactly forty (which just then rose above a cloudpaces long and thirty paces wide-not bank) we could see the luggers and gunoad for a prison. We can stretch our "Never mind, sir," said the quarterlegs and wag our tongues at the same master at the wheel, "we've got the time. What say you?" heels of them; and if they overhaul us

"I am entirely at your service. How well you speak English!" "Yes: I know English. It would be

strange if I did not, seeing that I have lived several years in London; and if I had been wise I should be there still." "You are likely to be a prisoner some time, then?"

"My faith, I wish I was! I am much more likely to lose my head."
"Lose your head! I thought the no more sail without wind than our-

reign of terror was over." "So it is, except for the class to which

I belong. I am a returned emigrant, hatches, we could offer no effective reand returned emigrants receive little "Did you know this before you left I prayed for a wind! And it London?

"Surely. But I had a purpose, and London is not gay, and teaching young ladies and gentlemen the French language at a guinea a quarter is neither was now out of the question, I resolved to do the next best thing-run her

ucrative nor amusing." "Better than having your head sliced

off, though." "Well, I am not so very sure. To be moneyless ici bas is almost as bad as being headless, and I was often very moneyless in that sacre London. It was to replenish my purse that I put my head into the lion's mouth. You are an officer and a gentleman, Mr.

This observation, or question, apropos of nothing, sounding mighty like an impertinence, made me stare.

"I am certainly an officer, and, I hope, also a gentleman," I answered, coldly. "Pardon me, I pray you," said the chevalier, earnestly. "It was an unnecessary question-almost impertinent, indeed. English officers always are gentlemen; the one implies the



I WAS TAKEN TO THE ABBAYE.

other. And your face is enough. I can read faces, and in yours I read high courage, honor and sincerity. You are just the man to lead a boarding party or stand by a friend to the death.

This time I merely bowed. I did not like these extravagant compliments; and when a man begins by buttering you up he generally ends by asking a

purely imaginary, they naturally got favor. "You are surprised that I, an utter stranger, should address you thus," continued De Gex, after a short pause. But necessity has no law. I stand in sore need of a friend, and among the men to whom you were just now introduced there is none that I dare trust. At least one of them-that smiling rascal with the slightly-hooked

tell you that I am under sentence of death."

"Under sentence of death! Is it then so bad as that? I thought you only feared _"

"Feared! Do I look as if I were afraid?" asked the chevalier, haughtily. "I beg your pardon. I should have said apprehended. At the same time, though I have faced death pretty often and may have to do so again, I frankly confess that if I were going to be beheaded I should be afraid."

"Well, I do not like it. But it would ill become a De Gex not to meet his fate with sang froid, and I would rather perish a thousand times than give these canaille the satisfaction of thinking they had made me afraid. The worst of it is that I know not when I am to die. I may be roused from my sleep before to-morrow's dawn and told



that my last hour is come, or they may let me live a month. But you are wondering why I tell you this. It is not merely to enlist your sympathy: it is something much more practical. I told you that I had been in London. I was there with my mother and sister, and though we all worked-when we could find anything to do-we found life so hard that I resolved to return to France and make an effort to recover a treasure which belonged to my family.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TIRED OF LIFE IN FRANCE. People Apparently Believe That Life Is Not Worth Living.

France is one of the most prosperous countries in the world. Her people, however, seem to be arriving at the conclusion that life is not worth living. The vital statistics for the French republic for 1890, recently published, show that during that year there were more deaths than births, the number of births being 838,059, and the number of deaths 876,505. The death rate in a nation rarely equals the birth rate, and the present condition of France, therefore, is attracting considerable attention. According to the Omaha World-Herald one cause for this unusual condition of things was undoubtedly the grip, which ravaged France, as it did every nation in the civilized world; but even that extraordinary cause does not account for the discrepancy between births and deaths. The death rate is high, but even that does not attract so much attention as the fact that the birth rate is very low. The same statistics report a large decrease in the number of marriages and a large inaverage size of families in France has been growing less and less year by year, and that fact, taken in connection with the others, seems to indicate as much as anything can that the French people have reached the conclusion that life is not worth the living and that "marriage is a failure."

The Professor Wasn't in Error Prof. Truman Henry Safford of Williams college is one of the most remarkable lightning calculators now living. A gentleman who had heard of his power and wished to test it said to him one day: "I have a little problem for you, Prof. Safford. I was born August 15, 1852, at 3 in the afternoon. This is June 20, 1883, and it is just 3 o'clock. Now can you tell me my age in seconds?" The great man frowned, bent his head and began to walk rapidly up and down, twisting his mustache and clasping and unclasping his hands in his nervous way. After a moment or so he returned the answer, which was somewhere in the billions. The gentleman produced a paper containing the problem worked out, and said, with a superior smile: "Well, professor, I'll give you credit for great genius, but you're several thousand out." The professor stretched out his hand for the paper, and, running over the calculation, said, contemptuously: "Humph! You've left out the leap years."-Boston

Let Her Sob. First Farmer-You say you can't take forty dollars for that cow? Second Farmer-Can't do it.

"But yesterday you told me you'd sell her for forty dollars.' "I know I did, but I'll have to back

"What's the matter?" "You see that cow belongs to my wife, and she says she will sob herself into hysterics if I sell her. It would break her heart."

'All right-it's no trade."

"I say."
"Well, what is it?" "Make it forty-five dollars and we'll let her sob."—Texas Siftings.

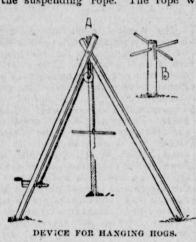
Treasure Trove of Spanish Dollars An odd discovery has been made on a coral reef in the Coral sea. off the north of Queensland. This is a treasure trove of five thousand dollars' worth of Spanish silver dollars, dated from the opening of the century, and a cannon, now removed to the Thursday Island museum. The dollars were found stuck together in clusters, some much corroded, others in good condition. Probably some Spanish ship making for Manila (which, by the way, is almost always spelt incorrectly in England with two l's), was blown southward and ship on the way to China.-Pal's Mall

derstand why I need a friend when I AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

FOR HANGING HOGS.

A Device That Costs Little and Save

Considerable Lifting. The illustration represents a handy contrivance for hanging dressed animals of any kind. A is a derrick, made of three poles, or 3x4 scantling, 16 feet long, secured at the top by a bolt or chain. Spread these eight feet apart at base. Bore a hole in one of the poles 11/2 or 2 inches in diameter, and about two feet from the base. Then insert a bolt or wooden pin, square one end, and put on a crank. Let the other end extend about a foot through the post and put a small bolt or a hole through it near the post, by which to fasten the suspending rope. The rope will



then wind around the large bolt, as it

is being turned by the crank. Then have another small hole one inch in diameter through the post about six inches above the first, in which a wooden pin can be placed to keep the erank from unwinding. The pulley at the top is suspended from the bolt connecting the three supports and the are better on the table than in the rope running through is long enough to reach the object to be raised. A rope 25 feet long and 34 of an inch in diameter is strong enough. It costs 25 cents and will hang a bull if he weighs a ton. This derrick can be set directly over B, which simply consists of a post set in the ground, with two strong sticks run through holes at the top. For hanging hogs these sticks may be 4 feet long and better be made of hard wood 2x4 inches in thickness. One post constructed thus will support four hogs. To elevate the animal tie the end of winding rope to the gamble and turn the crank until the hind legs are a little above the arms of B, swing the hog over one arm, unwind the crank. The hog is thus easily suspended ready for cleaning and removing insides. With this contrivance a fourteen-yearold boy can hang a 500-pound hog with only moderate exercise and can do it in a minute. The cost of the derrick complete will not exceed one dollar and will last a life time if it is properly taken care of. -Orange Judd Farmer.

THE FARMING WORLD.

LEAVES contain no weed seed, and hence furnish a clean and safe mulch for strawberries and fall-sown spinach. The greatest trouble with them is that they are so easily blown away by the wind. Cornstalks spread thinly help to hold them in their place.

BITTERNESS is usually caused in cream and butter by holding cream too long before churning. It may also be caused by freezing and thawing it sev crease in the number of divorces. The eral times, and it may be caused by some improper food given but one cow of the herd or all of them.

> THE construction of low wagons is not the only good use to which old mowing-machine wheels may be put. Secure a dozen or more of the same size, string them on a long shaft or axle, place a wooden frame and tongue around, and we have a very effective roller.

ORDER in the house and order outside on the farm sometimes go hand in hand, but often they do not. If the farmer likes and demands an orderly house, why should not the farmer's wife demand an orderly-kept farm when she goes out to get the air after her work is done?

THE farmer's worst enemy so far as transportation is concerned is not the railroad but the wagon-road. And what he most needs to do is not to make war against the railroad companies but to set about the business of cheapening transportation from the farm to the railway.

AMATEURS, as a rule, repot too often and keep their plants in too large pots. It is of no use to give a plant fresh soil before its roots have pretty well occupied the old. There is a proper time to repot, and that is when the ball of earth is well surrounded by roots, a state that can be determined by tipping the plant out of the pot .- American Cardening.

It pays to concentrate the products of the soil and sell refined products that carry the highest value with the least exhaustion of fertility. In one ton of hay you sell eighty-five times more from the soil than you will in one ton of fine butter, and you will probably get for the hay ten dollars and for the butter four hundred and fifty dollars. - Prof. Robertson.

Fertilizer from Bones

Bones may be made useful for a fertilizer in this way: They are put into followed by a root crop. This, pera pit two or three feet deep with alter- mits of thorough cleaning on land that nate layers of lime, fresh from the can be easily worked and yields two of kiln, and unleached wood ashes. The heap is to be wetted with water to Variety of plants is nature's favorite slack the lime, and is then covered combination for sustaining animals with sufficient depth of good soil to when grass is the exclusive food. In keep in the heat and moisture. In two or three months the bones will be variety of fodder with which to mix quite soft and may be broken down our grain substances. The more varied with a shovel and mixed with the other an animal diet the more agreeable; materials, which will make a valuable and agreeableness is a great factor in manure. It is necessary to keep the the digestion of food. How much corn, heap moist, as the water evaporates or what kind, how shall it be planted, soaks into the ground. It is a very dangerous matter to meddle with oil of vitriol or sulphuric acid, as one drop each must solve for himself after fully splashed into the eye will destroy it, or if on the skin will make a deep burn that it is difficult to heal. A farmer should never attempt to make a fertilwreeked. Another suggestion is a tea izer with bones by the use of this dangerous stuff .- N. Y. Times.

SOUND POULTRY TALK. The Farm Hen and the Proper Way of

Treating Her. It would almost seem to one who reads the poultry papers as though a fixed rule must be observed with poultry or they will die at once. We farmers have no doubt neglected our fowls shamefully, half starved them and converted them into thieves and vagabonds; but there is a little danger that we may rush to the other extreme. Where fowls can have unlimited range in summer, they pick up quantities of bugs, worms and grasshoppers, and no special meat ration is required. A little grain at evening, and a small feed of cooked fruit or vegetables, with a little scalded bran in it, will make the chickens grow and keep the hens lay-

My fowls have a kettle of potatoes, string beans and apples cooked for them daily, into which one quart of wheat bran is stirred while hot. One day they had some beet greens, cooked until tender and cut up rather small, and ate them well. I think I never saw so many grasshoppers as there were this year, and the chicks were out until dusk in search of them. How the little things grew and throve!

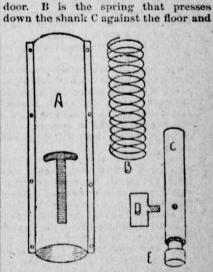
Poultrymen tell us that we should never let a hen go through her third summer, and that she should not get fat. I dressed a few old hens for mar; ket recently, and found that the fattest hens contained the most eggs. Judging from these fowls, I should be inclined to allow a hen to live so long as her feet and legs were smooth and in healthy condition, and her head in. natural shape. The head and neck of an old hen get large, and she has a look about the eyes that is not natural. Let her go as soon as possible after this. It is necessary to watch one's hens to ascertain which are the layers. Now and then a "biddy" does a great deal of cackling and seldom lays an egg. They

poultry yard. Our farm fowls do not usually live in summer in their winter quarters, and thus escape many diseases, which attack poultry in close confinement. It is an excellent plan to clean the winter house when the weather gets warm and settled. Spray it well with carbolized kerosene emulsion. Air it until it is dry, and keep it closed against the hens till cool nights make it a desirable refuge for them. Give it a good coat of limewash before the fowls are admitted, using care so that every nook and crevice is touched, and if you have not already supplied cedar poles for roosts, do so at this time.

A few barrels of dry road-dust should be put in store in the fall, and muck from the swamp will be found of great use in winter to sprinkle in the house. The farm hen needs as much care in winter as her town cousin, except that she has laid up a store of health and hardiness from her summer rambles which keeps her comparatively free from disease, if her winter home is dry and warm, and, in the case of old hens, she prepared her winter wardrobe early enough to escape the chill of cool nights when her feathers were off on a vacation .- S. A. Little, in Country

HANDY DOOR CHECK.

Any Ingenious Farmer Can Easily Put A door check is a blessing in every house, especially where there are small hildren who so often get their hand and feet bruised by the accidental shutting of a door. This check prevents it. A is the main piece, which should be made of any kind of iron and must be screwed to the lower corner of the



prevents the door from going shut. D is the lifting knobthat fits in the shank C and is used to put it in or out of use. E is a stub made of rubber that fits into the lower end of C and presses against the floor. The entire mechanism is covered by the oval piece A. The knob D works through the slot in A and the piece E is pushed out at the lower end. -William Gerber, in N. E. Homestead.

How Shall Grass Be Maintained? The question now presents itself, how shall grass be maintained without too often breaking the soil for seeding? In relaying grass land, what crop shall we plant and how shall we crop before reseeding? On general principles it is perhaps best to lay down the rule that all land should be reseeded to grass after two years of hoed crops. My own preference is corn on sod the most useful crops to a dairyman. winter we can hardly have too great a and what disposition shall be made of it when harvested are questions which considering his circumstances.-James Cheeseman, in Rural-World.

A LITTLE flaxseed oil meal can often be used in the feed now to good advanhe Cuase County Courant

W.E.TIMMONS,Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

Dan S. Lindsay, one of the wheel horses of Democracy in Marion county, in last week's Marion Record, which he is editing in the absence of E. W. Hoch in the Lower House of the Kansas Legislature, says: "W. E. Timmons, of the Cottonwood Falls DAVID OVERMYEREULOGIZES "OLD COURANT, is an applicant for the post office at that place. Mr. Timmons is a veteran Democrat, and has published a good paper, with but very little reward for his services from his party, and deserves the appointment."

The two Lower Houses of the Kansas Legislature are still meeting side by side in Representative Hall, with apparently no hopes of a compromise, and the people are waiting for the enactment of needed laws. Mrs. Lease says the Republican House is the legally constituted House; and true gallantry dictates that a woman's word should not be contradicted by the opposite sex; hence, we must acquiesce in her statement, and say to the other

coratic Editorial Fraternity, at Tope-ka, last Saturday, the editor of the COURANT talked with a number of members of the Fraternity, advising that the association go into executive that the association go into executive that any of us would object to being made public, nor was there, but there were newspaper reporters present, who was certain to be victorious in Kansas. made contorted reports of the proceedings of the meetings, to their papers, notably among which was the Topeka State Journal, which converted a mole hill into a mountain in its reports of both the meeting and the cause thereof was, Dr. C. F. Neely, of to the products of the farm would Leavenworth, had been called on to bring prosperity to the tillers of the make an address, and he arose and said he had not come to the banquet expecting to make a speech, nor would he now make any remarks whatever.

At the conclusion of Gov. Glick's speech C. K. Holliday, Jr., took the floor and stated that at a meeting of the Democratic Editorial Fraternity. as he had just received a telegram that this afternoon, George W. Glick was

By the following rules, issued by the Farmers' Club of the American Insti-tute, every one can be their own weath-

er prophet.

1. When the temperature falls suddenly there is a storm forming south

of you.

2. When the temperature rises sud-

ind always blows from a region of fair weather to a region where a storm is forming.

4. Cirrus clouds always move from a region where a storm is in progress to a region of fair weather.

5. Cumulus clouds always move from regions of fair weather to a re-

gion where a storm is forming.

6 When cirrus clouds are moving rapidly from the north or northeast, there will be rain inside of twenty-

four hours, no matter how cold it is. 7. When the cirrus clouds are moving rapidly from the south or southeast, there will be a cold rainstorm on the morrow if it be in summer, and if it be in winter there will be a snow

8. The wind always blows in a circle around a storm, and when it blows from the north the heaviest rain is east of you; if it blows from the south the heaviest rain is west of you; if it blows from the east the heaviest rain is south; if it blows from the west the heaviest rain is south; if it blows from the west the heaviest rain is north of you.

9. The wind never blows unless rain or snow is falling within one

thousand miles of you.

10. Whenever heavy white frost occurs, a storm is forming within one thousand miles northwest of you.

have availed themselves of the Christ mas offer to secure one of the exquisite oil pictures entitled "A Yard of Pansies," but a number have been disappointed in not receiving the same. The directions were not carefully followed as published in the Star Independent of December 12th. The publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th street, New 1 ork, who supplies the readers of the Star Independent with the "Pansies," has an of fice system as perfect as thirty year's experience can make it, and each refice system as perfect as thirty' year's experience can make it, and each request for the "Pansies," accompanied by six cents in postage and the name and address of the reader, was filled the day it was received by Mr. Demorest. He has received a large number of letters from our readers containing nothing but the clipping from this paper, without any containing nothing but the clipping from the same at the same by six cents in postage and the name and address of the reader, was filled the day it was received by Mr. Demorest. He has received a large number of letters from our readers containing nothing but the clipping from this paper, without any name or address where "A Yard of Pansies" was to be sent. When the full name and address is not given it is impossible to properly mail the souvenir. Complaints from readers who have followed the directions and failed to receive one of the pictures will be at tended to immediately if a card be sent to Mr. Demorest, mentioning about what date the order was sent. Another source of delay has been the overcrowding of mail matter in the New York postoffice, hence complaint should not be made until a due amount of time is allowed for the shortcomings of the postal service.

Interest continued, however, to prepare and dress to the Democrats of the Democrats of the Association.

The newspaper men in attendance between the newspaper men in attendance to the newspaper men in Atlison, Columbus Star-Courier: C. T. Dana, Galena Times; J. Vedder, Sheridan County Sur, H. W. Young, Independent: Grant Shaw, Wilson County Sun; H. W. Young, Independent of times; W. F. Petillion, Dodge City Democrat; A. G. Patrick, Oska MINN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NS Oldest bureau for securing patents in the Should not be made until a due amount of time is allowed for the shortcomings of the postal service. ings of the postal service.

KANSAS EDITORS.

They Were Entertained at the Hotel Throop

With a Magnificent Banquet.

HICKORY'' IN A MASTERLY EF-FORT--OTHER TOASTS AND RESPONSES--COVERN-OR CLICK, JOS. LOWE AND OTHERS.

Throop, which is famous for its ban-quets. There were ten courses, and the menu card included the choicest viands the market afforded, for 111 guests. Hon. W. H. Rossington was down on the programme as toastmaster, but he was taken suddenly ill in Herald. the afternoon, and, at the last moment, it was found necessary to sub-

session, but they thought nothing be forgotten, and that all would in would be said or done at the meeting the future march forward, shoulder to

Ex-Governor George W. Glick responded to "The Hope of the Agriculturist." The only hope of the agriculturist was the success of the Democratic party. He cannot succeed without it, said the ex-Governor. He told of the iniquitous effects of the banquet. It is true the banquet was brought to an abrupt close, but the opening of the markets of the world

as he had just received a telegram that meant that perhaps his mother was then dead; and in deference to Dr. Neelly, a motion was then put that the banquet adjourn, which motion prevailed, and thus was the adjournment had.

HOW TO FORETELL THE WEATHER.
By the following rules, issued by the Farmers' Club of the American Insti-

him. One of the very best responses of the evening was that of David Over-myer, who spoke to "Old Hickory" and fairly outdid himself. It was a wonderful effort filled with bursts of denly there is a storm forming north eloque ce from beginning to close, and ending in a peroration that was a master piece of oratory, and brought the assemblage down with a great

round of applause. The toasts and responses were as "Kansas; Past, Present and Future,"

response by Hon. A. A. Harris,
"The Hope of the Agriculturist,"
response by Gov. Geo. W. Glick.
"The Democratic Press of Kansas,"
response by Hon. B. J. Sheridan.
"Relations of Government."

"Relations of Government to Transportation," response by W. C. Perry. Mr. Perry being sick and unable to be present, a silent toast was here drank to the memory of F. T. Lynch, de-

"Old Hickory," response by Hon. David Overmyer. The responses were each of a high order and were listened to attentively,

and applauded at the close.

The following resolution was adopt-Reso'ved. That the members of the Democratic Editorial Association and invited guests of the Association tender to C. K. Holday, Jr., and the committee appointed for that purpose their warmest thanks for the preparation of this most elegant banquet, and to the citizens of Topeka for their generous hospitality.

At the afternoon meeting Barney Sheriden was appointed a committee to present to Hon. Grover Cleveland

pendence Star and Kansan; C. J. Rey- | year; \$1.50 si

olds. Caney Times; J. W. Blain, Public Opinion, Osage City; T. M. McIntire, Arkausas Valley Democrat; J. T. Highley, Garnet Journal; R. R. Wells. Highley, Garnet Journal; R. R. Wells; Woodson County Democrat; W. E. Timmons, Chase County Courant; B. J. Sheriden, Paola Spirit; Frank Fockele, Le Roy Reporter; A. F. Hatton, Westphalia Times; J. M. Mahl, Crawford County Democrat; V. J. Lane, Wyandotte Herald; F. N. Cooper, Central Kansas Democrat; Grant W. Harrington, Hiawatha Herald; P. L. Jackson, St. Marys Star; W. E. Stokes, Great Bend Democrat; A. P. Herold, Sena Courier Democrat; A. P. Herold, Sena Courier Democrat; J. J. Rambo, Chetopa Democrat; J. B. Kissler, Ottawa Herald; W. D. Wilkerson, Ellinwood Advocate; J. H. Padgett, Salina Herald; E. B. Buck, Winfield Tribune; J. B. Chapman, Fort Scott Tribune; J. B. Chapman, Fort Scott Tribune; H. B. Wallis, Stanton County Sun; J. The Kansas Democratic Editorial Fraternity, which met in the Elk Club rooms, at Topeka, on Saturday, January 14, 1893, concluded their meeting, that evening, with a banquet at the Throop hotel. It was one of the most elaborate affairs ever gotten up by the Throop, which is famous for its banquets. There were ten courses, and the menu card included the choicest winds the market afforded for 111 cerat: James Dillon, Kansas City ocrat; James Dillon, Kansas City Times; Clyde McManigal, Horton Commercial; Henry Litts, Abilene

Among the guests not included in the list of editors were John Martin, J. A. Eaton, J. D. McCleverty, John House: Why don't you go and do likewise, and receive the praise of the majority of Kansas.

Mear the close Mr. Hagan was, on motion of C. K. Holliday, Jr., complimented by a vote of thanks for the able manner in which he had presided over the festivities.

Ocratic Editorial Fraternity, at Tope-

> THE PRINTER'S HIAWATHA. Should you ask us why this dunning?
> Why all these complaints and murmurs?
> Murmurs loud about delinquents.
> Who have read the paper weekly.
> Read what they have never paid for,
> Read with pleasure and with profit,
> Read the church affairs and prospects,
> Read the news both home and foreign,
> Full of wisdom and instruction;
> Read the table of the markets,
> Carefully corrected weekly—
> Should you ask why all this dunning?

From the printer, from the mailer, From the kind old paper-maker. From the lannlord, from the devil, From the man who taxes letters With the stamp of Uncle Samuel—Uncle Sam the rowdies call him;—From them all there comes a message, Message kind but firmly spoken: "Please to pay the bill you owe me."

Sad it is to hear the message,
When our funds are all exhausted,
When the last greenback has left us,
When the nickels all have vanished;
Gone to pay the toiling printer,
Gone to pay the paper-maker,
Gone to pay the landlord's tribute,
Gone to pay the clerk and devil,
Gone to pay the faithful mailer,
Gone to pay du Uncle Samuel-Uncle Sam the rowdies call himGone to pay for beef and Bridget,
Gone to pay the faithful parson.

Sad it is to turn our ledger.
Turn the leaves of this old ledger,
Turn and see what sums are due us,
Due for volumes long since ended,
Due for years of pleasant reading,
Due for years of anxious labor,
Due despite of patient waiting,
Due despite of constant dunning,
Due in sums from two to twenty.

Would you lift a burden from us?
Would you drive a spectre from us?
Would you taste a pleasant slumber?
Would you have a quiet conscience?
Would you read a paper paid for?
Send us money! Send us money!
Send us money! Send us money!
Send us money that you owe us,

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

TO SECURE A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO A POPULAR HOME AND FARM JOURNAL -- READ OUR CREAT OFFER CIVEN BELOW.

We are pleased to announce that we have made arrangements by which we are prepare to supply FREE to each of our subscribers a year's subscription to that well-known monthly Home and Farm Journal, the American Farmer, published at Spring-field and Cleyeland, Ohio We make this offer to each of our subscribers who will pay up all arrearages on subscription and one year in advance. and to all new subscribers paying one year in advance. The American Farmer is strictly National in its character. It is a high-class illustrated journal filled with entertaining and instructive reading matter, containing each month information that is invaluable to agriculture and of much interest to each member of every home. It is not a class publication and is suited to all localities, being National in its make-up and character, thus meeting with favor in all localities. It is strictly non-political and non-sectarian It has a trainad corps of contributors and is careful y edited. The various departments of farm, horticulture, sheep and swine, the home, the horse and the dairy, are filled with bright and useful matter. The readers of the American Farmer are universal in its praise and look for its monthly vicits with k. en anticipation. The regular subscription price to the American Farmer as \$100 per year, but by thas arrangement it costs you nothing to receive that great publication for one year. Do not delay in taking advantage of this offer, but call at once or send in your subscription as eseen at this office or will be supplied direct by the publishers.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER. thousand miles northwest of you.

[From the Daily Star-Independent, Harrisburgh, Pa]

WHY MANY PERSONS FAILED TO RECEIVE THE 'PANSY' SOUVENIR.

Hundreds of the many thousands of subscribers to the Star-Independent have availed themselves of the Christ mas offer to secure one of the exquis
With the exception of this gallant

To present to the morning, the resolution, passed in the morning, the resolution, passed in the morning.

Farmer. It has been established more than half a century It is read now each week in more than 50,000 homes. It has special departments for every member of the family. It is copied more widely than other agricultural paper in the United States. It is clean, ably edited, and brim full of the soundest information on Agriculture. With the exception of this gallant the resolution, passed in the morning.

Farmer. It has been established more than half a century It is read now each week in more than 50,000 homes. It has special departments for every member of the family. It is copied more widely than other agricultural paper in the United States. It is clean, ably edited, and brim full of the soundest information on Agriculture.

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Lion Shoe Store,

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

A. MOHLER, Proprietor.

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The Shoes we handle are all of First-class make. We do not deal in inferior grades. We never misrepresent any of our Goods, and if you are in need of foot wear, it will be to your advantage to give us a call before making your purchases. We have

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes

IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES.

We have

Men's and Youths' Shoes

THAT WILL SUIT ALL.

If your children need Shoes for every-day wear, ask to see our

"NOBBY" SCHOOL SHOES

Nothing but'Solid Made Goods, and Sold at Cash Prices.

A. MOHLER,

425 Commercial St., 1st Door South of Emporia National Bank, Emporia Kansas,

J. M. WISHERD,

THE POPULAR

RESTAURATEUR

CONFECTIONER!

Is now settled in his new and commodious rooms, in the Kerr building, and is fully prepared to furnish everything in his line.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

You can get Oysters served in any style-a plain stew, milk stew, fried, raw or in any manner to suit your fancy.

Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

FRUITS, CANDIES NUTS,

For yourself and "Best Girl."

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

For those who smoke or chew.



H. HOLSINGER,

Hardware, Stoves. Tinware. Farm

Machinery,

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Hose and Fittings.

KANSAS.

Pumps,

Pipe,

RACINE, WISCONSIN. Manufacturer's of "THE RACINE" FARM AND WAREHOUSE FANNING MILLS
DUSTLESS GRAIN SEPARATORS AND LAND ROLLERS.



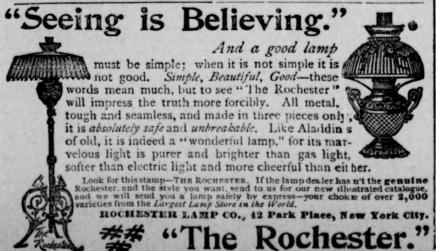
These Mills and Separatives have long been used by the Farmers, prominent Millers, Grain and Seed Dealers throughout the United States, who highly recommend them as being the BES C MA-CHINES ever made for ceasing and grading Wheat, Farley, Oats, Corn and Seeds of every discription.

ion.

They do the work me re the roughly, have greater capacity, built stronger and heavier and better finished than any other Mills.

Six different sizes, two for Farm Use, four for Warchouse, Elevator and Millers use.

The Land Rollers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the money. ALL MACHINES WARRANTED. Write for Circulars and Prices before buying.



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Topeka, Kansas,
(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the
District Court of the counties of Chase
Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton
1623-t1

WOOD & CRISHAM.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Will practice in all State and Federal Office over the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Feder al courts

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over Emporia National Bank.
Will practice in all Courts—Federal, State
and U. S. Courts.

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY

PHYSICIAN and SIRGIGN,

Residence and office, a half mile north of

F. JOHNSON, M, D.,

CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches-Extracting teeth Etc.
OFFI: E and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gliett's.

Cottonwood Falls. - - Kansas J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase county Land Agency

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, ill buy o sell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

GO TO

CEDAR POINT! call on

PECK, and purchase a

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Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Farm Implements and

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THE



The lightest, strongest and most durable pumping wind mill now on the market; has been built and in constant use for years; has stood the test of time.

send for illustrated matter giving description of our wheel made with malleable iron felloes, strongest and lightest wheel in the trade.

we build all sizes of pumping mills, general wind mill supplies of all kinds; tank work a specialty: goods are fully guaranteed will give farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no agents.

If you contemplate buying a mill do not fail to write us for prices and send for our large 72 page illustrated catalogue and mention this name. Address all correspondedce to

THE STEARNS MAN'FG. CO., CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

WORK FOR US

a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. \$45.00 profit on \$75.00 worth of business is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those whe try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.



COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1893.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; few to the line, lett he chips fall where they may."

Terms—perveer \$1.50 cash in advance; after three mouses, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



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

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C. K. & W. R. R. Bazant Pass. Frt. Mix Cottonwood Falls. Strong City ... 4 00am 8 50am 5 20 Evans ... 4 10 8 45 Hymer ... 4 27 9 15

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

yesterday.

Emporia, yesterday.

yesterday, visiting friends. J. F. Kirker is building an addition died about three years ago.

to his residence in Strong City.

friends. Residence property for sale, cheap make returns to the Court. for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office.

Apply at been granted by Probate Judge J. M

L. D. Hinckley.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Smith, of Strong City, was sick, last week, with scarlatina.

home from a visit at her sister's, Mrs.

on Buck creek, a short time ago.

Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Rettiger Bros. & Co. began, Monenworth bridge contract, and shipped the first car load, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Emporia, were at Strong City, Tuesday night, attending a party given by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McGovern, which party a firm of preciable with the city of the city. In the interest of the Galveston Export Commission Company, a firm of preciable with the city.

Married, in the parlors of the Eure ka House, this city, by Judge J. M Rose, on Wednesday afternoon, Junu ary 18, 1893, John W. Goracke, of Phillips county, and Miss Flora A

One hundred and eighteen acres of One hundred and eighteen acres of first class land on Buck creek for rent for cash or for sale on easy terms. Farm known as the Oliver farm.

Farm known as the Oliver farm.

Address the owner.

The fives you a dark letter from Topeka at one half the cost of a modern of cotton factories, employing letter's postage stamp.

A trial will prove that the DAILY STATE JOUTNAL gives you the news Address the owner,
FRANK M. BAKER,
1504 W. 13th ave., Denver, Col.

Alex McKenzie and wife and Miss Gordon Stewart will attend the Burns celebration at Topeka, next Wednesday evening. Mr. McKenzie will take part raised and produced? All tropical

to his residence in Strong City.

G. R. Brodie. of Emporia, was at Strong City, this week, on business.

Saturday was a very cold, disagreeable day, there being a very stiff north wind.

A commission, consisting of T. G. Wibley, of Emporia, J. D. Minick, of Cottonwood Falls, and Wm. Rogers, of Kansas City, has been agreed on by the cattlemen interested in the suits growing out of losses caused by Span-F. J. Beardmore, of Emporia, ar- ish fever brought to this State, last rived here, Monday, on a visit to summer, by Texas cattle; and these gentlemen will appraise all losses and

B. F. Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, are still selling goods at rock bottom prices.

Rose, during the past week: Robert L Maltby and Miss Eva Craig, both of Cedar Point; John W. Goracker, of bottom prices.

John Perrier & Co, of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs. poultry, hides and furs.

Miss Ferry Watson, of Kansas City, Mo., is visiting her grandmother, Mrs.

Dell Stardley, of Strong City: Nathan A. Brown and Miss Effic E. Thompson, both of Fox creek: Wm. O. Pratt, of Elmdale, and Miss Ola McNamar, of Elk.

L. D. Hinckley.

We dnesday night of last week, the store of E. D. Replogle was broken into, through the back window, and story. Read it.

Dave Rettiger and C. W. White, of the Strong City Derrick, were at Osage City, last Sunday.

Harry L. Hunt, of Topeka, returned home, Monday, from his visit at his mother's, in this city.

Song—"Can't Do it You Know," J. H. Mercer.

Song—"Can't Do it You Know," J. H. Mercer.

Song—"Can't Do it You Know," J. H. Mercer.

Song—"Lochnagar," Miss Maggie Glove, and jumped the track at Bar the county jail, charged with the burglary and Wiggam; and passenger trains on the Santa Fe and also freights were greatly delayed, Sunday, in default of which he is still in jail the glove of the formal exercises by three wrecks, none of which response to the floor will be gloved and red with the burglary the floor will be gloved and red with the close of the floor will be gloved and red with the glove will be gloved and glove and g

work for L. W. Lewis.

Born, at 12 05, a. m., Thursday, January 19, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M.

CHASE COUNTY COURANT, wants to be postmaster at Cottonwood Falls. we are for him against all comers. Timmons has been editor of a weekly Democratic paper in Kansas longer than any other man in the State He established the COURANT in 1874, and

Mrs. Geo. W. Jackson, a lady well home from a visit at her sister's, Mrs.

S. E. Winne, at Hutchinson.

Miss Lizzie Smith, of Marion county, visited the family of J. R Kalfus,

The Mrs. Geo. W. Jackson, a lady well known and highly respected by a number of friends, died, at her home, at Bazaar, last Thursday evening, January 12, 1893, after a long and lingering.

Mrs. Geo. W. Jackson, a lady well the circulation has grown so large that we can afford to make it \$1.00, and have made it larger and better at the Sunday evening. The breaks were rapidly repaired and the trains follows. on Buck creek, a short time agc.

For Sale:—A mare and horse, six years old. broke to wagon, weight between 1.100 and 1,200 pounds. Apply at this office.

Nov24-tf at this office.

Nov24-tf of Strong City was three daughters, Mrs. Wright, of Kan Wm. Rettiger, of Strong City, was at Leavenworth, last week, looking after the Rettiger Bros. & Co.'s bridge eral grandchildren and a host of friends to mourn her death.

three daughters, Mrs. Wright, of Kan San City; Mrs. Hemphill, of this city, and Mrs. Desbler, of Bazaar, and several grandchildren and a host of friends to mourn her death.

of McCall's Glove Fitting free.

Full particulars and sample copy (including a pattern order worth 25 cents), sent free for five two-cent cents.

P. P. Schriver, who bought the flour stamps. THE ARTHUR PUB. Co. Pratt county, arrived here, last Thurs | mill at this place, is now ready to Mrs. J. M. Kerr.

S. D. Thomas and Herb Hayden, of Elmdale, went, Tuesday, on the excursion, on the Santa Fe Railroad, to Carbon of Carb he will sell at wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices; and he wil day, getting out stone for their Leavidle for so long, Mr. Schriver should receive material encouragement to

For Sale.—Some very fine Partridge Cochin Coekerels; also some very fine Black Langshans in pairs, cheap. Apply at the Courant office.

Joe Harrison, of Ivanpah, Greenwood county, is having a stone building crected at Bazaar, which he will occupy with a stock of general merchandise.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock. We have many new special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary. Write at once for terms, and secure choice territory at once. May Bros., Nurserymen, dec1-t10

Rochester, N. Y.

Womankind Samples can be seen at this office.

THE HOMELIEST MAN IN CO FTON-Aswell as the handsomest, and of hers are invited to call on any druggist and to the sell-invited to call on any druggist and to the s

was a most enjoyable affair.

Frank Holz, formerly of this county, is the party referred to on our first page as getting into a row with George ty, is the party referred to on our life page as getting into a row with George Higgins. Mr. Holz says he had no Higgins. Mr. Holz says he had no which is the finest and best equipped grain elevators west of Chicago. Mr. White says that, since the recent improvement of the harber, by the Government, making it possible for the leading of heavy ocean steamers and loading of heavy ocean steamers, and the extensive improvements by the ital of Kansas?. A D. Rilea came up. Tuesday afternoon, from Kansas City, where he has been visiting his sister. He has been to Chicago, Ill., visiting a brother of his most of the time since he left here. His health is still very bad.

J. D. Minick, J. C. Farington and John Madden were at Emporia, yesterday, Mr. Minick as a member of the Cattle Commission, Mr. Farington as a party litigant, and Mr. Madden as an attorney. The Commission will meet again next Tuesday.

Word has been received in this city the extensive improvements by the rail roads, of the extensive improvements by the Wharf Company, and the recent reductions in grain rates, by the rail roads, the head at the head as a grain market for the surplus grain of Kansas, and that in the past five weeks nearly all the Kansas surplus of grain has gone to Europe by way of Galveston, and now, if the merchants of Kansas would study the best interests of their customers and buy from the cheapest market, Galveston, such things as they use and Galveston manufactures and that country produces, and prints all the news in readable entertaining style. It is a family newspaper too, clean in all its Word has been received in this city that County Attorney F. P. Cochran's mother died, last week, at her home at Martin's Ferry, Ohio; but Mr. Cochran has not yet returned from there. He has the sympathy of this entire community in his sad bereavement.

One hundred and cirktorney are seen to continue the first terming continue to the producers and consumers of the great state of Kansas, and of benefit to Galveston, the great seaport of Texas, in which State the finest cotton in the United States is raised and in which United States is raised and in which product grows and is manufactured into goods? Galveston also has large rope and twine, bagging and other facin the exercises, which means there will be, at least, one character on the programme who will give life and interest to the occasion.

fruits, and tea. coffee, spices, etc., are in easy reach of Galveston, and it seems unreasonable that these products should be shipped east to jobbers

BURNS CELEBRATION.

The 134th anniversary of the birth of Scotland's illustrious poet, Robert Burns, will be celebrated at Music Hall, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Friday evening, January 27th, 1893, under the auspices of the Burns Club of Chase county. The following is the programme: Music.

Introduction by the President. Song—"A Hieland Lad, My Love was Born." Miss Maggie Hardie. Address-Robert Burns, H. S. Mar-

Song-"Mollie and I and the Baby." J. H. Mercer. Character Recitation-Tam O'Shan-

ter, James Miller. Song—Miss Miler.
Song—Miss Mira Tuttle.
Song—The Bonnie Banks of Loch
Lomond," Miss Maggie Hardie.
Song—Miss Carrie Hansen.
Duet—"When Ye Gang Awa'
Jamie," Miss Hardie and James Miller.

home, Monday, from his visit at his mother's, in this city.

John Shofe left, last week, for Canon City, Colo., to work on railroad work for L. W. Lewis.

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A \$3:00 MAGAZINE FOR \$1.00

The Postmaster General writes to the editor of ARTHUR'S NEW HOME | ized and no one injured. Both tracks Arthur Gray, of Emporia, passed through Strong City, Monday, on a business trip to Kingman.

The postoffice at this place is now kept open on Sundays from 8 to 9:30, a. m., and from 2 to 3, p. m.

Miss Dollie North has returned than any other man in the State He established the Courant in 1874, and has been its editor and proprietor for nineteen years, without a break or missing an issue. The Independent comes next, with a record of eighteen years without a slip.—Burlington Independent.

The postoffice at this place is now kept open on Sundays from 8 to 9:30, a. m., and from 2 to 3, p. m.

Miss Dollie North has returned than any other man in the State He established the Courant in 1874, and has been its editor and proprietor for nineteen years, without a break or missing an issue. The Independent of Philadelphia: "As your magazine gets thicker it gets brighter. I congratulate you on doing what no one else has done in putting of Grove, on the west side of this counch charge for one—it is half the price of the engineers, in jumping from his other no better magazines." This was gritten when the price was \$1.50 but written when the price was \$1.50, but track was entirely blockaded east and

It has long been said that it was "the best magazine in the English language for the money," and it is

Walnut and Sixth Sts.,

A HANDSOME OFFER!

POPULAR ILLUSTRATED HOFRE AND WOMAN'S PUBLICATION OFFERED FREE TO OUR SUPSCRIBERS.

The "Cocklebur" dance at Elmdale, Fuesday night, was not very largely actended, but a very pleasant time was had by those who were there.

Senator W. A Morgan and Representative R. H. Chandler were at their respective homes over Sunday, and returned to Topeka, Monday.

Geo. George has bought Frank Darling's residence property, and Mr. Darling will take Mrs. Darling to Eureka Springs, for her health.

Happy and contented is a home with "The Rochester;" a lamp with the light of the morning. For Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

Mrs. P. B. McCabe went to El Reno, Oklahoma, Monday, in answer to a telegram announcing the serious illness of her brother. Wm. M. Sharp.

Manted.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy

The Courant has perfected arrangements by which we offer friend to your readers a variety which we offer friends by which we offer friends a thought the popular filteration to woma kind the popular filteration to woma kind the popular filteration to woma kind the popular filteration to woman kind to each of our readers a variety which is now before the springfield. Ohlo. We will give a year's subscription to Woman kind the popular filteration to the course of the springfield. Ohlo. We will give a year's subscription to Woman kind the popular filteration to all the popular filteration to all the popular filteration to the course of the "Young Discoverer" with a pad below in plain figures, all printed in harmonious and pleasing colors. To be appreciated it must be seen. Get a copy of your druggist or send 6 cents in stamps to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Four pounds of mixed candies for the woman kind the popular filteration to the Course of the Springfield. Ohlo. We will give a year's subscription to woman kind the popular filter

Appointments.

"There are no less than 6,000 intox icants of different kinds known to the Custom House officials," said an at tache of the Customs Collector Be partment yesterday. "Ninety-nine per cent. of the foreigners in this Do you wish to keep fully informed of what the new governor of Kansas abstinence. They have all their native liquors which often cannot be procured in this country, and they

costs the regular subscriber less than a cent a day, less than six cents a week. It gives you a daily letter from Topeka at one half the cost of a

STATE JOUTNAL gives you the news quickest, best, most reliable, and at half the price of slower papers.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

EVERY ONE OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS LY VISITOR FOR

rie Farmer is \$1.00 a year. We will send both papers one year—52 num bers each—for \$2.10. This offer is made to each of our subscribers who will pay all arrearages on subscription and one year in advance; and to all new subscribers paying one year in advance. The Prairie Farmer is the recognized leader of the agricultural press. It is issued weekly, filled with interesting and practical matter, and is now read in more than 50,000 homes. Its departments-Agricultural, Live Stock, Horticultural, Dairy, Poultry, Apiary, Gardening, Household, Young Folks and Miscellany control writers. It in each issue from noted writers. We Folks and Miscellany-contain matter is a most welcome weekly visitor. hope our readers will appreciate our efforts in securing for them this great paper, and will take advantage of our offer. Sample copies of The Prairie Farmer may be seen at this office, or the publishers will supply them,

u pon request.

su ted in any loss of life or much ma-terial loss to the road. The first occurred at Barclay early Sunday morning, and the west-bound trains were run from Osage City over the Quenemo branch. Passenger train No. 7 made the trip in safety, but the freight following it jumped the track at Wiggam, a small station just east of the city. Little damage was reallowed in quick succession from both directions. No estimate of the damage can be given as all the wrecks were very quiet affairs.

NOTICE.

for 1893—the 109th year of this well-known firm. The Catalogue is a model of neatness and convenience of arrangement, and is entirely free from tures so common in seed catalogues. It is full of useful information, and deals in facts. It is fully illustrated, and the cover giving an accurate illus tration of the sailing and landing of Columbus; a b'rd's-eye view of the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago is unique. The Catalogue will be mailed to any address on application to D. Landreth & Sons, Seedmen, Philadelphia Pa The Advertiser is the oldest newspaper in New York City. Its weekly dition is published in two-sections and comes out the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago is unique. The Catalogue will be mailed to any address on application to D. Landreth & Sons, Seedmen, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

The stockholders of the Chase County Agricultural Association will take notice that the annual meeting for the election of seven directors of the Chase to the election of seven directors of the All VERTISER. phia. Pa.

take notice that the annual meeting for the election of seven directors of said Association will be held at the Court-house, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, January 21st, 1893, at 1 o'clock, p. m. A full at-

FOR SALE

A blacksmith shop-stone building, 22x52 feet,—two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well, grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GIESE,

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held in the High School building, Cottonwood Falls, Kan., Saturday, Jan. 28, 1893, beginning at 8 o'clock, a. m.

W. B. Gibson, Co. Supt.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE AND ONE CENTSTAMP WILL DO DAILY

mulate a wide knowledge of intoxicants."—Philadelphia Record.

CAN NOW HAVE THAT POPULAR FARMERS' PAPER--"THE PRAIRIE FARMER"--A WELCOME WEEK-

It snowed a little while, Tuesday.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.
W. P. Martin was down to Emporia, esterday.

B. F. Jones, of Clements, was at Emporia, yesterday.

Mrs. E. W. Tanner was at Emporia.

Mrs. E. W. Tanner was at Emporia.

We are pleased to announce that we seven hundred miles of where they were produced, and a profit given to castern jobbers when you can buy direct. The exporter of grain buys it as near as possible to the farmer that raises it; and it seems as if reasonable for the merchant to do likewise.

We are pleased to announce that we seven hundred miles of where they were produced, and a profit given to castern jobbers when you can buy direct. The exporter of grain buys it as near as possible to the farmer that evening train for their future home at Whittier. The bride was the widow of the merchant to do likewise.

We are in receipt of the Columbian Edition of Landreths' Seed Catalogue the sensational and exaggerated fea-

sendance desired. A. M. Breese, Sec'y.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

Notice of Final Settlement.

SIX THOUSAND WAYS TO CET DRUNK

soon make arrangements to have their favorite tipple sent to them. In this way the Custom House people accu-

SOME FOOLISH PEOPLE

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellont effect after taking the first dose, Price 50c. and \$1.00 TRIAL SIZE FREE. At all druggists.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York

SPECIFICS

HUMPHREYS'

WITCH HAZEL OIL

THE PILE OINTMENT.

FOR PILES — External or Internal—Blind or Bleeding—However Invetersic or Long Standing. The Best and Safest Remedy known, always giving satisfaction and prompt relief. It is also the cure for Fissures, Fistulas, Ulcers, Old Sores and Burns.
Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. 50 cents per Bottle.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY, Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

KATE FIELD'S

WASHINGTON

It is the brightest Weekly in America."

PENSIONS

JAMES TANNER,

100

FREE

WATCHES!

THE ADVERTISER,

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Made in all styles and sizes. Lightest

rongest, easiest working, safest, simples

The Marlin Fire Arms Co.,

NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

Catalogues mailed free by

LIST OF NUMBERS. CURES.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88. In the Probate Court, in and for said

county.

In the matter of the estate of W. Hunneweil, deceased.
Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate, are hereby notified, that at the present regniar term of the Probate Court, in and for said county, and held at the Court Room, in Cottonwood Falls, county of Chase, state aforesaid, on the 28th day of January A. D. 1893, I shall apply to the said Court for a full and final settlement of said estate.

Administrator of said Deceased.

January 4th, A. D. 1893. country are addicted to drink, and none of them have ever heard of total

D. W. MERCER

always keeps the

Best Brands of Flour Cheap for

CASH.

FOR

Try'Him. Matfield Green.

Legislative News, As well as all the news of Kanas, the best paper to read during

KANSAS WEEKLY CAPITAL

the coming year will be the

---AND---

FARM JOURNAL.

A COMPLETE ACRICUL. TURALDEPARTMENT.

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Subscribe now and avoid the loss of a single issue.

Send subscriptions to

THE COURANT, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

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The best Farm and Home Weekly Journal in the United States. Fourteen (14) Departments, covering the entire Home and Farm, under the direct supervision of as many special Practical Editors and Editresses, aided by a large number of Special Writers on all Tepics. Better Illustrated than any other Weekly Journal of its kind in the country.

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FREE COLUMBIAN SOUVENIR COINS!
\$2,500 PREMIUMS TO AGENTS, ETC! Your Choice of a large, beautiful Bird's-eye view of the World's Fair in 10 colors; or Ropp's Calculator (World's Fair Edition); or a large Indexed Map of your own, or of any other State in the U.S., or a Guide to Chicago and with it a Guide to World's Fair (2 Books) to any Subscriber at \$1.00 a year. Send for freesample copy, naming this paper. Address



on credit. Freight paid. Ad. GLOB OF THE WORLD. GO., 723 Chestuut St., Phila., Pa., or 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, decl-ti3 STEEL WIRE Given by the Oldest Newspaper in New York City. In addition to the numerous new and original premiums offered to subscribers, we propose to present them with 100 Watches, all of which are guaranteed by T. Lynch. 14th St. and Union Square, New York City, who furnishes them to us. ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST PAICES REDUCED. Sold by dealers. FREIGHT PAID. McMULLEN'S POULTRY NETTING. New Thing I No sagging! No bagging! Extra Heavy Selvage, The McMullen Woven Wire Fence Co., Chicago, Ill.





LOVELL WASHER CO. 203 Huron St. ERIE, PA.

sing Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

"Who Pays Your Taxes."

There is no greater misapprehension are paid by persons upon whom they are directly assessed. It is this misgages and other personal property. It is his belief that by more stringent through the agency of a bank. laws of assessment more inquisitorial own escape from tax by advocating the rigid assessment of the great city store and warehouse.

ufacturer actually paid taxes on a true requires, the operation of the inexorjust that much harder for the mechanic, the small trader and the farmer. The great business man would simply just shift that much more to the consumer.

Broadly, the matter may be stated thus: Every tax which makes trade and production difficult is added to the expense of production and trade, and is paid in the end by the consumer, and consequently by the many for the few.

The farmer, by attempting to tax the trade and manufacture of the city, finds himself paying the taxes in the extra cost of cloth, machinery, and other articles he buys, or in a check to the continual reductions of prices of goods. The last consideration is most import ant. As production increases in effectiveness, prices of manufactured articles should fall in proportion, and wages should rise. It is the power of monopoly which comes in to prevent both of these desired results. It may be stated thus: Monopoly to-day pays the minimum of tax, while production and labor (by loss of wages) pays the maximum of tax, while the tax levied upon production and trade falls finally upon the consumer. All taxes being paid out of possible savings, it follows that the man who consumes the major part of his income in living, pays the maximum of tax.

In other words, all taxes levied upon trade and production are shifted from shoulder to shoulder till they rest at last on the man leastable to bear them, who has no special privilege and who can not shift his taxes by arbitrarily increasing the price of the product of his hands; that is, the farmer and the

All direct taxation has this effect; and that is the central lesson of the little book edited by Bolton Hall, and published by Putnam, of New York. The farmers should read the chapter by Thomas G. Shearman on the taxing of personal property as set forth in the study of facts in Ohio. It is complete in its showing of the failure of the present system, which lets the city off with the minimum of actual tax (so far as the monopolies are concerned), and fosters a system of indirect taxation which is directly burdensome to the workingman and the farmer.

The system advocated is the exemption of personal property and the substitution of a direct tax upon all privileges in land. The more money we have, the cheaper interest will be; the more houses we have, the cheaper rents will be: the more unrestricted trade and production, the lower will be the cost of articles produced, and this without lowering wages; for with the exemption of personal property from burdens, productions will be enormously increased and demand for labor will give the laborer the power to demand higher wages instead of submitting to less; and privileged monopoly will pay its taxes. I wish this little book could be read by the farmers and the workers everywhere. It is full of just the sort of in formation needed to clear up false ideas shout "Who Pays Your Taxes?"-Hamlin Garland, in the Arena.

The Result of Taxing Mortgages.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The last Michigan legislature devoted what time it had left to doing something which it believed would help the men who borrow money on mortgages. It passed a law similar to the California one, providing that the mortgagee should pay a tax on the property on which he held a mortgage proportionate to the extent of his interest therein. The men with mortgages on their farms were told that they had been relieved of a part of their taxes, which had been shifted to the grasping

money-lender. In a few months a new assessment is to be made under this law, and some ugly questions are beginning to arise. act provides that if property is mortgaged for a half or a quarter of its value, the mortgagee must pay half or a quarter of the tax, and that if he fails to do so, the mortgagor may pay the amount and withhold it from the interest. But the existing mortgages contain no clause permitting that to be done. It is not in the contract, which stipulates for the payment of a fixed amount of interest at specified times. So far as the old mortgages are concerned, the law is unconstitutional, and the courts will so hold. The Michigan farmers are begining to find out that they will do so, and they do not think as highly of their legislature as they did.

And those who thought that when the law went into force they could have the use of another man's money at the old rate while he paid the taxes on it, will find soon that they were mistaken. The savings banks of Michigan which gather up the small accumulations of poor people and loan them out on land, are consulting as to what they shall do. They are so hampered by various state laws that they may be unable to protect themselves against this last piece of unfriendly legislation and have to seek investments in other states for the money they are practically forbidden to loan in Michigan.

There will be other lenders, so that it and see."

Michiganders who must borrow can be accommodated. But they will have to pay a higher rate of interest than a year ago. They will either have to pay enough more to cover all possible taxes that the lender may be called upon to in economics than the idea that taxes pay, or they will have to stand a shave from the head of the note. In any event they will be losers, and so, too, taken idea which works confusion in will those economic, hard working citithe farmer's mind and causes him to zens of Michigan who have saved up a advocate a tax upon money and mort- little money and wish to lend it out to their neighbors, either directly or

But while these idiotic legislators codes of search, he can make the have hurt their own people, they have wealthy men of the cities pay their unintentionally benefitted those of Illiproper proportion of tax. Upon this nois. The loanable funds which they basis, also, the workmen computes his have driven out of that state are coming here. Owing to this Michigan law and to recent attempts in Indiana and Ohio to impose unjust burdens on capital, If we were to suppose that the taxes | money is beginning to flow in here from upon personal property were properly | those states, and is seeking investment assessed, that each merchant and man- in city and county bonds and securities of corporations. Funds thus invested valuation of his goods such as the law can not be reached by the assessor or the tax collector. It is a bad thing for able law of incidence would make it neighboring states that they should be drained of their capital through the foolishness of their legislatures.

County Option.

A bill which was proposed in the last assembly of New York can be be easily passed in any legislature. It provides that the assessors should assess the value of land, separately from the buildings, fences, drains, crops and other improvements thereon, and that the board of supervisors in each county should have discretion to levy all taxes either upon or in proportion to the assessed value of real estate alone, including land and all improvements thereon, or upon the assessed value of the land alone, exclusive of improvements and of personal property, or upon the assessed value of personal property alone, or upon the assessed value of land, improvements and personal property together.

The immediate result would be that cities like Chicago would promptly remit all taxes except those on real estate. That would do away with a mass of perjury, injustice, demoraliza-tion and discouragement of prosperity.

Later, cities might or might not do as Hyattsville, Maryland, has done, exempt buildings and other improvements from taxation, raising all taxes from the rental value of the land alone. At least, boards of trade and other commercial bodies should watch with care that interesting experiment, so that by this or some other means we may clean instead of merly deodorizing the sink of political corruption.

Everything is Coming Our Way.

A large number of people are found everywhere who are in favor of Reforms in taxation. Following are two extracts from Kansas political platforms, showing the drift.

Exemption of all manufactories, mechanical, farming and other industries from taxation.

Levying taxes upon the land by the foot and acre, according to its value, and exempting the improvements thereon. If any other tax is needed, make it upon incomes.

Not Fifty Dollars an Acre, but Fifty Dollars a Square Foot.

The Post estate, sold to the Continental Fire Insurance Co., Nos. 44 to 48 bles; he with the marbles wants the 6,100 square feet, together with the three four-story old buildings thereon. for \$300,000. The company will improve the plot by the erection of a modern office building. The figure paid by the Continental, about \$50 a square foot on Cedar street, is considered a remarkably good price.

The scheme proposed in Alabama to get rid of the Negro vote by remitting the taxes-to the amount of five dollars of any Negro who does not vote, will not work. The same thing has been tried in other states by the imposition of a poll tax of fifty cents or one dollar, which had to be paid before the voter could deposit his ballot. In many cases the parties seeking the votes would pay voter's poll tax. But to pay five dollars a head would be too severe a tax on any party's treasury, and the scheme would fail even more quickly than those based on poll tax did.-National Tribune.

Hair-Dressing in Africa.

In some sections of the Dark Continent great stress is laid upon the proper style of hair-dressing. As it must answer for months, no wonder that careful attention should be given to the process. Women demanding such servce must compose themselves full length upon a mat of reeds or rushes; the attendant, sitting at the head of the sub ject, combs with a long pin the matted locks that have not been under treatment for months, now and then snipping off an offending lock, to be a little later used in some form of original ornamentation quite unknown in nature's comely modeling. To give full scope to her genius, this female barber so ar ranges the numerous plaits that the full sweep of her native artistic talent may be amply shown. The long braids dripping with oil of questionable fragrance, are made to form grotesque figures and shapes; and the recumbent lady must for hours be patiently obedient, no matter how lofty her social position, for a long period must intervene before she again submits herself to the severe and weariful operation.-Har-

-An intelligent foreigner is said to have expressed himself after the following fashion on the absurdities of the English language: "When I discovered that if I was quick I was fast, if I stood firm I was fast, if I spent too freely was fast, and that not to eat was to fast, I was discouraged; but when I came across the sentence: 'The first one won one one-dollar prize,' I was tempted to give up English and learn some other

-"How long can a goose stand on one leg without getting tired?" "Try

language.

OPPOSITION TESTIMONY.

Western Republican Paper Tells Why

the Party Was Swamped The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is one of the oldest, ablest and most important republican papers in the land-a paper that has never faltered in its party allegience, and whose political orthodoxy has in no instance been questioned. That paper now says, in view of the late election:

"The republican party was beaten because it had taken a wrong position on some of the leading questions of national concern. It was wrong on the federal election matter, it was emphatically and fatally wrong on the tariff. The passage of the McKinley law of 1890 was the greatest blunder ever committed by any party since the democratic crime of secession. It overwhelmingly defeated the party in the congressional election of that year, and it was the leading cause in the over-throw this year. Many republicans who were never in favor of the act be lieved after the setback of 1890 that the popular hostility to it would subside by the time the presidential election came around, and that the party might then retain its supremacy in the executive branch of the government and regain control of the legislative branch. The returns show how completely and conspicuously these hopes have been blasted.

"This thing called McKinleyismthis advancing of duties on articles which have been on the dutiable list for from a third of a century to a cenhas been rendered twice, and after an ments. The first verdict may have but the second was recorded after reasonable deliberation, and it was more pronounced and emphatic than drop McKinleyism immediately and permanently, and send all the men who cling to it to the rear. The party must, of course, adhere to the protective policy, but it must be protection of the rational kind-the protection, which keeps the interests of consumers, as well as those of producers, in

We could not possibly find stronger language in which to portray the completeness of the revolution that has been wrought than is furnished by this republican paper. - New Age.

AN OPEN CONFESSION.

Sound Tariff Reform sentiment From Ante-Election Protectionist.
"When the devil was sick The devil a monk would be. When the devil got well The devil a monk was he."

Some of the best expressions of tariff reform sentiment we have read of late have been uttered by men and journals since the election who before the election were giving ardent support to the most nearly ideal protective tariff this country has ever had.

From a recent interview with Clar ence A. Black, comptroller of Detroit, and chairman of the republican congressional committee of the first district, published in the Evening News, we clip the following:

"1. Reciprocity to the greatest extent. To my mind, everything comes right down to the boy with the jack knife and the one with the marbles.

only where there is no fair exchange. had protected material and free labor. shutting out the world. But once let labor form a trust, the militia is called out, laborers are imported, and yet politicians claim there is no inequality.

"There, gentlemen, is my platform. fanciful-the result, perhaps, of indigestion, caused by a heavy diet of crow for the past few weeks. But these are my sentiments, at any rate. I am not a political seer. I am not coddling the dear people for honors or position. I am not flopping into the democratic party. My opinions may be those of a Waterlooed Napoleon, as one good friend termed me, but they are honest, just the same."—N. Y. Evening Post.

TRUSTS.

What Prominent Republicans One Thought of Combines.

"Trusts are private affairs with which neither President Cleveland nor any private citizen has any right to interfere."-James G. Blaine, November 3,

"I admit that prices for agricultural and that the farmers of the United cause. But this depression of prices is ments, the opening of vast regions of the most good to the most people. new and fertile fields in the west, the reduced cost of transportation, the and steamboats for transportation, and of 11/4 cents a pound on the lead concombinations which monopolize nearly workshops of our country, reducing the increasing the cost to the consumer."-

Hon. John Sherman, June 5, 1890. "I had an opportunity to take some stock in the combination [national harvester trustl, and I know what inducements were offered. An investigation will show that this same combination is now selling, or offering to sell, machinery in Russia and Australia and other wheat-growing countries at a lower figure than they do in this country."-Hon. Jeremiah W. Rusk, 1890.

'The public may regard trusts or combinations with serene confidence." Andrew Carnegie, November 3, 1888. "Protection offers us inducements to trusts, but if they are formed we can |-St. Louis Courier.

control them."-American Economist, March 4, 1892.

"Whenever this free competition is vaded or avoided by combination of individuals or corporations the duty should be reduced and foreign competition promptly invited."-Senator John

Sherman, October 15, 1890. "There is nothing to prevent this defendant (the harrow trust) at any time from raising prices at will. It is hard to conceive how a monopoly could be more firmly entrenched, or how competition could be more effectively strangled. * * * Nor can this defendant shield itself under its corporate rights. When the fact appears that the forms of law are being used to accomplish a legal wrong, a court of equity is potent to release a suitor, and if necessary to rend asunder the legal veil which covers the iniquity."-Judge Walter Lloyd Smith, New York Supreme Court, February 13, 1891.

CHEAP TIN PLATE.

Will President Harrison Sign a Bill For

Consumers' Relief?
Among the other "selfish consumers' whose spirits have been raised by the election are the directors of the Tin Plate Consumers' association. They make a report in the last number of the National Provisioner, in which they hold out the hope that there may be speedy relief from the futile tax on tin plate. They say:

"The directors have been in close consultation with the leading statesmen of both parties, and it seems to be genertury-has been condemned finally and ally thought that, as the people of this eternally by the people. This verdict country have pronounced so emphatically against the McKinley tin plate interval of two years between judg- duty, the senate will undoubtedly take up and pass the Butting and Shively been hastily given, and without suf- bill, which was passed by the last sesficient examination of the evidence, sion of the house of representative, reducing the duty to the former rate of one cent per pound. It is thought that the president will sign any measure of the first. If the republican party is to Felief of importance to American induswin any victories in the future it must tries such as are represented in our association, providing such a measure is

passed by both the house and senate.' We confess that this view seems too sanguine, and we prefer to see Mr. Harrison signing such a bill before believing that he will do it.-N. Y. Evening

Post.

Anxious to Pay High Wages. The "wage-earner" is now being afforded another object lesson as to the "shelter" which the beneficent manufacturer wishes to provide for him. No further concealment is attempted of the fact that the republicans mean to deprive the opposition of control of the senate if they can steal enough seats. Moreover, the motive for this action is openly confessed. A Washington dispatch to a republican organ says that "it is a settled thing that the republicans are not going to let the democrats get a majority in the senate if it can be helped," and explains that "the influence of some of the manufacturers, who are not willing to trust to reaction to restore to them what they would lose from democratic legislation inhampered, is being exerted to induce the republicans to extra efforts to hold the senate." Of course the only motive of these manufacturers is their desire to pay high wages to their employes and yet we fear that these ungrateful employes will only be the more resolved not to "even walk under the same umbrella" with their would-be benefactors.-N. Y. Evening Post.

Strength of Tariff Reform. The strength of tariff reform as jack knife. It's a trade, and what issue was well illustrated in two Obio earthly right has anyone to put a tax districts where Tom L. Johnson and on either? Trade with the world. Tax Michael D. Harter were elected. These two men are absolute free traders in "2. Tariff for revenue only. We have principle, and they conducted their canvasses on the most radical lines of It is time to protect the man against tariff reform, not fearing to declare his pauper rival at home, and let the their utmost convictions. The republicmaterial take its chances in the market an gerrymander was designed to make of the world. A trust could be formed, the return of either an impossibility, as killing effectually all home competition, their aggressive ways in congress did and a government would foster it by not please the attorneys of special interest occupying seats there. But both were re-elected, large republican majorities being wiped out. The democratic gains in the two districts were tremendous, hardly equaled elsewhere To you it may appear raw, crude and In the entire country. These results prove that the people are not afraid of "free trade," and that aggressive courage on the right side in good politics -Quincy Herald.

The Turning Point.

Mr. Charles Macbeth, the greatest manufacturer of glass lamp-chimneys ciates on the board of canvassers. The in America, takes the ground that prosperity will follow the dethroning of the regulican idea. He says: "Heretofore this government has been run on the policy that it should help individuals in their business. Now after this the individual will run his business for himself, and the government will have no right to interfere in any man's private affairs. We shall never go back to the old policy again; November 8 was a turning point in the history of this nation. Since the war productions have been abnormally low, we have been going in the one direction, but at the late election the States have suffered greatly from this people wolfe up and turned right about, and from this time on will go in the easily accounted for by the greatly in- direction indicated by reason and increased amount of agricultural imple- telligence, and that which will bring

-One of the ways in which the Mo doubling of the miles of railroad and Kinley tariff operates against the trade the quadrupling capacity of railroads of this country is witnessed in the duty the new fangled forms of trusts and tained in silver ores. Formerly these silver-lead ores were exported in large all the productions of the farms and quantities from Mexico to the United States, to be refined in St. Louis and price to the producers and in some cases | Kansas City. But now, in consequence of the McKinley duty, the Mexicans, taught by necessity, separate the ores themselves, and the business has been lost to this country. As a further consequence, the trade in corn, which was shipped from Kansas and Missouri in exchange for the lead ores, has declined. -Philadelphia Record.

-Four short years ago the protectionist organs gravely declared the question of protection was settled in America for twenty years to come. But nothing is settled unless it is settled right, and the majority against protection at the recent election was about 2,000,000.

CHANGES IN THE SENATE.

The Legitimate Returns Give the Demo crats a Substantial Majority.

Of the 85 members of the present United States senate the terms of 29 expire on the 4th of March, and one other, Perkins, of Kansas, was appointed to fill a vacancy, and his successor is about to be elected for the remainder of the term ending in 1895. Of the present senators 47 are republicans, 39 democrats, and 2. Peffer, of Kansas, and Kyle, of South Dakota, represent the people's party. Of the 30 who go out of office with the present session 19 are republicans and 11 are democrats. In six states the elections have already been held, and the others are to come during the present month. Republicans will succeed republicans in the following states: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington. In Ohio, Senator Sherman has already been reelected, in Rhode Island Senator Aldrich, and in Vermont Senator Proctor. Democrats will succeed democrats in the following eleven states: Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. Gorman, of Maryland; George, of Mississippi, and Daniel, of Virginia, are already reelected. There has been no question at any time since the November election that democrats would succeed republicans in New York and Wisconsin. This would leave six states unaccounted for. reduce the number of republican senators to 45 and increase the number of democratic senators to 41. Besides, Senator Stewart, who is to be reelected in Nevada, can no longer be counted as a republican, his supporters being of the people's party. The five states which have been regarded as uncertain are California. Kansas, Montana, Nebraska and

Wyoming. The California senate con-

sists of 22 republicans and 18 demo-

crats. In the assembly, or lower

house, there are 41 democrats, 31 republicans, and 8 populists. This leaves the democrats short of a majority on the joint ballot, but they are no longer divided as to their candidate, who is Mr. Stephen M. White, and three of the populists are regarded as favorable to their side in the contest. The populists may stand together for a time in support of a candidate of their own, but there is every probability that a democrat will be ultimatey chosen to succeed Mr. Felton in the United States senate. This will bring the republicans to a minority, with 43 members, and give the democrats 42 senators. In the Kansas legislature the populists control the senate by a majority of 10, but the republicans have a slender control of the house, which they threaten to increase by deciding contests in their favor. According to the ans 79 and the democrats 3. This gives the small democratic contingent the balance of power, and there is likely to be a very warm contest. The chances are wholly against republican success and in favor of the election of another people's party senator from Kansas. The uncertainty in Montana cont inues, and there is likely to be a lively fight. The democrats control the republicans. In the house 26 republicans, 26 democrats and 3 populists around. - Cleveland Plain Dealer. hold certificates of election, but the efcourt of the state is that one of the democrats is not entitled to his certifilikely to be a serious difficulty in or- - Chicago Herald. ganizing the house, and possibly the members without the help of the populists. It is not improbable that there may be two claimants for the seat in back.—St. Louis Republic. the United States senate, with the chance that the democrat will get it. The republicans have been trying

state one precinct was thrown out by the democrats on account of fraud, and | Courier-Journal. the court decided that its vote should be counted. In Wyoming a republican a precinct to reelect himself and send two republicans to the legislature, in spite of the protests of his two assosupreme court of the state has upset his work, and the result will be the control of the legislature and the election of the senator by the democrats. In Nebraska, as in Kansas, there is a contest between the populists and republicans for the control of the legislature, the outcome of which is not certain, but the populists are plainly entitled to the victory.

The legitimate result of the latest elections of state legislatures would be in the next United States senate 44 democrats, 39 republicans, and 5 populists, placing Stewart, of Nevada, in the latter category. That is likely to be the actual result, and it will give the democrats control through the casting vote of the vice president. The populists are pretty sure to vote with he democrats on questions of tariff reform, and there are believed to be several republicans who will not vote against them on such questions. Considering that fact, it seems hardly worth while to keep up the effort to steal senators in the hope of maintaining a barrier for the protection of the ceneficiaries of McKinleyisr The odium and scandal will be incurred without the compensation for which the risk is taken. - N. Y. Times.

A PRESIDENT INDEED.

What We May Expect of Grover Cleve-land as Chief Executive.

tration of President Cleveland that he little in that line themselves. The remeans to be indeed the president of publican senatorial steering committee themselves have more than any others work of tariff reform. The jig is ug found favor with the people. The two and the people will continue to prevail most conspicuous instances of this kind —Louisville Courier-Journal.

have, perhaps, been Jackson and Lincoln. Their way of asserting themselves, respectively, were as far apart as possible; yet each was sure to attain his end at last, and each had the full approbation of the people in so doing. Jackson was a man headstrong, violent, willful, but honest, thoroughly patriotic, thoroughly American. He fought some of the ablest men in his own party that any president has ever encountered. It is not at all sure that he was right in all these controversies, yet the heart of the people was with him. They liked his courage, and they particularly sympathized with his disposition to resist th attempt of cliques in his party to control. They even overlooked the fact that other cliques were insidiously doing the same thing because they saw that Jackson was unconscious of the fact, and also that he was earnest in his resistance to the attempt of the money power of the country to obtain special privileges in the government. There is an unmistakable analogy beween the position of Jackson and that of Cieveland on this latter point.

Cleveland is more like Jackson than like Lincoln in his personal temperament. He is frank rather than politic in his methods. He has a much better comprehension of the principles of government than had Jackson, however, and less tendency to personal willfulness. Both men have sought to serve the country, but Jackson acted more from impulse, and was apt to forget everything but self when he encountered opposition in the government. He made everything of this kind a personal matter. We do not find the same disposition in Cleveland, but we do recognize in him a strong sense of what he owes to the country, and a determi nation to discharge his duty in this respect. Here his assertion of personality is as strong as that of Jackson. He will use the whole power of his great office to such an end. In so loing he will find the country with him .- Boston Herald.

THE HARRISONIAN SYSTEM.

Partisan Appointments Under the Re-

publican Adminstration. The attempt of Mr. Harrison's administration, after a vigorous spoils policy of four years, when every office is filled with republicans, to extend the civil service system so as to cover thousands of his partisans whose appointments were made regardless of fitness, will hardly meet the approval of the incoming administration. This attempt to perpetuate men in office who will not be in harmony with the policy of the new administration is not in accordance with the fitness of things. No one hopes for or expects sudden changes in those offices which might have a tendency toward crippling the service. While the policy of President Cleveland eight years ago, in which he allowed competent officials to serve out the terms for which they were appointon joint ballot 83 votes, the republiced, disgruntled the office seekers and professional politicians, it nevertheless met the hearty approval of the country at large. Mr. Cleveland's administration when changes were made in the civil service everything moved along in the even tenor of its way. Those who are looking for political preferment under the new regime will no doubt receive due recognition when the time comes. And lively fight. The democrats control the senate, having 10 members to 6 for there are not offices enough to go

- A Joliet wire mill, highly protected, has reduced wages again. Uncate and that his republican opponent less the McKinley law is soon repealed was legally elected. The upshot seems this sort of thing will go on indefinitely.

-The United States senate has setting up of rival houses, neither of ceased to be republican by the vote of which will have a majority of the the people, and the worst thing that could happen to the plutocracy would be success in their attempt to steal it

-With all their bellows blowing under the New York senatorial fight, our republican friends cannot dislodge hard to steal the legislatures of both from their craw the essential and pain-Montana and Wyoming. In the former | fal fact that the next senator from New York will be a democrat.-Louisville -Gov. McKinley urges the Ohio

legislature to "heed the demands of county clerk threw out the returns of the people" for reform in municipal government. President Harrison recommends congress not to heed the demands of the people for revenue reform. McKinley is the better patriot of the two. -St. Paul Globe. --- Mr. Foster, of the treasury de-

partment, is transferring gold from New Orleans and Philadelphia to Washington. He is thus increasing his store of gold. On this principle anyone can add to his wealth-simply by piling up all his possessions in one heap .-- Albany Argus.

-If the president continues to stand by Raum he has a trifle over two months more to serve. But if the president were anxious to retire in good odor, as well as good order, he would signalize the closing days of his administration by removing Raum. Nothing that can now be conceived of would so become the Harrison administration as Raum's leaving it. - Detroit Free Press.

-The vote of "no confidence" in the present administration of pension affairs came from the soldier states-Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. The ex-soldiers indorsed tariff reform knowing its consequences. That being the case, the mending of the pension system becomes as much the duty of the incoming administration as is the reforming of any other department .-Kansas City Star.

-The republicans have lost thei cunning and with it the hoped-for control of the legislatures in Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming and even Montana. It seems more than ever likely to be It was a bold bluff game, but the demdemonstrated in the second adminis- ocrats and populists of the west are s the country while in office. We have has wrecked upon the rocks the frail had none too many of such men in the craft on which was loaded the last president's chair, but it is a notable republican hope of controlling the next fact that those who have thus asserted | United States senate and retarding the



GG OOD evening!" The banker, 57 William Murray, raised his the affair, I being one of them. eyes from his somewhat surprised, for he was closing.

The new arrival was a wellbuilt, tall young man, badly dressed. He had entered as the clerk was leav-

"I was afraid I should be too late," said the visitor, whose voice agreed better with his aristocratic face than did his worn-out clothes.

"Permit me to ask how I can serve you?" said Murray, without getting up to receive him. "I beg you to be as quick as you can, Sir Henry, because I

want to get away."
"I will tell you at once," replied the young baronet. "I come to ask you for the loan of two hundred pounds." Murray eyed the young fellow from

"And the guaranty?" he said, shortly. "My prospects. As you know, I am purse. Take all it contains. I only the nephew and presumptive heir of want sufficient for my journey. The Lord Hervey. I am the nearest of his

relations. Murray laughed sarcastically.

"Sir Henry," he said, "you know very well that you are somewhat inex-I know from a private source that Lord Hervey has sworn not to give you another penny; and I think you will believe me when I say that I am perfeetly well informed."

The face of the young fellow did not change in the least.

"But the reason I have called upon you," he said, "is because you know the friendship which your brother-inlaw, who is my grandfather's lawyer, has for me; and I want to show you this letter which he has written to

DEAR SIR HENRY: I have at last the pleasure of sending you a friendly word. Your grand-father, whose health has changed for the worst, desires to see you and bless you before he dies.

I advise you to come as quickly as possible.

Your old friend,

B. JAMESON.

"This is really the signature of my brother-in-law!" said Murray, after he had read the letter. "And my best friend," continued Sir

which I am he would certainly help three days' time. "Why do you want this assistance

from me?" "Precisely because I want to go to

my grandfather, and I require some for the journey. then."

"Excuse me," interrupted Sir Henry; "but I hear some one moving in an adjoining room." "You must have been mistaken,"

said the banker, after looking. "There is nobody there. Let us return to our I will do anything you wish, but I beg business. I can only let you have one of you to let me go. hundred pounds.

"Very well, give me that," said the young man, "and make out your receipt.

The following evening Sir Henry was another man. He had been running about all day engaged in the most varied and agreeable occupation-in paying his debts, in rigging himself out anew.

At six o'clock in the evening he received from his grandfather's solicitors the following telegram:

The condition of your grandfather is much He will not alter his will until he sees

He hastily packed his portmanteau. lot, either make him the heir to an es- the carriage when the train started. tate of thirty thousand pounds a year, or leave him as hard up as he ever was, himself in one of the corners. to be reduced some day, perhaps, to

took up a railway time table to find station awning had been a ghost. out the quickest and shortest route, lit a cigarette and then started for

"I beg your pardon, but could you oblige me with a light?"

The speaker was a man dressed in shake and took up the paper. dirty, well-worn clothes.

Poverty had rendered the baronet considerate of others. He stopped at once and gave the man what he required.

"A fine evening," observed the latter, continuing to walk along by the side of the baronet.

"Yes," replied Sir Henry. day. "Wait a moment, sir," said the man, placing his hand upon the baronet's

arm. 'Well, what is it?" "Nothing, except to tell you, Sir Henry Merton, that you are arrested. I am a police officer, and I am sorry to

say you must consider yourself in my custody." "You arrest me?" "Yes; for the murder of William

Murray yesterday evening in his office." "But, my dear sir, I am absolutely "I hope so, sir; but that does not concern me. You will have the oppor-

"If I cannot see him before his death I shall remain a hopeless vagabond,'

thought the young man, who had suffered too much poverty not to look upon this prospect with fear. "Come with me. Let me have an op-

portunity of speaking with you," said he, as he noticed the passers-by were beginning to observe them.

His companion followed him unwillingly to his dingy room, and without waiting for the baronet's invitation seated himself in the only chair which the apartment contained.

said Sir Henry, anxious to know all and wondering whether, after all he might not find some means of pursuing his journey.

Mexico Protecting Her Forests.

There exists in German-American poetry a song which begins: "Angel-

achse, Waldverwuester," or, Anglo-

Saxon, wood-destroyer, whose admon-

itory stanzas, unfortunately, are not at

hand, else they might be profitably ap-

plied and more effectively than many a

long treatise on the problem in ques-

tion, provided there be any hope that the destruction of our forests be ever

stopped effectually by a more enlight-

ened and less greedy community. In

this connection it appears almost de-

pressing to see our Spanish-American neighbors so far in advance of ourselves.

The forestry regulations issued by Gov.

Ceballos and governing the cutting of wood in the federal district of Mexico,

prescribe that nobody is allowed to cut

wood except by a written permit issued

by the council of the municipality in

whose jurisdiction the forest lies. No

trees must be felled within a distance

of five hundred meters of a spring of

water or less than one hundred meters

from the bank of streams and water

courses. For every tree felled four

young ones must be set out. The fell-

ng of trees not fully grown is prohib-

ited. Compliance with these regula-tions is to be enforced by a system of

fines and other penalties. -Baltimore

Bitten by a Beheaded Turtle.

A New Haven restaurant keeper

bought a large turtle the other day.

The turtle was beheaded as usual and

about an hour afterward the restaurant

keeper picked up the head to look at it.

The mouth was open and he thought-lessly put his thumb and fore finger

In every locality to sell an article that is required in every family. 100 per cent. profit. Agents are now making \$10 per day and you ought to do as well. Send 25 cents for sample and agent's outfit. Madame Burnette Novelty Co., 133 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

"I WILL now proceed to draw the color line," said the bookkeeper when he seized his red ink pen.—Sparks.

Ir you have no employment, or are being poorly paid for the work you are doing, then write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmoud, Va., and they will, show you how to transform Miss-fortune into Madame-fortune. Try it.

A young lady does not exactly have an option on a young man; but if he proposes she has the refusal of him.—Picayune.

A MAN is the architect of his own reputa-

yould take off his hands.—Columbus Post.

THE "poet" who writes "fragments"

his sweet girl is generally "broken up" him-self.—Youkers Statesman.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Fancy 1 90 @ 2 95
HAY—Choice timothy 9 00 @ 10 00
Fancy prairie 8 00 @ 8 50

BUTTER—Choice creamer; 11 @ CHEESE—Full cream 12 @ EGGS—Choice 22 @ 73 @

CATTLE-Fair natives...... 3 50 @ 5 25

Texans 2 2 20 @ 3 25
HOGS—Heavy 6 70 @ 7 65
SHEEP Fair to choice 4 01 @ 5 40

 SHEEP Fair to choice
 4 0.0 @ 5 40

 FLOUR—Choice
 3 20 @ 3 75

 WHEAT—No. 2 red
 70 @ 3 75

 CORN—No. 2 mixed
 38½66
 28½6

 OATS—No. 2 mixed
 32¼@ 33

 RYE—No. 2
 55½0
 56

 BUTTER—Creamery
 27
 31

 LARD—Western steam
 10
 65
 60
 10
 75

CATTLE - Prime to extra... 4 75 @ 6 03
HOGS—Packing and shipping. 6 53 @ 7 65
SHEEP Fair to choice... 4 50 @ 5 40
FLOUR—Winfer wheat... 3 50 @ 4 30
FLOUR—Winfer wheat... 3 75 6 @ 4 30

FLOUR—Winter wheat 350 (g 4 a)
WHEAT—No. 2 red. 753/m 76
CORN—No. 2. 423/@ 423/
OATS—No. 2. 313/@ 32
RYE. 563/@ 57

CATTLE-Native steers 3 80 @ 5 50

NEW YORK. 17 70 @17 75

POTATOES ST LOUIS.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 16

they cure. 25 cents a box.

His companion coolly proceeded: "This morning when Mr. Murray's clerk arrived at the office he found his principal shot through the heart, dead, seated in his chair. The police were at once sent for and made inquiry into

"We learned that last night-the ledger. He was night of the crime-a person had been seen to leave Murray's office at a prised, for he dd not expect to be watched and learned that he any clients at made several purchases to-day, among others some from Smith & Blake, the which, as was tailors, whom he had paid with a bank note indorsed with the name of the banker, Murray, written with his own hand.

"The person who paid them that note and left the murdered man's office at such a late hour was yourself!"

"I will give you now an exact account of how I passed my time, and make you a confidant as to my position," said the baronet, and he hastily

did so in as few words as possible.
"I indeed pity you sincerely," said
the man interesting himself in the baronet's position.

"Then, why can't you help me?" "I don't see how I can."

"Give me three days' grace. At the end of that time I will come and give myself up of my own accord. I swear When I am reconciled to my grandfather I shall have nothing more to fear.

"You shake your head! Look," said Sir Henry, entreatingly. "Here is my want sufficient for my journey. The



"HERE IS MY PURSE."

rest belongs to you, and I give you my Henry. "If he knew the conditions in promise to come and give myself up in

> "It is very little that I am offering you, but directly I get possession of the inheritance I swear to you that I

will not forget to reward you."
"But if I should let myself be overor the journey.

"Ah, well, I run a risk now and could help you," said the man. "I have no wish to deceive you. At every station there are police officers with your description. If I let you go free you will fall into their clutches, so it will be all the same."

"You; but cannot I disguise myself?

"But how can you disguise yours continued the detective.

Sir Henry had a lucky thought. Ten minutes after the young baronet having put on the stranger's cordurov trousers, black coat and cloth cap, had the street and leaped into a cab, while his protector, in the new clothes, had taken another direction.

"Luckily, I have another suit in my bag," said the baronet to himself, throwing himself on to the seat and glancing at his costume.

He reached the station in time to get his ticket and to buy an evening paper, so that he might find out the particulars of the strange crime. He had A few minutes now would decide his hardly thrown his portmanteau into

WHEAT—No. 2 red. 64 @

No. 2 hard 60½ 2

CORN—No. 2 mixed 34 @

OATS—No. 2 mixed 29 @

RYE—No. 2 55 @ "At last," he murmured, settling But an instant after he looked out of the window, terrified as though a per-He went into a neighboring hotel, son who was standing there under the BRAN 57 65
BUTTER—Choice creamery 24 6
BUTTER—Fall cream 11 6

This person was William Murray, the murdered banker. As the train moved off the baronet

maintained his gaze through the window, but suddenly he gave himself a "If he really was killed I shall soon

know!" he exclaimed. He looked all through the paper, but could not find a word about the crime. Another piece of news, however, attracted his attention. It was the promise of a reward offered by the police authorities to whoever should give information leading to the capture of an adventurer who had for some time been going around the city committing acts of roguery with the greatest audacity

and skillfulness. He continued his reading: "The adventurer wears a cloth cap, a black jacket and corduroy trousers.' With feverish haste Sir Henry took from his bag the spare suit of clothes with which he had provided himself, rapidly arrayed himself in them, and as the train passed through the short tunnel before reaching the station he flung the property of the wily swindler

out of the window. Twenty minutes after he had reached his destination his grandfather passed tunity almost immediately of producing away, and he was the possessor of an the proof." pounds per annum. - Chicago Post.

Where His Mind Was.

A young woman was in company with a recent university graduate, and naturally the talk ran upon books. By and by there was a lull in the conversation, broken presently by the young woman, who said:

"What do you think of Fielding, Mr. Smith?"

"Oh," was the answer, "fielding is important, of course; but it isn't worth much unless you have good pitching "Pray tell me what all this means," and batting."-Youth's Companion

Royal Baking Powder.

THE GOVERNMENT TESTS ESTABLISH ITS ABSOLUTE SUPERIORITY.

(Data from the latest Official U. S. Government Report on Baking Powders, Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 13, page 599.)

Royal is placed first of the cream of tartar powders, actual strength, 160.6 cubic inches of

leavening gas per ounce of powder. Every other powder tested exhibited a much lower strength than the Royal, the average being 33 per cent. less.

Every other powder likewise showed the presence of alum or sulphuric acid.

The claim that this report shows any other powder of superior strength or purity has been denounced as a falsehood by the Government officers who made the tests.

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

It has never yet been decided by compelessly put his thumb and fore finger into it. Instantly the jaws shut down upon them like a vice, and had to be pried open with iron instruments be-

fore the unfortunate victim could be fore the unfortunate victim could be released from his painful position. His thumb was nearly bitten off and his finger dreadfully lacerated. He says that he will not put his fingers into a fulfill be suffallo Express. "How would 'Here's looking at you' do?"—Buffalo Express. that he will not put his fingers into a

that he will not put his fingers into a turtle's mouth again, even if it is dead.

—N. O. Picayune.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleausing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c, and al bottles.

People are so inconsistent. They will speak in complimentary terms of the minister's slow delivery while they swear at the messenger boy's.—Yonkers Statesman.

Lady Agents Wanted
In every locality to sell an article that is re-

When a young man goes home from church with his sweetheart, he is only going from one house of worship to another.—Rochester Democrat.

How to Visit the World's Fair. This is the title of an illustrated "folder" issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway for the benefit of all Western people who intend to visit Chicago from May to October, 1893.

May to October, 1893.

It tells the cost of getting there and how to go. It tells what to do about baggage, about places to eat and sleep; how to get to the Fair grounds, and it gives many other items of useful information.

Send your address with a two-cent stamp and ask for a "World's Fair Folder." Geo.

H. HEAFFORD, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago.

"There goes a man who never has been known to disagree with his wife." Dobsor.—"How does he manage?" "Easy enough. She does all the talking."—Inter-Ocean.

Travel with a Friend

"That unrivalled complexion," said a prominent New Yorker, alluding to a lady acquaintance, "was the result of using Garfield Tea." Send for free sample to 319 West 45th Street, New York City. Who will protect you from those enemies—nausea, indigestion, malaria and the sickness produced by rocking on the waves, tion—and often puts up a job no other man and sometimes by inland traveling over the rough beds of ill laid railroads. Such a friend is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Ocean mariners, yachtsmen, commercial and theatrical agents and tourists testify BEECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous filness. Beecham's Pills sell well because to the protective potency of this effective safeguard, which conquers also rheumatism, nervousness and biliousness. Young man, slon't become addicted to the bottle! It is a vial habit.—Binghamton Leader.

SHE—"Are you going aboard to complete your education?" He—"Not much—going your education?" He-"Not much-going to marry to complete it."-Puck.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches' are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective."—Christian World, London, Eng.

GREAT wit may be allied to madness, but the stupid man need not brag of his superior sanity.—Puck.

The man who erects a large building on a very small lot does so because he is short-sited.—Rochester Democrat. "It's easy enough to catch on," as the fly remarked when he lit on the fly-paper.—Philadelphia Record.



of diseases start from a torpid liver and impure blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures every one of them. It prevents them, too. Take it, as you ought, when you

them, too. Take it, as you ought, when you feel the first symptoms (languor, loss of appetite, duliness, depression) and you'll save yourself from something serious.

In building up needed fiesh and strength, and to purify and enrich the blood, nothing can equal the "Discovery." It invigorates the liver and kidneys, promotes all the bodily functions, and brings back health and vigor. For Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Biliousness, and all Scrofulous, Skin, and Scalp Diseases, it is the only remedy that's quaranteed to benefit or cure, in every case, or the money is refunded.

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NEURALGIA.

My wife suffered with such intense neuralgic pains in the face, she thought she ould die. She bathed her face and head with ST. JACODS OIL, and it cured her in CARL SCHEIBE.

"YES; Jim's pretty far down. He's connected with the legislature now." "Is he a member?" "O, no; it's not so bad as that. He's a committee clerk."—Buffalo Express.

When men have their dinners of state they always toast the ladies. When women banquet together they always roast the men.—N. O. Picayune.

TEACHER (to the class in chemistry)—
"What does sea-water contain besides the
sodium chloride that we have mentioned?"
Bobby Smith—"Fish, sir." Some people sing "Ta-ra-ra, Boom-de-ay"

"What are you thinking about?" he asked. "I was wondering." replied the precise girl, "whether the plural of football should not be feetballs."—Washington **ASHARPJOKE** YET A POINTED FACT!

JULIAN GORDON.

Author of "A Diplomat's Diary," etc., is contained in

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IN 4 ACTS.

because they have this strain in their heads and there is no room for anything else.—Galveston News. Warehouses. - Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Daltim, San Pracoisco, Lynn. Scotries. - Tannton, Mass. Pairhaven, Mass. Whitman, M. Duzbury, Mass. Plymouth, Mass.

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A. N. K .- D. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASH state that you saw the Advertisomand in this

THE POPULISTS.

They Seem Satisfied With the Situation at Topeka.

SPEAKER DUNSMORE SANGUINE.

The Republicans to Be Ignored and Left to Take Any Action They May See Fit-Exciting Time Expected.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 17.-No complications which have heretofore existed in the very distressing and altogether unique legislative situation in this state are comparable with that with which the two legislative bodies will be confronted to-day. Step by step the legislature has approached a joint ballot election, and nothing has been accomplished in the way of a compromise. The members of the rival houses got together in committee of the whole yesterday and each of the opposing bodies appointed three men to act as a conference committee with power to act. Before these men met each of the committeemen knew what the ultimatum of their party was and three times the two houses met and the committees were not ready to report. An adjournment was taken until to-day at 10 o'clock, and two hours later a state printer will be elected. Both parties have made their nominations and two rival houses will be called upon to elect candidates. If fight is on the side of the repub-

licans, the power is with the populists. As Populist Chairman Dunsmore expressed it to a correspondent last night: "We have those fellows on the hip and they know it." For an interesting programme the days which have passed will be tame and uninteresting with the diversions of to-day. When the two houses meet in joint session to elect a printer, unless the populists make a surrender, and this now seems out of the question, Lieut.-Gov. Daniels will sit between Republican Speaker Douglass and Populist Speaker Dunsmore. He will order the secretary of the senate to call the roll, and that populist officer will obey. Then he will turn to Populist Speaker Dunsmore, and that gentleman will order Populist Clerk Rich to call the roll, and then what will the republicans do? There is no way in which they can get in the game at all so far as the administration of the state of Kansas is concerned. Lieut.-Gov. Daniels has it in his power to declare Ed Snow, the populist nominee, the state printer of Kansas. Gov. Lewelling and the populist senate stand pledged to act with the populist house unless the conference committees settle the controversy. The chances are that the conference committee will do nothing, and if it does the populist house will not indorse it.

All day long there were rumors of desertions from the populist side to the republicans, but when the final round up came last night the rumors could not be subtantiated. The republicans will stand by their organization, but giving the republicans the three demoerats in the house they will still lack one vote of enough to elect. The populists will be short two votes unless Dillard and O'Bryan vote with them according to the original list submitted left the church. The march to licans responded as their names were by the secretary of state. But according the cemetery was a long and hard one. ing to the list of Ben Rich, their chief Only persons in carriages were allowed roar of protest and shouted orders back clerk in the house, they will have votes to spare and Percy Daniels, the populist lieutenant-governor, will pass upon the legality of the election.

That the republicans will stand firm and attempt to annul everything done by legal proceedings is an open secret. The populists have gone too far to re-"I did not even want a conference committee appointed," said Populist Speaker Dunsmore, and he followed this statement up by showing to his own satisfaction that unless the populists voluntarily receded the republicans are absolutely powerless.

"In my judgment," said he, "the house of representatives of which I am speaker is now by reason of the recognition of both the governor and senate a complete legislative body. The house is a political entity, and in my judg. ment cannot be dissolved except by an adjournment sine die. Should it appear at any future time by any investigations either of committees or otherwise that any person whose name is now on the house roll is not entitled to his seat the house roll could be changed to the extent of seating the proper persons. If it should then appear that the political complexion of the house is changed it would be in the power of the house to change the personnel of its officers if de-I can conceive of no way by which the connection now existing between the executive, the senate and this house can be broken in law. It is in the power of the populist house, upon report of proper committees, to unseat any persons whose names appear upon itz roll, however unfair the fact might be. In my judgment the only way Mr. Douglass and his fellow officers can be placed in proper relation with the executive and the senate in holding their respective offices is by and through the action of the house now known as Dunsmore's house. This, in my judgment, is necessary because of the plete recognition of the populist house and the further fact of the concurrence between its journal and that of the sen-

Populists Ignore Republicans, TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 17. -At 8 o'clock last night the double house reconvened, and immediately adjourned until 10:30 o'clock 'a order to let both parties hold the cgacuses on state printer, which they had set for last evening. An attempt was made by Waters, of Cherokee, who had in the afternoon moved for the appointment of the joint committee to devise a plan for peace, to have the committee discharged before it was known whether the committee would be able to accomplish anything.

At 10:30, after the caucus on state

elections: Lupter of Pawnee, McCli-man of Franklin, Doubleday of Harper, Coburn of Barton, Garrison of Barber, populists, and Atherton of Russell and Pratt of Hamilton, republicans. Immediately the populist house adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow without the customary consultation and argument with the republican side and Dunsmore hurriedly left the speaker's stand.

What do they mean? was plainly written on the faces of the members to the right of the speaker. Had the populists decided to take both horns of the dilemma and fight the battle out hereafter? Their ignoring of the republican side looked like this, and for the first time since the session began the republicans showed that they felt a setback. For a moment no stir was made, but finally a motion to adjourn was made. It received no second, but Speaker Douglass put it anyway and the members scattered.

When Speaker Dunsmore was asked why he did not wait for the return of the committee of six which was sitting in an adjoining room trying to formulate a plan of agreement, he answered that he had no interest in the committee and did not care what it might do.

THE BURIAL OF BUTLER.

mmense Throngs Attend the Funeral of LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 17.-Yesterday the foremost citizen soldier of Massachusetts was laid at rest with all the honors, both military and civic, to which his high rank entitled him. Thousands gathered around his bier to attest their sorrow at his departure. The chief executive of the commonwealth and the humblest workman stood elbow to elbow at his grave. Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, jurist, ex-congressman and ex-governor, received in death the full measure of recognition, which was denied him in life. He was buried as the friend of the people.

There was among the mourners all shades of political faith and all classes. Huntington hall, where the remains lay in state, was besieged by a pushing, jostling crowd. The crush was indescribable. Women fainted, children were trampled on, and still many more were turned away unsatisfied. At 11:30 the hall was closed and the body of Gen. Butler was surrendered to the Grand Army, in whose keeping it had been, to the state authorities, to whom was assigned the duty of giving it military burial.

Long before the hour of services the sidewalks in the neighborhood had begun to be crowded, and when the body was carried from the hall across the street fully 30,000 people were within sight. As soon as the casket was seen hundreds of heads were bared and bowed as the bearers slowly bore their illustrious burden into the sanctuary. Only those who held cards of admission secured entrance. They numbered only 850, a handful of people compared with the enormous crowd without.

The eulogy had been spoken at the private services at the house so there was no departure from the regular service at the church. At its close the casket was borne from the church and placed in the hearse and the line of march was taken to the cemetery. There were more than 150 carriages in line. When the escort arrived at the grave with the casket the last of the cortege had just to enter the inclosure of the cemetery. Gen. Peach and staff occupied a knoll inside and the troops and the volley firers were fired near the grave. Rev. Dr. Chambre conducted the religious services, the masons gave a short ritual and the volley was fired. Thousands followed the procession to the burying ground and there was great confusion in parrow Hildreth street after the ceremony was finished.

STRIP BILL IN THE SENATE. Committee on Indian Affairs Promises to

Washington, Jan. 17.—Delegate Harvey called on the members of the senate committee on Indian affairs yesterday. They indulged in a long informal discussion on the house Cherokee strip bill

The bill was regarded in the main as a very good one and the senators said they could do no better than to take up the house bill in committee and make it conform to their ideas the legislation needed by making slight changes.

The committee will hold a meeting to-day and take up the bill. They will promptly make such changes as they deem best and report it to the senate. They decided on this as being the best plan. While originally inclined to present a bill in full themselves, they think there will be a saving of time by handling the house bill. Prompt and speedy action was assured.

Secretary Noble received a letter from Senator Dawes, of the committee on Indian affairs, requesting his opinion on the provision in the house Cherokee strip bill setting apart sections 13 and 19 for higher educational institutions. The secretary said that he would answer the letter, warmly recommending that the senate permit the provision to remain in the bill.

Another Bolt in Colorado. DENVER, Col., Jan. 17.-The republican majority in the lower house of the legislature yesterday became a minority by the bolt of Representative Funderburgh, who has gone over to the fusionists because of a failure to secure all the patronage he thought he was entitled to. The present organization is threatened. the scenes of two years ago are likely to be repeated when the regularly elected speaker is supplanted by a combine speaker. The republicans are doing everything in their powe, to bring the bolting member back into th traces, but he knows his power and the fusionists are bidding high for his support.

At the trial of the alleged Homestead poisoners Cook Gallagher reiterated his printer had adjourned, the houses reas-sembled. Speaker Dunsmore an- with the poison which was placed in porneed the following committee on the food.

LIVELY TIME.

The House of Representatives Divided Against Itself.

Republicans and Populists Each Elect Of ficers and Then Camp Upon the Field -The Senate Recognized the Populist House.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 11.-In anticipation of trouble at the organization of the house, the sheriff of Shawnee county this morning swore in forty deputies for duty in preserving order

The members were slow in gathering and at 12 o'clock, the hour set for the opening of work, many of the seats were still vacant and all the absentees vere populists.

At 12:30 the republicans checked ur and found that every one of their sixty three members were in the hall ready for action.

At 1:25 o'clock Secretary of State Osborne appeared at the speaker's stand and announced that the law provided that he should lay before the house a list of members as he found it in the secretary of state's office.

George L. Douglass interrupted with the statement that the secretary should only lay the list before the house and should not preside. He said that, for one, he would not consent for Osborne to preside, and other members agreed with him.

Mr. Osborne said: "I am here to per form the same duty in the house as I nave to perform in the senate." Mr. Cubbison said: "I suppose the

other side will object to the reading of Campbell's name. "Yes, sir," said Mr. Dunsmore. "That is the idea."

"I am afraid," said Mr. Cubbison, that would bring us to a clash and carry us beyond discussion." Mr. Cubbison then spoke at length on the law and custom in cases of this kind. The law, he declared, had already made a list and no man outside of the roll,

not even Mr. Osborne, had a right to decide any point that would deprive the house of its constitutional privilege of deciding upon its membership.

At this stage the secretary of the senate was announced with a message

from the senate. "Wait," said Mr. Douglass. "This is ot an organized body.' "What does the secretary say?"

shouted Mr. Dunsmore.
"Gentlemen," said Mr. Osborne, " am only here to act in ministerial capacity. When the house informs me that it has a presiding officer to receive this roll, I will deliver it."

With that Mr. Osborne abruptly left the desk and disappeared from the hall. Mr. Semper, of Franklin county, a populist, hurried to the desk and asumed the gavel and Mr. Cubbison, a republican, quickly joined him and both gan beating the gavel.

The house was now in confusion, but the republicans continued to nominate officers, who were declared elected by Mr. Cubbison.

Then somebody moved that the house roceed to call the roll. The certified roll was missing, hav-

ing been carried away by Mr. Osborne, but a roll of some kind was found and Mr. Remington held it up saying that he had the roll as certified by the secretary of state.

As the roll call proceeded the repubcalled, while the populists kept up a and forth.

Mr. Dunsmore then got his forces together and they proceeded to elect Mr. Ryan temporary speaker. Meanwhile Mr. Cubbison called for the members to come forward and be sworn. The republicans held up their hands and a Topeka lawyer named Thomas H. Bain administered the oath. Then the re publican clerk called the roll again and Mr. Douglass was declared elected speaker. Judge Strong swore Mr. Douglass in and he assumed the chair.

Mr. Dunsmore kept his machine in or der and soon two houses were in full operation on the same floor. Douglass and Ryan were now side by side putting motions and everybody was on his feet shouting and yelling.

Mr. Troutman, republican, moved that the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to clear the lobby. This was carried and on motion Mr. Douglas appointed a committee of five to notify the seaate that the house was organized.

By this time the populists had progressed so far in the organization as to elect Dunsmore speaker and he soon had a full set of officers chosen and committees appointed to notify the senate and governor that the house was organized and ready for business.

Secretary Brown, of the senate, now appeared and, recognizing Speaker Dunsmore, announced that the senate had organized.

was no adjournment of either lower house legislative body. The leaders on both sides were afraid that by an adjournment some advantage might be lost. There was no attempt at business after 5 o'clock and the members prepared to make themselves comfortable for the night. Small boys were admitted with buns and sandwiches. An enterprising populist brought cigars and the accommodating house porters brought flasks of whisky. Speaker pro tem. Hoch held down the republican speaker's chair, and pro tem. Speaker Semple dozed in the populist chair. Here and there over the house members were curled up on the floor. At midnight there was absolute quiet, but the conservative men who attempted to bring about the compromise recognized that nothing could be accomplished.

Revolvers Drawn, TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 11 .-- In an altercation between George Higgins, the republican sergeant-at-arms, and one of the populist doorkeepers revolvers were drawn and a general row was only prevented by the interference of a few level-headed men.

The populist doorkeeper had in his ossession all keys to the hall except those leading from the postoffice to the corridors. He went to Higgins, who was stationed at the postoffice door, and demanded that he deliver over those keys. Higgins refused to comply and in the row which followed revolvers were drawn on both sides.

THE CHEROKEE BILL.

Friends of Strip Opening Pleased at Ita Passage—How the Bill May Become a Law

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- There is general rejoicing over the passage of the Cherokee strip bill in the house Saturday. The members whose constituents are not personally concerned are glad that the bill has been removed from the calendar, as it was a matter of so much importance and has often been called to their attention in a general way. Those from the section directly interested are most demonstrative in their expressions over Saturday's work.

Only a few professional lobbyists, who had hoped to squeeze some money out of somebody, or who have been securing a small income because of representations that they were working for the bill, regret that the measure has at last passed the house.

A member of the senate committee on Indian affairs said that they would push the strip bill immediately, and as the anti-option bill will be disposed of on Wednesday, he intimates that he will be able to bring the bill into the senate within a very few days. He expressed himself as well pleased with the house bill as passed Saturday in a general way, and probably only a few changes will be made.

The most important thing will be to appropriate to the Cherokees all the money paid them for the strip, over \$8,000,000, as it seems that the Cheroree delegates insist upon this amount being appropriated immediately. The intruder question, which, through clever manipulation, was not brought upon the floor of the house, will make its appearance in a very violent form in the senate.

The bill will probably pass the senate with a provision to pay the intruders for improvements made on the home reservation of the Cherokees. The bill will then go into conference and the senate will recede from its position on the intruder question and the house accept the appropriation feature and in this way the bill will finally be agreed upon and in due time the Cherokee strip will be opened to settlement.

SENSITIVE FRANCE.

The Government Expelling Newspaper Correspondents For Criticising Public Men.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The government has begun a campaign against foreign newspaper correspondents in this city. The ministers have been annoyed from the first by the attacks of English and German newspapers upon the men besmirched by the Panama scandal. Several Paris dailies have suggested that both England and Germany had sufficient dishonesty at home to prevent them from casting stones, were they not so self-righteous. Dispatches from Berlin, Buda Pesth and London announced that the insinuations of the Cocardie have been transferred by Paris correspondents of newspapers in the cities into open suggestions that either Baron Mohrenheim, Russian ambassa dor, or Count Menadrea, formerly Italian ambassador, had been influenced in favor of the Panama Canal Co. by a bribe of 50,000 francs.

Herr Wedel, correspondent for several German dailies, was one of the guilty men and he was notified that he must leave the country. M. Selche, correspondent of the Pesth Hirlap, has been arrested for telegraphing the report in question to Buda Pesth. Several other correspondents have been notified that they would be expelled from Paris for running side by side at this point. the same offense.

M. Ribot called on Baron Homren heim and Signor Ressma, successor to Count Menadrea, and apologized to each for the reflections cast upon the of the representatives of their sover-

STRIKE AT MUNCIE, IND.

Far-Reaching Effects of the Strike of Lake

Erie Switchmen MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 16.—The striking Lake Erie switchmen are still out and business in the yards is at a standstill. The company is simply laying quiet with Assistant General Superintendent Jarvis here to be ready to meet any emergencies. The vards are blockaded with much desired freight wanted at the big industries on the South side, and last night the Muncie wood pulp works was compelled to close down for want of material. The Darnell iron works. Indiana iron works and other big concerns will close because of the same reason. By forcing the mills to close the men expect to win. The union laboring men in the mills and factories were visited by a walking delegate from the Trades council and instructed to work no material delivered by scab switchmen. The manufacturers say the men shall work the material, and here is the bright prospect for more and very serious trouble. Every branch of labor is unionized here, and with the combined help that now seems imminent for the strikers the company has but little show of winning. The team-sters and draymen are talking of refusing to deliver goods to merchants reto sell the goods.

Gen. Butler's Funeral.

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 16.-At Gen. Hill yesterday morning private funeral services were held. Rev. Dr. A. St. John Chambre, of St. Anne's Episcopal church, read the service for the dead, The body was in the drawing room. offin during the private funeral serv-ces. President Harrison's wreath and a couple of ferns and lilies were laid upon the coffin. There was no eulogy and no address by the clergyman.

Gold Seekers Returning. DENVER, Col., Jan. 16.-There has been a reaction respecting the San Juan gold fields, and many who rushed into that section are coming out again with reports that there is nothing on which to base the glowing reports which have been sent out from there. The facts are that there is plenty of gold there, but it takes money to get it out. Men without means rushed to the new fields expecting to pick up fortunes from the ground. They were disappointed, hence they were ready to de-nounce the new fields. The new camp promises well, however, to men

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Collapse of a Building on Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

Collision on the Pennsylvania Road Near Latrobe-Five Persons Fatally Injured at the Deadly Chicago Crossing.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17 .-- The four story brick building at No. 157 Commerce street, occupied as a salesroom by Nixon Bros.' Paper Co., collapsed. Seven men were in the building at the time. Three were buried in the ruins and killed and one was badly hurt and three escaped uninjured. The dead are: John McKenna and Joseph Wallace, painters, and Albert W. Marker, fore-

man. Albert Gales, a colored porter,

was injured internally. The building was four stories high, with thirty-five feet front on Commerce street. The three upper floors were stored full of paper bags. In the office in the rear of the building on the ground floor, W. Nixon, head of the company, Samuel Bayles, treasurer, and C. S. Forsyth, agent for the Wilkinson automatic stoker, were seated talking shortly before 6 o'clock. Gales, McKenna, Wallace and Walker were working further down towards the doors. An ominous cracking of splintering joists were heard and then, with terrible suddenness, the whole upper part of the building came down with a

crash upon the men. Gales was nearest the front door and as the falling plaster began to rattle about his head he made a rush for the street. Just as he reached the pavement the front wall fell upon him, burying him out of sight. He was dug out by the firemen and was found to have been fortunate enough to have escaped with serious, but not fatal in-

When the building began to cave in McKenna and Wallace ran toward a window in the rear of the store. They reached it, but bricks and joists from the upper floor fell on them and crushed The cause of the collapse of the building was probably the weight of the paper stored on the upper floors, although Mr. Nixon claims that the weight was not nearly so great as it had been on many other occasions. The building is a total ruin and will have to be rebuilt. Loss, about \$30,000.

RAN INTO A COAL TRAIN. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 17.—The third ection of the fast line east on the Pennsylvania railroad ran into a coal train near Latrobe, Pa., at 2 o'clock vesterday morning, wrecking five coal cars and the engine of the passenger train, but otherwise doing no damage to the latter. Fireman George Litzinger, of Conemaugh, was caught in the wreck and crushed to death. Three other trainmen, George Cannon, George Kelley and William Getteney, were seriously but not fatally injured. The passengers on the fast line were not

ANOTHER CABLE CAR ACCIDENT. CHICAGO, Jan. 17 .- A car containing sixty-six people was run down at the Forty-seventh street crossing of the Rock Island tracks by a locomotive of that railroad. All the passengers were injured and five will die. This is the same crossing where the construction train of the Fort Wayne killed four people some days ago, the two railroads

FOURTEEN NEW CARDINALS. For Some Reason No Americans Are

Rome, Jan. 17.—The pope created fourteen cardinals at the consistory to-day. the list not including any Americans. Among them were Archbishop Vaughan, of Westminster; Archbishop Logue, primate of Ireland; Archbishop Krentz, of Cologne; Prince Archbishop Kopp, of Breslau; Mgr. Morcenni, papal under secretary of state; Mgr. Persico, secretary of the propaganda. There are six Italian, two French, one English, two Prussian, one Irish, one Hungarian and one Spanish cardi-

Pope Leo, in his allocution, thanked God for having preserved him to celebrate his episcopal jubilee. This event, be said, would be regarded by men as a sign of the Divine protection extended over the church in these calamitous days through the preservation of the life of the supreme pontiff.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17 .- A secret session of the racing board of the League of American Wheelmen was held here at which it was decided to suspend ten crack riders for accepting expenses at the recent meet in Chicago and Milwaukee. The men suspended for violations of the L. A. W. rules at Milwaukee are Lumsden, Johnson, Rhodes, Githens, Ballard and Steele. Zimmerman attended, but escaped by not racceived by the road if it persists in ing. The Chicago contestants under ignoring the unions, and the Clerks' the ban are Tyler, Hess, Wheeler and union will instruct the clerks to refuse Dorntge. ing. The Chicago contestants under

Mr. Blaine Unchanged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-Dr. Johnson called upon Mr. Blaine shortly after 10 Butler's late residence on Belvidere o'clock this morning and remained inside much longer than usual. He stated on leaving that Mr. Blaine's condition remained unchanged and said further that the physicians would give out a statement later as to Mr. Blaine's con-The stars and stripes were not on the dition which would be fuller than those heretofore issued to the press. Yesterday, he and Senator Hale both declared that Mr. Blaine seemed more comfortable than for several days.

Gov. Altgeld's Condition. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17. -Gov. Altgeld, who had been expected to be out to-day, is still confined to his room. His physician, Dr. Fowler, said that the governor would probably be able to begin the active duties of his office by Wednesday next. "His greatest danger is the office seekers," said the doctor. "If they could be induced to give him a rest he will completely recover in a

A government clerk says the United States pays more for poor work and less for good work than any other employer on the face of the earth

RAILWAY FEDERATION

The Men Seeking Safety in Union-Strong Speeches at Kansas City.

Speeches at Kansas City.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 14.—That a general federation of the various classes of railroad men is anent to be formed seems no longer among the doubtful issues. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Turner hall under the auspices of the Switchmen's Aid association, and the applause with which all remarks tending that way were greeted proved conclusively that the idea meets with considerable favor. This new movement contemplates gathering into the organized ranks of labor many who have hitherto taken no active part.

The meeting last night was called to order by Charles Walter, who appointed W. A. Sims, grand secretary of the Switchmen's Aid association, as chairman for the evening. Mr. Sims introduced as the first speaker Mr. L. A. Rogers, of Chicago, who, after a short introductory speech in which he regretted the unavoidable absence of Eugene V. Debbs, of Chicago, who had been expected to address them, opened the subject for discussion which he stated briefly was: "By what method can we best receive the returns that our labor

There were certain conditions with which they had to contend, he said, wherever they had no difficulty in securing their rights. Now, the Goulds, Vanderbilts, Astors, Carnegies, Fricks, et al., forming as they did a plutocracy, was opposed to the rank and file of labor. Sympathy for the working class was as far from the thoughts of the millionaires as heaven from hell. He advocated the eight hour system that gave to the laborer the right to enjoy his home privileges and home circle. He ridiculed Judge Paxton's decision in the Homestead affair in declaring guilty of treason the thirty-three men who

fought for their homes and home rights.
"If these thirty-three Homestead men are sent to the penitentiary the stripe they wear will be more honorable than the one that floats above their prison," was an incendiary remark that provoked loud applause.

He then compared Chinamen with "scabs" to the detriment of the latter, and this again called for long continued applause. The year 1892 had been a bad one for the laborer, he said, and he urged that they organize and face the enemy. Every one should join-all classes of railroad men. Then the organization would sweep everything before it.

George A. Wood was the next speaker. His speech was a combination of socialism, federation and advice to his hearers to organize and use ballots if possible and bullets if this did not win. idea was to legislate to stop promiscuous immigration and this would abate the "scab" nuisance. He strongly advised organization, and his speech was cheered to the echo.

DUN'S REPORT.

Trade Continues Active Despite Report of Gold Exports—Commercial Indebted ass

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: In spite of reports that more gold will go-abroad and in spite of uncertainties regarding legislation on the money question the business world seems inclined to believe that there will be no serious finencial embarrassment, especially as the average of commercial indebtedness is remarkably low and failures have been comparatively unimportant.

At Boston orders for boots and shoes have been large, the factories are all busy and jobbers' stock light: Cotton: and woolen mills are fully employed. Sales of wool were 3,513,500 pounds and about 5,000,000 were destroyed by fire, making territory wool stronger. Iron is weak at Philadelphia and scarcity of cars affects the coal trade. At Pittsburgh pig iron is weaker and slow of sale. Trade at Cleveland. is good, with improved demand for rolled products and money close, collections being not so good. Orders for spring goods are more liberal at Detroit and money is in strong demand. Wholesale orders at Chicago this far exceed last year's, there being a heavy demand for winter clothing. Speculation has raised pork to the highest price in seven years and money is strong. Milwaukee s preparing actively for spring trade and heavy snows have helped lumbermen. At St. Paul and Minneapolis the lumber and flour trades are firmer, but collections are slow. Trade at Omaha. is good, and also at Sioux City and at Kansas City, where receipts of cattle are liberal, but of hogs light.

At St. Louis money is strong, but there is a grain blockade from scarcity of cars. At Louisville prospects are bright and at Knoxville trade is improving. At Memphis trade is dull, at Little Rock fair, with more hopeful tone, and at Atlanta good with satisfactory collections.

What people mean by depression in business is shown in the pig iron output, 3,202 tons weekly, or less than 3 per cent. smaller than December 1, with a slight increase in stocks and 14,315 smaller than a year ago, but with stocks much reduced. The output in 1892 was 9,100,000 tons, only 100,000 less than the largest ever known, that of 1890, and the consumption was probably the largest ever known. Prices are weaker, Bessemer pig only \$13.50 at Pittsburgh and Alabama iron is offered at the west at lower prices, but there is a better movement at Philadelphia. The structural iron is dull and bar weaker at \$11.52 and rails are still inactive. On the other hand, textile mills are crowded with work. Sales of wool are the largest known for many weeks.

Young Wales Coming Over. LONDON, Jan. 14.-It is learned on very good authority that Prince George of Wales is seriously contemplating a trip to America during the coming spring, in order to participate in the naval review in New York harbor. The idea is favorably regarded by the queen; the prince of Wales and heads of the admiralty. If Prince George goes he will be escorted across the Atlantic by several men-of-war, and it is probable that a large squadron of battle ships and cruisers will be sent over in advance to receive him. The prince also con-templates a trip to the Chicago expo-sition.