County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1890.

NUMBER 25.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

In the Senate on the 10th Senator Hoar, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report on the Chandler-Call discussion ordering certain remarks stricken from the Congressional Record and the substitution of the report of the official reporter. Senator Standford offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire what relief for the present agricultural depression may be furnished by the Government and particularly as to the proposition to furnish loans by the Government to the people. Referred. Resolutions by Senator Plumb calling for a statement as to the cause of withholding patents for lands within the limits of the Union Pacific land-grants were adopted. The Foreign Meat Inspection bill was then considered for CONGRESSIONAL. were adopted. The Foreign Meat Inspection bill was then considered for some time, when the Educational bill was further discussed until adjournment.... In the House after routine business the Senate bill was passed (with verbal amendments) to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from one State to another. Bills were passed authorizing the construction of a number of bridges. The resolution to appoint a committee to go to Arkansas and report on the contested election case of Clayton against Breckinridge was amended at the request of Mr. Breckinridge so as to enlarge the inquiry and make the investigation thorough, and then adopted The Oklahoma bill was then considered until adjournment.

until adjournment. antil adjournment.

AFTER the transaction of unimportant routine business in the Senate on the 11th Senator Mitchell offered a joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment for the election of United States Senators by the people. A resolution was adopted asking for information as to the authorizing of lot-teries by the Creek Nation in the Indian Ter-ritory. The resolution for the exclusion from the Record the sentence interpolated by Sen-ator Call in his late debate with Senator Chandler came up and occasioned a lengthy Chandler came up and occasioned a lengthy debate, which at times grew warm. When a vote was reached no quorum was present and the matter went over. Adjourned.... The House passed a number of bills for public buildings, among them for buildings at Atchison, Kan, Fremont, Neb., and Springfield, Mo. Mr. Enloe (Tenn.) moved to discharge the Pensions Committee from the further consideration of a resolution offered by him for an investigation into recent rerating of pensions and the reason for offered by him for an investigation into recent rerating of pensions and the reason for the removal of Corporal Tanner, as the committee had failed to make any report. After explanations from the committee he withdrew the resolution. Mr. Baker (N. Y.) reported the bill for the admission of Wyoming and asked its immediate consideration. After some debate the House went into Committee of the Whole and the bill was discussed until adjournment.

mittee of the Whole and the bill was discussed until adjournment.

THE Senate on the 12th concurred in the House amendments to the resolution for the investigation of immigration matters. One of the amendments extends the envestigation to the purchase of American industries by foreign capital. The Senate then adopted the resolution expunging from the Record the interpolation made by Senator Call in the report of his late debate with Senator Chandler. A resolution to provide for the choosing of a President (pro tem.) of the Senate was then adopted, and the Educational bill further discussed until adjournment....Among the bills until adjournment Among the passed in the House was one to extend the time of payment to purchasers of land from the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska. The House then in Committee of the Whole considered the Oklahoma bill, the main question of discussion being as to what sysquestion of discussion being as to what system of State laws should be temporarily extended over the Territory. A motion finally prevailed that section 2,189, revised statutes, (U. S.) shall be in force in the Territory until after the adjournment of the first session of the Legislative Assembly. Pending consideration the House adjourned.

THE Senate on the 13th passed several more public buildings bills. After a colloquy between Senators Eustis and Hoar on the "Southern question" the Educational bill was again laid before the Senate and Senator Blair explained it further. Then Senators Blair explained it further. Then Senators got into a heated debate on the negro question, which continued until adjournment.... During the morning hour in the House Mr. Perkins (Kan), on behalf of the Committee on Indian Affairs, called up and the House passed the bill extending for three years the time within which the Denison & Ouachita Valley Railroad Company may construct its road through the Indian Territory. The House then considered the Oklahoma bill in Tarsney (Mo.) an amendment was adopted providing for a land-office in No-Man's-Land. When the committee rose the bill passed, ayes 16, nays 25. The bill establishes seven counties. The county seats are to be at Guthrie, Oklahoma City, Norman, Lisbon or Kingfisher, Beaver, Stillwater and one more to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior. The Public Land Strip is declared to be public land and open to settlement un-der the homestead laws and bona fide settlers and occupants are given a preference

AFTER the disposition of a number of bills, local only in their character, the Senate on the 14th resumed consideration of the Edu-cational bill and Senator Teller spoke at length in favor of it. The bill went over and Senator Call gave notice of his intention to move for a modification of the rules as to executive sessions. Resolutions were in troduced by Senator Cullom relating to the death of Representative Townshend, of Illinois, and after appropriate addresses the Senate adjourned until Monday....In the House Mr. Perkins (Kan.) stated that an erroneous impression had gone out that ac-cording to the provisions of the Oklahoma open to settlement under the homestead laws. Under the provisions of the bill, the Cherokee Outlet was not open to settlement.
The statement should have been that the
Public Land Strip had been opened to settlement. The Cherokee Outlet, he said, was
embraced within the limits of the new Territory, but was not open to settlement under the homestead law. The House then con-sidered private bills until adjournment.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE President has nominated Lieutenant-Colonel William Smith as Paymaster-General He was formerly Deputy Paymaster-General.

SECRETARY WINDOM has received a letter from Secretary Blaine, asking for an additional appropriation of \$35,000 to meet the expenses of the international marine conference held in Washington last autumn. The original appropriation was \$20,000.

A COMPLETELY satisfactory test of the new fire alarm apparatus in the White House has been made.

THE President has appointed John B. Weber, of Buffalo, commissioner of immigration, and General J. R. O'Beirne first assistant commissioner of immigra-

THE lard heating was closed at Washngton on the 12th, Mr. Butterworth pleading for the farmers and energetically denouncing the fraudulent imitations, which he claimed were a loss to the agriculturists of \$15,000,000 a year.

SECRETARY WINDOM has executed a lease with the North American Commercial Company, of New York and San Francisco, for the taking of fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, for a period of twenty years

from May 1 next. Considerable uneasiness was reported at Washington of a possible rupture with Great Britain over the fishery dis-

putes. Ex-Congressman Taulbee died at Washington on the 11th from the effect of Kincaid's bullet.

SECRETARY WINDOM has decided that Chinese merchants are excluded from this country as well as laborers.

PRESIDENT HARRISON and party visited Charleston, S. C., on the 14th.

THE EAST.

M. LEROSKI, editor of the Polish paper at Wilkesbarre, Pa., has fled, leaving his creditors in the lurch.

THE directors of the Manhattan elevated railroad of New York City have declared a cash dividend of 11/2 per cent. instead of the usual scrip. THE strike of the yard switchmen and

brakemen on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie at Pittsburgh, Pa., has been completely broken. JAMES SLOCUM, the base-ball player,

was convicted at New York of the murder of his wife. Sentence deferred. By a collision at Greensburg, Pa., a passenger coach and several freight cars were wrecked and three persons hurt.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Loyal Legion will be held in Philadelphia April 15, 16 and 17. THE Massachusetts House has passed the bill forbidding the sale of oleomar-

garine as butter. THE Sexton Ballot Reform bill was passed in the New York Assembly by a vote of 72 to 51. Four Democrats voted for the bill.

EDWARD HARRISON and Noah Loder, wholesale dry goods merchants of New York City, have assigned with \$400,000 liabilities and nominal assets in excess of liabilities.

By an explosion of dynamite on the Brooklyn aqueduct near Rockville Center, L. I., two men were blown to pieces and two thers badly hurt.

THE wife of Tony Hart, the actor, died recently in Roosevelt Hospital, New York. Her stage name was Gertie Granville. Her husband is in an insane

Two men were burned to death recently while asleep in the workmen's building near the new bridge at Johnstown, Pa.

THE WEST.

COYOTES have so badly eaten the bodies of the two men killed by the Apaches in Arizona that identification is not possible.

ANDREW A. HOLT, a noted smuggler of Puget Sound, Ore., was fatally shot by United States officers near Seattle, Wash., while resisting arrest.

STRIKING miners at Ironwood, Mich., are giving trouble and several arrests have been made, while the mines are strongly guarded by police.

THE remaining indebtedness of Ives and Stayner, in connection with Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton affairs. is to be compromised at five cents on

GREAT damage to wheat in Central and Southern Illinois by the recent cold snap is reported to the State Board of Agriculture. THE steamship George H. Chance, of

Astoria, Ore., with a crew of fifteen men, has not been heard from for a month and is reported lost. THE L. Baurie woodenware factory,

Petowskey, Mich., was destroyed by fire the other day, causing \$100,000 loss. THE Kane County (Ill.) court house at Geneva was destroyed by fire the other night.

It is positively denied from Cleveland, O., that the wire nail manufacturers have formed a trust. THE Lithgow glass works at Bowling

Green, O., were destroyed by fire recently. Loss, \$40,000. DR. CHARLES F. THWING has declined the Chancellorship of the University of

Kansas tendered him by the Board of Regents. By an ordinance at San Francisco all Chinamen residents are required to move their residences and places of business within sixty days to certain

sections of the southern part of the city. They number 60,000.

THE SOUTH. A KILN in the course of construction

at Stickney's iron works at Baltimore, Md., caved in recently and a number of workmen were covered by the ruins. Philip Geise was taken out dead and Henry Matles and George Lanhan were fatally injured. Body snatchers have been at work on

the paupers buried in St. Louis Bertrand cemetery, Louisville, Ky. THE Sheriff Cross murderers have

been held in \$8,000 bail at Paris, Tex. THE Kentucky Legislature has passed the bill calling a Constitutional convention. This was in response to a vote of the people last August. The time and place of holding the convention are yet employers conceding the men a small

THE high license for Baltimore City has passed the Maryland Senate. It puts the license at \$600 for whisky and \$300 for malt liquors.

MARIE PRESCOTT, the actress, failed to obtain a divorce, a suit for which she culture. The matter of open or secret brought against William Perzel, her husband, at Paris, Ky.

TWELVE loaded cars went through a high trestle on the Georgia Pacific road twenty miles east of Birmingham, Ala., the other day and were destroyed by fire. Several train men were hurt but

none fatally.

THE river reached the highest point known at Memphis, Tenn., on the 14th. A TERRIBLE landslide occurred in a cut on the West Virginia Central railroad, forty miles west of Cumberland, Md., on the 14th. A work train was wrecked and three men were killed and

four injured, mostly Italians. In the Lower Rio Grande country in Texas cattle are suffering for water.

· GENERAL. THE influenza is raging with great violence throughout the State of Hidalgo, Mexico.

MUCH suffering and many deaths of cattle are reported in the Canadian Northwest. The snow was deep and the animals were starving.

Two thousand grain porters of Liverpool, Eng., have struck for higher THE sale of the Burlington & North-

ern, it is thought, will have a quieting effect on the rate troubles. It is stated that the Russian Government will attempt in April to lift two English steamers which were sunk off Ralaklaya during the Crimory was a stated that the Russian Government will attempt in April to lift two Day for the year 1899.

LYMAN U. HUMPHREY, Governor. Balaklava during the Crimean war. It

is believed that in one of the vessels is a chest containing £40,000. THE Rio Grande railway recently had 350 snow shovelers at work opening the snow blockade across the San Juan regular attendant of the Y. M. C. A., range at Cumbres, on the east side of the was recently arrested while on a bum divide. The snow was reported sixty across the State line. He had stolen a feet above the top of the telegraph poles number of articles from other young and for miles on each side it was from

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HOWARD C.
ELEHINSTONE, comptroller and treasurer
of the Duke of Connaught's household, was washed overboard from the steamer Tangario near Teneriffe recently and

An epidemic resembling influenza is creating havoc in India.

THE sessions of the international laoor conference will be held in the large hall of Prince Bismarck's College, where the congress of 1878 was held. Baron von Berlepsch, Prussian Minister of Commerce, will open the proceedings.

In the British House of Commons Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secre- Dr. H. T. Johnson, of Atchison, and Dr. tary, responding to a question as to the J. Milton Welch, of La Cygne, members position of the Behring sea negotia- of the State Board of Health for the tions, declined to say any thing until he should be able to communicate to T. Taylor, of Atchison, member of the the House such information as might be State Board of Pharmacy for the term imparted without detriment.

resigned over an adverse vote in the Senate. THE miners of Great Britain propose

strike for an increase in wages. Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended March 13 numbered 252, compared with 260 the previous week and 261 the corresponding week of last year.

TWENTY thousand men employed as engineers in Northeast England have organized a strike for shorter hours.

THE LATEST.

THE British have hoisted their flag in the Shire district of East Africa. Portugal was intensely excited on hearing of the fact. THIRTY thousand more men joined the

big strike in England on the 17th. THE greatest sensation ever known has developed at Fredericksburg, Va.

The parties affected are an official of Stafford County and the owner of a valuable and historic estate near the city. Detectives are reported to have discovered alleged frauds of over \$2,000,000. "OLD GABRIEL," an Indian reputed to

be 150 years old, died in the county hospital at Salinas, Cal., recently. THREE more deputy sheriffs of New

York have been arrested in connection with bribery charges, which also affect Mayor Grant.

THE World's Fair Committee has decided that Chicago must have the enterprise open April 30, 1892.

PRINCE BISMARCK and his son, Count Herbert, sent their resignations to Emperor William on the 17th. The cause was not definitely known, but was supposed to be on account of the international labor conference. EDWIN ROWE and Darius Kennan, two

Yale students, were drowned recently at New Haven, Conn., by their sailboat being dashed against the breakwater. AUGUSTUS CARL and wife were found dead in the ruins of their burned dwelling at Lansing, Minn., recently.

SECRETARY PROCTOR has authorized the Mississippi River Commission to expend \$20,000 for the immediate protection of the Morgan sea levee in Louisiana, reported in danger of destruction by the floods of the Mississippi.

THE widows of the victims of the Nottingham mine disaster by which eight men were killed by an explosion of gas about six weeks ago, have entered suit against the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company for damages aggregating \$100,000.

JONATHAN YOUNG SCAMMON. founder of the Inter Ocean and for many years prominently identified with the growth and prosperity of Chicago, died recently, aged eighty-seven years. THE strike of the coal miners in advance in their wages. They have, however, dismissed 100 Poles who were the ringleaders in the strike.

In the Senate on the 17th Mr. Voores presented a resolution drawing attention to the distress existing in agri-House passed a quiet day.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Arbor Day.

Governor Humphrey has issued the following Arbor Day proclamation: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TOPEKA, Kan., March 14.—Arbor Day and Kansas Day are festal days in our schools. One is devoted to the improvement of school house grounds and the other to rehearing Kansas history. The custom has grown up naturally all over the State and the festivals are days of enjoyment for many thousands of hanny children. ment for many thousands of happy children. In our towns Arbor Day is fixed upon by usage and common consent as the occasion when the streets, the parks, the grounds of public buildings and churches and the lawn around the home shall be adorned with trees. The larger cities neglect the custom; the smaller oney it with one voice and are already famous for their beauty. On the farm ornamental trees are found shading the grounds and buildings; and fine orchards, visible miles away, beautify and add to the value of the home.

value of the home.

Tree: are the mark of prosperous and comfortable homes. Kansas loves trees. On the return of the glad springtime she says with Bryant, "Come, plant an apple tree." She planted the tree of liberty, the tree of temperance and the tree of progress, and here ther grow with the greatest vigor—symbols of health, purity and a ivancement.

Is obedience to a custom now nearly twenty years old, and obeyed without official order. I become

Miscellaneous.

ST. CLAIR PINKSTON, twenty years old, stenographer in the office of a prominent Kansas City, Kan., architect and a men. Several counterfeit silver dollars were found on his person, and a search developed the fact that he was preparing to go into counterfeiting on an extensive scale. He was held for trial.

THE other night James M. Hughes, proprietor of a Topeka billiard hall, was cut in the head by one Williams, a desperado. Hughes was in a most precarious condition, and his physician had little hope of his recovery. Williams was intoxicated.

THE Governor recently made the following appointments: D. E. Cornell, of Kansas City, Kan., director of the penitentiary for the term commencing April 5, 1890; Dr. C. Jones, of Topeka, term commencing March 28, 1890; James commencing March 28, 1890; Keenan J. THE Tirard Ministry of France has Hurst, of Howard, member of the Live-Stock Sanitary Commission for the term

commencing March 25, 1890. CHARLES WILLIAMS and his son, aged their beds at Galena the other morning. Williams was blind and had lost both arms in an accident in the mines a year ago. Jerry Alipe, a negro, was arrested charged with the crime and the evidence against him was very conclusive.

ABOUT ten o'clock the other night Rev. David McGrew, pastor of the colored Baptist Church at Armstrong, Mrs. Andy Bigman and William Jackson, members of his congregation, were returning from a prayer meeting, and were walking on the Union Pacific railroad tracks near the bridge that spans the Kansas river, when they were struck by an engine. The first two were instantly killed and the latter fatally injured. Three other colored men in the party saved themselves by jumping down an embakment.

THE Boston Cash Store at Hill City was destroyed by fire the other day. Loss, \$20,000; no insurance.

THE Grand Encampment I. O. O. F., recently in session at Kansas City, Kan., elected the following officers: Grand patriarch, D. M. Ferguson, of Paola; grand high priest, F. H. Betton, of Pomeroy; grand senior warden, H. E. Pyle, of McPherson; grand junior warden, S. H. Glenn, of Harper; grand scribe, Samuel F. Burdett, of Leavenworth; grand treasurer, C. H. Schaffer, of Council Grove; grand representative, Thoma3 Beattie, of Atchison. It was decided to hold the next annual encampment at Arkansas City on the second Tuesday in March.

Ar the late meeting in Lawrence of the order of the Eastern Star, grand chapter of Kansas, the following officers were chosen: Grand matron, Lilian A. Wiggs, of Lawrence; grand patron, William A. Julien, of Olathe; associate grand matron, Mrs. Lizzie Gabriel, of Parsons; associate grand patron, Thomas K. McFarland, of Parsons; grand treasurer, Mrs. Jessie M. Pearsall, of Fort Scott; grand secretary, Rinda E. Chesney, of Topeka; grand conductress, Mrs. Olive Clark, of Lyons; grand A. conductress, Mrs. T. Hays, of Osborne; grand Ada, Mollie Pratt, of Burlington; grand Ruth, Virginia V. Carter, of Jewell City; grand Esther, Mrs. Alida J. Reed, of Carbondale; grand Martha, Miss Abbie Gibson, of Emporia; grand Electra, Mrs. Elizabeth Magee, of Pittsburgh; grand warder, Ellen A. Kenner, of Eureka; grand sentinel, D. C. Welch, of McPherson; grand marshal, Mrs. Cassia A. Getty, of Ellsworth; grand chaplain, Eudora E. Hall, of Wichita; grand organist, Miss Amanda Duele, of Galena.

A PRINTER named George Brown fell dead at his case in the office of the Democrat at Wichita the other evening.

The other day the two-year-old child of John Blunt, a farmer living near Stockton, Rooks County, found a bottle of laudanum and drank a quantity of it. The child died in a short time. The next day the mother, who was crazed by the loss of her child, drank the rest essions was ventilated somewhat. The of the contents of the bottle and it was Sullivan, dry goods, half that amount. distributed last Saturday. thought could not live

FIRE HORROR.

About Twenty Firemen Buried Under Falling Walls.

List of Part of the Dead and Wounded Energetic and Difficult Work of Rescue-The Building "Fire-Proof."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 18 .- Yesterday afternoon fire from a furnace in the large book publishing establishment of the Bowen-Merrill Company reached some paper, and in an instant the flames were carried by the elevator shaft to the fourth story. The building, a fine stone and iron structure, fronting on Washington street, was stored with books and stationery of all kinds. This large stock was consumed and the building wrecked. At 5:30 o'clock this loss of more than \$150,000 on building and stock was followed by the falling in of the roof, which carried more than twenty persons down with in, including those who were working on the various

The fire at this hour had been driven to a corner between the ceiling of the fourth story and the cornice. Parts of the companies were on the roof working their way down to the fire. The roof seemed sound and the walls substantial, but suddenly the walls yielded. A man threw up his arms and sank into the seething ruins below. Another man dropped, and then the whole rear roof, with fifteen men on it, fell on to the top floor, where the fire was raging. Four men were on the upper floor under the roof. These were crushed beneath the grinding timbers and all the men hurled through the falling floor beneath, which gave way beneath the weight of

the mass One of the firemen on the top of the adjoining building ran to the front of the building and shouted to those be low: "For God's sake throw water into the upper windows. Twenty men are buried there."

Instantly ambulances were telephoned for and presently the crowd below mouned under the portentous developments. The scene on the heap of debris immediately after the collapse was pitiable and dreadful beyond all power of description. The limbs of men here and there were seen writhing, while the trunks to which they belonged were hidden from sight. A ladder across three men was weighted down with tons of bricks and timber. Another poor fellow, who was beyond

all pain, lay close beside his fellows, a shapeless and mangled mass. The ladder lay across the stomach of one man, man, with a broken arm and a twisted body, lay next to him. As fast as willing hands could hurl away the bricks. the weight was removed, but the ladder was held too firmly to yield. The man with a broken arm was dragged free and carried away. Under him, mute, but breathing, appeared the upturned face of a poor fellow not seen before. The mortar and dust was cleaned from his lips, but he was buried so deeply that no

immediate help could come to him. On all sides blackened and bleeding faces, distorted with agony or dreadful in death, urged the crowd who had scaled the heap to assist them to redouble their efforts. The debris had fallen so that it lay with a valley shaped surface, and this made the available space for work very small.

As fast as the men at work became exhausted others stood ready and anxious to fill their places, so there was not a moment of delay of the labor of relief. Every moment was filled with an awful suspense, for all were thinking of the friends who lay buried beneath. Names which men inquired after were passed hurriedly from lip to lip, and people bent down to scan closely the blackened and scarred faces. Persons who had friends among the firemen or among citizens who were supposed to have been in or near the fatal walls. became frantic as time passed and they could get no word. As the wounded were carried out of the ruins they were met with embraces and tears of joy, but when the still, broken forms were borne away, motionless and limp, then it was when the full sadness and horror of the calamity came upon the waiting crowd. At 11:30 p. m., twenty men had been taken from the ruins, nine of whom were dead and the rest more or less in-

Following is the list of dead: George Faulkner, engineer No. 1 company; George Glenn, fireman No. 10; Ulysses Glazier, substitute fireman; Al Hoffman, pipeman; William Partes, pipeman; Henry Woodruff, pipeman; Tom Talentyre, foreman engine No. 2; Dick Lowry, pipeman; Walter Jones, pipeman; Andrew Cheery, superintendent fire alarm system.

Wounded-Anthony Voltz, pipeman; Lew Raffert, fireman; Thomas Barren, fireman; A. C. Mercer, captain fire de-partment; Samuel W. Neal, pipeman; Thomas A. Black, pipeman; Webb Robinson, pipeman, slightly; William Long, pipeman, slightly hurt; Charles Jenkins, pipeman, badly bruised; William Heinsley, pipeman, badly hurt; John Burk-hardt, pipeman, badly hurt about the head; Ebenezer Leech, pipeman, cut and

bruised. The Bowen-Merill Company carried a stock valued at \$125,000, on which there was an insurance of \$70,000. The building was owned by Silas T. Bowen, and the loss on that will be \$30,000. H: P. Wasson, dry goods, suffers a loss of \$10,-000 by smoke and water, and Bryan &

A GREAT RUSH.

Misunderstanding Causes a Wild Rusts For the Cherokee Outlet - Hopes Dis-

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., March 15 .-When the report came in Thursday evening that the House of Representative had passed the Oklahoma bill and declared the Cherokee Outlet to be open for settlement, the city went wild with joy, and a general jollification was immediately instituted by the citizens and boomers who have been congregate

here waiting for the glad tidings. It was not long, however, before the celebration changed into a common desire to proceed at once to the Strip and search for locations and claims. As this idea spread the boomers began to pack up their belongings, and by midnight the whole town was on the move, getting ready for a grand invasion. As the work proceeded a panic appeared to strike the boomers, and the migration began before daylight. As the crowd began to move a regular stampede occurred, and wagons, buggies, horsemen and footmen went helter skelter across the country as fast as possible, as if they were afraid the claims would all be

taken before they could get there. All day long a steady stream poured over the border and by nightfall the city was almost depopulated, and not less than 5,000 people had gone into the Cherokee Strip in the rush. Some carried tents, some had houses on wheels and some had portable houses loaded up on wagons, which went at a gallop. across the prairie to the claims which have been staked out for some time

waiting for this day. In the rush across a small bridge the crowd became so great that the structure gave way and the passers were precipitated into the stream, causing the breaking of three legs and the

killing of a horse. ALL A MISTAKE.
WASHINGTON, March 15.—One of those unfortunate errors of transmission occurred yesterday in the report of the House, wherein Mr. Perkins was made to say that the Cherokee Outlet was open to settlement by the provisions of

the Oklahoma bill which passed the House. This error had been followed with such grave consequences all along the border that Mr. Perkins felt called upon to rise in the House yesterday in explanation and correction. The Strip is not declared public land in the bill, but No-Man's-Land is, and this is what caused the error.

POSSIBLE HOSTILITIES.

Grave Rumors Concerning the Fisheries Dispute With Great Britain. uneasiness exists in a subdued way since it is whispered about confidentially that trouble is imminent at the Department of State over the fisheries question which, unless accommodated, is likely to precipitate hostilities with Great

Britain. . It is said that the representatives of the two Governments are inharmonious over the fisheries issue and matters bear the appearance of a rupture between the high contracting parties. It is not divulged, however, upon what particular propositions the disagreements exist. but it is believed that within three or four days matters will culminate one way or the other with the chances favor-

ing a rupture. It will be remembered that some weeks since Foraker, of Ohio, made the statement that he had been called upon last fall by the War Department authorities to advise them as to how many men he could throw into Canada upon a sudden crisis but the War Office people explained that this was only a question relating to the general operations of the militia and had no reference whatever to any threatened or impending trouble with Great Britain.

It is now believed that Governor Foraker's statement was extremely significant, although he may not have realized ... it, and that the explanation made by the War Department was only a ruse to cover the real purpose of the inquiry. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that the War Department authorities were furious and denounced Foraker for "giving the thing away."

TRAGEDY AT PLEASANT HILL. A Constable Stabbed-Suicide of His As-

PLEASANT HILL, Mo., March 15 .- Constable A. D. Prater was mortally wounded yesterday by E. B. Stonaker, who in turn took the knife and plunged it into his own heart. This is the case: Stonaker was a man of dissolute habits and had several times been arrested by Prater for drunkenness. Yesterday they met. Prater was drunk and angry words passed between them, owing to former arrests, which had nettled Stonaker considerably. Words only increased the bad blood and Stonaker's knife was soon in use and had wounded the officer. Supposing that he had killed him, he immediately stabbed himself to the heart and died. Prater is still alive, but it is believed he can not live.

Tapering Rations.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 15.—The Indians at Crow Creek agency, S. D., are raising serious objections to the quantity of rations issued to them each week. As many of them are well enough civilized to be self-supporting the Indian agent has gradually reduced the rations furnished them in order to make them have more dependence upon themselves for their daily bread. There was quite a serious disturbance when rations were

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

DREAMING OF THE PAST.

Before the fire the old man sits
To-night, and dreams of vanished days,
While o'er his locks of silver filts
A golden halo from the blaze.
And in the ruddy flame he sees
Dear faces that he used to know, And hears again the birds and bees mers ended long ago

He sees a meadow green with spring, And April violets in the grass, And hears a bluebird caroling High overhead as warm winds pass. The sky is bright with springtime gold, The apples of the Hesperides.

A maiden's hand he holds in his. And tells the story of his love, And seals it with a lover's kiss, The red rose of her mouth above, He reads her answer in her eyes, Like violets'. after April rain. And through his being swiftly flies A bliss that is akin to pain.

The scene is changed. Sweet bridal bells Come ringing down the years to him, And while their music sinks and swells The old man's eyes with tears grow dim.
"To love and cherish," sing the bells,
"Till death shall part, till death shall part." The echo dies in lonesome knells
In empty chambers of his heart.

O wondrous artist of the flame! And with its mother's eyes and hair. He hears her singing sweet and low,
A cradle-song, replete with rest,
While watching, as so long ago,
The baby sleeping on her breast.

Then o'er the scene a shadow falls; The child they loved so much is missed. He does not answer to their calls, Or come at bedtime to be kissed. But when they kneel at night to pray, Peace comes in answer to their prayer, and Heaven seems not so far away Because the child they loved is there.

And then the shadow of her grave Falls over him from long ago, "O truest heart God ever gave." The old man cries, "I love you so!"

He sees her in so many things—
The spring-time blossoms bring her back
And every April robin sings
Of what his lonely life must lack.

Again, in long, still summer days, He climbs the hill to talk with her; And in their gentle, wordless ways, The flowers are her interpreter By that low grave, when earth grows dim, What things are asked, what answers given: And, as of old, it seems to him

The fire-light's flickering flame dies low; The old man wakens with a start,

And back into the shadows go

The ghost that haunt his lonely heart. What witchcraft lurks in memory, And sways us by its subtle power This man of four score years and three

Has lived a lifetime in an hour!

—Eben E. Rexford, in N. Y. Ledger.

A TIMELY CYCLONE.

Our Short Separation Caused by My Unjust Distrust.

Tom and I had been engaged five years, before he was in a position to ing economy that summer towards paying station with your eyes in that condition. marry. Even then, my family had said ing the only note that he had out against I'm afraid Adelaide will think it wasn't he was not, since he had nothing but him. I took the money and hid it in my much of a success-her surprise." the quarter-section he had taken up in bosom. Then I wrote a note and left it they called the little one-story house have done when about to wreck their which must be our first home.

But five years is a long time to wait, when two hearts are as impatiently loving as ours were. And besides, I argued, what sort of love would mine be, if I would not go with Tom until he had a mansion to put me into? And so, in spite of every thing. Tom had come East for me, and we were married.

We were very happy. It did not seem to me that two mortals could be so happy on earth as we too were for that first year. The house, it is true, was very small, with only two rooms below, and a loft above; but I had brought my old books and pictures, with the few new ones that had been given us when we were married, and after we had papered our tiny house, with our own hands, and put down the bright wool carpet in the front room, we felt more proud of our little home than we have ever been of any other since, even the showy house we occupied in Washington last winter.

And, indeed, it was far beyond any thing else on the prairies in the shape to go and meet his "Teenie" and have of a house, for many a mile. Our nearest neighbors were nearly a mile away, so wicked I can not understand. My dulged in more frequent bursts of beauso that we were obliged to depend en- good and noble Tom! I am sure I was tirely on each other for company; but temporarily insane. we were so absurdly in love that neither of us minded that; on the contrary, it much harder to walk that seven miles would have been a great trial to either | than I had anticipated. But I would not of us had there been neighbors to come give up. It was probably about five dropping in upon our cozy tete-a-tetes as o'clock, and I had some two miles more we sat just outside our door on those to go, when looking up, I saw a terribly first summer evenings ...

But young folks can't always be young folks; and Tom and I, fond as we are of each other, can never be so romantically happy again as we were during those first two years. Tom so strong and manly, so had left the prairie now, and was on a patient and tender and loving. If anyone had told me then that Tom would rugged. Towards that I ran, as there of captandi rulgus; nevertheless, in the ever become a great statesman, I should have laughed in his face; but I should knew no bounds; I cried, I screamed, I also have believed him, because I al- shrieked for Tom. It was, of course, ways knew that Tom had the real stuff utterly useless. A strange, hoarse in him, and could do and be any thing rumbling filled the atmosphere, which

Did we never have a tiff? Alas! there was one, thank Heaven, but one, serious hidden themselves, and all nature trouble between us! It grew out ofwell I hardly know what it did start the leap of an awful monster. from. Tom had become used to seeing me always around, and having me spring to meet him every time he came in; he was happy and contented in the fact was always there; but I grew foolish. As time went on and Tom grew accustomed to my presence and helpful ways, he gradually dropped the word of thanks, the appreciative smile, or the parting kiss. Crops did not turn ful sickening roar rang through and through me; I thought the end of the ways, he gradually dropped the tender sometime restless.

Like some other young wives, I misconstrued his carelessness and abstraction, and, on my part, fell short in my duty, all unconsciously, by not trust him answered; but, strangely enough, at match at the weight of a bull at Allen enough; and so it fell out that I spent that moment something came crashing town three men surreptitiously removed many an anxious hour while Tom was and rattling down the ravine. Two the animal from the stable and bad it

West, with the present time—the days scrambled to their feet; while Tom himwhen Tom's eager heart could not express his joy at having me with him, with these days when he sometimes he did not stir; his face was pale as never spoke except on some business, and seemed to be, I thought, tired of me and our life together. Not that I put vanished, and I threw my arms about my thoughts into words; but vague fears haunted me, making me miserable by day, and rendering my nights restless had not stayed with my mother.

One day, when my feelings were in a to wear over to Goff's Station to-night." | but not severely hurt. "What for? Can I go, too?" I asked,

eagerly. "No," he answered, promptly. Then is, I'd rather you didn't. I've got some business over there that, well-that-" "Oh! If you have business over there that you don't want me to know about, all right. I won't go," I answered, bit-

terly. It was the first, yes, and the only time I ever answered Tom in that way, and he turned and looked at me in sur-Then he came over and kissed prise.

"I shall not go," I replied, in a hard,

set tone. Tom was hurt, and went out without knowing how I ached to have him catch me in his arms and fold me close to him. And I, now that my illtemper had been given rein, thought only of the curt refusal he had given to request, not remembering how

my req he had softened to me when I showed him that I was hurt. After a little I took his coat and sat down to mend it. Something fell out of the inside pocket-a letter. I picked it up. It was in a woman's handwriting,

and not mine! Something whispered: "It is not yours. Put it back. Trust him, and he will tell you all about it in good time."

Something else whispered: "Read it. If he is false to you, you want to know it-the sooner the better." I tore it wildly open and read:

"My DARLING TOM:
"How glad I am to say I can see you again. Meet me at Goff's Station, on the 26th, at the 6:20 train. I know you will be as glad to see me as I to see you, dear boy! Until then, I am "TEENIE."

I was struck dumb. Something seemed to be choking me, to be griping my very heart. I thought I was going to die then and there.

"Teenie!" I had never heard of her. Who was this woman whom Tom was going to meet? And why had he not told me? Oh! I saw it all. I knew why I must not go to the station with him. To-day was the 26th. To-night he was to meet his "Teenie." Very well. He should have his house in which to receive her then.

I verily believe I was insane as I rose and made preparations to leave the little house which for two years had been paradise to me. Tom had two hundred dollars in one of our bureau drawers-money I had helped him to save by close and pinchhappiness in a fit of jealous anger.

DEAR TOM" (I said) "There isn't room in so small a house for you and me—and 'Teenie.' I have taken the money to go home with, but will send it back to you as soon as I get there. That was all. Not even a good-bye, I

was so angry.

Then I started on foot. I could take a train at six o'clock, precisely, for the East. It was now three o'clock, and the distance was seven miles. I was a good walker in those days, and could, I thought, easily make it. Oh, how miserable I was as I plodded along that hard, dusty road! How my heart ached! How old and worn I felt, and how anxious to get to my mother, where I could

die in neace! Only once did it occur to me that Tom would come in, by and by, from his work, and find my note; that he might be in despair; that his heart would be broken, and he would hurry after me to bring me back. But pshaw! This was foolishness, I told myself. He would be glad her to himself. How I could have been

The sun grew very hot, and I found it black cloud coming straight towards me from the West. Cyclones were not common in those days, and I did not know what it meant: but I was frightened nevertheless, and looked for shelter. I had more pathos; Curtis might be better road which skirted a ravine wild and was not a house in sight. My terror was strangely quiet. Not a leaf stirred, not a bough trembled. The birds had seemed crouched in sudden terror before Straight along it came, growing larger

and blacker and more funnel-shaped every instant. In my mad running I struck my foot against a stone and sprained my ankle. Then I fainted from pain and terror, falling into a sheltered spot beside a split rock. When I came to myself, rocks and sticks and stones

"My God, my God," I cried, "forgive me! Let me see Tom once more, and lacerating them in a most painful mandie in his arms."

I could not expect this prayer to be answered; but, strangely enough, at match at the weight of a bull at Allenaway in the fields, in contrasting the horses, frantic with terror, with a wagon weighed, and by betting accordingly, blissful days when I had just come | our wagon-fell at the bottom, and bagged the prize.

death, and his eyes closed.

In that moment all my petty jealousy him trying to lift him from the ground. He was like a log, and I believed him dead. Then I fainted again. When I with anxiety and a half-regret that I returned to consciousness once more, the storm had passed, leaving the skies as blue as ever; but desolation was on chaotic and truly unworthy state, Tom every side. Tom was bending over me, came in from the field and said: "Josie, his face full of love and grief and anx-I wish you'd mend my coat. I want it lety. He had been stunned and bruised,

I need not undertake to tell you our conversation. I remember it perfectly, but it is sacred to both of us, even now seeing my face fall, he added: "That old and staid people as we are. But when we finally were ready to disentangle ourselves from the debris in the ravine, Tom and I stood nearer to each because of our terrible proximity to death, and because of my foolish and unwarrantable behavior had well-nigh separated us forever.

The horses were unhurt, though unable to extricate themselves, and it was some time before Tom could repair the wagon so that we could go on. It had "Yes, dear, you can go. It is all right. Get ready, and we'll start been blown up against a tree and broken; early." of those days, of carrying plenty of stout string in his pockets, and so he was able to mend up the broken places where it was necessary. Me he actually carried up the ravine where he could place me in the wagon; my ankle had swollen frightfully, and pained me exceedingly, besides.

"Now," he said, getting into the wagon himself, "we must hurry. I've got to meet Teenie, though the heavens fall:' and he gave me, a comica! glance. He hadn't explained who "Teenie" was, nor did I care to ask. After the experiences of the last twenty minutes, my jealousy looked to me inexpressibly contemptible. "We meant it for a surprise to you, dear," Tom said, presently, "but perhaps I'd better tell you. You don't guess who 'Teenie' is, foolish little girl?"

I shook my head. "Tom, I don't care! I trust you now, utterly!"

"Then I must tell you that it was the old pet name by which I called Adelaide Sanderson. I hadn't thought of it for years, before, nor, do I suppose, had she; but she resurrected the name for the occasion. She is coming, for a two months' stay, and was especially anxious that you should not be told, as she wanted to surprise you. I guess she

has. Anyway, you surprised me!"
"Don't, Tom," I sobbed. Tom drew me closer.

"Under the circumstances, I didn't want to let it go so; but she was very strenuous, and Adelaide is so intense that I had to let her have her way. When I read your note, I could have killed myself for allowing it. Forgive me, Josie," and Tom's voice grew very "Forgive you? Oh, Tom!" I sobbed.

"when I was so dreadful!" "There, there!" he said, soothingly.

"Let's call it square. Besides, we're almost there; and I can't drive up to the

welcome, after all.

Tom's Adelaide Sanderson was cousin, and had always taken the place of the sister he never had. I don't know what I should have done without "Teenie," as we began calling her again; for my baby was born the next morning, and my own life hung in the balance a long time after.

That was our only quarrel-if I may call of our getting along separately is enough to bring on a cyclone!"-Helen M. Winslow, in Demorest's Monthly.

PHILLIP'S ORATORY.

A Comparison With Some of the Other

Great American Speakers. If we compare Wendell Phillips with others of his contemporaries, we shall find that he was excelled by one and another in special qualities. At the South, Calhoun was more logical in his general style, Clay was more thrilling, Yancey was more picturesque. At the North. Webster had a more sustained splendor of diction and greater majesty; Everett surpassed him in elaboration, and inty; Choate was more electric; Corwin clown and the other half genius; Sumner was more pretentiously the scholar, and excelled in copious illustration that exhausted the subject to the bottom: Chapin oftener soared; Beecher abounded more in the bravuras of oratory-was an embodied thunder-storm; Lincoln was superior in the art of story-telling; the ability to pack the entire meaning of the hour into a pat anecdote; Douglas depended upon as a speaker for set occasions; Ingersoll exceeded him in the art perfect moulding of an orator he surpassed each of these. On the whole, he was a more interesting and instructive speaker than any of his contemporaries in their palmiest days. This is superlative praise, but the record is true. Let it be written while living witnesses can attest it, and before his eloquence, like the song of Orpheus, fades into a doubtful tradition, Yes, as an orator, Wendell Phillips was peerless. He possessed that quality which Emerson thought the highest of all, of being "something that can not be skipped or undermined. -A Somerville, N. Y., dentist was

operating a few days ago upon the teeth of a girl when she was suddenly seized with an epileptic fit and shut her teeth down on the dentists's finger so firmly that the doctor was compelled to forcibly ex',ricate the imprisoned members,

-During the progress of a guessing

LONDON'S NEW TOWER. Is to Be Just Twice as High as the Eiffel Structure.

When the Eiffel Tower, at the Paris Exposition, was demonstrated to an immense success, both physically and financially, London began to talk about building a rival structure, 2,000 feet high, and then New York, with characteristic emulation, began to talk of building one 3,000 feet high. The New York project ended in talk, which was also characteristic, but the London scheme is making progress and the tower is in a fair way to be built.

It is under the management of Sir Edward Watkin, who is famous as the projector of a tunnel under the English Channel, which his bold compatriots are afraid to build, lest it might admit a foreign foe, and his energy is sufficient guarantee that the tower will be erected as soon as possible. It is to stand on the Thames embankment, in a fashionother's heart than ever before. Nearer able part of London, and as it is to be twice as high as the Eiffel Tower, it is, of course, expected to be twice as great an attraction.

There is no doubt that it will be, if not because of its height, then because of its unique character. It can searcely fail to be something novel and curious in the way of architecture, for no less than 248 architects and engineers are preparing designs for it, and it will be very singular if something new and extraordinary shall not be evolved from so great a number of brains trained in the devising of new forms and combinations.

There are, however, great difficulties in the way of a variety of designs. The necessities of the situation forbid fantastic architecture and elaborate ornamentation. When M. Eiffel built his tower he found himself restricted to the simplest of all shapes—a light structure of open iron work, which the wind could blow through without overturning, and which would not fall down of its own weight. Still, the builders of the Tower of Babel had a radically different design, and were getting on very well with it when stopped by circumstances over which they had no control; so perhaps the 248 artists will evolve a design quite as feasible as M. Eiffel's and a great deal prettier.

The London towers is apropos of nothing in particular. It is simply a business speculation, like a cyclorama or a new theater. There are enough sight-seers in London every day to make it profitable if it becomes a popular fad, and as the idea has not yet lost its novelty there seems to be no good reason to the Watkin Tower .- Philadelphia Inquirer.

GOBELIN TAPESTRY.

The Origination of a Profitable Industry and of a Popular Word. Here is a piece of real Gobelin tapes

try. Look well at it, for it isn't often

be Gobelin is sold in this country, but

A good deal that is guaranteed to

very, very little of it is real; and, by the way, these tapestries have a wonderful history. Of course, they have played an important part in the furnishing of kings' and princes' palaces, but aside from that they enriched the language by the addition of one word. A Flemish painter named Gluck found a process for dyeing a beautiful Iowa, and only a "miserable hovel," as on the table—precisely as other women I fear Adelaide received a rather tearful Giles Gobelin, who built a factory in France, where he made tapestries and quilts of a peculiar color. Every body looked on him as a crank, and his factory was always spoken of as "Gobelin's folly," but he made a go of it and his success was so great that those superstitious old folks supposed he was aided by the devil; and there was a story they used to tell about him that shows what an awful age that must have been to it so. And, as Tom says: "The very idea live in. They said that Gobelin had a compact with the devilanother case of the devil and Tom Walker, but it did not end the same way. The devil was supposed to have taught him the art of dyeing scarlet on condition that at a certain time the devil was to have him. When the time was up the devil came after him, and caught him going through a yard at night with a little piece of lighted candle in his hand. Gobelin begged for time, but the devil wouldn't let him have it. At last Gobelin requested his satanic majesty to wait until the bit of candle in his hand burned out and the devil consented. The wily old Gobelin, as soon as he got this concession, threw the candle into the well and pitched the devil in after it. The No Hurry About It. and pitched the devil in after it. The better pleased the crowd-was half devil was very angry, but before he could get out Gobelin gathered a guard of enthusiasts about him and secured himself from any further attacks. Now, for the new word. From this story came the new word "goblin," a ghost or specter, and it has become one of the words of the language, but it had its origin in the silly story that was told about the man who first made these tapestries .-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

-The names of the principal mountains in the world are nearly all suggestive or descriptive of their snow-covered summits. The names of Showdon, Ben Nevis, Mont Blanc, the Sierra Nevada, Snafell in Iceland and in the Isle of Man, the Sneeuw Bergen at the Cape of Good Hope, the Sneehatten in Norway, and the Weisshorn, the Weissmiss and the Tete Blanche in Switzerland, White Mountains in New Hampshire, as well as the more archaic or more obscure names of Lebanon, of Caucasus, and of the Himalayas, are appellations descriptive, in various languages, of the characteris-tic snowy covering of their lofty sum-

-A case of considerable interest to men who insure their lives for the benefit of their wives was recently decided in St. Louis. The case was one in which a man had taken out such a policy. His wife died and he married again, having children by both marriages. At his death a dispute arose as to who was entitled to the insurance. The decision of the court was that as the insurance had been taken out for the benefit of the first wife, her children alone were en-

titled to the money. -A Fremont (Mich.) man owns a hen which lays at night, a proceeding which he claims is as phenomenal as though she ate hay like a horse

SWOPPED TROUSERS.

How Captain Collier and Sheriff Wallace Got Into the Wrong Pants.

Captain Collier, a well-known river man and coal merchant of Cincinnati, related a thrilling incident in his career. He and ex-Sheriff Wallace were neighbors one summer, when the weather and the decrees of fashion forced every body, even a coal merchant and a sheriff, to wear white duck pants.

Captain Collier and Mr. Wallace were opposites in the matter of physical proportions, the captain being a large man and Mr. Wallace considerably undersized.

They had the same washerwoman, and one Sunday morning she delivered the skill. captain's large and commodious duck pants to Sheriff Wallace and Sheriff Wallace's meager duck pants to Captain Collier.

"I was always 'kicking about something when I had to get ready for church," said Captain Collier, "and my wife had got so she paid little attention to me. She had the children to look after, anyhow, and naturally thought I could look after myself. But those cussed pants, they stuck so infernally that it is no wonder I growled at the laundrywoman for shrinking them, and offered to bet that if I ever succeeded in getting into the things

I would never get out again. My wife did not sympathize with me, but continued to busy herself with the children, only admonishing me now and then not to be the biggest baby of all, but to stir my stumps and get ready for church. I tugged and sweat and sweat and tugged. At last I got into the confounded trousers, which were so tight at every point that they actually choked We were late, of course, and off we hustled for church, my wife looking after the children and leaving me to take care of myself. We got to church finally, but I think if we had had another block to walk I would have dropped dead with heart-failure or something like that.

"Not until I was walking down the aisle ahead of her did Mrs. Collier take notice of my style, and then, as she said afterwards, she thought she would sink through the floor with shame and mortification, and all on account of those abnormally tight breeches of mine, the like of which she believed had never been seen outside of a circus. She got me into our pew and concealed me from observation as best she could. She leaned over and asked me, in pity's name, where I had got those pants. why a visit to London hereafter should had nothing to conceal in the matter, be considered complete without a visit and told her that I had got them out of the bundle that Mrs. Rubadub had brought home.

"Presently Sheriff Wallace and his family came in. The sheriff had on a pair of white duck pants that simply hung on him, and that was all. He had them turned up at the bottom and trussed up at the top, besides being reefed in around the waist. But if the sheriff had had an eye for the eternal unfitness of things, and particularly trousers, he must have seen that he was wearing garments that were never made for him. Mr. Wallace's pew was on the opposite side of the aisle from mine. After they had been seated a few moments I was considerably embarrassed to see Mrs. Wallace looking at my duck I wiped up as well as I could, although and very peculiar scarlet, and sold it to pants and then at her husband's. Then I saw my wife looking at Mr. Wallace's Bulletin. duck nants and then at mine. The two women looked at each other and laughed. The awful situation had dawned upon them, and finally it dawned upon Wallace and me. The sermon? Well, I think the minister preached a powerful sermon on eternal punishment, but I was not sure of it, and neither was the sheriff.

"When the sermon was finished ! motioned for Wallace to come over into my pew, as I wished to confer with him, but he shook his head. He beckoned me to come into his pew, but I would have suffered martyrdom before I would have stirred before all those people. We sent our families out with the rest of the congregation, and when the church was empty we called the minister up to us and made a frank statement of the case to him. The preacher was a kind-hearted man and a good Christian, and through his loving kindness we were permitted to glide into his private room and exchange our trousers."-N. Y. World.

A CONSIDERATE MAN.

The most considerate people in the

United States live near Ozark, Ark. One of the politest and most considerate of those people is Janson H. Sutten, a man of limited means, financially, but rich in courtesy. One day Janson, a bachelor, by the way, rode up to the fence surrounding the house of Mrs. Greg, a widow, and seeing her sweeping the yard, thus addressed her: "Oh, Miz Greg, have you got time to come here a minit? I want to see you on a little matter of business."

"I am in a putty big hurry to git this yard done, Mr. Sutten, an' if your business ain't so mighty important, w'y, I'd like fur you to put it off awhile."
"All right. I'll be back this way in

about an hour from now, an' if you ain't busy then I'll tell you what I want. Good mornin'." Janson rode away, and about an hour

afterward he again rode up to the fence. "Still busy, Miz Greg?" "Yes, fur I ain't got the yard done

vet, an' I wanted to finish it befo' the reacher comes." "When do you look for him?"

"Most any minit, now." "Wall, then, I reckon I'll have to

wait a while longer, for I don't want you to be embarrassed on my account.' "How long would it take to attend to the business you've got on hand, Mr. Sutten?"

"Oh, not long, but we can put it off easy enough. I jest wanted to ask you to marry me, but I'll wait till you git the time. Good mo'nin', Miz Greg." Arkansaw Traveler.

An Irrevocable Decision. He (rejected)-Would you marry me

if I had \$100,000? She-No, George, not even for that sum .- Time.

-The King of Siam has given a royal palace, together with extensive grounds and buildings, for the use of the Presbyterian Mission.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Iowa is the banner State for women educators. Fourteen of the State Superintendents are women, and four-fifths of the teachers are women.

-By a recent victory of the Catholic center in the Reichstag all Catholic students of theology in Germany are now exempt from military service.

-Two hundred young Hindoo women are studying medicine in the medical schools in India, and some of them excel the male students in application and

-The State Board of Education of Wisconsin will enforce the Bennettlaw, which provides that children must attend school not less than twelve weeks in each year in a school in which the English language is taught.

-Last year, it is stated, the Southern States paid no less than \$18,000,000 for the education of the children and youth of both races; not less than \$6,000,000 of which was for the children of people who twenty-five years ago were held in slavery.

-Two hundred years have wrought no little change in the angle of theological vision throughout all the denominations, not excepting the Roman Catholic. Even the Greek Church has felt upon its cheek of bronze the breath of progress and is not quite so bigoted as it was once. - Chicage Inter Ocean.

-It seems to be the idea of some Sunday-school teachers, remarks a religious paper, that they must use all the helps within their reach, and treat impartially every subject suggested by the text. That is not the intention of the makers. of lesson helps. Wise teachers have learned the art of selection as well as of application.

-The Book Concerns of the Methodist Church appropriated this year from the current income \$50,000, and \$50,000 additional from the capital as a jubilee offering in view of the wonderful prosperity which attended the business of the Concerns-\$60,000 of this being paid by the house in New York, and \$40,000 by the Western Book Concern in Cincinnati.

-The twenty-two missionary associations in the United States managed by women, and whose support comes from women, support 751 missionaries, last year contributed \$1,038,233, and since their organization have contributed \$10,-335,114. The forces of Great Britain, Continental Europe and the United States have an annual income of \$9,306 --996, man and equip 9,550 stations, support 5,431 missionaries, have ·mission churches that number 588,964 communicants and 1,875,655 adherents.

-How many grown persons would get through with the sample task reported. to the meeting of the principals of the school department as an evening's work for a child of, say, thirteen years? It contains exercises in no less than eight studies, involving original composition, the memorizing of several different subjects, mathematical reasoning and application of rules, grammatical analysis, study of rhetorical expression, and exercise in artistic de-sign and manual skill. A child is expected to do this and enjoy sound sleep and steady nerves.—San Francisco

WIT AND WISDOM.

-No man ever believed that a crying baby belonged as much to him as to its mother.

-No disappointment can be quite so tolerable as disappointment in one's self.-Judge.

-The man who contracts bad habits generally begins to expand them very soon.—Louisville Journal. -There's a wide breadth of difference

between overlooking a man and looking over him.-Merchant Traveler. -When a man's ignorance bears testimony he believes that which contra-

dicts it to be a lie. - Texas Siftings. -Many a coffin is covered with roses by hands that never before gave its occupant any thing but thorns .- Memphis-Appeal.

which they fly, in a self-confident way; and they often fly when they should stand and fight. -Advance. -When the new minister is handsome and unmarried there is almost sure to

be a revival among the young ladies of

-Men often go up to a temptation, from

the congregation.-Somerville Journal. -When the song's gone out of your life, you can't start another while it's aringing in your ears; it's best to have a bit o' silence, and out o' that maybe a psalm'll come by and by .- Edward Gar.

-Every time we step a little higher than we have done before, and have thus increase the width of our horizon, we have made ourselves more fit for taking our places and doing our work .- United Presbyterian. -Among all the virtues, humility is

pre-eminent. It is the safest, because it is always an anchor; and that man may be truly said to live the most content in his calling who strives to live within the compass of it.-N. Y. Ledger.

-The public opinion that strengthens the right and keeps down the wrong must be watchful as well as fearless and honest. It must strike quickly as well as hard. It must aim at prevention as well as cure of evil-doing .- Christian Advocate.

-Forethought results in freedom from debt, the possession of a bank balance, or its equivalent, and of a world of small comforts and conveniences, as a rule. Of course, there are exceptions, for the man of forethought may have a partner who scatters faster than he can gather, but genuine forethought will perhaps find some remedy for even that. -Rural New Yorker.

-"I know not," says Ruskin, "if a day is ever to come when the nature of right freedom will be understood, and when men will see that to obey another man. to labor for him, yield reverence to him, is not slavery. It is often the best kin ! of liberty-liberty from care. The man who says to one, Go, and he goeth, and to another, Come, and he cometh, has inmost cases more sense of restraint and difficulty than the man whoobeys him."

TAKE THE RIGHT ROAD.

Oh, many an intricate turning
Along our life's journey we meet,
Where brambles and briars beset us,
And rough is the path for our feet;
But we find a way out of our troubles,
And walk with a confident heart,
Assured of sweet comfort and guidam
If we take the right road at the star If we take the right road at the start.

The friends and companions of youth,
Who eagerly sought after evil
And turned from the teachings of truth;
We've only to watch and remember
The lessons they daily unpart. The lessons they daily impart, That those are the surest to triumph

Who take the right road at the start.

Ah, many and many a failure And many a heart-ache we owe
To pitiful errors and follies
And blunders we made long ago;
And the way to avoid these disasters,
To lesson the screening To lessen the sorrowful smart, And take the right road at the start

When we will our footsteps retrace, And all the dark record of evil With deeds pure and holy efface; Bay we'll find it a fatal delusion, And they act the worthier part, Vho begin as they mean to continue, And take the right road at the start. -N. Y. Ledger.

We may point to some time in the future.

CLEOPATRA.

Being an Account of the Fall and Vengeance of Harmachis, the Royal Egyptian,

AS SET FORTH BY HIS OWN HAND.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD, Author of "King Solomon's Mines," "She," "Allan Quatermain," Etc., Etc., Etc.

Timetrated by NICHOLL, after CATON WOOD VILLE and GREIFFENHAGEN.

CHAPTER VIII. FAREWELL OF AMENEMHAT TO HARMACHIS COMING OF HARMACHIS TO ALEXANDRIA EXHORTATION OF SEPA; THE PASSING OF CLEOPATRA ROBED AS ISIS; AND THE OVER-THROW OF THE GLADIATOR BY HARMACHIS.

OW the long days of was at hand. I was initiated, and I was crowned; so that, although the common folk knew me not, or knew me only as Priest of Isis, there were in Egypt thousands who at heart bowed down to me as Pharaoh. The hour was at hand, and my solution forth to meet it. For I longed was at hand, and my soul went

I to overthrow the foreigner, to set glory like Sihor in the sun. I communed with my Mother Isis; I sat within my chamber and took counsel with my heart; I planned new temples; I revolved great laws that I would put forth for my people's weal; and in my ears rang the shouts of exultation that should greet victorious Pha-

raoh on his throne.

But still a little while I tarried at

Now, this was the plan that had been built up. My uncle Sepa had, for awhile, left the Temple of On, giving out that his health had failed him. Thence he had moved down to a house in Alexandria, to gather strength, as he said, from the breath of the sea, and also to learn for himself the wonders of the great Museum and the glory of Cleopatra's Court. There it was planned that I should join him, for there, at Alexandria, the egg of the plot was hatching. Accordingly, when at last the summons came, all things being prepared, I made me ready for the journey and passed into my father's chamber to receive his blessing ere I went. There sat the old man, as once before he sat when he rebuked me because I went out to slay the tion, his long white beard resting on the hand. When I came in he rose from his seat and would have knelt, crying: "Hail, Pharaoh!" but I caught him by the hand. "It is not meet, my father," I said.

that I should bow me before my King. But I answered. be it as thou wilt. And so thou goest, Harmachis? My blessing go with thee, O my son, and may those whom I serve grant it to me that my old eyes may, indeed, behold thee on the throne! Long have I not one stone of it were left upon another searched, striving, O Harmachis, to rea the future that shall be, but naught can I learn by all my wisdom. It is hid from me, and at times my heart fails me. But hear this: There is danger in thy path, and it comes in the form of woman. Long have I comes in the form of woman. Long have I known it, and therefore hast thou been called to the worship of the heavenly Isis, who bids her votaries put away the thought of woman till such time as she shall think well to slacken the rule. O my son, I would that thou wert not so strong and fair
-stronger and fairer, indeed, than any man
in Egypt, as a King should be—for in that strength and beauty may lie a cause of stumbling. Beware, then, of those witches of Alexandria, lest, like a worm, some one of them creep into thy heart and eat its

"It is meet." he answered. "It is meet

secret out. "Have no fear, my father," I unswered, frowning; "my thought is set on other things than red lips and smiling eyes."

"It is good," he answered; "so may it be meet, may it be in that happy hour when, with all the Priests of the Upper Land, I move down from Abouthis to do my homage to Pharaoh on his throne." So I embraced him, and went. Alas!

little thought how we should meet again. Thus it came about that once more I passed down the Nile, traveling as a man of no estate. And to such as were curious about me it was given out that I was the adopted son of the High Priest of Abouthis, having been brought up to the presthood, and that I had at last refused the service of the Gods, and chosen to go to Alexandria to seek my fortune. For, be it remembered, I was by all those who knew not the truth still held to be the grandson of the

On the tenth night, sailing with the wind, we reached the mighty city of Alexandria,

the city of a thousand lights. Above them all towered the white Pharos, that wonder of the world, from the crown whereof a light like the light of the sun blazed out across the waters of the harbor to guide mariners on their way across the wine-dark sea. The vessel, for it was night, having been most cautiously made fast to the quay, I disembarked and stood wondering at the vast mass of houses, and confused by the clamor of many tongues. For here all peoples seemed to be gathered together, each speaking after the fashion of his own land. And as I stood a young man came and touched me on the shoulder, asking me if I was from Abouthis and named Harmachis. I said, "Yea." Thereon, bending over me, he whispered the secret pass word into mine ear, and, beckoning to two slaves, bade them bring my apparel from the ship. This they did, fighting their way through the crowd of porters who were clamor-ing for hire. Then I followed him adown the quay, which was bordered with drinking places, where all sorts of men were gathered, tippling wine and watching the dancing of women, some of whom were but scantily arrayed, and some not arrayed at all. And so we went through the lamp-lit houses, till at last we reached the shore of the great harbor, and turned to the right along a wide way paved with granite and bordered by strong houses, having cloisters in front of them, the like of which I had never seen. Turning once more to the right, we came to a quieter portion of the city, where, save for parties of strolling revelers, the streets were still. Presently

my guide halted at a house built of white stone. We passed in, and, crossing a small courtyard, entered a chamber where there was a light. And here at last I found my uncle Sepa, most glad to see me safe. When I had washed and eaten he told me that all things went well, and that as yet there was no thought of evil at the Court. Further, he said, it having come to the ears of the Queen that the Priest of On was sojourning at Alexandria, she sent for him and closely questioned him—not as to any plot, for of that she never thought, but as to the rumor which had reached her that there was treasure hid in the Great Pyramid that is by On. For, being ever wasteful, she was ever in want of money, and had bethought her of opening the Pyramid. But he laughed at her, telling her the Pyramid was the burying place of the Divine Chufu, and that naught knew he of its secrets. Then she was angered, and swore that so surely as she ruled in Egypt she would tear it down, stone by stone, and discover the secret at its heart. Again he laughed, and OW the long days of in the words of the proverb which they preparation had passed, and the time "Mountains live longer than Kings." Thereon she smiled at his ready answer and let aim go. Also my uncle Sepa told me that on the morrow I should see this Cleopatra. For it was her birthday (as, indeed, it was also mine), and, dressed as the Holy Isis, she would pass in state from her palace on the Lochias to the Serapeum to offer a sacrifice at the shrine of the false God who sits therein. And he said thereafter that the fashion whereby I should gain entrance

to the household of the Queen should be contrived.

Then, being very weary, I went to rest but could sleep little for the strangeness of the place, the noises in the streets, and the my heritage, and cleanse the temples of my Gods. I was fain for the struggle, and I looked into I never doubted of its end. I looked into I never doubted of its end and saw triumph written on the wonder of the marbie Pharos, where white wonder of the marbie Pharos, where white wonder of the marbie Pharos, where his first battered me like bludgeons, driving the first metally sank and died, as the rays fell upon the marble palaces of the Lochias where Cleopatra lay, and lit them up till they flamed like a jewel set on the dark, cool bosom of the sea. Away the light flew, kissing the Soma's sacred dome, wherein Alexander sleeps, touching the high tops of a thousand palaces and temples; past the porticoes of the great mu-seum that loomed near at hand, striking Abouthis, and, having been commanded so the lofty shrine where, carven of ivory, is to do, let my hair, that had been short, grow the image of the false God Scrapis, and at again long and black as the raven's wing, last seeming to lose itself in the vast and exercises and feats of arms. Also, in purpose that shall be seen, I perfected myself in that magic art of the Egyptians and of night flowed into the lower lands and streets, and showed Alexandria red in the stars, in which things, shaped as a mantle. The Etesian wind came up from the north and swept away the vapor from the harbors, so that I saw their blue waters rocking a thousand ships. I saw, too, that mighty mole of the Hepta-stadium; I saw the hundreds of streets. the countless houses, the innumerable wealth and splendor of Alexandria, set like a queen betwixt Mareotis and the ocean, and dominating both, and I was filled with wonder. This, then, was one city in my heritage of lands and cities! Well, it was worth the grasping. And having looked my full and fed my heart, as it were, with

In the chamber beneath was my uncle Sepa. I told him that I had been watchtable of stone and sacred writings in his ing the sun rise over the city of Alex-

the sight of splendor, I communed with

the Holy Isis and came down from the

"So!" he said, looking at me from beneath his shaggy eyebrows; "and what thinkest thou of Alexandria?"

"I think it is like some city of the Gods,

"Ay!" he replied, flercely, "a city of the stone, and that its wealth lay deep beneath yonder waters! I would that the gulls were screaming across its site, and that the wind, untainted by a Grecian breath, swept through its ruins from ocean to Mareotis O Royal Harmachis, let not the luxury and beauty of Alexandria poison thy sense; for in their deadly air Faith perishes and Religion can not spread her heavenly wings When the hour comes for thee to rule Harmachis, cast down this accursed city, and, as thy fathers did, set up thy throne in the white walls of Memfi. For I tell the that for Egypt Alexandria is but a splendid gate of ruin, and while it endures all naions of the earth shall march through it to the plunder of the land, and all false faiths shall nestle in it and breed the overthrow of Egypt's Gods."

I made no answer, for there was truth in his words. And yet to me the city seemed very fair to look on. After we had eaten my uncle told me it was now time to set out to view the march of Cleopatra, as she went in triumph to the shine of Serapis. For although sne would not pass till within two hours of the midday, yet these peo ple of Alexandria have so great a love of shows and idling that had we not presently set forth by no means could we have come through the press of the multitudes who were already gathering along the highways where the Queen must ride. So we went out to take our place upon a stand, fashioned of timber, that had been built at the side of the great road which pierces through the city, even to the Canopic Gate. For therein my uncle had purchased a right to enter, and that dealy.

nd that dearly. And with much struggle we won our way

urselves upon a bench and waited for ome hours, watching the multitude press past, shouting, singing and talking loudly in many tongues. At length came soldiers to clear the road, clad, after the Roman fashion, in coats of chain armor. After them marched heralds enjoining silence (whereat the populace sang and shouted all the more loudly), and crying that Cleo-patra, the Queen, was coming. Thea fol-lowed a thousand Cilician skirmishers, a thousand Thracians, a thousand Macedo after the fashion of their own country Then passed five hundred men of those who are called the Fenced Horsemen, for both men and horses were altogether cov ered with armor. Next came youths and maidens sumptuously draped and wearing golden crowns, and with them images symbolizing Day and Night, Morning and Noon, the Heavens and the Earth. After these came many fair women pouring perfumes on the road, and others scattering bloom breath and bent forward to see her who dared to put on the robes of Isis. But at that moment the multitude s

gathered and thickened in front of where I was that I could no longer clearly see. So in my eagerness I leapt over the barrier of the scaffolding, and, being very strong, pushed my way through the crowd till I reached the foremost rank. And, as I did so, Nubian slaves armed with thick staves and crowned with 1vy leaves ran up, striking the people. One man more especially, tor he was a giant, and, being strong, was insolent beyond measure, smiting the peo-ple without cause, as, indeed, is the wont of low persons set in authority. For nigh to me stood a woman, an Egyptian by her face, bearing a child in her arms, whom the man, them; next, an idle noting; then when she seeing that she was weak, struck on the head with his rod so that she fell prone, and the people murmured. But my blood rushed of a sudden through my veins at the sight, and drowned my reason. In my hand I held a staff of olive wood from Cyprus, and as the black brute laughed at the sight of the stricken woman and her babe rolling on the ground, I swung the staff aloft and smote. So shrewdly did I They came forward and led me to her, strike that the tough rod split upon the giant's shoulders and the blood spurted forth, staining his trailing leaves of ivy. Then, with a shriek of pain and fury-for those who smite love not that they be smitten—did he turn and spring at me! And all the people round gave back, save only the woman who could not rise, leaving us twain in a ring, as it were. On he came with a rush, and, as he came, being now mad, I smote him with my clenched fist between the eyes, having naught else wherewith to smite, and he staggered like an ox beneath the first blow of the priest's axe. Thereat the people shouted, for they love to see a fight, and the man was known to them as a gladiator vic torious in the games. Gathering up his strength, the knave came on with an oath, and, whirling his heavy staff on high, struck at me in such a fashion that, had I not by nimbleness avoided the blow, I had surely been slain. But as it chanced, the staff hit upon the ground, and so heavily that it flew in fragments. Thereon again the multitude shouted, and the great man, blind with fury, rushed at me to smite me down. But



my thumbs into his throat. Round and round we turned, till at length he flung himself to the earth, trusting thus to shake me off. But I held on fast as we rolled over and over on the ground, till at last he grew faint for want of breath. Then I, being up permost, drave my knee down upon his chest, and, as I believe, should thus have slain him in my rage, had not my uncle and others there gathered fallen upon me and dragged me from him.

And meanwhile, though I knew it not the chariot wherein sat the Queen, with elephants going before and lions led after it, had come even to the spot, and because of the tumult had been halted. I looked up, and thus torn, panting, my white garments stained with the blood that had rushed from the mouth and nostrils of the mighty Nubian, I for the first time saw Cleopatra face to face. Her chariot was all of gold, and drawn by milk-white steeds. Therein she sat with two fair girls, clad in Greek attire, standing one on either side fanning her with glittering fans. There she sat in the splendid car. On her head was the covering of Isis, the golden horns between which rested the moon's round disk and the emblem of Osiris' throne, with the uræus twined around. Beneath the covering was the vulture cap of gold, the blue enameled wings, and the vulture head with gemmy eyes, under which her long, dark tresses flowed toward her feet. About her round-ed neck was a broad collar of gold studded with emeralds and coral. Round her arms and wrists were bracelets of gold studded with emeralds and coral, and in one hand she held the holy symbol of life (crux ansa-ta) fashioned of crystal, and in the other the golden rod of royalty. Her breast was bare, but under was a garment that glis-tened like the scaly covering of a snake, everywhere sewn with gems. Beneath this robe was a skirt of golden cloth, half hid by a scarf of the broidered silk of Cos, falling in folds even to the sandals that, fastened with great pearls, adorned her white and tiny feet.

All this I discerned at a glance, as it were. Then I looked upon the face—that face which seduced Cæsar, ruined Egypt and was doomed to give Augustus the scepter of the world. I looked upon the flawless Greeian features, the rounded chin, the full, rich lips, the chiseled nostrils and the ears fashioned like delicate shells. I saw the forehead, low, broad and lovely, the crisped, dark hair falling in heavy waves that sparkled in the sun, the arched eyebrows and the long bent lashes. There be

hung with scarlet cloths. Here we seated as night broods upon the desert, and yet as the night to shift, change and be illun by gleams of sudden splendor born within their starry depths. All those wonders I saw though I have small skill in telling them. But even then I knew that it was not in these charms alone that the might of Cleopatra's beauty lay. Ratn-er was it in a glory and a radi-ance cast through the fleshy covering from the fierce soul within. For she was a Thing of flame like unto which no woman hath ever been nor ever will be. Even when nians, and a thousand Gauls, each armed she brooded, the fire of her quick heart shone through her. But when she woke, and the lightning leapt suddenly from her eyes, and the passion-laden music of her speech chimed upon her lips, ah! then who can tell how Cleopatra seemed? For in her met all the splendors that have been given to woman for her glory, and all the genius which man has drawn from Heaven. And with them dwelt every evil of that greater sort which fearing nothing and making a mock of laws, hath taken empires for its ing flowers. Now there rose a great shout place of play, and, smiling, watered the of "Cleopatra! Cleopatra!" and I held my growth of its desires with the rich blood of men. In her breast they gathered, to-gether fashioning that Cleopatra whom no man may draw, and yet whom no man, hav-ing seen, ever can forget. They fashioned her grand as the Spirit of Storm, levely as Lightning, cruel as Pestilence, yet with a heart; and what she did is known. Woe to the world when such another comes to curse

> For a moment I met Cleopatra's eyes as she idly bent herself to find the tumult's cause. At first they were somber and dark, as though they saw, indeed, but the brain read naught. Then they awoke, and their very color seemed to change as the color looked upon the huge bulk of the man whom I had overcome, and knew him for the gladiator, something, perchance, that was not far from wonder. At the least they softened, though, indeed, her face changed not a wit. But he who would read Cleo-patra's mind had need to watch her eyes, for her countenance varied but a little while all the multitude waited silently to

see me slain. I stood before her, my arms folded on my breast. Overcome though I was by the wonder of her loveliness, I hated in my heart, this woman who dared to clothe her self in the dress of Isis-this usurper who sat upon my throne, this wanton squander ing the wealth of Egypt in chariots and perfumes. When she had looked me over from the head to the feet she spake in a low full voice and in the tongue of Khemi, which she alone had learned of all the Lag-

"And who and what art thou, Egyptianfor Egyptian I see thou art—who darest to smite my slave when I make progress

through my city?" "I am Harmachis," I answered, boldly-"Harmachis the astrologer, adopted son of the High Priest and Governor of Abouthis, who am come hither to seek my fortune. I smote thy slave, O Queen, because for no fault he struck down the woman yonder. Ask of those who saw, Royal Egypt."

"Harmachis!" she said; "the name hath a high sound—and thou hast a high look." And then speaking to a soldier who had seen all, she bade him tell her what had come to pass. This he did truthfully, being friendly disposed toward me, because I had overcome the Nubian. Thereon she turned and spoke with the girl bearing the fan who stood beside her-a woman having curling hair and shy, dark eyes, very beautiful to see. The girl answered somewhat. Then Cleopatra bade them bring the slave to her. So they led forward the giant, who had found his breath again, and with him the woman whom he had smitten down.

"Thou dog!" she said, in the same low voice; "thou coward! who, being strong, didst smite down this woman, and, being a coward, wast overthrown of this young man. See, thou, I will teach thee manners. Henceforth, when thou smitest women, it shall be with thy left arm. Ho, guards seize this black coward and strike off his right hand."

And her command given, she sank back in her golden chariot, and again the cloud gathered in her eyes. But the guards seized the giant, and, notwithstanding his cries and prayers for mercy, struck off his hand with a sword upon the wood of the scaffolding, and he was carried away groaning. Then the procession moved on again. As it went the fair woman with the fan turned her head, caught my eye, and smiled and nodded as though she rejoiced, whereat 1 wondered somewhat.

The people cheered also and made jests,

saying that I should soon practice astrology in the palace. But as soon as we might ! and my uncle escaped, and made our way back to the house. All the while he rated me for my rashness; but when we came within the chamber of the house he embraced me and rejoiced greatly, because with so little hurt to myself I had overthrown the giant.
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Venom of Serpents. The venom of the rattlesnake has been requently made the subject of study, and, while its action as a poison has been generally conceded, some writers have endeavored to prove its efficiency as a drug. Surgeon L. A. Waddell, M. B., has recently een availing himself of his opportunities as a deputy sanitary commissioner in Ben-gal to determine a point around which it would seem that much uncertainty existed —the curious question of the effect of serpent venom on the serpents themselves The experiments generally confirm and extend the principle formulated by Fontana, in 1765, that the venom is neither a poison to the snake itself, nor to those of its own species. This immunity may result from a toleration established through frequent imbibition of the venom in the modified or attenuated form which it assumes when fixed with salivary and gastric juices and absorbed through the alimentary canal. If this hypothesis can be verified by further experiments, it will go far towards affording indications for combating the action of the venom on man.-N. Y. Ledger.

Widows in India

There are 6,000,000 widows in India, and as the majority of marriages take place under ten, the greater part of these women become widows as children. A Hindoo widow can never marry again, even if her husband dies before the ceremony of marriage. If she is betrothed she is condemned to widowhood for the rest of her life. As a widow she must give up all the pleasures of this world. She must never wear any jewelry, never sleep on a bed, and for the rest of her life she becomes the slave of her mother-in-law's family. She eats by herself and cooks her own food.

"Doctor, what do you think is the matter with my little boy?" "Why, it's only a corrustified exegesis, antispasmodically ema-nating from the germ of the animal refrigerator, producing a prolific source of irritability in the perioranial epidermis of the mental profundity." "Ah, that's what I through the great crowds that were already gathered in the streets, till we reached the scaffolding of timber, which hued like the Cyprian violet—eyes that was roofed in with an awning and gaviy seemed to sieep and brood on secret things rums."

HOW TO CLEAN SILK.

Improved Methods of Renovating Black and Colored Fabrics. Plain black silks may be "renovated."

in making over old dresses, in various ways. A very simple way is to lay the silk flat on the table; wipe the surface with a woolen cloth to remove the dust; then boil an old pair of black gloves in a quart of water, let it cool and with the liquid wash the silk by using a soft sponge; while still wet turn the silk over, first spreading an ironing cloth underneath, and with a flat-iron, as hot as can be used without scorching, iron it on the wrong side. Colored silks may be renovated in this way by boiling a pair of gloves of the same color in the water. For common black silks or ribbons, in cases where the matter is less important, a mixture of equal parts of strong tea and vinegar makes a very good washing liquid; the silk in this case should be ironed on the wrong side before it is quite dry. To clean silks that are very much soiled, take potatoes, wash and peel them, and grate them to a fine pulp, and strain through a coarse sieve. This makes a very good potato starch which settles at the bottom. Then pour off the clear, mucilaginous liquor, which is the best article known for cleaning silks. Put a linen sheet on the table, spread the silk on this, and with a sponge dipped in the potato liquor give it a thorough washing: then rinse once or twice in clear water after this iron as above. For common use in a small way, without waiting, potatoes peeled may be used by cutting off the end and rubbing flat surface on the silk, repeating the slicing to secure a fresh surface.

An improved method of cleaning black silk is as follows: Take a black kid glove for your rubber, or a piece of black eashmere. Put one part of ammonia to three of alcohol in a bottle, adding half as much hot water as you have of the other fluids. Keep it corked except while you are wetting the rubber, as nothing makes ammonia fly away so rapidly as the addition of hot water. Rub the mixture on and dry by rolling around a clean broom handle, stretching the silk quite tight and very smoothly upon it as you roll. It will require no ironing if dried in this manner. Do the same-with a white flannel rubber-to clean white cashmere.-Louisville Courrier-Journal.

BEAUTIFUL COTTON.

Most of the New Dress Fabrics Are Dull

in Surface. The new cottons imported for dress wear are dull in surface; the lustrous satines of the past have almost disappeared from the shop counters. Exclusive dealers now often disclaim that a cotton satine ever sold freely over their counters, but dealers for the masses still display some satines at reduced prices. A dull-finished French gingham or a percale, in reality nothing more than the excellent French cambric of years ago, is used for the summer dresses, which wise women are already making up at this dull time between seasons when a seamstress can be easily obtained. The French zephyrs, or zephyr cloths as they are sometimes called, are seldom shown in the regulation checked and plaided patterns of former years, but as striped, plain and brocaded, or, as the importers denominate them, embroidered ginghams. There is a tendency of fashion toward dahlia, or red-purple and prune, or blue-purple shades, and all tints and hues of old-rose and pure, after. Old buff ginghams in fine stripes, which make such fresh, cool gowns for summer morning wear are again shown. The beautiful blue Danube greens, and the yellow-hued meadow greens are also to be found in percales and ginghams. Newer than either of these are the ashen, dove-hued and mode cottons, which are generally found in a plain ground, brocaded with a simple, allover pattern in white. Dainty lined and checked ginghams and percales are imported for children's frocks to be worn with white guimpes. They are found in pure blue, rose-pink, delicate lavender colors, or red combined with white, or several colors are used together with white in delicate medley or tint

A Saving Box for Girls. It need not be a box at all; it may I a silk bag, or a big-welled ink-stand, o it may be a Satsuma jar. But have it. Then, when the day is done and the purse is being looked over, count out the pennies and spare some to the savings box. My dear girl, it is your inde-rendence. The pennies, half-dimes and dimes count up, and then, when you want to surprise mother with a birthday gift, when you want to go on a frolic, or when you would like to have a good photograph, a really good one to give somebody who is very fond of you, the money saved is then brought forth. Just try going without a few things-a carfare now and then, some candies, or the very latest in collars, and dedicate the ducats to the box. You will be amazed to see how they accumulate. And best of all, the saving habit will come to you. That does not mean lack of generosity, it means thought for the future. Some masculine philosopher said women only began to save money when they had passed thirty, but if that is true, it is because the savings box idea was not taught from youth .- N. Y. Examiner.

and shade.-Good House-keeping.

-A man who died in West Haven, Conn., recently at the age of ninetyseven years, was born and always lived in the house where he died. The house is believed to have stood 150 years. In the rear part of the house are bullet holes made by the British troops when they landed at West Haven during the revolution. A family tradition handed down is that the invading troops entered the house, ate all the food that was there and attempted to carry away some personal property.

-Plymouth, Pa., has a young lades protective society, whose object is the protection of the matrimonial interests of the young women of the place. Only girls between the ages of seventeen and thirty are eligible for membership.

-There are 2,000,000 organized farm ers in the alliances, principally in the South and West. They run co-operative stores, mills, warehouses, etc.

Purify Your Blood

At the coming of spring the blood should be purified, as impurities which have been accumulating for months or even years, are liable to manife is themselves and seriously affect the health. Hood's Sarasparilla is undoubtedly the best blood purifier. It expels every taint of impurity, drives out scrofulous humors and germs of disease, and gives to the blood the quality and tone essential to good health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

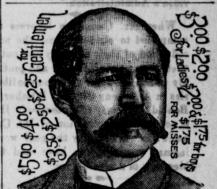
"Every spring for years I have to delt a practice to take from three to five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparil a, because I know it purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system of all impurities."
W.H. LAWRENCE, Editor Agricultural Epitomist,

Purifies the Blood

"Last spring I was completely fagged out. My strength left me and I felt sick and miserable all the time, so that I could hardly attend to my business. I took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it cured me. There is nothing like it." R. C. BEGOLE, Editor Enterprise, Belleville, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE AND \$2 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN And Other Advertised Specialties Are the Best in the World.

None genuine unless name and price are stamped on bottom. SOLD EVERYWHERE. If your dealer will not supply you, send postal for instructions how to buy ply you, send postal for instructions how to from factory without extra charge.

L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

VASELINE PREPARATIONS.

On receipt of price in postage stamps we will send free by mail the following valuable articles: One Box of Pure Vaseline,....10 Cents.
One Box of Vaseline Camphor Ice, 10 Cts.
One Box of Vaseline Cold Cream, 15 Cts.
One Cake of Vaseline Soap....10 Cents.
One Bottle of Pomade Vaseline,15 Cents.

One Bottle of Foliade Vaseline, to Cents.

If you have occasion to use "Vaseline" in any form be careful to accept only genuine goods put up by us in original packages. A great many oruggists are trying to persuade bayers to take Vaseline Preparations put up by them. Never yield to such persuasion, as the article is an imitation without value and will not do good nor give you the result you expect. A two ounce bottle of Bine Scal Vaseline is genuine unless our name is on the label. Chesebrough Mfg. Co., 24 State St., N. Y.







If You Have

SOLD EVERYWHERE.



CORN PLANTER AND FERTILIZER ATTACHMENTS. SEND FOR CIRCULAR A. M. HEWIN & CO., Pittaburgh, Pa.

ACENTS STANLEY'S EXPLORATIONS in WANTED STANLEY'S Africa. New Book.

the Chase County Courant.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Micial Paper of Chase County.

The movement to take out of the Civil Service list the Chief Clerkship nd auditing offices is another step in the policy of breaking down the Civil Service system, which the Harrison Administration is steadily pur-

The Kansas City Star says: "The country has developed a new humorist, of great promise, in the person of the individual who prepared the clause in

their time yery pleasantly and profitably in Mr. Carnegie's new public libraries in Allegheny City and Pittsburgh. Behold the beauty of protection! Had it not been for protection of Mr. Carnegie's infant industry the poor workingman would never have had the blessings of a nice library.

In Parliament the Tory-Whig alliance holds well together against the attacks of the Liberals, based on the many phases of the Parnell-Times imbroglio. The lessons of the recent elections force the confederates to remain united for self-preservation. Beyond doubt, the Gevernment is suffering in public opinion to an extent that renders almost certain Ministerial defeat on the next appeal to the people.

On the upper right-hand corner of the official envelope of the Department of State is the following statement: "Printed matter. Penalty for private use, \$300." Yet the Department of State, in franking out the pamphlet, relating to South America, written by William Elroy Curtis, encloses in the same envelope a two page circular advertising a book, "The Capstals of Spanish America," by William Elroy Curtis, published by Harper & Bros. Now, at this distance from Washington, it looks as if some oneought to be liable to the \$300 penalty. Can Secretary Blaine or Author Cur tis, in this case, make the outside and the inside of the envelope consist without satisfying the penalty?

corn to market, sells it for a mere pittance, puts into his pocket the little
that it brought him, then walks from
A. Loomis ordered them to leave his the warehouse over to the store, where promises and stop tearing down his he have the necessaries of life and on fence. They left the premises and he pays the regular price of the article, plus the amount that protection has added thereto. Thus it is that all the time the farmer takes his unprotected goods to town and exchanges them for protected goods. In this exchange of commodities the government has loaded the diese in fever of protected and put in the hands of the Constable to serve the same forthwith. Wednesday, the 5th, he served the warrant on L. A. Loomis, and he gave bail for his appearance at said court. Thursday ed the dice in favor of protection
The exchange is not fair. If in a fair
exchange there is no robbery, so in an
what is the farmer going to do about
it? Will he go on as he has been doit? Will he go on as he has been doing, and continue to vote so as to perpetuate the present depressed condition of his business? Is it not time that the farmer should stop and conhimself, when he is alone with his God and his cornstalks: "Why should I, with my unprotected corn, continue to improve it would be a superstant of the supe to impoverish myself by paying tribnte to the barons of the paying tribnte to the barons of the paying tribute to the barons of protection?'

We have just been admiring one of the handsomest oil-pictures of "Jacque" roses that we have eyer seen, and had it been in an art store we should have known that a good price would be asked for it. But im agine a work of such intrinsic value being obtained for nothing! for that is practically the case, as it is a supis practically the case, as it is a suplement to Demorest's Family Magasine for April. This wonderful publication has on its Easter garb, and it is certainly an attractive one. Each succeeding one appears to grow better hall, last Friday evening; to the band and better, until we are forced to wonder what can be done to improve its present high standard of excellence. The fact of the matter is, there is but one purely family and home magasiae, and that is Demorest's. The illustrations are works of art, and some of the articles which they illustrate are "Orchida," "The Manhattan Working Girl's Society." "The Easter Lily." "The Yorbidden Place" or "The Harem Bach-Sherif in Jerusalem." "In the Grasp of the Grip," "Easter Eggs," "Easter Novelties." "Kindergarten Work and Play for the Home," etc. besides numerous other articles and stories, including "Our Cooking Class," "Preserving garments from Moths," "The Art of Letter-Writing," "Madge Bonfield's Easter Ghost," etc., etc. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St. New York. Eyery newsdealer ought to keep this valuable publication, and we suppose they do. It shows the magic power of twenty cents, and the great distance that small amount can be made to go. der what can be done to improve its to all persons who so kindly loaned

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Report for the month ending March 1890:

Number cases of tardiness......32 Names of those neither absent nor ardy: Eddie Timmons, Carter Mann, Jouie Giese, Maude Burch.

SECOND PRIMARY. Enrollment for the month

MRS. SADIE GRISHAM, Teacher.

tardy: Walter Yenzer, Arthur Kuhl, Jimmie Timmons, John Hildridge, Sidney Breese, John Brooks, Inah Crum, Aggie Ford, Maudie Strail, ALICE HUNT, Teacher.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE. Furoliment for the month.......52 Number cases of tardiness.......45

the Republican platform of Rhode Island, which congratulates the people on the success of President Harrison's Administration."

When Mr. Carnegie's laborers are compelled to strike against the next reduction of their pay they can put in their time yery pleasantly and profita-

SECOND INTERMEDIATE. Enrollment for the month..... Number cases of tardiness

fington, Chauncey Rice.
MAGGIE BREESE, Teacher. GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Enrollment for the month 2

L. S. MYLER, Teacher. HIGH SCHOOL. Enrollment for the month......50 Number cases of tardiness.......15

Names of those neither absent nor tardy: Irvin McClelland Frank Hackett, John Park, George Capwell, Irvin Beach, Hermie Hazel, Ida Estes. Bella Sanders, Grace Hayes, Inez Simmons, Mertice Estes, Estella Breese, Rosa Ferlet, Katie Hinote, Vernie Hazel, Annie Williams. E. W. MYLER, H. E. DART,

Teachers.

MALICIOUS PROSSECUTION. Under the foregoing head we received the following communication: COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, March 7, 1890.

Can Secretary Blaine or Author Cur is, in this case, make the outside and he inside of the envelope consist without satisfying the penalty?

The farmer takes his unprotected men tearing down his fence and hauling it away, namely George McKee. nearly everything that he purchases went to Matfield Green and lodged a heard the case and turned the prisoner loose for all time to come, from said complaint.

L. A. LOOMIS. complaint.

KANSAS PATENTS.

S. R. Brown, Wichita, cultivator; J. R. Brought, Lawrence, breaking apparatus for horses; E. F. Davis, Centralia, lock; C. H. Farwell, Atchison, steam generator; J. A. Garber, Hatton, cultivator hoe; G. W. Pollard.

A CARD OF THANKS, The sixth grade and teacher desire to return their thanks to Dr. Stone and Mr. Tanner for the use of the

E. F. HOLMES & CO.

1 - -

WE WISH TO IMPRESS FIRMLY ON YOUR MIND THREE FACTS:

FIRST.-That on Friday morning, January 31, 1890, we began the greatest REDUCTION SALE on all WINTER GOODS ever offered in this vicinity.

SECOND-That we sell First-Class, Honest Made, Reliable Clothing.

THIRD-That every garment in our store is marked in Plain Figures.

Owing to the mild winter we are heavily overstocked on all Winter Goods. These MUST BE SOLD.

NOW IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR AN INVESTMENT!

We quote a few of the BIG BARGAINSwe offer in Men's Overcoats. These are all new, well made desirable Coats. Big Values at our regular prices

Any \$ 5.00 Overcoat for	\$ 3.00	Any \$10.00 Overcoat for	.\$ 7.50
	4.00	" 12.00 " "	. 8.50
	5.00	" 14.00 or 15.00 Overcoat for	
TO ENGLY CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	5.50	" 18.00 " "	. 12.00
	6.50	" 20.00 " "	
to close out at from 25 to 50	ner cent. A large line	LF PRICE. A large line of Men's suits we to of Odd Suits and Boys' Suits at from 25 to vear. A big asssortment left to select from.	50
			. \$.90
Any \$.50 Underwear at	\$.35	Any \$1.25 Underwear at	
Any \$.50 Underwear at	\$.35	Any \$1.25 Underwear at	1.00
Any \$.50 Underwear at	\$.35	Any \$1.25 Underwear at	1.00
Any \$.50 Underwear at	\$.35 	Any \$1.25 Underwear at	1.00
Any \$.50 Underwear at	\$.35 	Any \$1.25 Underwear at	1.00 1.50\$.50
Any \$.50 Underwear at	\$.35 .50 .65 	Any \$1.25 Underwear at	1.00 1.50 \$.50 75

Never before have you had an opportunity to buy such values at such Low Prices. They must be sold. Every man and boy in Chase county should take advantage of these extreme Low Prices. Investigate these Big Bargains.

We guarantee everything as advertised. You will not be disappointed on visiting our Store, but surprised at the Desirable Goods we offer at these Prices.

E F HOLMES & CO.

The Square Dealing Clothiers,

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

-DEALER IN-

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND F TTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe28-tf

THOS. H. CRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office in Hillert's Building,

COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS-

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Feder. l courts

PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Residence and office, a half mile north of

WM. J. ALLISON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder,

Reason able charges, and good work guarran leed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner ferend and Fearl streets, Cottonwood Kansas. Ja 23 t

FERRUARY 1st 1890

The ST PAUL MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA R'y. and its branches became the

Northern Ry. Line,

If you are going To the Free Farms of the Milk River Valley Take the

GREAT NORTHERN RY. LINE,

To the Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron and Coal Mines of Montana Take The

GREAT NORTHERN RY, LINE.

To Great Falls, the Future Industrial Center of the Northwest, Take The

GREAT NORTHERN RY, LINE

To Helena, Butte, Spokane Falls and the Coast Cities Take The

GREAT NORTHERN RY. LINE.

To Fargo, Crookston, Grand Forks and Winnepeg,

Take The

Great Northern Railway Line. To all Minnesota, South Dakota,

North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, and Manitobia Points, Take The

Great Northern Railway Line.

For tick its, maps and guides, apply to your home ticket agent or write to F.1. WHITNEY. Gen. Pass and Ticket Agent, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

RAILWAY live runs its own Magnificent Dining Cars. Palace Sleeping Cars, Special Apartment Cars, and Free Colonist Sleepers on Daily Through Trains.

S. Birkett, J. Verner, J. C. Seroggin,

Birkett, Verner & Co.,



Kansas - City, - Mo.

CATTLE SALESMEN M. J. VERNER, J. C. SCROGGIN. HOG SALESMEN.

S. BIRKETT, DAN. BROWN. C. H. HILL, Solicitor and Feed Buyer. C.E. Wiggins, Office, J. A. Logan, Yardman

H F. CILLETT.

Any Fur Cap in our House at just one-half price.

CAMPBELL & GILLETT

SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE

CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

MOWER WOOD

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.

Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

J. A. COUDIE. GOUDIE & LOY,

FURNITURE. PICTURE



KALSAS.

J. S. LOY,

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPAIR-INC AND ATTEND

ALL ORDERS, DAY OR NIGHT, FOR UNDERTAKING.

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER,

ROLAND ROBERTS

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors.

All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES. COTTONWOO



COTTONWOOD FALLS,KAS... THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1890.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; at ter three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	3in.	Sin.	Sin.	% col.	l eol.
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$3.00	13.00	\$5.50	\$10.UC
2 weeks	1.50	2.00	2.50		7.00	
3 weeks	1.75	1.50	3 00	4.50	8.25	15.00
4 weeks	2.00	3.00	3 25	5.00	9 50	17.00
2 months	3.00	4.50	5 25	8.50	14.00	25.00
8 months	4 00	8.00	7.50	11 00	20.00	82.50
& months	8 50	9 00	1:2 00	20.00	82.50	155.00
I VARF	10 00	18.00	24 00	35.00	\$5.00	85.CC
Local no	tices.	10 cen	\$8 A 111	ne for	the n	rse in
sertion: At	ad & ce	nts al	ine fo	react	subse	quent
insertion :	doubl	e pric	e for b	lack	etter,	or for
itams und	er the	head	of "Lo	cal S	nort S	tops"
No due	bills fe	or pat	ent m	edicir	les or	other
goods tak	en on	adver	tising	: that	18, W	e will
not adver	tise fo	r mar	ufact	ures (f Kood	is and
then pay	hem	in ad	dition	to th	e adv	rertis
ing, as mi	ich ca	ah if	not m	ore th	an the	arti-
cles adver	ticad	and me	with f	or the	neivil	ege O
advertise					P	-
advertise!	ming .	moil F	oous.		N'TTE	



	TIME			
TIME TAR				
EAST.	At.EX.	NY.KX	. E.EX	way !
	a m		a m	pr
Cedar Grove	12 10	9 50	11 37	
clements	12 23	10 02	11 46	12 2
Elmdale	12 44	10 20	11 99	10
Evans	12 50	10 26	12 04	m 1 1
Strong	1 05	10 37	12 12	2 1
Ellinor	1 20	10 50	12 21	2 4
Saffordville	1 28	10 57	12 26	2 5
WEST.	Cal.x.	Mex.x	Den.x.	way f
	a m	p m	p m	an
Safford ville	3 33	3 36	4 41	7 5
Ellinor	3 41	3 43	4 46	8 0
Strong	3 55	3 55	4 56	9 0
Evans	4 12	4 05	5 05	9 2
Elmdale	4 18	4 10	5 08	9 3
Clements	4 39	4 27	5 28	10 0
Cades Grove	4 52	4 87	5 33	10 3
C	K. &	W. R.	R:	Mixed

Strong o	0 00		0 00
Evans 1	2 4 05	5 05	9 20
Elmdale 4 1	8 4 10		
Clements 4 8	39 4 27	5 28	
Cader Grove 4 D	2 4 37	5 33	10 34
C. K.	& W. R.	R.	N. AND DESIGNATION
PAGT	Pass.	FIL.	Mixed
Illamond anrings	. 11 59pm	6 30p n	1
Hymer	. 12 toxin	0 00	
Evans	12 00	1 00	
strong City	. 12 50	7 50	4 20pm
cotton wood Falls.			4 32
Gladstone			4 50
Bazar			5 30
WEST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed.
Bazır			5 40pm
Gladstone			6 20
Cotton wood Falls			6 40
Strong City	4 10am	6 30am	
Rvans	. 4 22	0 40	
Hymer	. 4 43	7 17	
Diamond springs.	4 58	7.42	

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequentinsertion.

Mr. Frank Harden, of Strong City. is quite sick.

Miss Luella P. Pugh is visiting in Hutchinson.

Mr. H. M. Bigelow was down to Emporia, Friday. Mr. E. W. Ellis was down to Kan-

sas City, last week. Mr. Dick Vickers, of Emporia, was

in town, last week.

Mr. J. R. Holmes,

at Emporia, Monday. Mrs. J. I. Hey, of Strong City, was

quite sick, last week. Mr. A. J. Cook, of Strong City, has

returned from Clinton, Mo. Mr. Geo. Kerr went to Illinois, las

week, for a few weeks' visit. A "Married Ladies' Reading Club'

has been organized in this city.

Mr. L. M. Swope has put a new fence in front of his residence.

Mrs. F. P. Cochran has recovered from her recent spell of sickness.

Mrs. C. M. Frye was down to Em poria, on Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. Barbara Gillett is visiting Mrs.

Nellie Gillett Fuller, at Burlington. Mr. G. W. Kilgore, of Strong City, has returned from Muncie, Indiana.

Messrs. Frank Hatch and Elmer B Johnston were at Marion, Saturday.

Mr. Niel Campbell, of Lyon county. was in town, last Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wit Adare, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, last week.

Go to Seamans Bros., Cedar Point. for garden tools-also hedge axes and forks.

Mr. Amby Hinkle is enjoying a visit from his brother, from Van Buren county, Iowa, Mr. W. E. Richards, of McPherson

county, visited his brothers, at Strong City, last week.

New Shoes at New York Cash Dry Goods store; come

and see them. The next regular meeting of the County Commissioners will be held

on Monday, April 7. Messrs. Sam Gilliland and U.

Handy, of Strong, were down to Kansas City, last week.

Messrs. F. V. Alford, L. L. Chandler and C. S. Wilson, of Bazaar, were at Emporia, Monday.

Mrs. Ed. Clark went to Winfield, last Saturday night, where her husband is now located.

Miss Mollie Rettiger, who has been visiting her mother, in Strong City, has returned to Topeka.

Mr. Frank Miser, of Diamond last Thursday, on business.

Misses Allie Taylor and Lizzie Reeve returned home, Sunday eve. ning, from a visit at Emporia.

NEW SHOES AT THE NEW YORK CASH DRY GOODS STORE. AND SEE THEM.

Mrs. Dr. W. H. Cartter and her daughter, Miss Nannie, who were very sick, are now convalescent.

Mrs. S. B. Smith, of Emporia, who was visiting her son, Dr. Smith, a Strong City, has returned home.

Mr. Quince Hollingworth, of Kansas City, was visiting friends and relatives at Strong City, last week.

Mr. Ray Hinckley left, last Thursday, for La Junta, Col., where Mr. C. C. Watson, his brother-in-law, is now located.

Mr. G. W. Hays returned home, last week, from Stafford county where he had been visiting his mother who was quite sick.

Messrs. Wm. and Foster Boyd and their sister, Miss Fannie Boyd, have gone back to their old Illinois home to remain there.

Has the Leader man started the new coming city election? A Farmers' Alliance has been or-

ganized in this school district, with Mr. N. B. Scribuer as President, and D. J. Harris as Secretary.

Messrs, Henry E. Lantry, of Manitou, Colorado, and Chas. J. Lantry of Strong City, were at their father's in the latter place, last week.

Married, at Matfield Green, on Sunday, March 9, 1890, Mr. Evander Bocook and Miss Carrie Burnett, the Rev. A. R. Maclean officiating. Mr. M. W. Lynn has moved the

old "Fruit-Vale Grocery" building on new scheme, and had printing sticks, to his lots opposite the residence of Mr. G. K. Hagans, in Strong City.

have hand-worked button out that he is to get out the new pa hOles and made in kid and per under the name of the Reveille Oil grain. In order to have time to get his

'sorts" together for his new enterprise. the Leader man has been setting his ocal news items in small pica type. Mrs. Scott E. Winne and son,

Ralph, of Hutchinson, who were visiting friends and relatives in this county, went home, last Thursday. Will Foraker has taken the place

of Frank Hudson, at the Strong City

Miss Anna Ellsworth, of Cotton-wood Falls, has accepted the position vacated by the resignation of Miss Emma Stein at the S. & S.—Emporia way to

Rev. A. R. Maclean officiating.

Mr. George Hughes, of Diamond creek, has returned from his winter's Worth. Texas, last week, and attended the Cattlemen's convention there.

The Rev. John Maclean, in charge of the M. E. Church at Fall River, and who has been transferred to this city, was married at Fall River, on March 5, 1890, to Miss Cora B. Wilkinson.

The notice of the meeting of the Chautauqua Circle at Dr.J.W. Stone's. ast Friday night, got misplaced, and was not seen by the editor until after our entire last week's edition was run

Mrs. Mary Greelish, of Diamond creek, who was injured, last summer, on the Chicago branch of the Santa Fe railroad, has received \$2,000 from the R R. Company, in full payment for

damages. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Carson have returned from Chicago, where Mr. Carson was buying spring goods for the store of Carson & Frye, which goods have arrived and are being

shelved. The following are the recently elected officers of the Pleasant Hour Club: President, Elmer B. Johnston; Secretary, Percy Gillman; Treasurer, L. M. Swope; Sergeant at Arms and Bouncer, E. Bruce Johnston.

RED SCHOOL-HOUSE SHOES For sale at the New York Cash Dry Goods Store.

Married, on Wednesday, March 5th, 1890, at the residence of Judge J. M. Rose, in this city, by the Judge, Mr. Chas. F. Myers, of Ohio, and Miss Lucinda Schneider, of Elmdale. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have left for their home

The M. E. Conference which met at Emporia, last week, sent Rev. John Maclean to Cottonwood Falls, Rev. R. E. Maclean to Elmdale and Strong City, Rev. J. R. Blackburn to Matfield Green, Rev. J. W. MacKenzie to Saf

fordville. We are patiently waiting to make public the name of the next club, society or organization the Lender outfit Courant never went east to make is \$5.95; to Chicago \$8.95 second classwill fabricate so as to be leading spir preparations to get out a Republican and \$11.95 first class; \$10 to Denver; izs therein, and thus become controlels of public sentiment. "Will you the train at Saffordville, thinking he Irformation concerning the same will Springs, Morrris county, was in town, walk into my parlor,' said the spider was at Strong City, and had to wait be furnished by the agent, E. J. Ed.

In years long gone the Leader man, in the name of his wife, bought two notes against the COURANT office, and had it closed up for nearly two weeks; the lamp of life of the editor of the sume to fret because its little." COURANT, by striking him in the head with a "loaded paper;" and again he went to Kansas City and bought material to start a Democratic paper at Strong City, to try thereby to run us out of the county, and we found the scheme out, exposed it and thus compelled him to keep said material in his office, which material he was, no doubt, advertising last year, in his paper, as complete newspaper outfit for sale," but which material he did not sell; then again, he has, in diverse ways, with his Leader, tried to injure our good name and to bring us into disrepute with the people of the county, but to no avail; and again, finding that he could not wipe us out of existence by any of these means, he sent for his son, who was in the newspaper business in Kansas City, to come home and he bought for him the newspaper at Strong City, so as to paper for political purposes? if so, double teams on us and wipe us from which way will it try to influence the the face of the earth; and finding that we had not been born to be squelched by the Morgans running two papers in the county, last Saturday night, mind the time, he moved part of the material of his Leader office into the room north of Mr. W. W. Rockwood's meat market, put up papers over the front windows so that no one could see into the room; but not getting everything needed at the new office, from his Leader office, Saturday night, he put on a bold front, Monday, and had galleys, rules, etc., carried over by a printer he had detained here, last week, to work on his etc., brought to the new office from the Strong City office; and Mr. E. W. Red School House Shoes Ellis was in the new office and gave it and thus by means of three papers, the Leader man expects to'extinguish us; but we are one of the fixtures of this county that prospers the more

costs you no more. depot, who has gone to Matfield School-House Shoes are the Green to clerk for Mr. B. F. Largent. only genuine school shees

Several families of negroes, on their way to Oklahoma, from Leavenworth. stopped on Mrs. Shaft's place, on Sil' Married, on Monday, March 10th ver creek, at noon, Tuesday, to eat 1890, at the home of Dr. G. W. Bo- dinner, and, seeing some wild geese cook, in Matfield Green, Mr. John E. light in a pond near by, two of their Bocook and Miss Josie E. Calvert, the number, viz.: Edward Carter and Geo.

Mr. Wm. C. Brace, into full paraer. ship with him in the ice business. Hill, aged 20 and 40 years, went, with guns, to shoot some of the geese, and, pointed Justice of the Peace, at while crawling along on the ground, to Hymer, vice 'Squire W. H. Knox, revisit in England. He went to Fort get a good shot, the gun of the latter signed. "went off," the discharge hitting the former in the back of the head and Scribner and H. D. Radeliffe start. coming out through the forehead, this morning, for a hunt in the Osage killing him instantly. Coroner G. W. Indian Nation. Estes and Att'y F. P. Cochran visited the scene of the accident, and, after a thorough questioning by them of the buying back his residence property other negroes, it was decided by the from Mr. N. A. Rice, Coroner that it was purely an accident, and no inquest was held. The corpse of the G. A. R., at this place, have was buried at the expense of the withdrawn from the same because county.

While coming to town, just before tics. noon, Saturday, with a load of hay for Mr. J. H. Scribner, for whom he is dale, the Wm. F. Holmes place, has to the ground, off the load, by the who is to drain it and put it in good wagon wheel running into a rut near shape. Spring creek, and got his right leg broke just above the ankle, the bone this county, and father of Messrs. protruding through the flesh. He was Geo. P. and Frank Hardesty, died, on taken to Dr. J. W. Stone's drug store. Friday, March 7, 1890, at his home in where he received medical attention from Drs. Stone and C. E. Hait, and from where he was taken to Mr. Scribner's, and Dr. Jacob's, of Emporia, was off a portion of the bone. Yesterday grain. morning Mr. Stewart was moved to Central Hotel where he could receive more close medical attention.

York Cash Store.

As a token of appreciation of assistsented Miss Carrie E. Hansen with a weeks, at which every one interested tion of music, and Miss Emma Goudie | be present. with a handsome book of select readings. That these young ladies are de-

has heard them will freely admit. A great many mean things have Ed. Pratt residence. for the next train to come home on. | wards.

HIGH SCHOOL ITEMS Miss Hunt's room has the banner

this week. The 7th grade chose the following motto: "Let us be content to work, then again, he attempted to blow out to do the thing we can and not pre-

Some of the scholars have the spring fever. We hope it will not spread.

The mounting paper for the botany class, and the drawing paper for the physiology class, has been purchased. The rhetoric class is scanning poetry-or trying to, rather.

For want of better employment the scholars fill the windows at recess.

The pupils of the High School given by the sixth grade, on the 14th

The new course of study for the reader was not very careful, so the word equation was spelled equasion. [which work was not done at the COURANT office. - ED.]

SPRING FEVER. Mrs. Strickland is quite sick.

Real Imported Faurei French kid shoes at the New York Cash | Winters. Dry Goods Store.

Mr. D, A. Ellsworth was down to Emporia, Monday.

Mr. Jacob Schimpff, of Birley, has been granted a pension. Mr. Chas. Hagans is now the City

Marshal of Strong City. Mr. John Emslie, of Strong City, was out to Herrington, last week. Mr. W. H. Spencer has a new sign

up in front of his place of business. Mr. David Morris, of Diamond creek, is visiting his mother, in Lyon

Mr. W. J. C. Hansen arrived at Strong City, Tuesday of last week,

from New York. Messrs. D. K. Cartter and Wm. J. Deshler have returned home from a visit at Kansas City.

Miss Maggie Young started back to chines.

withdrawn his objections to Catholics joining the Farmers' Alliance. RED SCHOOL-HOUSE SHOES

For sale at the New York Cash Dry Goods Store. The pensions of J. T. Lansbury, of

Clements, have been increased. Mr. E. W. Brace has taken his son,

Matfield Green, and James Dye, of

Messrs. W. F. Rightmire, Thad

The Rev. W. B. Fisher, of Louisville, Kansas, was in town, Tuesday,

We understand that three members

it is being run in the interest of poli-Dr. W. H. Cartter's farm at Rlm. working, Mr. John Stewart was thrown been rented by Mr. F. W. Pipper,

Mr. Richard Hardesty, formerly of

Kansas City, aged 89 years. Red School - House Shoes have hand wo: ked button holes telegraphed for, and he came and cut and are made in kid and oil

Mr. J. E. House, who has been at work on the COURANT ever since last fall, starts, this morning, for a short Real, Imported Fauret visit to his parents, at Elie, Kansas. French kid shoes at New We wish him a safe trip and a pleas-

At the Industrial Institute meeting ance in the Emmet celebration, at Saturday night progress was reported, Strong City, the Emmet Club, pre- and an adjournment taken for two large and handsomely bound collec- In the prosperity of the county should

Mr. aud Mrs. Chas. M. Gregory returned, Sunday evening, from their serving of this recognition of the tal- visit at Mr. Gregory's old home, at ents they have so cheerfully used for Howell, Michigan. They are tempothe benefit of the Club and the gratifi- rarily staying at Dr. W. H. Cartter's, cation of the public, every one who the father of Mrs. Gregory, until they take up their permanent abode in the

been said by the Leader against the The cut on rates has now reached editor of the Courant, but there is such dimensions as to be called a war. one thing certain, the editor of the The fare from Strong City to St. Louis paper, and, in coming home, got off reduced rates to all southern points. Spring weather this week.

Mr. L. H. Raymer started to Washington State, yesterday.

The first musquitoes of the season put in an appearance Sunday.

Mr. G. W. Hays' sister, who was visiting him, has returned to her

home, in Stafford county. Mr. M. M. Young was at Emporia Saturday, and started back to Colorado City, Col., the fore part of this week.

Why not get the best? it costs you no more. Red School house Shoes are the Only genuine school shoes made.

Mr. C. A. Britton and family have moved back here, from Florence, and greatly enjoyed the entertainment are occupying rooms in the Britton building.

Mr. W. D. Simmons is building him self a residence, in the southwest part school has been printed, but the proof- of town, Mr. N. A. Rice being the contractor.

The following persons, from here. were at the M. E. Conference at Emporia, last week; Messrs. E. W. Myler. Geo. W. Weed, Geo. George, A. M. Clark and son, Herbert, Mrs. T. B. Johnston and daughter, Maude, Mrs. F. P. Butts and Mrs. Charles R.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialiteat.

Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medi-cine, and desires owners of horses af-flicted with these diseases, to give him a call. dec26 tf

Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine. Fresh bread every day at E. F. Bauerle's; two loaves for 15 cents; four for twenty-five cents, or sixteen for \$1.00; and he will run his wagon every day in both towns, with graham,

cream, rye and light bread. If you want a sewing machine, call on R. L. Ford, the jeweler, who is agent for the Wheeler & Wilson and Domestic companies. Mr. Ford also keeps supplies for the Domestic machines aug15-tf

from the Leader man's endeavors to get rid of us. We understand that the first issue of said new paper will be put out next Saturday.

Why not get the best? it Bishop Fink, of Leavenworth, has withdrawn his objections to Catholics

Why not get the best? It withdrawn his objections to Catholics three miles east of Clements, Chase county. Kansas, a lot of horses and mules, described as follows: Five head of one-half Clydesdale yearling colts; 2 head of one-half Clydesdale 2-year-old colts; 1 standard-bred trotter, two years old; 4 head of one-half Clydesdale colts, 3 years old; 1 standard-bred mare, 3 years old; 5 brood mares—2 standard-bred; 1 span of work mules; 1 riding mule; 1 thorough-bred stallion: 1 good saddle horse.

lion; 1 good saddle horse.
TERMS:-Nine months' time or bankable paper, with 10 per cent. interest per annum. Five per cent. off E. C. Holmes.



CLYDE.

Known as the Taylor Horse. Will stand during the season of 1890 at the stacle of S. J. Evans, in Cottonwood Fails, Kansas Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no risks with be assumed. the orisks will be assumed.

TEPMS.—To insole mare with foal, \$5.00, payable when mare is known to be with foal. mch20-15w

S. J. EVANS, Groom.

Publication of Summons.

STATE OF KANSAS | SS

CHASE COUNTY, | SS

CHASE COUNTY, | SS

Hurst. Black, Klehne and Wiley are hereby notified that they have been sued in the District Court of Chase County, Kansas; that the petition of the plaintiff is filed against them in said court; that the names of the parties to said suit are Frederick Brunhouse, plaintiff, and William F. Dunlap, Annie E. Dunlap, James McNes, the said Hurst, Black, Klehne and Wiley, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Raliroad Company, Arthur F. Crocker and Edward Crocker, defendants; that said Hurst, Black, Klehne and Wiley will be required to answer the said petition on or before the 2nd day of May, 1890, or the said petition will be taken to be true and judgment rendered accordingly in favor of the plaintiff, Frederick Brunhouse, and against the detendant, William F. Dunlap and Annie E. Dunlap, for thirty-five hundred dollars (\$3,500.00) and interest the con at the rate of twelve (12) per cent. per annum from the 1st day of June, 1897, and decreeing against all the said defendants that the following described real estate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit: The northeast one-fourth (%) and lots fifteen (15), sixteen (16) and eighteen (18), section thirty-one (31), and the west half of the northwest quarter (%) of section thirty-two (32), all in township twenty-one (21), south, of range eight (8), east of the sixth (6) principal meridian and containing three hundred and sixty (360) acres, be sold at Sheriff, Sale without appraisement, f.r the satisfaction of said money judgment and the co-ts of said action, and that any and all interest, of any and each of the said defendants, and especisly of the said Hurst, Black, Kichne and Wiley, in the said real estate, be subordinate and subject to the payment of the said money judgment from the proceeds of the said work judgment from the proceeds of the said sale thereof.

J.V.Sanders and Rightmare & Rancliffe. Attest, GEO. M. HAYDEN.

Clerk of the District Court.

ing Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising acts may be made for it IN NEW YOR K-

CARSON

KRYE.

Ten yards of Calico for 25 cents.

One lot of beaded wraps at \$2.50. Come and see them

Nice Satteens at Eight and one-third cents per yard.

Best shirting Calicos at 5 cents per yard.

Ladies' :Kid Opera Slippers at 50 cents per pair.

Ladies' genuine French Kid Shoes at \$3.50. Warranted.

'Men's all Solid Calf, Dress Shoes at \$2.50 Warranted.

Try the "Little Giant" School Shoes. They are best and every pair is warranted.

CARSON



THE OLD STONE STORE DR. F. JOHNSON, ELMDALE, KANSAS

HAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock DRUGS AND MEDICINES HIS OLD STAND,

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy of sell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY .--

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS Kansas City Star,

WEEKLY EDITION. 25 Cents A Year, Payable in

ADVANCE. Ask your postmaster or write for Sample Copy. Of special interest to

Farmers. The Cheapest and best Newspaper in America. Yours Truly

THE STAR

Notice for Publication.

NOUICE IOF PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LARNED. KANS., 1
February 28th, 1890. {
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of h s
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Cierk of the District Court, Chase
county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls. Kansas, on April 16th. 1890, viz: Charles M. Lacoss, H. E. No. 8076, for the E ½ of Ne ½ of
sec 12, tp 21 south, range 6 east. He names
the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cuitivation of, said
land, viz: Henry G. L. Straubs Hiram C.
Varnom Joseph Robertson and Joseph Wiaters, all of Clements. Kansas.

Henry W. Scott, Register.

done for. What was I begun for? The following is the brief, sad history of a pair of New York good resolu-tions. They started out bright and early in the initial moments of the present year with every prospect of a long, useful and honorable career. But Fate, aided and the abetted by

weakness of human flesh, ordained otherwise. J. Calhoun Smithers was a hard, an inveterate smoker. He smoked as many as twelve cigars a day and as many more pipes at night. He smoked

everlastingly. People told him that it affected his health and he believed them. Decem- give ter git him back? ber 31 he resolved to begin the new year

as a recruit in the army of non-smokers. Firmly he made up his mind that he would abjure the weed forever after 1889. Yet he resolved that he would extract all possible enjoyment from the last few hours of his indulgence in his pipe and cigar. Not for one instant on New Year's Eve were hislips not surround-

ing either the amber mouth-piece of THE SACRIFICE. his favorite meerschaum or a still more fragrant Havana. It was a symposium of the pleasures of nicotine.

The clocks of the city strike twelve. All the steam whistles apparently in



THE SACRIFICE OF THE GOOD RESOLVE. creation add to the frightful din that bids the new year welcome.

At the final stroke J. Calhoun Smith-

UNTIL '91.

ers bid a fond adieu to his boon companions, his pipes. With tears in his eyes he sacrifices them to the annual spirit reformation, Literally he offers them up or the altar of good resolutions. With brimming eyes he cast five beautifully

colored pipes into the hot flames of the kitchen stove. He adds to this sacrifice the cigars that still remained in his box. And as

a nnal offering also throws to the flames his store of "Lone Jack" and and Perique mixture. If he had kept any of these things, argued Mr. Smithers, he could

not have resisted the temptation to HE DESTROYED THE renew relations DESTROYER. with King Nico-

tine. When the servant returned home she declared that some one had been burning woolen rags in the kitchen stove. One, two, three days have passed and Mr. Smithers has not smoked a single whiff. He



daverous. His usually good temper has forsaken him. But he is still steadfast in his resolve. On the fourth day Byron Smithers (J Calhoun's younger brother) was taken THEN REGRETS IT. with a severe at-

looks worn and ca-

tack of earache. Now, every one knows that tobacco smoke blown into the ear is a sovereign remedy for the earache. So what did J. Calhoun do? There was no one else in the house who ever

touched the weed. One sacrifice very frequently brings

about another. This is what J. Calhoun did. He sacrificed his good resolve. He began to smoke again - but this time for the relief of suffering humanity. Bryon's earache was cured, and

J. Calhoun says he will not swear off BUT NOT IN VAIN. again until the year '91.

The other case is so very sad that I have not the heart to refer to it except with pictures. I will not even divulge the name of the subject, but let him hide himself under the general THE SAME OLD JAG. title of a Terrible Example.-Charles Lederer, in Chicago

Learned It from the Birds. Mother-Emeline, your husband is getting to be a terrible swearer. He was not like this years ago.

Daughter-I know it, mamma; but you know Charles keeps books in a bird Mother-Well, what's that got to do

with it? Daughter-A great deal. There are always seven or eight parrots in stock.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR CASH IN ADVANCE.



Sam Johnsing (suspected of stealing dogs, in order to obtain the reward)-Jedge, ef yer fine pointer dog was ter git stole, how much reward would yer Judge Pennybunker-About five dol-

lars, I suppose.
Sam Johnsing—Boss, jess gimme four dollars an' I'll let dat dog erlone. Dar's a church festival comin' off soon, and I'se bound to hab some little cash .-Texas Siftings.

HE HADN'T CHANGED.

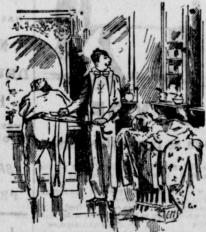
Ex-Nurse-Law, chil', dar vo' is. Don't you 'member you' ole nuss, honey? I often held yo' on my lap and kissed dose baby lips. Yes, chile, yo' look just de same. I knowed yo' in a minute.— Texas Siftings.

NEGATIVE EVIDENCE.



you?
Victim (feeling the blood trickle down his cheek)-I didn't hear any fire-arms ings heretofore allowed have been misgo off. -Time.

ONE OF THE GUILD.



Nimble Cedric (the barber) - As I was sayin', some folks is so absent-minded they almost forgit to breathe. -Judge.

All They Could Stand. A gentleman said to a large crowd that was pouring out of a public hall: "What's going on inside?"

"A humorous lecture," was the reply. "Is it over already, it's only nine o'clock?" "No," shouted the crowd, "it's only about half over,"-Epoch.

Circumstantial Evidence "Mr. Slowpop has proposed, to you "How do you know, papa?"

"I met him as I was coming in." "Did he look happy?" "No; but his trousers were terribly bagged at the knees."-Time.

Only a Substitute. Mrs. Gofrequent (making a call)-I quite envy you your little boy, Mrs. Flyabout. He looked so manly sitting beside you yesterday when you were out driving.
Mrs. Flyabout (with a sigh)—Yes, I

had to take Johnny yesterday. Dear little Fido was sick.—Chicago Tribune. A Cordial Invitation. His Honor-What made you steal this gentleman's door-mat? Prisoner-Sure, yer honor, it said 'Welcome" on it in letters as long as

your ar-r-rm .- Puck.

Not Just What He Expected. Guest (to waiter)-What do you mean by bringing me such a small piece of meat? Have you nothing larger? Waiter-Oh, yes; I'll go and get your bill.-N. Y. Sun.

POWER OF THE CHAIR. Mr. Carlisle Points Out the Dangers of Reed's Arbitrary Methods.

The framers of the constitution were familiar with the law and practice of the British House of Commons, the great legislative assembly of their mother country, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that when they provided for the election of a Speaker, they had in contemplation a presiding officer with substantially the same powers, duties and responsibilities as had belonged for many centuries to the presiding officer in that body.

While the right to enlarge or restrict these powers, duties and responsibilities by its own rules was expressly conferred upon the House of Representatives it can not be supposed that the authors of the constitution intended by this clause to authorize the exercise of a power which would destroy or impair the free representative character of the body itself. Like all other powers delegated by the constitution, the authority to make rules must be construed and exercised in harmon with the general spirit and plan of our republican institutions, and therefore any rule which confers upon the Speaker arbitrary power and allows him at his own will and pleasure to deprive members of the right to make ordinary parliamentary motions and have them voted on by the House is an inexcusable surrender of the privileges of a free constituency and a gross perversion of a power which was conferred for the very purpose of promoting and preserving the independence of the representative. Members of the House do not act for themselves, either in making rules or passing laws; they act for the people whom they represent, and whenever they put fetters upon their own limbs or stifle their own voices they inflict a

grievous injury upon their constituents. Arbitrary power can exist nowhere in a free government, and if it be true, as now claimed, that the popular branch of the legislative department has been authorized to confer such power upon any one man, no matter what his official title may be, it is clear that there is a defect in our system not hereto fore detected by the most careful and intelligent observers. The constitution begins with the declaration that "all legislative power herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of, Representatives." The power to legislate necessarily includes the right to hear and determine all such motions and propositions as are incidental to the consideration of bills and resolutions, and the transaction of other legislative business, and this power given expressly to the Senate and House of Representatives can not be delegated by either of them. It must be exercised by the members chosen by the people and States to speak and act for them. If they can rightfully delegate to their presiding officers the power to decide finally and conclusively upon all motions made in the course of legislative proceedings it is difficult to see why they can not also confer upon those officers the power to decide in the same way upon the merits of all bills proposed. There is certainly nothing in the mere name or title of the presiding officer to qualify him for the constitutional exercise of such a power and it could as well be conferred upon the clerk or the sergeant-at-arms, or the doorkeeper.

offered for the revolution that has been made in the practice of the House of Representatives, and for the extraor dinary powers conferred upon the Speak er, is that certain motions and proceed used for the purpose of obstructing or delaying legislation. This is true to a certain extent, and if a proper remedy for this evil had been proposed-a rem edy consistent with the constitution and the freedom of parliamentary proceedings—there would have been little, if any, opposition from the minority. But there was no necessity for such radical changes as have been made, and nothing but the most imperative necessity

could furnish an excuse for them. These new rules go far beyond all pre cedent here or elsewhere, and confe upon the Speaker the absolute power to refuse to entertain any motion what-ever if he chooses to consider it dilatory, although the motion itself may be clearly in order and expressly authorized by the very rules under which he is acting. For instance, when a motion is under debate, the following motions are expressly provided for: To adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to refer, to amend and to postpone indefinitely. These motions are always in order when any matter of legislation is under consideration, and yet by the new clauseinserted, it is understood, at the instance of the Speaker himself-he is any of them upon the ground that in his their lay; and there is no appeal to the House from his decision, unless he may se proper to permit it, because he can hold that the appeal itself is a dilatory proceeding. One of the rules which has existed ever since Congress was organ ized provides that the Speaker shall "decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal by any member," but that officer is now clothed with the power to deny this ancient right of appeal, and make his own will the law of the House. No such power was ever before con-

ferred upon a presiding officer in a deliberate body, and it is safe to say that the House of Representatives of the United States is the only legislative assembly in the civilized world that would consent to part, even temporarily, with the right to construe its own rules of proceeding and protect itself against improper decisions affecting the rights of date for the United States Senate, the its members. "The ultimate authority Democrats will enter upon the campaign upon all points is the House itself," says work on the "Law, Privileges, Proceed ings and Uses of Parliament;" but this sentatives. This power, which is inherent in every free representative body, has been deliberately surrendered. That that during the consideration of the new ism since 1860. - Chicago Globe.

rules it rejected a proposed amendment that "the Speaker shall not in any case refuse to entertain an appeal from his decision." This amendment was rejected by a strict party vote, every Democrat present voting for it and every

Republican present voting against it.

The right of the House to authorize the Speaker to direct the clerk to enter the names of members on the journal is not disputed; but the constitutional effect of such a proceeding is quite a different question. This is not the place to discuss the constitutional question, but the practical effect of the rule for the time being will be that in a House consisting, when full, of 330 members, of whom 166 constitute a quorum, the Speaker may declare the most important bills passed when the record shows that they were voted for by one member only, if there are enough others present to make a quorum. Unless all previous presiding officers were wrong, this is a flagrant violation of the constitution; but whether so or not, it is certainly a most dangerous innovation upon the settled practice of the House, and, instead of being a reform, it is a move-ment in the direction of loose, unjust City counties... \$317,851,635 \$118,340,087 Rural counties 29,733,450 14,307,656 in the counties

It is true that the power now conferred upon the Speaker has been exercised in some of the State Legislathoughtful and conservative people of the country condemns it, and no constitutional convention has ventured to declare in terms that a minority could pass laws even though the majority were absent or silent. The adoption of the new rules is in

many respects a long step in exactly the wrong direction. This is especially the case so far as they relate to the powers of the Speaker. Reform should have commenced by curtailing, instead of extending, the authority of that officer, and the control of the House itself over its own proceedings should have been enlarged upon some plan which for deliberate consideration and action. Under any system of rules that can be devised, the presiding officer in a body so numerous as the House of Representatives will necessarily have more power than ought to be intrusted to any man in this country; and no matter how just and impartial he may be, there will be occasions when he can not escape the imputation, at least, of unfair and arbitrary action. In the conflict of opposing interests and opinions he is often compelled to decide important questions without proper time for consideration; and, even if he is guilty of no intentional abuse of his great authority, he may do an actual injustice which can not afterward be repaired. The simple power to decide what member shall be recognized to speak or make a motion when more than one rises appears to be necessary in order to prevent constant struggles and confusion on the floor, and yet it is a power up, and is therefore inconsistent with the absolute freedom and equality of members. When such results may foland necessary as this it is not strange confer additional authority upon its presiding officer .- J. G. Carlisle, in North American Review.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION. -For every Democrat who is dudlied out of this Congress a block of five

will come back to the next .- St. Louis Republic. - "If Senator Blair wants the news papers to print his speeches," says the Chicago Journal (Rep.), "he should make such speeches as newspaper readers will read."

-W. W. Dudley, on behalf of the Atlantic and Pacific Trading Company of Indianapolis and New York, tests against awarding the seal island lease to the North American Commeris said to be a mainstay. This looks Dudley figuring as the under dog.-St.

Louis Republic. --- Speaker Reed has declined an invitation to attend the dinner of the Blue Grass Club at Louisville on the ground that his life would not be safe in the State of Kentucky. The bloody affray in which those prominent Ken tucky Republicans, Colonels Goodloe and Swope, stabbed and shot each other to death, has given the State an unfortunate reputation.-Chicago Herald.

-The Democratic party, as tha party of the people, opposed to selfish schemes which ignore the public good authorized to refuse to entertain all or and pledged to the interests of all countrymen, instead of the opinion it is made for the purpose of de- furtherance of the interests of the few who seek to pervert governmental powers for their enrichment, was never nearer to its fundamental principles than was it in its contests for tariff reform. - Grover Cleveland.

---The general effect of the first year of the Harrison administration upon the country is entirely different from what its friends promised it should be. They promised flush times and a general revival of business. Instead, we have a general depression in industrial life and the most stringent financial condition the country has experienced in many years.—St. Paul Globe.

The Democracy of Illine

With the veteran General John M. Palmer in the field as the central figure of the canvass, making the fight in the legislative districts as the party's candiof 1890 with brilliant prospects. The

Sir Thomas Erskine May in his great party has accepted the candidacy of General Palmer with substantial unanimity and will give him a support not is no longer true of our House of Repre- less enthusiastic than that which in sured the victory of the lamented Doug las in his last great contest, when Lincoln was his competitor. Illinois should the House distinctly understood what it be redeemed this year. She has been in was doing is clearly shown by the fact the bonds of iniquity and Republican-

By THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

[Paper read before the Joint Committee on Taxation of Obio Legislature, Jan. 9, 1889.]

[Continued from last week.] These counties respectively represent the extreme contrasts between the cities and the farms of the State. Thus, in Hamilton and Cuyahoga, the assessed value of town lots is about seven times the assessed value of the farms, whereas in the five rural counties the assessed value of farms is nowhere less than ten times that of town lots, while in Geauga seven times as much as the town lots. Hamilton county, which includes Cincinnati, is the typical city county of Ohio, while Geauga, which includes no large town, is the typical rural county.

FARMERS PAY LARGEST SHARE OF TAXES ON PERSONAL PROPERTY. Now, the first thing which strikes the eye, on looking over the statistics of these counties, is the following compar-

Assessed value Assessed value Any one can see that, in the counties

which include all the large cities, the assessed value of personal property is tures in times of high political excite- only about one-fourth of the whole asment or bitter personal contests; but sessment, while in the rural counties the dispassionate judgment of the personal property constitutes nearly onethird of their whole assessed value. In more exact figures, the value of assessed personal property in the city counties is 26.28 (say 2614) per cent of the whole, while in the rural counties it is 32.49 (say 321/4) per cent. If, therefore, all personal property should be exempted from taxation, the farmers of these five exclusively rural counties would pay 8

per cent less taxes than they do now. That this result is not a mere accident, owing to some peculiar condition of these particular counties, is easily proved by testing the same question in other ways. Thus, if we set apart the would have prevented unreasonable and four great city counties and compare factions obstruction and delay, but at them with all the rest of the State, inthe same time given ample opportunity cluding farming districts and smaller towns indiscriminately, we find substantially the same result, as follows:

Estate. Property. \$117,854,655 \$113,340,08 Remainder of State... \$67,155,960 496,832,00 Here, in the counties which include all the great cities, personal property amounts to 2614 per cent of the whole valuation, while in the remainder of the State it amounts to 32 per cent.

But if we compare single counties, such as Hamilton, in which town lots compose about 85 per cent of all the real estate, with Medina, in which town lots compose only 10 per cent of the real es-

tate, we find the result as follows: Here we find that the real estate of Hamilton county is assessed at twenty times the value of Medina county, while the personal property of Hamilton is which often enables the Speaker to de- assessed at less than eleven times that termine what measures shall be taken of Medina. More exactly, personal property constitutes 241/2 per cent of the valuation of Hamilton, and 371/4 per cent of the valuation of Medina. The low the exercise of a power so simple total exemption of personal property from taxation, therefore, would, if taxes the House should look with some degree of alarm upon every proposition to of Hamilton and Medina, relieve the exactly one-sixth of their present burdens. This is probably an extreme case; but not a single instance has been yet found in which a rural county would not find its burdens diminished, in comparison with those borne by Cincinnati. if personal property were exempted

from taxation TAXATION OF MONEY HEAVIEST ON

FARMERS. posed to have vast outstanding credits form of taxation tends to relive farmers. cial Company, of which Steve Elkins due from the poor farmers, are the Farmers cannot conceal their sheep relief of the farmers. Let us see how for 1887 shows that their relative assessments were as follows:

Real Estate. Moneys. Credits, etc City counties. \$317,354.695 \$5,32.053 \$18,291,834 Rural counties 29,735,450 907,829 4,384,381 Roughly stated, it thus appears that, if taxation were confined to real estate eleven times as much as the rural counthan six times as much, and, if levied on credits alone, a little more than three times as much, while if taxation were levied on both money and credits, they would pay about four times as much. Consequently the burden of taxation in rural counties, as compared with the large cities, is nearly twice as heavy on three times as heavy on money, loans The only result, therefore, of taxing moneys, credits and similar investments, is to relieve the burden of the cities and increase the burden of the farmers. Let us test this particular illustration

by comparing the county of Hamilton, with Geauga, in which the farm lands are worth twenty-seven times as much as the town lots:

credits as Geauga county. If taxation were levied exclusively upon money in hand, Geauga county would pay between four and five times as much as it would the farmer's personal property and dif-if the taxes were levied exclusively on ficult for him to reach that of the marreal estate. If taxes were levied solely | chant, banker or city capitalist. upon credits, Geauga would pay nearly

FARMERS AND THE SINGLE TAX. three times asmuch as it would if they were levied solely on real estate. There, is not much evidence here of any advantage gained by the average farmer through his diligent search after the money lender and the creditor. THE BETTER THE SYSTEM, THE WORSE

FOR THE FARMERS. For many years, and, in fact, persistently, ever since 1846, when Ohioadopted the present system of taxation, Ohio farmers have been clamoring more and more loudly for protection from unjust taxation, for greater burdens upon merchants and bankers and for a more county the farm lots are worth twenty- stringent enforcement of the law. The taxation and assesment laws have been amended again and again, in obedience to this demand; and State officers have been continually more persistent in their efforts to shift the burden of taxation from farmers to capitalists, by means of a rigorous enforcement of taxation upon personal property. Let us, therefore, inquire whether there is any tendency to improvement in these respeets, and whether the history of the last few years encourages the hope that the evasions of the "Shylocks" can be out an end to and the honest farmer relieved, by a more thorough assessment of personal property. For this purpose, let us again compare the typical counties of Hamiltowand Geauga—the former having am almost exclusively city popu-

lation and the latter being occupied almost exclusively by farmers. WATCHES, CARRIAGES AND MONEY. If there are any items in which the Shylocks ought to make a better showing than the farmers, surely watches, pleasure carriages, money on hand and credits would stand first on the list. Let us take them in succession:

 Number of Watches.
 1882.
 1887.

 Ohio.
 178,256
 14,631

 Hamilton.
 9,283
 8,659

 Geauga.
 845
 922
 These statistics tell a sorrowful tale of poverty and destitution among the poor farmers of Cincinnati, while they indicate that the bloated capitalists of Geauga county are the chief patrons of the fine watchmakers of Paris and Geneva. Let us turn from this sorrow-

ful picture to Pleasure Carriages Ohio Han ilton Geauga Here one finds some slight relief, not, indeed, in the increasing prosperity of any part of Ohio, but in the fact that

the poor farmers of Cincinnati do not seem to have given up any larger proportion of their pleasure carriages than the Shylocks of Geauga; while a desolating wave of poverty has swept over the entire State, resulting in the loss of nearly one-eighth of all the carriages in the State. Let us look at Money on hand. 1882.
Ohio \$46,160,629
Hamilton 2,321.5 12
Genuga 352,65

Here, again, a wave of poverty has flooded the whole State, in tolerably equal proportions. Honey is evidently rapidly vanishing, for the total stock of the State has fallen off \$11,000,000 in five years, diminishing twenty-five per cent. in Hamilton, but only twenty per cent. in Geauga. We now look at

Credits, 1882 1887.
Ohio \$104,838,933 3936,173,894
Hamilton 6.571,8:9 5,735,945
Geauga 560,693 534,477
Here we see that Ohio, as a State, is a money lender to the extent of one per farmers of Medina from 16% per cent, or cent more in 1887 than in 1882. But again the poor agriculturists of Cincinnati come to the front, with a loss of \$836,000, or 121/2 per cent. of their total stock, while the loss in Geauga county is only about one-third as much, or a trifle over 4 per cent..

THE MOON-STRUCK THEORISTS. Figures like these might be collected not only from the statistics of Ohio, but from those off every State and country But let us test this question in still under the sun, where statistics are kept other ways. The chief clamor in favor and personal property is taxed. They of taxing personal property has been di- are the moon-struck theorists, who, in rected toward the taxation of moneys contradiction of all the facts and all the and credits; and the money lender, who experience of the world, persist in the is supposed to have vast sums on deposit | vain endeavor to tax personal property, in bank, and the merchant, who is sup- and in the absurd assertion that this

special objects against whom this and oxen, their plows and implements: like a Republican family quarrel with method of taxation is aimed—all for the and they have enormous difficulty in concealing their wealth in any form, this works, by a comparison of the same because their affairs are so well typical counties. The auditor's report known to all their neighbors. If they have any money in bank, all the village knows it. If they have loaned money or sold goods on credit, their debtor is pretty sure to be some one in the immediate neighborhood; and all the circumstances are known to fifty alone, the city counties would pay people. The average farmer, when making his returns to the assessor is ties; whereas, if taxation were levied afraid to understate his wealth very on money alone, they would pay less greatly, because he could hardly look the assessor in the face after doing so, being conscious that, if the assessor does not already know the truth, he can with very little difficulty find it out for himself. But in large towns and cities, scarcely any man knows, intimately, the affairs of his neighbor, and the assessor knows least of all. People are reputed oney as it is on real estate, and nearly to be worth \$1,000,000, who in reality are not worth \$50,000; and others are reand credits of all kinds taken together. puted to be worth only \$100,000, who in reality are worth \$2,000,000. Even if the amount of any man's wealth is approximately known, none of his neighbors know how that wealth is invested, unless it is put in real estate. The assessor therefore has absolutely no means in which the town lots are worth seven of ascertaining the value of any man's times as much as the farming lands, personal property, except by returns with Geanga, in which the farm lands from that man himself, or from the corporations with whom he may happen to invest. If an Ohio man makes his prinas the town lots:

Real Estate. Moneys. Credits. Hamilton... \$162.782.580 \$1,833.279 \$57.735.945 Geauga...... \$5555.800 282.118 \$554.778.945 Roughly stated, Hamilton county is assessed for nearly thirty times as much real estate, less than seven times as much money and less than eleven times as much money and less than ele books of account at all, as it is notorious that they did when the income tax was in existence. All things combine to make it easy for the assessor to reach the farmer's personal property and dis-

[To be continued.]

niscences of Early Life In Around Chicago.

Williamson Price: I am eighty-seven vears old and live in Cherokee, Crawford County, Kansas. I went out there in Chicago is a wonderful city, and when I think of it as I first knew it I wonder if I am living and if what I see

Let me tell you a story of Gurdon S. knows. Long before there was any Chicago Hubbard was an Indian trader; he largely of starch. had a house on the Iroquois river and a squaw for a wife. Soon after Danville was laid out he bought his time from his Indian wife and went to Danville. He went to merchandising, and soon after married. He went to Cincinnati on a wedding trip. The bride and groom boarded a steamboat at the mouth of the Big Vermillion river. At Terre Haute an old man named Linton got aboard with his family. They were going to Philadelphia. The month was everywhere. The boat was running is said also to relieve erysipelas. - Housepretty tast. Mr. Linton's boy, four years old, fell overboard. Hubbard pulled his coat, jumped into the river, recovered the child, swam to shore, and the boat rounded to and took them on board. Linton offered Hubbard \$500,

but Hubbard wouldn't take it. "All right," said Linton, "then I'll change the boy's name. "I'll call him Gurdon S. Hubbard Linton."

At the next election we sent Hubbard to the Legislature. That was in 1830. He hired a man named Elliott to drive the hogs from Georgetown to Danville and then to Chicago. There was Blade. nothing but an Indian trail between Danville and Chicago; no road. Elliott took several wagons loaded with corn with which to feed the hogs. There was not a soul living along the trail or any-where near it. Elliott and the hogs solved. Remove the scum as it rises. finally reached Blue Island. The weather turned cold and the snow fell to a depth of four feet on a level. People in Chicago knew they were coming and went out to meet them and leveled out a road so they could get the hogs into town. The next year Hubbard moved into Chicago. He built a house near the river on the North side. I remember the man who built the house, Tom Dunham. When he went back to Danville he was telling me about it. He said if every spear of grass between Danville and Chicago was a \$20 bill it would never build a road to Chicago on account of

the swamps. I remember that Josephus and Stephen Collet, merchants in the Town of Eugene, bought goods in New York and had them shipped by lake to Chicago. My father-in-law went after the goods with his team. It took eighteen yoke of steers to pull the wagon-load through the swamps of Chicago.

When the first railroad-from Kankakee to Chicago-was built Tom Dunham got on the cars and went to Chicago. When he went back home he said to his neighbors: "I have seen what I never expected to see in this world and now

due on the spot where Chicago now stands.

I remember that the winters in those dreth and France were their names, out the entrails, and crawled into the ty lively down there. A great portion animal to keep warm. He froze to death of the people sleep in hammocks; found his way to a cabin next morning. He didn't leave the cabin for six weeks. When he did he had no fingers or toes. somewhere in Kentucky .- Chicago Tri-

Two Extremes of Typewritists. The manager of a large business house was recently dilating in enthusiastic terms on the change that had come over his office since the introduction of a typewriter and a lady to manage it. Once, he said, the clerks roamed in coatless costume, smoked, chewed and decorated the carpets with the result, spent the time in decollette narratives and now my office is a fit parlor for a lady's was simply fortunate in the choice of a typewritist. Had he happened to secure an operator whose fascinating appearance was allied to coquettish, giddy disposition, his experience would have made an opposing tale. His office boy would have been kept busy fetching candy and chewing gum; the clerks would have had time for little else than dictating letters; the office would be turned into a reception room for the maid's gallants; her desk would be a model florist's display case, and the manager in disgust would sit down at the close of each day to write his unfinished correspondence. This is not a fanciful sketch; it represents the two extremes of female typewritists.-Prov-

idence Journal. Dirty But Dignified.

"Mornin' paper, sir?" sung out the

newsboy. "Only two cents." "Here's five cents, sonny," replied the facetious customer. "Keep the three cents, buy a cake of soap with it, and give your face a washing." The newsboy handed back the change

with great dignity.

"Keep the change yourself, sir," he said, "and use it in buying a book on decorum, sir!"-Chicago Tribune.

-An inventory of the wardrobe of will make one dollar, and often whe Queen Elizabeth, made in the year 1600, they strike gold gravel it is not unusu recently published, shows that the for them to make five dollars in a fe Queen had 99 robes, 126 kirtles, 268 hours. As may be supposed, poverty is CATTLE-Common to prime. 850 @ 4 gowns, 136 "foreparts," 125 petticoats, practically unknown. Besides, they 27 fans, 96 cloaks, 83 saveguards, 85 have at their door, in almost every gar-

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Thin shoes lead to damp feet; damp feet bring on a cough; a cough may terminate in a coffin.

-A teaspoonful of wheat charcoal, taken immediately after a meal, is an

excellent remedy for heartburn. -For asthma take a small handful of heather tops, infuse like common tea, and drink one cupful night and morning. -Eggs contain a good deal of carbon, Hubbard, of whom every Chicagoan and are, for that reason, excellent food to combine with articles composed

> -A good cure for bunions and corns is a mixture of five grains of salicylic acid dissolved in fifty grains of paraffine wax. Wear easy-fitting shoes.

> -A cork carpet for use in bath-rooms hardly needs a word of description. It both describes and recommends itself for softness and dryness underfoot.

-Bee Stings .- Any absorbant will give relief from bee stings, but perhaps nothing is more effectual than lean, raw meat. The sting of a bee or wasp may March and the waters were booming be almost instantly relieved by it. It hold.

-To make gum for backing labels, mix pure dextrine with boiling water until it assumes the consistency of ordinary mucilage. Apply smoothly with a camel's-hair brush on paper not too thin or unsized It will adhere when slightly wet .- N. Y. World.

-Iced Jelly.-Make a custard of a pint of boiling cream, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and the yelks of four eggs. Have ready a tablespoonful of gelatine The Legisture met in those days in Van- dissolved, mix it in the custard, set on dalia. Lots at Fort Dearborn were sell- the fire and stir until thick, then beat ing at \$50 apiece. I remember a drove until cold. Line a mould with lemon of hogs which Hubbard bought in 1832. | jelly, fill with the custard, half frozen; cover, pack in ice, and salt, and set away for three or four hours .- Yankee

-Orange Cream.-Squeeze the juice from six large oranges or more smaller ones; strain, sweeten well with granulated sugar, place in some saucepan over solved. Remove the scum as it rises, and when cold add the well-beaten yelks of six eggs and one pint of cream. Return it to the fire and heat until the custard thickens, then pour into custard cups and set away to cool. Other fruits in their season can be used nicely in the place of the oranges .- Orange Judd Farmer.

LIFE IN HONDURAS.

It Has Climatic and Other Drawbacks of a Serious Nature

A gentleman who has lived for some time in Honduras is thus quoted by the

Globe-Democrat: "Like all tropical countries, it has its drawbacks. First, the climate. Although we were at an elevation of 3,000 feet and 200 miles from the coast, the changes during the twenty-four hours were at times very severe. During our winter months it will probably average 85 degrees from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. As the sun lowers a cool breeze comes from the mountains, followed by a heavy mist, which chills one through. The thermometer drops before midnight to 65 degrees, and several times dropped to 54 degrees. The houses are made of mud (not adobe). The roofs are made I am ready to die." And he did die soon of tiles, so laid as to keep out only the sun and rain; but, with doors and win-Before Chicago was laid out our sheriff dows closed, the wind will sometimes at Danville, William Reed, paid the blow out a candle placed in the middle taxes out of his own pocket rather than of the room. Underclothes taken off at go to Fort Dearborn to collect the taxes | night will be saturated in the morning. There is no use making a fire, as the heat all goes out through the basketwork roof. Besides, it must be built on the times were pretty hard. Two men, Hil- floor in the middle of the room, and the heat seems to draw every insect within started from Georgetown to Chicago on forty yards into the house. There is not horseback. The cold weather overtook 5 per cent. of the population free from them. France killed his horse, took chills and fever, and it shakes one pretthat night. Hildreth tried to cut his others on raw hides stretched on a horse's throat and lost his knife. He frame. This style of bed can get wandered about all night and finally harder and keep cooler before morning than the lining of an ice-box. Not even the poorest will sleep on the ground. The insects are various, I heard not long ago that he is living vicious and venomous. The scorpion is very plentiful, and builds its nest in the tiles of the roof. It keeps warm and quiet during the day, and at night prowls around, and getting numbed with cold, loses its grip, and quite too often contrives to fall onto or into the bed. Then there is music. They are much larger than ours---more than twice the size—but are not considered dangerous to adults. The children go into convulsions from the pain of the sting, and it is so severe sometimes as to cause death. It depends on what portion of the body is stung. imitations of Sullivan and Kilrain, but The cassampulga is a small black spider, with red spots or stripes, and it is great presence at any moment of the day. He ly feared by every one. Its bite is in variably fatal if not attended to at once The negua, or jigger, is the chap tha lays its eggs under the skin of the toes and in three days its nest, of which it i the center, is as big as a buckshot. It presence is known by a slight itching then the skin must be carefully raised and laid back with a needle-point, an the little sac removed without breaking it. It looks like a grain of barley, an leaves a clean-cut, round hole to the flesh, which will be healed the day for lowing. If the sac is broken and any o the eggs left, as is often the case, it i

sometimes weeks before the person in able to walk, and the sting must b carefully attended to. "There are species of flea brough about the doorway of the houses hogs, who are often rendered unfit fo food from the ravages of this little pes I have seen them with both toes of th hind foot almost eaten away. The mos dreaded of all the snakes is one abou twenty-four inches long and as thick a a big sausage. It is of a bright green and mottled with brown. It is calle tamagas. It is also a very pugnaciou chap. The men cultivate corn and s gar-cane, and the women and childre go each day into the hills to wasn gold with variable luck. Sometimes a woma doubles and 18 lap mantles. The gowns appear all to have been of the richest materials.

den, bananas, pineapple, oranges, coffee, and a great variety of fruits not known in this country.

VAGARIES OF MEMORY.

Forms of Aphasia That Are Very Strange and Very Sad. From an article by Prof. H. C. Wood, in the Century, we quote the following: "When disease affects the brain these alterations of word-memory are something very strange. In the most com-plete form of this so-called aphasia the person can not understand words, he can not think in words and can not talk words. Usually, however, words are remembered sufficiently to be recognized when heard or seen, but although the idea is there, the person can not speak in words. I recall the case of an old German woman who had aphasia. When asked how old she was, she would indicate sixty with her fingers. If asked how many children she had, she would indicate seven. If two of the fingers were turned down she would get angry and insist upon the seven. She was able to understand questions. She knew what the figure '7' meant, but had not what the figure '7' meant, but had not the power to say 'seven.' It is a very curious fact that in these forms of aphasia the language of the emotions may be preserved while the language of the intellect is destroyed. Very often a profane man, when he has aphasia, is able to swear. This German woman, when excited, could say, 'Gott im Himmel!' Besides this there was left to her but one little fragment of each of the two languages which she had known. She could not say the English 'no,' but could say the English 'no,' but could say the Gorman the internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system Send for testimolar that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred by the use of Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred by the use of Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred by the use of Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred by the use of Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred by the use of Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred by the use of Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred by the use of Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one Hundred by Co., doing business in the Ci say the German 'nein;' she could not say the German 'yah,' but could splutter out the English 'yes.' The forms of aphasia known as word-blindness and worddeafness are very strange. The sufferer from word-blindness can write and understand what is said to him; he will talk to you and perhaps talk you to death; but hand him a book, a newspaper, or even the letter he himself has written, and he can not read a word. Thus an active man of business having written a letter, giving directions for an important matter, attempt ed to read it, in order to see if it was correct, but was astounded to find that he could not make out a single word; he had been suddenly stricken with word-blindness. The sounds of the words and the words themselves had remained to him, but the recollection of the written forms of the words was gone. In a case of word-deafness the person can talk and can write, but although his hearing is perfect he can not recognize the spoken words. The sound

once the leaf he wants, and glories in his good memory. Another can not in a moment find what he desires, but when

had thought were gone forever."

stantiate.

Commendable. All claims not consistent with the high character of Syrup of Figs are purposely avoided by the Cal. Fig Syrup Company. It acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the system effectually, but it is not a cure-all and makes no pretensions that every bottle will not sub-

of the voice is plain to his sense, but conveys no thought to him. The records

of the past—the unconscious memory so

to speak--must exist in the brain; but

for conscious recognition these must be

dragged out before the consciousness.

It is doubtful whether there is such a

thing as a bad memory, i. e., as a badly-

kept brain record. The difference in in-

dividuals as to the power of recollecting

probably consists in the relation be-

tween consciousness and memory. One

man has the power of going into the li-

brary in his brain and picking up at

the floods of disease come, then spon

taneously float up those things which he

QUITE neat and appropriate is it that a cross-examination is often instituted to settle a vexed question.—Baltimore Ameri-

tensions that every bottle will not sub

I have used Bull's Sarsaparilla in my fam-lly with excellent satisfaction for rheuma-tism, asthma, weak kidneys and general de-bility. I know of others who have used it for consumption with good results.—Thos. H. Bentley, Rossville, Ills.

THE man who thinks figures never lie should compare a bank's assets with its books after a Napoleonic raid.—Puck.

LIKE Oil Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

When a man is up in the arts of knavery he isn't upright.—Binghamtom Leader.

Any one can take Carter's Little Liver Pills, they are so very small. No trouble to swallow. No pain or griping after taking.

When a man is appointed to a foreign mission he leaves for the land of his berth.

—Binghamton Leader.

I PURCHASE or loan on Endowment Policies. H. A. TYLER. Hartford, Ct. P. O. Box 994.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

-	KANSAS CIT			arc	h 1	8.
1-	CATTLE-Shipping steers\$			@	_	40
	Butcher steers	3	00	@	3	80
t	Native cows		80	@	3	
	HOGS-Good to choice heavy		50	@	4	
1,	WHEAT-No. 2 red		70	0		701/2
S	No. 2 hard		65	0		€542
8	CORN-No. 2		21%			22
	OATS-No. 2		1834			19
d	RYE-No. 2		861/2	100		87
	FLOUR-Patents, per sack		85	0		00
d	Fancy		45	@		50
g	HAY-Baled	4	00	@		00
d	BUTTER-Choice creamery		15	0		22
200	CHEESE-Full cream		8	0		81/2
9	EGGS-Choice		10	0		101/2
1-	BACON-Hams		10	0		101/2
of	Shoulders		5	0		61/2
8	Sides		7	0		8
8	LARD		64			678
1333	POTATOES		80	0		40
0	ST. LOUIS.					
	CATTLE-Shipping steers	8		0		50
t	Butchers' steers		00	0		85
y	HOGS-Packing		50	0		15
_	SHEEP-Fair to choice		00	a		70
r	FLOUR-Choice	8	50	0	•	35
t.	WHEAT-No. 2 red		774			771/2
e	CORN-No. 2		254			251/4
st	OATS-No. 2		204			2058
it	RYE—No. 2		104			24
	BUTTER-Creamery		20	0	10	-
ıs	PORK	10	40		10	90
n.	CHICAGO.		10.00		1	
d	CATTLE-Shipping steers	-	90	0		55
18	HOGS-Packing and shipping		50	@		£ 21/2
1-	SHEEP-Fair to choice		00	0		80
700	FLOUR-Winter wheat	•	40	0	•	7984
n	WHEAT-No. 2 red		794			281/2
d.	CORN-No. 2		284			
n	OATS-No. 2		201/			421/2
n	RYE-No. 2		42	0		23
100	BUTTER-Creamery	**	16 50	00	10	55
al	PORK	10	90	w	10	90
w	NEW YORK.				09	

Thinkers Will Heed This.

The Contract of the Contract o

Not one physician in a thousand has ever succeeded in relieving a person suffering from weak and wasting or consumptive kidneys, yet they continue to experiment, and after the death of their patient ask for their fee. The kidney is a delicate organ, and yet good health in a large measure depends upon its proper action. Let the kidneys become sore or inactive, and uric acid is eliminated from the effete matter that passes too slowly out of the sysuric acid is eliminated from the effete matter that passes too slowly out of the system. From this cause arises many mysterious pains in the back, side, shoulder, joints and kmbs. A feeling of ennul comes over the victim. The world seems dark and gloomy. The nerves become shattered; suicide is contemplated, and one's condition is most pitiable. Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla contains such herbal juices as weak kidneys demand. It has relieved and cured many cases that doctors gave up as hopeless. It checks decay and aids the kidneys in a performance of their natural function.

The chestnut as a tree is a native of Castania in Asia. As a joke the responsibility seems to rest on the modern circus and minstrel man.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, | 88.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. A GENUINE bibliophile is a rich man who cares a great deal more for books than he does for what is in them.—Somerville Journal.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TOTHE EDITOR:—Please in form your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post-office adsend me their express and post-office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl street, New York.

THE man who swears off is gloomy for a while, but it is not long before he begins to smile again.—Boston Courier.

"THE world grows weary praising men, And wearied grows of being praised—"
But never wearied grows the pen
Which writes the truths that have amazed the thousands who have been given up by their physicians and who have been restored to complete health by using that safest of all remedies for functional irregularities and weaknesses, which are the bane of womankind. We refer, of course, to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the only quaranteed cure for all those chronic ailments peculiar to women. Read the guarantee on the bottle-wrapper. tle-wrapper.

To the stomach, liver and bowels, Dr. Pierce's Pellets excel. One a dose.

In order to properly observe the require ments of the Lenten season, some people tell nothing but fish stories.—Philadelphia

Wно is Dr. A. T. Shallenberger? He is a Who is Dr. A. T. Shallenberger? He is a prominent physician of Rochester, Penna, who graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1846. In 1847 he announced the theory that all Malarial disease was caused by living germs in the blood and demonstrated its correctness by his Antidote for Malaria, which cured when all else failed. The microscope now reveals these germs, and Physicians accept the fact. If you have Malaria in your system, get the medicine and be well.

A NEW YORK man writes of the ocean and calls it a poem. It is one of those poems which makes a fellow sick to come across.

DR. BULL's Worm Destroyer is wonderfulby efficacious. I prescribed it in several in-stances and it never failed in a single case to have the desired effect. I know of no other worm remedy so certain and speedy in its effect.—J. P. Clement, M. D., Villanow, Ga.

It goes without saying that prompt mail delivery regulations should be enforced to the letter. -Baltimore American.

For washing flannels, Dobbins' Electric Soap is marvelous. Blankets washed with it look like new, and there is absolutely no shrinking. No other soap in the world will do such perfect work. Give it a trial now.

THE position of Minister of Greece is looked upon as a fatoffice.—Yonkers States man.

WILL be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

DEAD men tell no tales, but the ones who

A SLIGHT COLD, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches give sure and immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

This is a queer transaction, remark the man who got stuck with a counterfeit quarter.—Lowell Mail.

They have stood the test of time—"Tan-sill's Punch," America's finest 5c. Cigar.

Many a youth who seeks for the tree of knowledge gets only a branch.—Binghamton Republican.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 25c.

The brass-band man is always ready to go cut on a little toot.—N. O. Picayune.

Once a fisherman always a liar.—The Week's Sport.

2: JYCOB2 OI CURES PROMPTLY STIFFNESS, STIFF NECK.

Violent Pains in Neek.
Friendship, Wis., June 14, 1888.
My wife had violent pains in her neck,
which was very sore and stiff. She was cured
entirely by St. Jacobs Oil. JAMES STOWE. In Terrible Pain.

Ames M'f.g. Co., Chicopee, Mass., June 18, 1888 From over-exertion every bone was made stiff and sore: in terrible pain. I was cured promptly by St. Jacobs Oil. J. C. BUCKLEY, Paymaster.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.





A STYLISH HAT

sations, and "female weaknesses" follow and sorely afflict the sufferer.

As an invigorating, restorative tonic, soothing cordial and bracing nervine, for debilitated and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has no equal. In fact, it is the only medicine for the peculiar weaknesses and ailments incident to females, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from its manufacturers, that it will, in every case, give satisfaction or its price (\$1.00) will be promptly refunded. It improves digestion, invigorates the system, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, produces refreshing sleep, dispels melancholy and nervousness, and builds up both the flesh and strength of those reduced below a healthy standard. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to sour or ferment in the stomach and cause distress. It is as meable for it is is unquestionably quite an essential factor in the make-up of a fashionably-attired lady. But how much more essential to good looks, and especially to her enjoyment, is good health, without which she cannot look well, feel well or enjoy life properly. The trying ordeals which fashionable society imposes on its devotees are enough to severely test the physical strength and endurance of the most robust. Irregular and late hours, over-rich and indigestible food, late suppers, the fatigue of the ball-room, the bad air of the illy-ventilated, over-crowded theatre, are each, in themselves, sufficient to upset the system and ruin the health of the delicate and sensitive. Combined, they can hardly fail, if persisted in, to seriously impair the health of the hardiest. Ladies generally possess less powers of endurance than their male consorts, and so the sooner succumb to these deleterious influences. They become pale, haggard and debilitated, and constantly experience a sense of lassitude—that "tired feeling," as o many express is. The least exertion fatigues them. Various neuralgic and other pains harrass and distress the sufferer.

As an invigorating, restorative tonic, soothing cordial and freakle wamheses and restorative for debilitated and feeble women generally, or debilitated and feeble women generally, or debilitated and feeble women generally, or debilitated and feeble women generally. In fact, it is the only medicine for the peculiar weaknesses and ailments incident to females, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from its manufacturers to manufacturers at the females, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from its manufacturers, at the twili, in every case, give satisfaction in the health of the ball-room, the ball-room and the promptly refunded. It improves digestion, invigorates, the sufferer.

As an invigorating, cordial and feeble women generally, obtained in few land. I

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS: PURELY VEGETABLE and PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to take. One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a dose, Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels. 25 cents a vial, by druggists.



La Crippe has Left

the System badly debilitated in millions

of cases. Take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

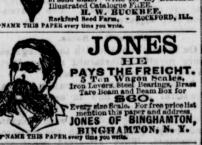
and restore Tone

> and Strength. It never fails. Prepared by

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.



Platform Wagon, \$50. The Elkhart Carriage Harness Mfg. Co.



HAVE YOU BLUES
Use Peruvian Strengthening Elixir,
The best TONIC in EXISTENCE. Pleasant to the taste, but not a beverage. Cures Billiousness. General Deblitty, Indigention, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, etc. 15 ASK YOU. DRUGGISTS POR IT. Manufactured by McPIKE & FOX, ATCHISON, KANSAS.

FITS Dr. WAU-KE-MAUGH, The Great Indian Dector, Positively, Pleasantly and Permanently Cures FITS-FITS-FITS, by Indian Roots, Barks, Plants, etc. Send for Illustrated Book on FITS and one months' sample treatment Free, to the WAU-KE-MAUGH INDIAN MEDICINE CO., ROCHESTER, Indians.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroad good stuations. write J. D. BROWN, Seda la, Mo.

EPPS'S GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS NOTICE LABEL

OF HARTSHORN

IT IS USED by CHILLTHERE'S CHILDREN.
Thousands of young men and women in the U. S. A. ove their lives and their health and their happiness to Ridge's Food their daily diet in Infancy and Childhood having been Ridge's Food. By Drugglist, S. St. Central U. W. OLKICH Ridge's Food. By Drugglats,

18 THE LEADING FOOD IN 35 cents up. WOOLRICH
ALL COUNTRIES. CO., Palmer, Mass.

NEEDLES, STANDARD GOODS ONLY.
SHUTTLES, REPAIRS.
REPAIRS.
WE NAME THIS PAPER every time you write. DENSION JOHN W. MORRIS.

Successfully PROSECUTES CLAIMS.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, is adjudicating claims, att'y since.

AGENTS WANTED for STANLEY'S AFRICA from orig-maps, charts, etc. Elegantly illustrated. The most com-blete and vivid pen picture ever written. Sells at sight. Extraordinary inducements will be given to reliable agents. Address W. E. DIBBLE & Co., Publishers, CHIGAGO.

PATENTS I havent something and make your FORTUNE! A 40-page FORTUNE! A 40-page OF INSTRUCTIONS FREE. Address W. T. FITZGERALD, WASHINGTON, D. C. STRAME THIS PAPER STORY dine you write.

PENSIONS DUF ALL SOLDIERS, if M disabled; pay, etc.; DeA. W. Mctormi. K & SONS, Chelmani, O., & Washington, B. C.

ANAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

TREES Root Grafts-Everything! No larger stock in U.S. No better. No cheaper. PIKE CO. NURSERIES, Louisiana, Mo, CF-NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

55 to \$8 a day. Samples worth \$2.15 FREE. Lines not under horses' feet. Write-BREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Helly, Rich. CANCER Treated and cured without the knife.
Book on treatment sent free, Address
F. L. POND.M.D. Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

63 NAME THIS PAPER every time you write. A. N. K.-D.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertise-ment in this namer.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 12 .- The Inter-State Cattle convention was called to order at two o'clock yesterday afternoon in the opera-house, which was packed from pit to dome. Hon. T. T. Davidson, ex-inspector under the Nathe meeting to order. Mayor Broiles welcomed the delegates in behalf of the city of Fort Worth, and Hon. T. T. D. Andrews followed with an address in behalf of the cattlemen. The burden of his remarks was the advisability of establishing refrigerators near the producing grounds, not to compete with the Northern establishments, but for the supply of the European markets. Said peaker:

The refrigerators of the country have come to stay and we can have nothing against them. They are the cheapest and best and most economical means by which beef has ever been killed and cured. We can have no warfare to make upon them except as they may be shown to weigh upon our interests. We believe in refrigerators. In fact, we want more of them; but we have nothing in want more of them; but we have nothing in common with men who seek to destroy our interests in order to build up their own. A great problem confronts us. The agricultural industries, of which we represent one, have gone down to a point where there is no profit in the business. Last year Illinois produced a great crop of corn. Illinois is one of the best corn States in the Union, and last year brought an exceptionally good crop, even for her. What was the outcome? She lost \$10,000,000 on the crop. Why? Mainly because the cattle interests are depressed, and the hog-raising industry is depressed in sympathy with beef. I would not have this covention take action against the refrigerating business, but would like to the refrigerating business, but would like to see them scattered all over the land, and your attention will be called to matters having that end in view before the adjournmen

of this convention. Ex-Governor O. A. Hadley, of New Mexico, was made temporary chairman of the convention. Charles Gould, of Nebraska, was made temporary secretary. The following committee on credentials was appointed:

W. L. Black, Texas; R. F. Hardy, New Mexico; D. Monanan, Colorado; E. B. Sav-age, Nebraska; A. H. Hord, Wyoming; W. W. Guthrie, Kansas; J. F. Davidson, Mis-souri; Edwin Watts, Illinois; E. J. Simpson, Arizona; W. T. McAdee, Indian Territory J. T. Henderson, Arkansas.

The committee on permanent organization was as follows:

W. H. H. Llewellyn, New Mexico; J. T. Breckenridge, Texas; H. S. Holly, Colorado; N. J. B. Ijams, Wyoming; E. M. Hewins, Kansas; T. B. Price, Missouri; M. P. Buell, Illinois; E. J. Simpson, Arizona; S. H. Mays, Indian Territory; L. Miner, Arkansas; Hon. Elijah Filley, Nebraska.

Second Day.

FORT WORTH, March 13.-The Inter-State Cattle convention organized yesterday by electing H. B. Stoddard, of Texas, permanent chairman. Vice-Presidents-Arkansas, J. T. Henderson; Ari zona, E. J. Simpson; Colorado, J. L. Brush; Indian Territory, J. S. Smith; Texas, E. W. Hewins; Kansas, B. W. Campbell; Missouri, O. E. Leonard; Nebraska, J. E. Meek; New Mexico, Charles Springer; Wyoming, C. L. Miller; secretary, J. E. Finch, of Kansas; assistants, E. H. Hord, of Wyoming, and Charles H. Gould, of Nebraska. The committee on credentials reported 499 delegates entitled to seats. A letter from Governor Ross of Texas was read. expressing his regrets that he could not be present. He touched upon the op-pression of the cattle industry by the "Big Four," and hoped that the convention would find a successful solution in resolutions came in, ing every conceivable matter perto the cattle business. from the tariff to how to breed male or female cattle at will. Colorado delegates introduced a resolution favoring the payment of commissions on cattle sales on the percentage plan. Some discussion ensuing on this proposition, the commission men from Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis announced that as they seemed to be on trial they did not wish to be on any of the committees, but wished the jury that was trying them to reach an unbiased verdict. H. R. Israel introduced a resolution in

favor of the United States Government at once appropriating the sum of \$1,200,-000 for deep water at Aransas Pass, \$1,400,000 for Sabine Pass and \$6,200,000 for Galveston. In the event that Congress would not make this appropriation, that the Government make special concession to private corporations to get deep water at Saline and Aransas, where deep water could be had in twelve months, whereas it would take six years to make a harbor at Galveston, the object of this action on the part of the Government being to afford an outlet to European markets of the surplus cattle of the range country. The resolution brought forth the feeling of the delegates on the depression of the cattle industry. Hon. Charles E. Leonard, of Missouri, took the position that if Texas could kill and refrigerate her cattle at home and find a profitable foreign market, the problem of obtain-ing better prices for the cattle in other States would be solved. It was the immense numbers of Texas cattle placed on the market, frequently glutting it, that forced prices down and made it possible for the dressed-beef men in Chicago to fix the price of all the cattle in the country. H. W. L. Black, of Fort McKavitt, Tex., advocated the establishment of bureaus of information in each State, these bureaus to be conducted by the National Government if necessary. It should be the duty of this bureau's officers to collect statistics and information of the state of the market, giving the number of cattle offered for sale daily and the number in transit to the great cattle markets of the country. With this information in his possession the cattle-raiser would not ship when the market was full and it could never be glutted. Each State should have a central point at which this information could be obtained at any time. Cattle exchanges should be established and cattle graded. In selling cattle could be sold by grade and the scalawags in a Toasts were responded to by prominent shipment of cattle would not fix the gentlemen. value on all the cattle.

L. R. Harkness held that under consumption was the cause of the depression of prices, and that cattle interests | was a success.

suffered no more than other interests. Corn was selling at ten cents per bushel in Kansas, and wheat at fifty cents per Fort Worth—A Good Attendance and a Great Deal of Work Accomplished—The Bushel, and the American people would Refrigerators Have Come to Stay—Fa-consume every thing produced if they had the money to buy, and would buy the best we had.

B. E. Stafford, of Texas, favored the establishment of large refrigerators at Fort Worth, Columbus and Victoria, and one on the Gulf coast, with adjacent pasturage sufficient to hold all surplusage of cattle. The deficit of cattle in tional Bureau of Animal Industry, called England, Germany, France and Belgium was 800,000 tons per annum. If the deficit could be supplied by Texas and other range States, our seeming over-production of cattle would not make the price for all cattle.

The result of the discussion was the adoption of a resolution that the convention fully investigate the bureau of information plan, and that a committee composed of J. L. Brush, of Colorado; E. B. Harold, of Texas; A. J. Dull, of Wyoming; G. W. Gentry, of Missouri, and ex-Governor Glick of Kansas prepare a report on refrigerators. A special committee to look into the question of unjust discrimination against Kansas City and St. Louis in favor of Chicago on cattle rates by railroads was appointed.

Third Day. FORT WORTH, March 14.-The Inter-State Cattle convention convened at the Opera House yesterday morning, but finding committees not ready to report. accepted an invitation to visit the Union Stock Yards, and went out on a special rain. On convening a telegram was received from the mayor, and Cotton Exchange of Galveston inviting the members of the convention to visit the "Oleander City." A vote of thanks was tendered Galveston for her courtesy.

Major W. L. Black, for the commitee, submitted a report on the subject of creating a cattle exchange. The report recommended the establishment of a bureau by the Government, which should at all times be ready to wire information of the condition of the different cattle markets—receipts, surplus or shortage, etc., in ranch products. Adopted.

Mr. Rogers, of Texas, utilized the otherwise unoccupied time of the convention with what he knew about cheese making. He said he operated the only cheese factory in the State. and that the article could be made with less cost here than any where else. He predicted that cheese-making would be a leading in-

The pleuro-pneumonia and Texas fever committee reported. The report recited that pleuro-pneumonia exists only in two counties in New York and one in New Jersey, and nowhere else in the Union; also, that splenic fever does not exist in Texas, and recommended that the General Government have control of the quarantine question in this regard; also recommended that the Texas Legislature make provision for a veterinary board. The recommendation that the Secretary of the Interior be requested to estamp on pleuro-pneumonia in the three counties mentioned was adopted. The resolution referring to the quarantine line was finally adopted. The resolution referring to the creation of a State veterinary surgeon with four assistants was next discussed. Mr. Rogers stated that it was a fact that Texas is the healthiest live-stock State in the Union, and that no disease existed among the cattle of the State, but that conditions were rapidly changing, and he urged the adoption of the resolu-

tion. It was odopted unanimously. The committee considering the compacking-houses in Texas. A flood mission system reported, recommending the adoption of a resolution favoring revision of the system of commission charges, so as to make the rate a percentage of the price the animal brings, instead of fifty cents per head, as at present. The resolution was adopted.

Colonel Taylor, for the committee on transportation, reported, reciting that more convenient and comfortable cars were needed in the transportation of live-stock, and asking that they be supplied. Adopted.

Colonel J. T. Breckinridge asked to be allowed fifteen minutes in which to speak on the subject of refrigerators. Being allowed the time asked for, he read a carefully-prepared address. in which he advocated a co-operative system of refrigerators, in which every farmer who owned a milch cow should be allowed to take stock, even if only to the amount of tendollars. The address was referred to the committee on refrigerators.

The report of the committee on resolutions recommended the adoption of resolutions memorializing Congress to pass a law prohibiting combines, such as the "Big Four," and a law giving the States the right to pass inspection laws; a law reducing the tax on oleomargarine, and a law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver; favoring a reciprocity treaty with Mexico and appropriations for deep-water ports at Galveston, Sabine Pass and Aransas Pass, and memorializing Congress to make an appropriation to pay Indian depredation claims. The report was adopted.

The committee on refrigerators recommended the establishment of refrigerators at Fort Worth, San Antonio, Victoria, Dallas and Columbus, and storage houses at New Orleans. The report was adopted and the committee continued to devise plans for the carrying out of the projects. The convention then adjourned.

Convention Notes On the night of the 11th the delegates were royally entertained at the Fort Worth Commercial Club rooms.

A feature of the convention was a beautiful Jersey cow in each of the lower proscenium boxes. The animals were beautifully bedecked with ribbons and sported playfully with their negro attendants. They attracted great attention. They came from Kansas.

Mr. Tatma Drew, under commission of Secretary Rusk, was present to make a special report of the convention for the Department of Agriculture.

A banquet was given on the night of the 13th, with covers for 600 guests.

C. J. Jones, of Garden City, Kas., telegraphed the convention that the crossing of buffalo bulls with Galloway cows BOOMERS MUST HALT.

The President Issues a Proclamation Warning Settlers Against Invading the "Strip"
—Troops Ordered to the Territory.
WASHINGTON, March 17.—The President has issued the following proclama-

The lands known as the Cherokee Strip are not open to settlement. The bill pending in Congress and intended to provide a civil government for the country known as Oklahoma does not provide for opening the Cherokee Strip or Outlet to settlement and has not as yet received the vote of the two houses of Congress or the approval of the

The entrance of settlers upon these lands is unlawful, and all persons are hereby

warned against entering thereon.

When these lands shall become open to settlement, prompt public notice will be given of that fact, but in the meantime it is my duty to esculde all persons therefrom, and those who enter unlawfully will only involve themselves in unprofitable trouble as they will be immediately removed.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Executive Mansion, March 15, 1890.

Adjutant-General Kelton telegraphed General Merritt at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to use troops if necessary and with prudence, as heretofore, to enforce the proclamation by the President relative to intruders upon the Cherokee Strip lands. The order is sent by direction of the Secretary of War.

The President has appointed ex-Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, a member of the Commission to negotiate for the cession to the United States of the Cherokee and other Indian lands in the Indian Territory, vice General Lucius Fairchild, resigned. This appointment fills the only vacancy in the Commis-

The members of the Commission will arrive in Washington within a few days to receive instructions from the Secre tary of the Interior, after which negotiations with the Cherokees will be immediately resumed.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS. FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 17. -General Merritt has directed the commanding officers of the posts at Forts Supply and Reno in the Indian Territory to send, with the least practicable delay, two troops of cavalry from their respective posts to the Cherokee Strip and drive out all trespassers.

MURDER AND LYNCHING. peedy Lynching the Fate of a Cold-Blood

HASTINGS, Neb., March 17 .- Saturday fternoon at 2:30 o'clock as W. W. Lewis, one of Bromfield's most respected citizens, sat in his store reading newspaper, totally unconscious of danger, he was suddenly startled by the

"You are the man I've been looking for two or three days." And, looking up, was confronted by a revolver in the hands of A. J. Stratton,

bachelor farmer living a mile south of

Bromfield. Stratton immediately commenced firing. The first shot took effect in Lewis' breast and passed into the lungs. Lewis jumped up and ran to the back

door of his place and out into the back yard, followed by Stratton, who fired another shot at the fleeing man, who was bleeding freely and weakening fast. This shot took effect in the back, killing Lewis instantly. The arrest of the murderer was effect

ed by the village authorities, who placed him in the lockup awaiting the arrival of the sheriff and coroner from the coun-A large crowd of intensely excited

people rapidly gathered and threats of violence were heard on every side, a leader only being needed to bring matrs to a focus.

The necessary man was immediately found and inside of thirty minutes from the termination of Lewis' life a band of masked and armed men marched through the crowd, consisting of almost the entire population of the place, broke the lock-up open and dragged the wretch by a rope around his neck to a livery barn near by, where he was strung from a rafter. No one interfered:

No motive seems to be known prompt ing the horrible deed and the affair is rendered much worse by the fact that Lewis leaves a wife and five children to mourn his untimely end.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.

The Situation Relieved By a Crevasse at Raleigh—Much Damage Feared. VICKSBURG, Miss., March 17.—The revasse at the Raleigh levee was 1,000 feet or more wide and the ends were caving so rapidly that it was foolhardiness to approach them. The levee was nearly fifteen feet high, and the immense volume of water was rushing through in a stream ten feet or more

The extent of the crevasse and the immense amount of water delivered by it may be estimated by the fact that in the twenty-four hours ending last evening the river had fallen three inches at Vicksburg and four inches at Lake Providence, though rising steadily prior to the crevasse.

The water from the crevasse has backed up several inches and flooded several plantations. It will overflow fully one-fourth of East Carroll Parish and the greater part of Tensas and Madison Parishes. The eastern part of the latter will escape. The water has not reached the V., S. & P. railroad and probably will not for several days. The crevasse has excited much consternation in these parishes and stock is being removed.

Advices from other Louisiana levees and from Mississippi show that the crevasse has relieved the pressure on them. A levee inspector, the solitary witness of the break at Raleigh, says seventy-five feet of the levee caved off at once into the river.

Racket in Church POUGHKEEPSIE, N. N., March 17.-In St. Mary's Catholic Church, just before the commencement of the morning ser-vice yesterday, George Hughes, a prominent merchant, and Father Early had had some trouble over the right of Hughes to pew No. 11, and a war of words followed, ending in Father Early hitting Hughes in the face, after which three men, one Father Early's nephew. went to the latter's assistance, and a man named Cullen pounded Hughes unmercifully on the head and face. Hughes swore out warrants for the arrest of all four of his assailants. Father Early says Hughes struck him first.

HUMPHREY ON PENSIONS. The Governor of Kansas Favors a Service

Topeka, Kan., March 13. - In response to an inquiry from the editor of the Western Veteran, Governor Humphrey has addressed a communication to tha paper declaring in favor of a service pension. He says:

"I am and have always been in favor

of the most liberal pension legislation possible in aid of the survivors of the Union armies and of widows, orphans and dependent relatives of decease comrades. The men who preserved this Union have a simple, trusting faith that the country, now rich and prosperous, will not fail to rememthem kindly in time of peace. It would not be money thrown away but put in circulation, through worthy and deserving hands. The Nation would be no poorer, but rather the richer having thus remembered its nders. The Republic would never defenders. lack for brave men to die in its name in the future. Millions would come to Kansas, the home and refuge of more than 100,000 of the men who followed the right flag. Everybody would be helped. Best of all, the old veteran would light his pipe with old-time zest, forgetting his wounds and misfortunes in the exuberance of his joy. It would give him new heart to wrestle with the world. With his old wife he would devote his remaining years to thanking God and blessing his country. It would lend a new charm to his life. His grizzled, wrinkled weather-beaten face would beam with patriotic delight as he gathered his children about to
Weep o'er his wounds or talk of duty done,
Or shouldered his crutch to show how fields

"If Congress will give us the Ingalls bill, pass a silver bill and do something to destroy trusts and other odious com binations, it will bring great relief."

SISTERS SUICIDE.

Two Lonesone Maiden Ladies Drown Ther selves in a Pond. Concordia, Kan., March 13.—News has reached this city that Misses Adele and Hannah Poore, sisters, who live alone on their farm four miles north west of this city, had committed suicide by drowning and the bodies had been found last night almost side by side in Lake Sibley, a small piece of water lying about two and a half miles northwest of town and about a mile from their place of residence.

No cause is assigned for the suicides, as they were comfortably fixed, and despondency is the generally accepted excuse for the rash act. They had few acquaintances and few associates. They had one brother, who lives near them, to whom when he was visiting them shortly before the suicides they gave a locked trunk with instructions to keep until called for. He suspected nothing and took the trunk home It now transpires that the trunk con tained all their jewelry, fine clothes

Immediately after their brother's departure the two women went to the lake and deliberately jumped in. They were aged thirty-three and thirty-five years respectively.

PROMINENT CITIZEN DEAD.

Hon. E. W. McComas Dies at Fort Scott-His Eventful Life. FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 13.-Hon. E. W. McComas was found dead in his bed from heart failure. As a lawyer he figured prominently in his native State, Virginia. At the outbreak of the Mexserved all through the conflict. In 1855 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Henry A. Wise, and because of a difference with Governor Wise on the policy of executing John Brown, resigned. He afterward settled in Chicago and followed his chosen profession of the law. In 1859 he became editor of the Chicago Times, and continued on the paper until it was sold to Wilbur F. Storey at the close of the war. In 1868 he settled in Nebraska, and located the town of Douglas. In 1870 he came to this city. During his residence here he was foremost in every movement that had for its purpose the interest of Fort Scott and the State at large. He was sixty-nine years old.

Opposed to Immigration. EMPORIA, Kan., March 13.—Lyon County Farmers' Alliance has passed resolutions condemning the action of ing \$100 for the use of the immigration bureau. The action of the alliance is said to be based upon the argument that they do not want an increase of population; that times are hard enough for those already here, and if more people are induced to locate here it will be just that much worse. The citizens do not agree with the alliance and its action has caused much comment. Crazed By Her Loss.

Atchison, Kan., March 13.-Last Sun day the two-year-old child of John Blunt, a farmer living near Stockton, Rooks County, found a bottle of laudanum and drank a quantity of it. The child died in a short time. The next day the child's mother, who was crazed by the loss of her children, drank the rest of the bottle. She will likely die. Blunt is prostrated with his loss and friends are watching him, lest he might also attempt suicide.

Fell Dead at His Case. WICHITA, Kan., March 13 .- A printer who has lived here for some years, known as George Brown, fell dead at his case in the Democrat office last even-

Shot By a Policeman KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 13 .- "Fatty" Mouten, a negro employed at the Hotel Andrews, Fifteenth and Campbell, was shot in the right side of the neck by Police Officer Charles Crowley about one o'clock this morning, and the wound is likely to cause his death. A second before the shooting the negro, in resisting arrest, had fired at the officers, the ball passing through the coat sleeve of Officer Carpenter, who was with Officer CrowDASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

The Daughter of a Wealthy Missouri Farmer Brutally Assaulted By a Tramp—Armed Men in Parsuit of the Flend.

PLEASANT HILL, Mo., March 13.—This

little town, scarcely thirty miles from Kansas City, and the country for miles around, is in a fever of excitement over a flendish outrage committed on a farmer's daughter by a lecherous tramp.

Over 500 men on horseback, armed with guns and pistols and with a number of hounds, are scouring the whole east and south end of Jackson County and relays of guards are stationed at intervals along all the highways and railroads in search of the brute.

The name of the victim of the brute's lust is Allie Atkinson, and she is the eighteen-year-old daughter of James W. Atkinson, a prominent and wealthy farmer living three and a half miles west of this place. His farm is in a rather isolated locality, being fully half a mile off the highway leading from Pleasant Hill to Lee's Summit.

Miss Atkinson is a comely girl of prepossessing figure. Her chief charm consisted of a magnificent head of hair which she wore braided into a single plait that extended below her waist. Shortly after dinner yesterday Miss Atkinson went to the house of Robert Hoover, the nearest neighbor, about a quarter of a mile east of her home, with a bucket for milk. There is a wood path between the Hoover and Atkinson residences leading part of the way through a patch of woods. the young lady took and she reached the Hoover house and had her bucket filled with milk and started back about two o'clock.

As she reached the patch of woods about midway between the two houses Miss Atkinson set the bucket of milk by the roadside and stooped to tie her shoestring, which had become loosened. While in this stooping posture she was startled by hearing a footstep behind her and before she could rise she was seized and thrown backward to the ground and the face of a fierce-looking, swarthy

complexioned man looking into hers. In his hand the fiend held a glittering knife which he brandished close to the terrified girl's face and in the most foul words he couched an indecent proposal and as the young lady struggled fiercely to release herself he hissed out: "Keep still or I'll cut your throat," and he did inflict a slight scratch on her neck.

As the girl still struggled to release herself the villain suddenly thrust her on her side and pulling out her long plait of hair to its full length with a single quick sweep of his keen-edged knife cut off the luxuriant braid close to the scalp.

Half fainting from terror and the horror of her position, Miss Atkinson partly lost consciousness, and when she recovered her hands were tightly bound behind her, her dress was raised and torn and a plug of wood about two inches long was between her upper and lower teeth, keeping her jaws distended and her mouth wide open. Thus prevented by the cruel gag from making any outery which her terror and excitement had prevented at first, Miss Atkinson was compelled, in the full possession of all her faculties, to submit to

the brute. Half dead with terror and exhaustion. covered with dirt and mud, her clothes torn and dishevelled by the brute's desperate haste, her hands still securely tied and the gag in her mouth, the poor girl managed in some way to struggle to a sitting posture and then to her feet and thus she staggered home.

Dr. J. W. Smith went to th vice of the United States as Captain of and stated that the girl's condition was the Eleventh Virginia infantry, and critical in the extreme. She at first suffered severely from convulsions, and there is still imminent danger that the shock to her nervous system will result seriously.

Miss Atkinson's assailant is described as a man of about medium height and weight, very swarthy, with long, curly black hair, black eyes and a huge black mustache. He was dressed in a ragged suit of clothes, blue overalls and a ragged black hat.

CATTLEMEN IN CONVENTION. Anti-"Big Four" Men Meet-Missouri Anti-Trust Unconstitutional—Bank Failure at Larned—Abilene Bank Decision.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 11.-There are 1,380 persons present in Fort Worth in attendance on the Inter-State Cattle convention, but the committee on credentials, after sitting until eleven o'clock last night, decided that only 465 had proper credentials and will so rethe county commissioner's appropriat. port. The States represented are Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Texas; the Territories, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona and Indian Territory. The basis of representation is fixed on the number of cattle in each State, and 124 votes have been accorded the 467 delegates as follows: Texas, 28; Illinois, 14; Arizona, 8; New Mexico, 12. Colorado, 10; Arkansas, 6; Nebraska, 10; Indian Territory, 6; Wyoming, 10. The convention was called to order in

> the opera house by Mr. Andrews at three o'clock yesterday afternoon and ex-Governor Hadley, of New Mexico, made chairman and C. H. Gould, of Omaha, secretary. After the appointment of committees a long discussion lasting until night took place on the basis of representation, and an effort was made to exclude commission men. The object of the convention is to get out of the power of the "big four" in Chicago who, it is charged, dictate the price of beef to the producer and consumer. The convention will try to devise a way to get rid of the arbitrary commission of 50 cents a head charged at Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City and substitute the percentage system.

Floods South of Cairo CAIRO, Ill., March 13 .- A heavy rain fell yesterday. The Ohio river rose three-tenths of a foot during the last twenty-four hours, the gauge at present reading 48.3 feet. The Mississippi river is falling from here to St. Louis and navigation has been about suspended between here and that point on account of the low water. The Iron Mountain and Texas & St. Louis railways are both cut off from entering the city, their ley, and grazing the skin. Officer Crow-ley claims to have fired the shot in self defense. The negro says his own re-volver was accidentally discharged. The low lands in Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri south of here are all submerged, but no reports of suffering or damage have reached here as yet. THE GRAIN SUPPLY.

Statistical Report of the Department of Agriculture—A Great Quantity of Corn in Farmers' Hands—The Wheat Supply. WASHINGTON, March 11.—The statistical report of the Department of Agriculture for March relates to the distri-

bution and consumption of corn and wheat. It makes the proportion of the corn crop in the hands of growers 45.9 per cent., or 970,000,000 bushels, and of the wheat crop 31.9 per cent., 156,000,000 bushels.

The stock of corn on hand is the largest ever reported in March, of the largest crop, after the mildest winter. The average of eight annual returns is 677,000,000 bushels; that of last year 787,000,000 bushels. The average consumption to March 1, is 1,143,000,000 bushels, a figure only exceeded last year and in 1886. The proportion of merchantable crop of 1889 is 85.7 per cent., exceeded in recent years only by those of 1884 and 1886. The average value of all cormon the 1st of December was 28:3c per bushel. The average for the 1st of March was 27.9c for merchantable and 19.2c for unmerchantable, making an aggregate value of \$35,000,000 less than the December estimate.

The wheat crop of 1889 was exceeded by the crops of 1880, 1882 and 1884. The average remainder in the hands of growers on March 1 for ten years past hasbeen 130,000,000 bushels. The average crop during this period was 450,000,000 bushels. Only in years having a product This much below this average has the March remainder fallen below 130,000,000 bushels, with the sole exception of 1886, when a crop of 450,000,000 bushels fol-

lowed one of 357,000,000. Most of the wheat in farmers' hands is in States which have no surplus over consumption, or in those in which much the larger portion is consumed at home. The six spring wheat States have only 45,000,000 bushels, 18,000,000 of which will be required for spring seed and the remainder is scarcely more than four months' consumption of their population. Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illi-Missouri and Kansas, the only nois, wheat States east of the Rocky Mountains contributing to commercial distribution, have only 60,000,000 bushels, half of which will be needed at home and a part of the remainder is commercially unavailable at present prices. It is seen, therefore, that the available supply for exportation and for home distribution to July is small. The depleted farm reserves have been measurably filled, except in a few States, but it will require the pressure of high prices to squeeze any considerable proportion of them into commercial distribution.

IN FAVOR OF HENRY.

The Travelers' Insurance Company Mulcted in a Large Sum DENVER, Col., March 11 .- The mass ters' report in the celebrated case of T. C. Henry against the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford was filed yesterday. It finds a cash balance due Henry of \$92,510.16 and that there should be returned to him collaterals aggregating over a million dollars and orders the cancellation of Henry's obligation.

The master finds that these obligations have been paid to the Travelers' Insurance Company by receipt of bonds of various irrigation companies of Colorado, with which Henry was connected. All claims made by the Travelers' In-surance Company for misappropriation of money by Henry in Kansas and Col-

orado are rejected by the master. This result affects the most important agricultural districts and changes the large irrigating canals of Colorado. An action was begun by Henry vesterday in the United States Circuit Court

against the Travelers' Insurance Company for \$500,000 damages for illegal seizure of property. More suits for damages will follow.

ASLEEP IN THE CABOOSE.

Iwo Unfortunate Trainmen Killed in & Freight Wreck. LINCOLN, Neb., March 11.-There was serious wreck on the main line of the Burlington road near Harvard, Neb., about four a. m. yesterday morning. Two extra freights were westbound. The one in the lead broke in two and the one following, though not running more than twelve miles an hour, ran into the caboose. It was a very foggy morning and the lights could be distinguished only a few feet away. Conductor Grant Norton and Brakeman Kenney Miller, of the head train, were asleep in their caboose and did not seem to have known the train had stopped, and no danger signals were displayed. Both were almost instantly killed, and the wreck took fire at once. Norton's body was burned to a crisp. Eight or ten cars of merchandise were damaged and burned. The blame seems to be attached to the crew of the forward freight.

MINE DISASTER.

One Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost By Another Calamity in Wales.

London, March 11.—A terrific explosion occurred yesterday in the Morsa colliery, in Glamorganshire, Wales, which it is feared will be attended with much loss of life. Three hundred miners are entombed and communication with

them is impossible for the present.

Later advices from the Morsa colliery are that 300 miners were entombed, but that many have been rescued from the workings nearest the main shaft. Most of those taken out are unhurt, but several received fatal injuries. Heavy falls of rock prevented the explorers from reaching the more remote workings. The latest estimate is that 150 lives have been lost.

Picked Up at Sea. GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 11.-The schooner Blanche, which has arrived from Grand Bank, had on board Edward Fogarty and William Wilson, members of the crew of the schooner Nellie G. Thurston, who were picked up in a dory. They went adrift February 27, while attending trawls during a thick fog. The weather continued thick for five days. Their feet, hands and tongues became swollen and they lay in the dory and prayed for death to relieve their sufferings. They had three raw fish in the dory, which they had tried to eat, but were made sick.