

Chase County Courier.

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.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on the 19th Senator Hoar, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report on the Chandler-Curtis discussion ordering certain remarks struck from the Congressional Record and the substitution of the report of the official reporter. Senator Stanford offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire what relief for the present agricultural depression may be furnished by the Government and particularly to his 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 some time, when the Educational bill was further discussed. 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 Brockbridge was amended at the request of Mr. Brockbridge so as to enlarge the inquiry and make the investigation thorough, and then adopted. The Oklahoma bill was then considered until adjournment.

After the transaction of unimportant routine business in the Senate on the 19th 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 lotteries by the Creek Nation in the Indian Territory. The resolution for the extension from the Record the sentence interpolated by Senator Call in his late debate with Senator 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 raising of pensions and 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.

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 investigation 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 the 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 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 considered the bill, the main question of discussion being as to what system of State laws should be temporarily extended over the Territory. A motion finally prevailed that section 2,387 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 of 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 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 Committee of the Whole. On motion of Mr. Tarnsey (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, Elkhorn 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 under the homestead laws and bona fide settlers and occupants are given a preference right.

After the disposition of a number of bills, local only in their character, the Senate on the 14th resumed consideration of the Educational 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 introduced by Senator Cutler relating to the death of Representative Townsend, 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 according to the provisions of the Oklahoma bill, the Cherokee Outlet had been declared 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 considered 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 immigration.

The land hearing was closed at Washington 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 disputes.

EX-CONGRESSMAN TAUBER 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 1 1/4 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 oleomargarine as butter.

The Sexton Ballot Reform bill was passed in the New York Assembly by a vote of 73 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 others badly hurt.

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

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 the dollar.

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, Petoskey, 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.

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, most of them 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 wages.

The sale of the Burlington & Northern, 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 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 shovellers at work opening the snow blockade across the San Juan range at Cumbres, on the east side of the divide. The snow was reported sixty feet above the top of the telegraph poles and for miles on each side it was from twenty-five to forty-five feet deep.

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

An epidemic resembling influenza is creating havoc in India.

The sessions of the international labor 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 Secretary, responding to a question as to the position of the Behring sea negotiations, declined to say any thing until he should be able to communicate to the House such information as might be imparted without detriment.

The Tirard Ministry of France has resigned over an adverse vote in the Senate.

The miners of Great Britain propose to 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.

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 festive days in our schools. One is devoted to the improvement of school house grounds and the other to rehearsing Kansas history. The custom has grown up naturally all over the State and the festivals are days of enjoyment 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 ones 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.

Trees 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 plants the tree of liberty, the tree of temperance and the tree of progress, and here they grow with the greatest vigor—symbols of health, purity and advancement.

It is a custom now nearly twenty years old, and obeyed without official order, I hereby recommend the observance, Thursday, the tenth day of April, as Arbor Day for the year 1890.

L. M. U. HUMPHREY, Governor.

Miscellaneous.

ST. CLAIR PINKSTON, twenty years old, a stenographer in the office of a prominent Kansas City, Kan., architect and a regular attendant of the Y. M. C. A., was recently arrested while on a bum across the State line. He had stolen a number of articles from other young 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, Dr. H. T. Johnson, of Atchison, and Dr. J. Milton Welch, of La Cygne, members of the State Board of Health for the term commencing March 28, 1890; James T. Taylor, of Atchison, member of the State Board of Pharmacy for the term commencing March 28, 1890; E. Kennan J. Hurst, of Howard, member of the Live-Stock Sanitary Commission for the term commencing March 25, 1890.

CHARLES WILLIAMS and his son, aged twelve years, were found murdered in 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 Alpe, 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 embankment.

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 Pomroy; grand senior warden, H. E. Pyle, of McPherson; grand junior warden, S. H. Glenn, of Harper; grand scribe, Samuel E. Burdett, of Leavenworth; grand treasurer, C. H. Schaffer, of Council Grove; grand representative, Thomas Beattie, of Atchison. It was decided to hold the next annual encampment at Arkansas City on the second Tuesday in March.

At the late meeting in Lawrence of the order of the Eastern Star, grand chapter of Kansas, the following officers were chosen: Grand matron, Lillian 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. C. conductress, Mrs. T. Hays, of Osborne; grand Ada, Mollie Pratt, of Burlington; grand Ruth, Virginia V. Carter, of Jewell City; grand Esther, Mrs. Alda J. Reed, of Carbondale; grand Martha, Miss Abbie Gibson, of Emporia; grand Electra, Mrs. Elizabeth Magee, of Pittsburg; grand warden, 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 of the contents of the bottle and it was thought could not live.

FIRE HORROR.

About Twenty Firemen Buried Under Falling Walls.

List of Part of the Dead and Wounded—Energetic and Different 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 it, including those who were working on the various floors.

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 below: "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 moaned 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, who was screaming with agony; another 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 injured.

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 Talentyne, foreman engine No. 3; 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 department; Samuel W. Neal, pipeman; Thomas A. Black, pipeman; Webb Robinson, pipeman, slightly hurt; William Long, pipeman, slightly hurt; Charles Jenkins, pipeman, badly bruised; William Heinsley, pipeman, badly hurt; John Burkhardt, pipeman, badly hurt about the head; Ebenezer Leech, pipeman, cut and bruised.

The Bowen-Merrill 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 & Sullivan, dry goods, half that amount.

A GREAT RUSH.

A Misunderstanding Causes a Wild Rush For the Cherokee Outlet—Hopes Dispelled.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., March 15.—When the report came in Thursday evening that the House of Representatives 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 congregating 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 midnight 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.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Considerable 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 inharmorous 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 favoring 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 Assistant.

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.

Thawing 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 educated and are 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 distributed last Saturday.

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 flits A golden halo from the blaze.

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 marry. Even then, my family had said he was not, since he had nothing but the quarter-section he had taken up in Iowa, and only a "miserable hovel," as they called the little one-story house which must be our first home.

West, with the present time—the days when Tom's eager heart could not express his joy at having me with him, with these days when he sometimes never spoke except on some business, and seemed to be, I thought, tired of me and our life together.

scrambled to their feet; while Tom himself was thrown directly at my feet, as if in direct answer to my prayer. But he did not stir; his face was pale as death, and his eyes closed.

LONDON'S NEW TOWER. It 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.

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.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL. —The King of Siam has given a royal palace, together with extensive grounds and buildings, for the use of the Presbyterian Mission. —Iowa is the banner State for women educators. Fourteen of the State Superintendents are women, and four-fifths of the teachers are women.

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 guidance
If we take the right road at the start.

We've only to watch those around us,
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 impart,
That these 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 blunders
And blunders we made long ago;
And the way to avoid these disasters,
To lessen the sorrowful smart,
Is to turn from false lights so alluring
And take the right road at the start.

We may point to some time in the future,
When we will look back with a retrospection,
And all the record of our wanderings
With deeps pure and holy effacement;
But we'll find it a fatal delusion
And they set the delusion part,
Who begin as they mean to continue,
And take the right road at the start.

—N. Y. Ledger.

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.

Illustrated by NICHOLL, after CATON WOOD-
VILLE and GRIFFITHS-HAGAN.

CHAPTER VIII.

FAREWELL OF AMENEMHAT TO HARMACHIS;
COMING OF HARMACHIS TO ALEXANDRIA;
EXHORTATION OF SEPA; THE PASSING OF
CLEOPATRA BORED AS ISIS; AND THE OVERTHROW
OF THE GLADIATOR BY HARMACHIS.

HOW long days of preparation I had passed, and the time 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 soul went forth to meet it. For I longed

to overthrow the foreigner, to set my heretage, and cleanse the temples of my Gods. I was vain for the struggle, and I never doubted of its end. I looked into the mirror, and saw triumph written on my brow. The future stretched a path of glory from my feet—ay, glittering with glory like Sisor 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 Pharaoh on his throne.

But still a little while I tarried at Abouthis, and, having been commanded so to do, let my hair, that had been short, grow again long and black as the raven's wing, instructing myself meanwhile in all manly exercises and feats of arms. Also, for a purpose that shall be seen, I perfected myself in that magic art of the Egyptians and the reading of the stars, in which things, indeed, I already had great skill. 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 lion, his long white beard resting on the table of stone and sacred writings in his 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.
"It is meet," he answered. "It is meet that I should bow before my King. But you do as you will. And so thou goest, Harmachis! My blessing go with thee, O my son, and may those whom I serve grant to me that my old eyes may, indeed, behold thee on the throne! Long have I searched, striving, O Harmachis, to read the future that shall be, but naught can I learn by all my wisdom. It is hid from me, and at times my faith fails me. But hear this: There is danger in thy path, and it 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 of 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 secret out."

"Have you fear, my father," I answered, frowning; "my thought is set on other things than red lips and smiling eyes."
"It is good," he answered; "so may it befall. And now farewell. When next we meet, may it be in that happy hour when, with all the Priests of the Upper Land, I move down from Abouthis to my homage to Pharaoh on his throne."
So I embraced him, and went. Alas! I 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 was 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 priesthood, 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 old wife, Atoua.
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 masses 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, "Yes." Then, bending over me, he whispered the secret password into mine ear, and, beckoning to two slaves, bade them bring my apparel from the ship. This they did, lighting their way through the crowd of porters who were clamoring for hire. Then I followed him down the quay, which was bordered with drinking places, where a sort of men were gathered, tipping 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 revellers, 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 was by On. For, being ever wasteful, she was ever in want of money, and had beheld through her opening the Pyramid. But he laughed at her, telling her the Pyramid was the burying place of the Dios Kurai, and that though he 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 in the words of the proverb which they have here at Alexandria, told her that "Mouniniva" was longer than "Kisra," and she smiled at his ready answer and let him go. Also my uncle Sepa told me that on the morrow I should see 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 King 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 thought of the morrow. While it was dark, I rose, climbed the stair to the roof of the house, and waited. Presently the sun's rays shot out like arrows, and lit upon the white wonder of the marble Pharos, whereof the light instantly sank and died, as though, indeed, the sun had killed it. Now 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 museum that loomed near at hand, striking the lofty shrines where, carved of ivory, is the image of the false God Serapis, and at last seeming to lose itself in the vast and gloomy Necropolis. Then, as the dawn gathered into day, the great flood of brightness overbrimming the bowl of night flowed into the lower lands and streets, and showed Alexandria red in the sunrise as the mantle of a king, and shined as a mantle. The wind came up from the north and swept away the vapor from the harbors, so that I saw the blue waters rocking a thousand ships. I saw, too, that mighty mole of the Heptastadium; I saw the hundreds of streets, the countless houses, the innumerable wealth and splendor of Alexandria, set like a queen between the sea 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 the sight of splendor, I communed with the Holy Isis and came down from the roof.

In the chamber beneath was my uncle Sepa. I told him that I had been watching the sun rise over the city of Alexandria.
"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," I answered.
"Ay!" he replied, fiercely, "a city of the infernal Gods—a sink of corruption, a bubbling well of iniquity, a home of false faith springing from false hearts! I would that not one stone of it were left upon another stone, and that its wealth lay deep beneath yonder waters! I would that the quills were screaming across its site, and that the wind, untamed by a Grecian breath, swept through its ruins from ocean to the Nile. 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 Memphis. For I tell thee that for Egypt Alexandria is but a splendid gate of ruin, and while it endures all nations 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 shrine of Serapis. For although she would not pass till within two hours of the midday, yet these people 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 there, in my uncle's hand purchased a right to enter, and that dear to me.
And with much struggle we won our way through the great crowds that were already gathered in the streets, till we reached the scaffolding of timber, which was roofed in with an awning and eav-

hung with scarlet cloths. Here we seated ourselves upon a bench and waited for some 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 (wearing the populace sang and shouted all the more loudly), and crying that Cleopatra, the Queen, was coming. They followed a thousand Cilician skirmishers, a thousand Thracians, a thousand Macedonians, and a thousand Gauls, each armed after the fashion of their own country. Then passed five hundred men of those who held the Penece, Horsemen, for both men and horses were altogether covered 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 perfume on the road, and others scattering blossoms in flowers. Now there rose a great shout of "Cleopatra! Cleopatra!" and I held my breath and bent forward to see her who dared to put on the robes of Isis.

But at that moment the multitude so 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 ivy leaves ran up, striking the people. One man more especially, for he was a giant, and being strong, was insolent beyond measure, smiting the people without cause, as, indeed, is the wont of persons set in authority. For rich to me stood a woman, an Egyptian by her face, bearing a child in her arms, whom the man, 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 I smote him with my clenched fist, with 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 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 mite 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 caught him elsewhere 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 victorious in the games. Gathering up his strength, the knave came on with an oath, and, whipping his heavy staff of birch, 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 with a cry I sprang straight to his throat, for he was a man that I knew I could not hope to throw him by strength—ay, and gripped it. There I clung, though his fists battered me like budgeons, driving



I THEN FOR THE FIRST TIME SAW CLEOPATRA.

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 upmost, drove my knee down upon his chest, and, as I believe, should thus have slain him; but he, and not my uncle, as 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, and between her feet, where which rested the moon's round disk and the emblem of Osiris' throne, with the ureus twisted 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 rounded 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 ansata) fashioned of crystal, and in the other the golden rod of royalty. Her breast was bare, but under was a garment that glittered like the scales covering of a snake, everywhere sewn with gems. Beneath this robe was a skirt of golden cloth, half hid by a scarf of the brocaded 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 Caesar, ruined Egypt, and was doomed to give Augustus the scepter of the world. I looked upon the flawless Grecian 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 before me was the grandeur of her imperial shape. There burnt the wonderful eyes that I had like the Cyprian violet—eyes that seemed to sleep and brood on secret things

as night broods upon the desert, and yet as the night to shift, change and be illumined 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 lay the might of Cleopatra's beauty lay. Rather was it in a glory and a radiance 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 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 will of that greater sort which fearing nothing and making a mock of laws, hath taken empires for its place of play, and, smiling, watered the growth of its desires with the rich blood of men. In her breast they gathered, together fashioning that Cleopatra whom no man may draw, and yet whom no man, having seen, ever can forget. They fashioned her grand as the Spirit of Storm, leavely 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 it!

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 of the sea changes when the water is shaken. First, there was anger written in them; next, an idle noting; then when she 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 soened, though, indeed, her face changed not as when she would read Cleopatra's mind had need to watch her eyes, for her countenance varied but a little. Turning, she said some words to her guards. They came forward and led me to her, while all the multitude waited silently to see me slain.

I stood before her, my arms folded on my breast. Overcome by the force of my wonder of her loveliness, I hated in my heart, this woman who dared to clothe herself in the dress of Isis—this usurper who sat upon my throne, this wanton squandering the wealth of Egypt in chariots and perfumes. When she had looked me over from the head to the feet she spoke in a full voice and in the tongue of Isis, which she alone had learned of all the Ladies:

"And who and what art thou, Egyptian—for Egyptian I see thou art—who dares 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 he had seen. 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 fought me again, and while he hum 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, wastest 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 eyes, and smiled and nodded as though she rejoiced, whereat I 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 I and my uncle escaped, and made our way back to the house. All the while he raised 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 frequently 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 been availing himself of his opportunities as a deputy sanitary commissioner in Bengal to determine a point around which 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 tolerance 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 toward 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 Hindu 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.
"Doroon, what do you think is the matter with my little boy?" "Why, it's only a corrupted exegesis, antispaismoidally emanating from the germ of the animal refrigerator, producing a profuse source of irritability in the perianterial epidermis of the mental profundity." "Ah, that's what I told Betsy, but she howed it was warum."

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 uses 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 sifting 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 cashmere. 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 Courier-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 gingham. 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, old-fashioned lavender colors are sought after. Old buff gingham in the 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 gingham. 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, all-over pattern in white. Dainty lined and checked gingham 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 and shade.—Good House-keeping.

A Saving Box for Girls.

It need not be a box at all; it may be a silk bag, or a big-wolled ink-stand, or 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 independence. 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 care-free 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.

A man who died in West Haven, Conn., recently at the age of ninety-seven 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 ladies' 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 farmers 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 years, are liable to manifest themselves and seriously affect the health. Hood's Sarsaparilla 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.

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Purifies the Blood

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To cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy, **S.M.I.H.'S**
BILE BEANS
Use the SMALL SIZE (40 little beans to the bottle). They are the most convenient, suit all ages. Price of either size, 25 cents per bottle.
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If You Have
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No appetite, indigestion, flatulence, Sick Headache, "all run down," losing flesh, you will find
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AGENTS STANLEY'S EXPLORATIONS IN WANTED
WANTED: NATIONAL Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.
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W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let his chips fall where they may.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks.

No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufacturers of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertising their goods.



TIME TABLE.

Time table for various routes including Cedar Grove, Elmdale, Strong City, Saffordville, and Cottonwood Falls, listing departure and arrival times.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

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 Kansas City, last week.

Misses Allie Taylor and Lizzie Reeve returned home, Sunday evening, from a visit at Emporia. NEW SHOES AT THE NEW YORK CASH DRY GOODS STORE, COME 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, at Strong City, has returned home.

Mr. Quince Hollingworth, of Kansas City, was visiting friends and relatives at Strong City, last week. Mr. Ray Hineckley 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 has 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 paper for political purposes? if so, which way will it try to influence the coming city election? A Farmers' Alliance has been organized in this school district, with Mr. N. B. Scribner as President, and Dr. 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 Bockook and Miss Carrie Burnett, the Rev. A. R. Maclean officiating.

Mr. M. W. Lynn has moved the old "Fruit-Vale Grocery" building on to his lots opposite the residence of Mr. G. K. Hagans, in Strong City. Red School-House Shoes have hand-worked button holes and made in kid and Oil grain.

In order to have time to get his "sorts" together for his new enterprise, the Leader man has been setting his local news items in small piea 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 depot, who has gone to Matfield Green to clerk for Mr. B. F. Larpent. Miss Anna Ellsworth, of Cottonwood Falls, has accepted the position vacated by the resignation of Miss Emma Stein at the S. & S.—Emporia Republican.

Married, on Monday, March 10th 1890, at the home of Dr. G. W. Bockook, in Matfield Green, Mr. John E. Bockook and Miss Josie E. Calvert, the Rev. A. R. Maclean officiating. Mr. George Hughes, of Diamond creek, has returned from his winter's visit in England. He went to Fort 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, last Friday night, got misplaced, and was not seen by the editor until after our entire last week's edition was run off.

AT IT AGAIN. 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; then again, he attempted to blow out the lamp of life of the editor of the 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 "a 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 double teams on us and wipe us from 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's 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 new scheme, and had printing sticks, etc., brought to the new office from the Strong City office; and Mr. E. W. Ellis was in the new office and gave it out that he is to get out the new paper under the name of the Revette; 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 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 costs you no more. Red School-House Shoes are the only genuine school shoes made. Several families of negroes, on their way to Oklahoma, from Leavenworth, stopped on Mrs. Shaft's place, on Silver creek, at noon, Tuesday, to eat dinner, and, seeing some wild geese light in a pond near by, two of their number, viz.: Edward Carter and Geo. Hill, aged 20 and 40 years, went, with guns, to shoot some of the geese, and while crawling along on the ground, to get a good shot, the gun of the latter "went off," the discharge hitting the former in the back of the head and coming out through the forehead, killing him instantly. Coroner G. W. Estes and Atty F. P. Cochran visited the scene of the accident, and after a thorough questioning by them of the other negroes, it was decided by the Coroner that it was purely an accident, and no inquest was held. The corpse was buried at the expense of the county.

While coming to town, just before noon, Saturday, with a load of hay for Mr. J. H. Scribner, for whom he is working, Mr. John Stewart was thrown to the ground, off the load, by the wagon wheel running into a rut near Spring creek, and got his right leg broke just above the ankle, the bone protruding through the flesh. He was taken to Dr. J. W. Stone's drug store, 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 telegraphed for, and he came and cut off a portion of the bone. Yesterday morning Mr. Stewart was moved to Central Hotel where he could receive more close medical attention.

Real, Imported Fauret French kid shoes at New York Cash Store. As a token of appreciation of assistance in the Emmet celebration, at Strong City, the Emmet Club, presented Miss Carrie E. Hansen with a large and handsomely bound collection of music, and Miss Emma Goudie with a handsome book of select readings. That these young ladies are deserving of this recognition of the talents they have so cheerfully used for the benefit of the Club and the gratification of the public, every one who has heard them will freely admit.

A great many mean things have been said by the Leader against the editor of the COURANT, but there is one thing certain, the editor of the COURANT never went east to make preparations to get out a Republican paper, and, in coming home, got off the train at Saffordville, thinking he was at Strong City, and had to wait for the next train to come home on.

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, to do the thing we can and not presume to fret because it's little." 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 greatly enjoyed the entertainment given by the sixth grade, on the 14th inst. The new course of study for the school has been printed, but the proof-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 Fauret French kid shoes at the New York Cash 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 county. Mr. W. J. C. Hansen arrived at Strong City, Tuesday of last week, from New York. Messrs. D. K. Cartter and Wm. J. Dasher have returned home from a visit at Kansas City. Miss Maggie Young started back to her old home, in Putnam county, Ind., last Monday morning. Mr. M. R. Meyers, of Strong City, went to Iowa, last week, to appear as a witness in a railroad case. Bishop Fink, of Leavenworth, has 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 Matfield Green, and James Dye, of Clements, have been increased. Mr. E. W. Brace has taken his son, Mr. Wm. C. Brace, into full partnership with him in the ice business. Mr. Caleb Baldwin has been appointed Justice of the Peace, at Hymer, vice Squire W. H. Knox, resigned. Messrs. W. F. Rightmire, Thad. Scribner and H. D. Radcliffe start, this morning, for a hunt in the Osage Indian Nation. The Rev. W. B. Fisher, of Louisville, Kansas, was in town, Tuesday, buying back his residence property from Mr. N. A. Rice. We understand that three members of the G. A. R., at this place, have withdrawn from the same because it is being run in the interest of politics.

Dr. W. H. Cartter's farm at Elmdale, the Wm. F. Holmes place, has been rented by Mr. F. W. Pipper, who is to drain it and put it in good shape. Mr. Richard Hardesty, formerly of this county, and father of Messrs. Geo. P. and Frank Hardesty, died, on Friday, March 7, 1890, at his home in Kansas City, aged 89 years.

Red School-House Shoes have hand-worked button holes and are made in kid and oil grain. Mr. J. E. House, who has been at work on the COURANT ever since last fall, starts, this morning, for a short visit to his parents, at Erie, Kansas. We wish him a safe trip and a pleasant time. At the Industrial Institute meeting Saturday night progress was reported, and an adjournment taken for two weeks, at which every one interested in the prosperity of the county should be present. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Gregory returned, Sunday evening, from their visit at Mr. Gregory's old home, at Howell, Michigan. They are temporarily staying at Dr. W. H. Cartter's, the father of Mrs. Gregory, until they take up their permanent abode in the Ed. Pratt residence.

The cut on rates has now reached such dimensions as to be called a war. The fare from Strong City to St. Louis is \$2.95; to Chicago \$3.95 second class, and \$11.95 first class; \$10 to Denver; reduced rates to all southern points. Information concerning the same will be furnished by the agent, E. J. Edwards.

Spring weather this week. Mr. L. H. Raymer started to Washington State, yesterday. The first mosquitoes 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 are occupying rooms in the Britton building. Mr. W. D. Simmons is building himself a residence, in the southwest part 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. Winters.

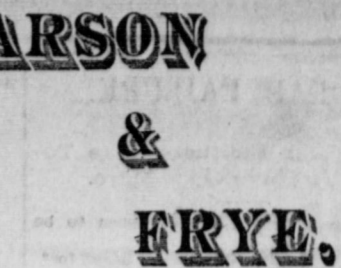
BUSINESS BRIEVITIES. Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialtaet. Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give him a call. 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.

PUBLIC SALE OF HORSES AND MULES. The undersigned will sell at public auction, on Saturday, March 23, 1890, beginning at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his place, on the Cottonwood river, five miles southwest from Elmdale, and 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. TERMS:—Nine months' time on bankable paper, with 10 per cent. interest per annum. Five per cent. off for cash. E. C. HOLMES.

The Famous Horse CLYDE, Known as the Taylor Horse, Will stand during the season of 1890 at the stable of S. J. Evans, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no risks will be assumed. To insure mares with foal, \$2.00 payable when mare is known to be with foal, mch20-15w S. J. EVANS, Groom.

Publication of Summons. STATE OF KANSAS, CHASE COUNTY. Hurst, Black, Kichne 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 McNeas, the said Hurst, Black, Kichne and Wiley, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, Arthur F. Crocker and Edward Crocker, defendants; that said Hurst, Black, Kichne 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 defendant, William F. Dunlap and Annie E. Dunlap, for thirty-five hundred dollars (\$35.00) and interest on the sum of the said twelve (12) per cent. per annum from the 1st day of June, 1887, and decreasing against all the said defendants that the following described real estate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit: The northeast one-fourth (1/4) and lots fifteen (15), sixteen (16) and eighteen (18), section thirty-one (31), and the west half of the northwest quarter (1/4) 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's Sale without appraisal, for the satisfaction of said money judgment and the costs of said action, and that any and all interest of any and each of the said defendants, and especially 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 sale thereof. J. V. SANDERS and RIGHTMIRE & RAFFLITZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Attest, GEO. M. HAYDEN, Clerk of the District Court.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newpaper Advertiser, 150 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa. THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. J. Howell & Co's Newspaper Advertiser, 100 Broadway, New York City. THIS PAPER is published for the Proprietor by W. E. TIMMONS, at Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

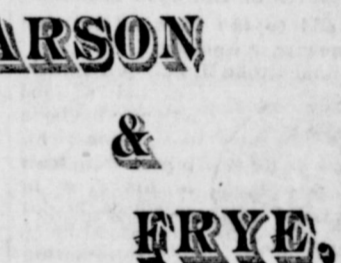


Ten yards of Calico for 25 cents. One lot of beaded wraps at \$2.50. Come and see them.

Nice Sattens 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.



NEW DRUGS. THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS. HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb15-17

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency. Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. spt27-137

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. LAND OFFICE AT LARNED, KANS. February 24th, 1890. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court, Chase county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on April 16th, 1890, viz: Charles M. Lacos, H. E. No. 5078, for the E 1/4 of No. 12, tp 21 south, range 6 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Henry G. L. Strauch, Hiram U. Varnum, Joseph Robertson and J. S. Winters, all of Clements, Kansas. HENRY W. SCOTT, Register.

A DEAD FAILURE.

No Hope for Smithers—He's Tobacco's Slave Once More.

I WAS SO soon to be done for. What was I begun for? The following is the brief, sad history of a pair of New York good resolutions. 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 abetted by the 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. December 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 his lips not surrounded either the amber mouth-piece of 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 Smithers bid a fond adieu to his boon companions, his pipes. With tears in his eyes he sacrifices them to the annual spirit of reformation. Literally he offers them up on 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 final offering he 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 renew relations with King Nicotine. When the servant returned home she declared that some one had been burning wadded rags in the kitchen stove. One, two, three days have passed and Mr. Smithers has not smoked a single whiff. He looks worn and cadaverous. 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

with a severe attack of carache. Now, every one knows that tobacco smoke blown into the ear is a sovereign remedy for the carache. 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. Bryan's carache was cured, and J. Calhoun says he will not swear off 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 title of a Terrible Example.—Charles Lederer, in Chicago Herald.

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 store now. Mother—Well, what's that got to do with it? Daughter—A great deal. There are always seven or eight parrots in stock.—Judge.

HE DESTROYED THE DESTROYER.

THEN REGRETS IT. With a severe attack of carache. Now, every one knows that tobacco smoke blown into the ear is a sovereign remedy for the carache. So what did J. Calhoun do? There was no one else in the house who ever touched the weed.

ONE OF THE GULLS.

HE DESTROYED THE DESTROYER.

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SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR CASH IN ADVANCE.

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 been long 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 harmony 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 heretofore 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.

The only justification that has been offered for the revolution that has been made in the practice of the House of Representatives, and for the extraordinary powers conferred upon the Speaker, is that certain motions and proceedings heretofore allowed have been misused 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 remedy 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 precedent here or elsewhere, and confer upon the Speaker the absolute power to refuse to entertain any motion whatever 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 clause inserted, it is understood, at the instance of the Speaker himself—he is authorized to refuse to entertain all or any of them upon the ground that in his opinion it is made for the purpose of delay; and there is no appeal to the House from his decision, unless he may see 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 organized provides that the Speaker shall "decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal by any member," but that of- fice 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 conferred upon a presiding officer in a deliberative 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 its members. "The ultimate authority upon all points is the House itself," says Sir Thomas Erskine May in his great work on the "Law, Privileges, Proceedings and Usage of Parliament;" but this is no longer true of our House of Representatives. This power, which is inherent in every free representative body, has been deliberately surrendered. That the House distinctly understood what it was doing is clearly shown by the fact that during the consideration of the new

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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 been long 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 harmony 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 heretofore 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.

The only justification that has been offered for the revolution that has been made in the practice of the House of Representatives, and for the extraordinary powers conferred upon the Speaker, is that certain motions and proceedings heretofore allowed have been misused 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 remedy 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.

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FARMERS AND THE SINGLE TAX.

By THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

[Paper read before the Joint Committee on Taxation of Ohio Legislature, Jan. 3, 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 county the farm lots are worth twenty-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 comparison:

County	Assessed value of Real Estate	Assessed value of Cities, Towns and Villages
City counties	\$317,551,635	\$118,340,067
Rural counties	\$2,783,450	\$4,307,068

Any one can see that, in the counties which include all the large cities, the assessed value of personal property is only about one-fourth of the whole assessment, while in the rural counties personal property constitutes nearly one-third of their whole assessed value. In more exact figures, the value of assessed personal property in the city counties is 26.28 (say 26 1/4) per cent of the whole, while in the rural counties it is 32.49 (say 32 1/2) 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 four great city counties and compare them with all the rest of the State, including farming districts and smaller towns indiscriminately, we find substantially the same result, as follows:

County	Real Estate	Personal Property
City counties	\$317,551,635	\$118,340,067
Remainder of State	\$2,783,450	\$4,307,068

Here, in the counties which include all the great cities, personal property amounts to 26 1/4 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 estate, we find the result as follows:

County	Real Estate	Personal Property
Hamilton	\$161,713,580	\$53,144,182
Medina	\$3,004,740	\$9,012,301

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 assessed at less than eleven times that of Medina. More exactly, personal property constitutes 24 1/2 per cent of the valuation of Hamilton, and 37 1/2 per cent of the valuation of Medina. The total exemption of personal property from taxation, therefore, would, if taxes were divided only between the counties of Hamilton and Medina, relieve the farmers of Medina from 16 1/2 per cent, or 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.

But let us test this question in still other ways. The chief clamor in favor of taxing personal property has been directed toward the taxation of moneys and credits; and the money lender, who is supposed to have vast sums on deposit in bank, and the merchant, who is supposed to have vast outstanding credits due from the poor farmers, are the special objects against whom this method of taxation is aimed—all for the relief of the farmers. Let us see how this works, by a comparison of the same typical counties. The auditor's report for 1887 shows that their relative assessments were as follows:

County	Real Estate	Moneys	Credits, etc.
City counties	\$317,551,635	\$4,882,219	\$15,201,841
Rural counties	\$2,783,450	607,829	4,384,381

Roughly stated, it thus appears that, if taxation were confined to real estate alone, the city counties would pay eleven times as much as the rural counties; whereas, if taxation were levied on money alone, they would pay less than 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 money as it is on real estate, and nearly three times as heavy on money, loans and credits of all kinds taken together.

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, in which the town lots are worth seven times as much as the farming lands, with Geauga, in which the farm lands are worth twenty-seven times as much as the town lots:

County	Real Estate	Moneys	Credits
Hamilton	\$161,713,580	\$1,882,219	\$5,755,945
Gauga	\$3,004,740	282,118	\$3,447

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 credits as Geauga county. If taxation were levied exclusively upon money in Hamilton, Geauga county would pay between four and five times as much as it would if the taxes were levied exclusively on real estate. If taxes were levied solely upon credits, Geauga would pay nearly

THE BETTER THE SYSTEM, THE WORSE FOR THE FARMERS.

For many years, and, in fact, persistently, ever since 1816, when Ohio adopted 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 stringent enforcement of the law. The taxation and assessment 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 respects, and whether the history of the last few years encourages the hope that the evasions of the "Shylocks" can be put 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 Hamilton and Geauga—the former having an almost exclusively city population 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:

County	1882	1887
Number of Watches		
Ohio	178,250	214,631
Hamilton	13,710	8,554
Gauga	845	623

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 sorrowful picture to

County	1882	1887
Pleasure Carriages	23,918	24,440
Hamilton	13,710	8,554
Gauga	2,588	1,717

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

County	1882	1887
Money on hand	\$10,828,629	\$7,122,131
Ohio	\$10,828,629	\$7,122,131
Hamilton	2,315,172	1,531,279
Gauga	352,573	221,118

Here, again, a wave of poverty has flooded the whole State, in tolerably equal proportions. Money 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

County	1882	1887
Credits	\$10,828,629	\$7,122,131
Ohio	\$10,828,629	\$7,122,131
Hamilton	6,571,819	5,737,915
Gauga	560,693	534,477

Here we see that Ohio, as a State, is a money lender to the extent of one per cent more in 1887 than in 1882. But

THE CATTLE MEN.

The Inter-State Cattle Convention at Fort Worth—A Good Attendance and a Great Deal of Work Accomplished—The Refrigerators Have Come to Stay—Favoring Deep Water, Plenty of Silver and Reciprocity.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 13.—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 National Bureau of Animal Industry, called the 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 the speaker:

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 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 convention take action against 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 adjournment 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. Monahan, Colorado; E. B. Sargent, Nebraska; A. H. Hord, Wyoming; W. W. Guthrie, Kansas; J. F. Davidson, Missouri; Edwin Watts, Illinois; E. J. Simpson, Arizona; T. B. Price, Missouri; M. P. Hines, Illinois; E. J. Simpson, Arizona; S. H. Mays, Indian Territory; L. Miner, Arkansas; Hon. Elijah Filley, Nebraska.

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. Jams, Wyoming; E. M. Hewins, Kansas; T. B. Price, Missouri; M. P. Hines, 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; Arizona, 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 oppression of the cattle industry by the "Big Four," and hoped that the convention would find a successful solution in packing-houses in Texas. A flood of resolutions came in, covering every conceivable matter pertaining to 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 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 \$1,300,000 for deep water at Aransas Pass, \$1,400,000 for Sabine Pass and \$3,200,000 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 Sabine 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 obtaining 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 these bureaus' 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 shipment of cattle would not fix the value on all the cattle.

L. B. Harkness held that under consumption was the cause of the depression of prices, and that cattle interests

BOOMERS MUST HALT.

The President Issues a Proclamation Warning Settlers Against Invading the "Strip" of Land Between the Cherokee and the Arkansas Rivers.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The President has issued the following proclamation. To Whom It May Concern: 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 President.

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 and in the meantime it is my duty to exclude all persons therefrom, and those who enter unlawfully will involve themselves in unprofitable trouble as they will be immediately removed.

Executive Mansion, March 15, 1890. Adjutant-General Keilton 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 Commission.

The members of the Commission will arrive in Washington within a few days to receive instructions from the Secretary 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. Speedy Lynching the Fate of a Cold-Blooded Murderer.

HASTINGS, Neb., March 17.—Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock as W. W. Lewis, one of Bromfield's most respected citizens, sat in his store reading a newspaper, suddenly unconscious of danger, he was suddenly startled by the words: "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, a 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 effected by the village authorities, who placed him in the lockup awaiting the arrival of the sheriff and coroner from the county seat.

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 matters 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 prompting 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.

VIKSBURG, Miss., March 17.—The crevasse 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 deep.

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. PUGHKEEPSIE, N. N., March 17.—In St. Mary's Catholic Church, just before the commencement of the morning service 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 Pension Bill.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 13.—In response to an inquiry from the editor of the Western Veteran, Governor Humphrey has addressed a communication to that 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 deceased comrades. The men who preserved this Union have a simple, trusting faith that the country, now rich and prosperous, will not fail to remember them 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 for having thus remembered its defenders. The Republic would never 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 over his wounds or talk of duty done, or shouldered his crutch to show how fields were won."

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

SISTERS SUICIDE. Two Lonesome Maiden Ladies Drown Themselves 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 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 north-west 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 contained all their jewelry, fine clothes, etc.

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 Mexican war he was mustered into the service of the United States as Captain of the Eleventh Virginia infantry, and served all through the conflict. In 1853 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 the county commissioner's appropriating \$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.

Craved By Her Loss. ATCHISON, Kan., March 13.—Last Sunday 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 evening.

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 Crowley, and grazing the skin. Officer Crowley claims to have fired the shot in self defense. The negro says his own revolver was accidentally discharged.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

The Daughter of a Wealthy Missouri Farmer Brutally Assaulted by a Frank-Armed Man in Pursuit of the Fleece.

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 dastardly 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 country 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 good path between the Hoover and Atkinson residences leading part of the way through a patch of woods. This 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. This prevented by the cruel gag from making any outcry 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 disheveled 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 the house and stated that the girl's condition was 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 405 had proper credentials and will so report. 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 134 votes have been accorded the 467 delegates as follows: Texas, 38; Illinois, 14; Arizona, 8; New Mexico, 13; 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 G. 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 43.3 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 tracks being submerged. 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 distribution 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., 136,000,000 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 corn on the 1st of December was 28.30 per bushel. The average for the 1st of March was 27.9c for merchantable and 19.2c for unmerchantable, making an aggregate value of \$85,000,000 less than the December estimate.

The wheat crop of 1889 was exceeded by the crops of 1890, 1882 and 1884. The average remainder in the hands of growers on March 1 for ten years past has been 330,000,000 bushels. The average crop during this period was 450,000,000 bushels. Only in years having a product much below this average has the March remainder fallen below 130,000,000 bushels, with the sole exception of 1888, when a crop of 450,000,000 bushels followed 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, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, the only 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 Muled in a Large Sum.

DENVER, Col., March 11.—The masters' 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' Insurance Company for misappropriation of money by Henry in Kansas and Colorado are rejected by the master.

This result affects the most important agricultural districts and changes the legal status of more than half of the large irrigating canals of Colorado.

An action was begun by Henry yesterday 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.

Two Unfortunate Trainmen Killed in a Freight Wreck.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 11.—There was a 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 Brake-man 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 Bank, which had 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.