W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVI.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1890.

THE EAST.

THE Democrats of the Ohio Legislatare have agreed upon a general redistricting scheme which will give the Democrats fifteen Congressmen.

A MASS meeting of silver advocates

was held at Cooper Union, New York,

By the burning of four large tenement

houses in Newark, N. J., the other morn-

ing Mary Jackson was burned to death

FIRE caused by a defective flue caused

the destruction of half a block of build-

ings in South Amboy, N. J., occupied by six firms, causing \$70,000 loss. BISHOP WIGGER, of Newark, N. J., has

ordered all Catholic children out of the

public schools. Much resentment was

manifested by the liberal element of his

THE full vote, cornected, in the Fourth

Congressional district of Pennsylvania

for the unexpired term of the late Judge

W. D. Kelley was: Reyburn, Republic-an, 24,830; Ayres, Democrat, 16,444; Thumbleston, Prohibitionist, 238; Rey-

burn's plurality, 8,384. Kelley's plu-

ANDREW CARNEGIE's free public li-

brary at Allegheny City, Pa., was for-mally opened on the 20th by President

ST. JOHN'S Roman Catholic Church at

Greenbush, N. Y., was destroyed by fire

the other day. Loss, \$75,000; insurance,

WILLIAM S. HOPKINS was hanged at

Bellefonte, Pa., on the 20th. He was

given two drops, the rope breaking at

JACOB SCHOOP and Thomas J. Cole

were hanged at Philadelphia on the

90th. Schoop was a baker and killed

his employe for the poor man's savings,

leaving his body in Fairmount Park.

THE WEST.

west on the 19th and 20th.

A BLIZZARD prevailed in the North-

THE building contractor, Thomas

Kavanagh, a member of camp 135, Clan-

na-Gael, accused of being implicated in

attempts to bribe possible jurors on the

THE Schneider Bros. and Vorce & Blee

breweries at Springfield, O., have been

sold to an English syndicate, to take ef-

fect May 15. Charles Schneider, who

is a practical brewer, is to be superin-

THREE miners were instantly killed

at Aspen, Col., recently, two by scaffold-

Cronin trial, has been acquitted.

tendent of the two breweries.

Cole killed a companion while drunk.

rality over Ayres in 1888 was 9,639.

and \$50,000 damage was done.

Church at this order.

Harrison

\$42,000.

the first fall.

THE shoe manufacturers of Woburn CONGRESSIONAL. Mass., have decided to close all the fac-

turn to work.

netted \$4,000.

on the 18th.

PETITIONS were presented in the Senate on the 17th to forbid the importation of liquors to Africa; complaining of the suppression of the Republican vote in Mississippi; favoring the pensioning of army nurses; favoring the the pensioning of army nurses, layoring the Educational bill, and several other pension petitions. After the report of committees a bill to authorize the President to confer brevet rank upon army officers for gallant services in Indian campaigns passed. Mr. Blair spoke three hours on his Educational bill and the Senate non-concurred in the House amendment to the bill to have statis-tion of meetages inducted and tics of mortgage indebtedness included in the next census. Adjourned....The House got into a wrangle over the power of the Speaker to count a quorum without the report of tellers, the question being upon the consid-eration of the World's Fair resolution. The motion to suspend the rules and make the World's Fair bills a special order finally pre-vailed. The bill to provide for the appointment of thirty additional medical examiners in the Pension Office was then called up and debate on it continued until adjournment.

THE morning hour of the Senate on the 18th was devoted to routine business and then the Senate went into executive s-ssion. The doors were reopened at 3:30 and the Educational bill was taken up and Sen-ator Blair continued his remarks, speak-ing nearly two hours, in which he attacked the press of the country for Keeping from the people facts that he had laid before the Senate. The conference report, recommending that the House amend-ment to the bill requiring the census report to show the mortgage indebtedness of the country was agreed to. Senator Blair an-nounced that he would talk two more days on his bill and the Senate adjourned....In the House the Pension bill was reported and the House the Fension bill was reported and placed on the calendar. After considering for a time the Senate bill for the appoint-ment of an Assistant Secretary of War, the Oklahoma bill was taken up and debated until adjournment. THE proceedings of the Senate on the 19th mere devid of general interest.

were devoid of general interest. The reso lution in regard to the late killing of a depu ty marshal in Florida called out some ex ty marshal in Fiormatic child out solute Δt planatory remarks from Senator Pasco. Mr. Blair continued his remarks on his Educa-tional bill and again "pitched into" the press. In the course of his remarks he said that the time might come when a dog fight will not be more important in the opinion of this press, then a great school bill, but that with not be more important in the opinion of this press than a great school bill, but that time had not yet been reached. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.... The House passed the Senate bill to author-ize the President to confer brevet rank upon any officers for gallant services in Indian campaigns since 1867. The Oklahoma bill was then dephated in Committee of the Whole was then debated in Committee of the Whole

was then debated in Committee of the Whole until adjournment. AFTER passing several unimportant bills on the 20th the Senate took up the resolution of inquiry as to the recent killing of a deputy marseal (W. B. Saunders) in Florida, and Senator Passo continued his remarks, to which Senator Chandler replied. Senators Call and Hawley also took part in the dis-cussion. The resolution calling on the At-Call and Hawley also took part in the dis-cussion. The resolution calling on the At-torney-General for the facts was then adopted. Senator Blair then talked on his Educational bill until adjournmest...In the House Mr. Morrill (Kan.) presented the conference report on the Senate bill to increase the pension of help-less soldiers. The agreement makes the proposed increase take effect from the

EVERY railroad emigration agent has been driven from North Carolina by the indignant planters. THE Navassa "rioters" were sentenced

Chase County

at Baltimore, Md., on the 20th. George' S. Key, Henry Jeffrey and Edward Smith, convicted of murder, were sentories until the strikers at one place retenced to be hanged March 28. The fourteen men tried upon charges of man-THE performance at the Broadway slaughter were sentenced to terms in the Cheater, New York, for the benefit of Albany, N. Y., penitentiary, ranging Theater, New York, for the benefit of Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., who is sick,

from two to ten years. THE retiring State Treasurer of Mis-sissippi, Colonel W. S. Hemingway, was reported \$250,000 short. It was said, however, that every thing could be explained.

GENERAL.

THE London Chronicle's Paris correspondent reports that Harncourt's poetical drama "Le Mystere" will be per-Garner will take the part of Christ. THE British Government's Land Purchase bill will provide for the combination of the Landed Estates Court and the Land Commission in a single tribunal for the settlement of land disputes with a view to simplifying and cheapening the transfer of land.

JOSEPH GILLIS BIGGAR, the well-known Home Ruler and member of the House of Commons for the west division of County Cavan, Ireland, died recently in London. He was sixty-two years old. An explosion occurred in a colliery near Decise, department of Nievre, France, the other night. It was not known how many lives were lost, but of capital employed in manufacturing thirty-four bodies had been recovered. THE steamer Germanic, from New York, February 12, for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown on the 20th. She reported having seen a large number of icebergs in the main track of steamers County heads the list with \$12,073,000 of plying between Europe and America. THERE was a fight in a Socialist meetdiers restored order. Thirty persons capital of \$4,368,575; product, \$3,370,777, were wounded.

LETTERS from the City of Mexico report terrible ravages by influenza. JOHN LESTON'S frame residence at Kingston, Ont., was on fire recently. Four children were suffocated in bed. THE French language question in Canada has been settled. The Government was sustained in their proposal to leave the abolishment of French in the Northwest Territory to the local Legislature. They got a majority of 99.

TRAFFIC MANAGEE SARGENT, of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis road, pronounces the Alton's Federal railroad control scheme nonsensical. CHARGES have been made of cutting on the new Missouri river rates and an uncomfortable feeling exists among freight men.

THREE thousand aborigines and many rench convicts in New

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for

the seven days ended February 20 num-

bered 271. For the corresponding week

THE LATEST.

THE tobacco factory of Cameron & Si-

ser, Richmond, Va., was burned recent-

of last year the figures were 270.

KANSAS STATE NEWS. Bursting of a Dam and Outbreak

Constantion of the second second

The stalls and cattle sheds at the fair grounds at Salina, Kan., were destroyed by fire the other day. Forty or More Lives Thought to Be Lost-

A SOUTH-BOUND passenger train on the Santa Fe road was wrecked five miles south of Wichta on the 17th. Roadmaster Peters, who had charge of the engine, was killed. The fireman had a leg broken and several passengers were injured. Four cars and the engine were smashed up. The wreck was caused by the train running upon a burning trestle, which it was thought had been fired by some tramp.

SECRETARY MOHLER, of the State Board of Agriculture, who recently returned from a trip to Northwest Kansas, says the farmers up there have conformed on Easter Sunday. Sarah Bern- cluded that the way in which to procure hardt will play the Virgin Mary and a good price for corn is to feed it to stock. Those who were compelled to part with their corn at a low price have done so, but there is an abundance left which will yield the farmers a handsome profit.

THE Governor has appointed Benjamin F. Simpson, of Topeka; George S. Greene, of Manhattan, and J. C. Strong, of Larned, Supreme Court Commissioners. These appointments will take effect March 1, the term being three years. The Governor has also appointed Judge Samuel C. Parks, of Winfield, member of the State Board of Pardons. According to the report of Labor Commissioner Betton the total amount in the State the past year was \$29,367,-080; the total value of product for the year was \$51,442,801, and the total amount paid for labor (by these manufactories) was \$6,269,652. Wyandotte employed capital; a product of \$36,209,-311, and \$2,554,817 paid for labor. Sedgand paid for labor, \$620,750. Leavenworth is third with an employed capital of \$3,867,900; product, \$2,942,332, and for labor \$626,034, and Shawnee is fourth with an employed capital of \$3,629,575;

product, \$2,442,913; labor, \$725,733. EUGENE F. WARE, of Fort Scott, has made the city a proposition to the effect that he will furnish \$5,000 with which to begin a free library in that city, provided the City Council will furnish rooms for the same.

THE sheriff of Douglas County recently raided every joint in Lawrence and arrested seven persons charged with selling liquor. FRANK SABIN, at one time a leading

real estate dealer of Wichita, was re cently arrested and sentenced to three months in the county jail for wife beating.

as of the hig dam has excitement and more definite news is anxiously awaited, but the wires are now all down near Prescott Junction. The courier who brought telegrams for

DUN'S REPORT.

NUMBER 22.

The Weekly Report of the Condition of the Country's Busines

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: While the prevailing impression in business circles is rather less confident than it was a week ago, there are several signs of improvement. Cooler weather has caused a little more activity in some lines of trade. Wheat is a little stronger and, without clearly defined reason, there is a firmer tone in Eastern iron markets, while the reduction in the Bank of England rate from 6 to 5 per cent., with its large gain of \$4,815,000 gold during the past week, diminishes the chance of inconvenient demands from abroad . On the other hand, general trade is not increasing in volume or in profits, and while its soundness is indicated by the occurrence of fewer failures than many expected as the result of phenomenally unseasonable weather, the complaint of slow collections is common and rather increas-ing. Wool sells slowly, coal is very dull, hardware dull, liquor trade fair, tobacco quiet, with slow collections, and the grain trade generally depressed, with collections very poor.

Wheat exports are still much above last year's and the price has risen 21/2 cents, with reports of injury to the growing crop. Corn exports largely exceed last year's and the price is ¼ cents lower, with oats % cents lower. Pork products are steady and moving outward fairly, and oil, after decreasing a million in the value of exports in January, has declined 11/2 cents for the week. Speculation in coffee is stronger at 20 cents, but sugar has not changed. It is difficult to account for a better tone which clearly exists in the iron market here and at Philadelphia, unless it be due to hope that Southern iron, which is now moving from Sheffield at \$2.50 per ton to Pittsburgh and selling there somewhat largely, may hereafter affect Western rates more than Eastern markets.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the past seven days number 271. For the same week of last year the figures were 270.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Conference of Superintendents—A Strong Resolution on Public Schools. NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—In the superin-

tendents conference of the National Educational Association, ex-President William E. Shadon proposed a resolution declaring that the association regarded the public school system as the chief source of civilization and the bulwark of civil and religious liberty; that they approved of placing the American flag over school houses, and recom-The confirmation of the news of the mended the study of the Declaration of Independence and other historical American papers; that they should meet hostile criticism and make the public schools the allies of the home, and become sources of the highest moral inthe owners of the Walnut Grove dam struction without any sectarian bias; and that the members pledged themselves to do all in their power to establish the system in all sections of the Republic and make intelligence, and loyalty a blessing. It was passed unanimously. H. S. Tarbol, Providence, R. I., introduced a resolution approving of the recommendation of the Indian Commissioner dealing with the education of Indian children. The following officers were re-elected here Adjutant-General O'Neil started for the ensuing year:, President, Andrew S. Draper, of Albany; first-vice president, J. A. B. Lovett, of Huntsville, Ala.; second vice-president, E. B. McElroy, of Salem, Ore. ; and secretary, L. W. Day, of Cleveland, O. The next annual meeting of the association will be held in Philadelphia.

work, was absent at Phoenix superintending the shipment of machinery to the works and was saved. Those known to have been drowned are J. Haines, wife and four children, H. Boon and daughters, John Silby, Joseph Reynolds, Mrs. McCarthy and M. Hands McMiller. Arthur Allen, formerly in the enterprise, and John McDonald, owner of the

Blue Lick mine, have just returned from the Doxoris divide, fourteen miles south of the town, from where a view of the dam could be had. The wash of the water could be plainly seen with their powerful glasses high up on the side of the cliff, while the break in the stonework of the dam was also plainly seen. The break in the dam is sloped to the eastward, leaving the impression that the main break was on the east side.

Courant.

FRIGHTFUL FLOOD.

of an Immense Reservoir.

The Disaster Thought to Be

ness.

Due to Criminal Mean-

PRESCOTT, A. T., Feb. 24.-The fine

large storage dam built across the

Hasayampa river by the Walnut Grove

Water Storage Company two years ago

at a cost of \$300,000 gave way Saturday

morning under the pressure of a heavy

flood and swept every thing before it.

Forty persons are known to have lost

As the town of Wickenburg, thirty

miles below the dam, was on the same

stream fears were entertained for the

safety of that town, but as there is no

telegraph communication no certain

The service dam of the company, lo-

cated fifteen miles below the reservoirs

and fifteen miles of flume, just ap-

proaching completion were also swept

away, although the company had spent

over \$800,000 on the enterprise of storing

water. The hydraulic mining machine

had arrived, and they had expected to

The dam which held the water back

was 110 feet long at its base and forty

at the top. It was 110 feet thick at the

base and ten feet at the top, forming a

lake three miles in length by three-

fourths of a mile wide and 110 feet deep.

Lieutenant Brodie, in charge of the

commence operations next week.

news can be obtained at present.

their lives.

There can be no estimate yet of the loss of life or property, but the latter will reach into millions, while the loss of life will without doubt be great as many of the families live near the stream in the narrow canyons.

date of passage of the bill or the issue of surgeon's certificate. Mr. Morrill explained that the bill involved an expenditure of \$400,000 or \$450,000 for this year. The report was adopted. The World's Fair bills then came up as the special order and members spoke until adjournment. The claims of Washington, New York, Chicago and St. Louis were urgently advocated by friends of

each city. The Senate on the 21st agreed to the conference report on the bill to increase the pensions of totally disa led soldiers. After several bills had been reported and placed on the calendar the Senate proceeded to consider the House Oklahoma bill for severa hours. A number of bills for public build ings were then passed, among them for a building at Kansas City, Mo., \$2,500,000; Atch ison and Emporia, Kan., each \$100,000, and Salina, Kan., \$125,000. Adjourned until Monday The entire day in the House was de voted to speeches on the World's Fair bill, different members again a vocating in flow-ery language their favori e cities. Pension bills were considered at the evening session.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE pension payments for February will amount to \$18,000,000.

HARRY P. CLARK has been nominated by the President as supervisor of the census for Oklahoma.

THE House Committee on Agriculture heard arguments regarding the regulation of the manufacture of lard on the 19th. The hearing was not concluded.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has approved the resolution congratulating the people of Brazil on the adoption of a republican form of government.

PRESIDENT HARRISON, accompanied by Andrew Carnegie, left Washington on the 19th for Pittsburgh to attend the dedication of Carnegie's free library at Allegheny City.

THE House Committee on Public Lands has unanimously agreed to report favorably a bill to repeal the Timber Culture law.

No more four per cent. bonds will be purchased by the Treasury Department until further notice.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL STAPP has written an official letter to Bank Examiner Kenyon in which he says the facts in the report of the latter in regard to the American Building & Loan Association of Minnesota do not constitute sufficient grounds for proceedings against the asociation.

SENATOR SAWYER has introduced an anti-lottery bill, one of the features of which authorizes the Postmaster-General to return registered letters addressed to lottery companies stamped with the word "Fraud."

MR. CARLISLE speaks of testing in the Supreme Court the constitutionality of Speaker Reed's counting a quorum.

PRESIDENT HARRISON returned to Washington on the 21st, and at once resumed his duties at the White House.

THE Journal des Debats, of Paris, blames the political inactivity of the Government for the defeat of the Republican candidates in recent elections. The Boulangists are jubilant and predict a repetition of the victory in the muninal elections in May.

9

ng giving v and one by a fall of rock. been attacked with leprosy. The dis-GENERAL F. L. CRAMER, a Mason of ease is spreading at an alarming rate. high degree and one of the best known Louise Michel talks of going to their men in the Indian Territory, died resuccor.

cently at Oklahoma City. THE arrest of J. B. Kelley at St. Louis for supposed connection with the Cronin murder at Chicago turned out to be a case of mistaken identity.

Two bridges and many culverts have been destroyed by a heavy rainfall in Central Ohio.

will be reopened.

and liabilities unknown.

Loss, \$150,000; insurance, one-half.

ly quit work because not paid the wages

THE SOUTH.

ited with being a brilliant success.

MARDI GRAS at New Orleans was cred-

R. E. H. SMITH, agent of the Corbin

store had been started, has disappeared

with \$40,000 of the company's money.

The failure is total.

Governor of Virginia.

lieved Hawes' story.

that Lance would expose them.

as he left the court room. No one be-

due them.

ly. Loss, \$250,000; insurance light. PROPERTY owners of Dubuque, Ia., do Two prominent ladies of Newark, not fear the proposed suit of the heirs of Julien Dubuque to obtain possession N. J., Mrs. M. E. Tyler and Miss C. E. Tyler, were killed recently in a runaof the site of the city on an old claim. THERE have been two bad accidents way. Another lady was badly hurt. with engines and snow plows in Cali-By decree of the Pope the Lenten fast fornia. Near Sisson there was a collision has been abolished this year. The cause was said to be on account of the of the engines caused by a coupling breaking. Several of the laborers were influenza. killed. At Cape Point mills, five loco-,

JOHN JACOB ASTOR died at New York motives were wrecked. Two men were on the 22d. He was worth \$150,000,000. killed and two injured. By the explosion of a boiler in James THE jury in Bishop Dubs' case at Turner's saw mill at Ruther Glen, Va., Cleveland, O., returned a verdict of the other day, three men were killed

guilty. He was suspended from office and six wounded. until the meeting of the general confer-TWENTY-ONE persons have been inence in September, 1891, when the case dicted at Lafayette, La., tor conspiracy in connection with their acts as regu-

THE Gebhard Paper Company, of Buf- lators. falo and Detroit, has assigned; assets | THE French Senate by a vote of 178 to

107 has passed the bill providing for THE Toledo (O.) Pump Company's summary proceedings against newsworks have been seized by the sheriff. papers publishing libels on Government officials.

THERE was a serious fire in Toledo, An actor named Duncan C. Harrison O., on the morning of the 21st, breaking was stabbed recently by another actor out in Breckinridge's fruit can factory. at the door of the Standard Theater, Chicago. A heavy overcoat prevented ONE thousand miners of the Central the knife wound extending as far as Coal Company, of Springfield, Ill., recent

Harrison's heart. CLEARING bouse returns for the week ended February 22 showed an average in-

crease of 5.6 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the increase was 4.3.

FIRE at Fortieth street, New York, on the 23d destroyed the Eagle wire works Banking Company, of New York City, and other property. Loss, \$120,000. at Elmey, La., where a large plantation NORTHERN MONTANA is experiencing boom on accourt of discoveries of

gold mines. THE Bloch Bros., tobacco manufactur-THE infant King of Spain took aners, of Wheeling, W. Va., whose place had been seized by the Government for other sick spell on the 23d.

REV. HENRY DUNCAN, a white Free selling overweight packages, recently Will Baptist preacher, was hanged recompromised and were allowed to recently at Ozark, Ala., for the murder of open. No criminal charges were made. his wife. THE bill providing for the inspection

FOURTEEN bodies of infants were of fresh meat slaughtered over 100 miles found recently in Warsaw, Poland, after from the State has been approved by the the burning of an establishment kept by

a woman named Skoblinska. REV. JOHN LANCE was murdered in A GOVERNMENT bill has been intro-Union County, Ga., the other night. It duced in the Reichsrath to extend the is supposed that the crime was comboundaries of Vienna. The measure mitted by moonshiners, who feared will double the population of the city.

THE sentence on the Duke of Orleans JOHN WYLEY, who was accused by has been commuted and he has been Dick Hawes of being the murderer of banished from France. Mrs. and Irene Hawes, was arraigned at JEREMIAH O'DONNELL was found guilty

Birmingham, Ala., and after hearing his statement and that of Hawes, Justice Poe discharged him for lack of evidence. He was cheered by the people

at Chicago of attempting to bribe the Cronin jury. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. WASHINGTON'S birthday was cele-brated throughout the country as usual on the 22d. there, as shown by the drill, but is likely to prove six feet thick when reached. J. N. PETRO, a merchant of Silver Lake, Shawnee County, has assigned with \$7,000 'iabilities. and rectified, but they would not listen to him. Mr. Gladstone's Condition. Loxbox, Feb. 23.—Mr. Gladstone, who is suffering from an attack of catarrh, is much better to-day.

At the recent meeting of the grand lodge A. F. & A. M., of Kansas, held at Salina, the following officers for the ensuing year were chosen: J. C. Postlethwait, of Mankato, M. W. G. M.; A. M. Callahan, of Topeka, D. G. M.; D. B. Fuller, of Eureka, S. G. W.; W. D. Thompson, of Minneapolis, J. G. W.; Christian Beck, of Leavenworth, grand treasurer, and J. H. Brown, of Kansas City, grand secretary. It was voted to hold the next annual meeting at Fort Scott. The Royal Arch Chapter elected Henry C. Cook, of Oswego, grand high priest; M. M. Miller, of Clay Center, deputy high priest; J. C. Postlethwait, of Jewell County, grand king; Bestor G. Brown, of Topeka, grand scribe; C. Beck, of Leavenworth, grand treasurer; John H. Brown, of Kansas City, Kan., grand secretary.

T. R. SHIRLEY, of Stevens County, was lately in Topeka asking for aid for the people of that county. He said that owing to the poorness of the crops in that county, which were small in spite of the abundance in most of the State. and owing to the newness and poverty of the country, the people there are in very needy circumstances. They are in want of both food and clothing.

WILLIAM HATFIELD, once a well-to-do business man of Wichita, recently attempted suicide by taking poison. There

J. E. Perkins at Liberty November 25. has been captured in Springfield, Ill. He is an old soldier and is fifty-five years old.

was killed about six miles northwest of Atchison the other day while trying to

FARMERS claim that they can clear fifteen cents' a bushel on twenty-cent corn by feeding it to cattle.

JUDGE J. T. MORTON, of Topeka, recently received a note executed by him

official report on the Alma Company's mine, which indicates that the venture is going to prove valuable to the people of Eastern Kansas. The vein for which the company is sinking is at a depth of 1,885 feet, is a first-class anthracite coal

notifying them of their loss left immediately after daylight yesterday morning. He could give but little particulars further than to recite the number of missing, five bodies having been recovered when he left. The distance to the storage dam from Prescott by the shortest route is forty miles, while the service dam, where the employes were located, is fifteen miles further down the stream.

Immediately on receipt of the news for the scene of the disaster with two surgeons to care for the sufferers and superintend the burying of the dead. A representative of the Journal-Miner. a local paper, accompanied the party, and will send a special courier with particulars, but it will take twenty-four hours or longer to make the round trip. Saturday's courier came from the lower dam, and as the road does not come by the upper dam it was only surmised that it had given away on account of the immense quantity of water.

THE BUILDERS TO BLAME.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.-Luther Wagner yesterday gave some details of the construction of the great storage dam across Hasayampa river which show that this disaster, like that at Johnstown, was, according to him, due to carelessness and meanness of the New York corporation that built it.

Wagner was called in to report on the dam about a year and a half ago. It was to have been faced with stone fourteen feet thick at the base and four feet at the top and filled with loose rock and made water tight with wooden sheathing. It was about half done when Wagner inspected it and he found that the stone had been filled in carelessly and was high in the center, making the structure unstable. The junction of sheathing and bed rock was intended to be secured by thick layers of Portland cement, but this work was not well done because of the cost of getting cement to the works. Thus a dangerous crevice was formed at the base of the dam and the leakage was heavy, being 1.4 inches with seven feet of water in the dam. The lumber used was also full of knotholes.

Wagner ordered the discharge of the contractors and engineers, as he regarded them as worthless, but this was not done. The company, however, acting on his advice, cut a large wasteway and strengthened the weak places. Wagner warned them the dam would be unsafe unless some of the work was gone over and rectified, but they would not listen

SQUATTERS SQUAT.

The Live-Stock Association Calls Upon

Chief Mayes to Expel Intruders. TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Feb. 22.-The report which had been prevalent here for the last few days that the Cherokee Strip contained a number of squatters who had moved into the country and commenced to make improvements since the publication of President Harrison's proclamation ordering the cattlemen to vacate the land, was verified yesterday by a letter from J.I G. Blair, secretary of the Cherokee Live-Stock Association, informing Chief Mayes that a number of men had settled on the Strip on Black Bear creek and were preparing to put in a crop. The letter urged upon the Cherokee Executive the importance of immediate action upon the matter of ejecting the intruders and it said that it was a general rumor that a rush of settlers was practically imminent and in case they were not driven out at once it would result in great damage to the Stock Association.

In replying to the request of the secretary of the association Chief Mayes said he had ordered policemen to the scene who would eject the intruders from the country. The Chief further assured the association that the Cherokee Nation would extend all the aid possible in order that the agreement with the cattlemen might be carried out.

The Long and Short Haul,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 .- The investigation into the workings of the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce law in the country between the Rocky mountains and the food distributing centers of the East, ordered to be made by the Senate, will be conducted by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, not by the Senate Com-mittee on Inter-State Commerce from which the resolution ordering the investigation was adopted.

was little hope for him. LEVI WALKER, who shot and killed

THOMAS MARTIN, aged fifty, a farmer,

stop a team of horses which had tried to run away.

fifty years ago for \$1 with compound interest, which with principal and interest amounted to \$18.75. A half a century ago Mr. Morton bought a handkerchief of Alfred Kitchell in Illinois when the two were school boys together and gave him in payment this note bearing compound interest due in fifty years. Judge Morton offered to pay the note but the holder declined to receive

the money. THE State Mine Inspector has made an

and rather above the best Pennsylvania

anthracite. The vein is fifty-four inches thick, as shown by the drill, but is

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher. COTTONWOOD FALLS. . . KANSAS

THE CLOCK-WINDER.

Experience of a Man With Nothing to Do But Wind Clocks.

"Oh, yes! When any one has wound clocks for twenty years," said Jacob Kringle, the Government clock-winder at Washington, "he will probably reach the conclusion that he desires nothing so much as to forever leave the ticktack sound behind him and to eternally shut out the view of the clock-face from before him. The first week I ever spent winding clocks I thought it was quite an entertaining business. I started my rounds in the morning and until the late afternoon found pleasure in the new scenes of the department buildings and in the faces that confronted me in the various offices. I gradually became acquainted with nearly everybody I came in contact with. It was not until several months had passed away that I be-came aware of the terrible sameness of my daily task, which above all things had to be regularly performed.

"The motion of winding a clock, that unending twisting and turning from left to right, became so much a matter of habit that I felt uneasy when Sunday came and I was not called upon to go about and wind the clocks. I did not notice the lack of something to occupy me until about nine o'clock in the morn ing, when, as if palsied or suffering from St. Vitus' dance, my hand would begin twitching, twitching from left to right.

"I had no difficulty in stopping this motion, but as soon as I permitted myself to be inactive and discontinued the mental effort to keep my hand still it would begin again. As I kept up my monotonous labor of winding clocks from year to year my twitching habit increased, so that very often as I passed along the streets it would attract atten tion. It was accompanied by a feeling of uneasiness which could only be gratified by a renewal of my work of winding. As I have said, almost any one, having pursued the calling that I have followed, would make up his mind that the only thing he needs is to go off on a wacation or into some other business where he would be forever relieved.

"Such was my idea after I had carried on my work for several years, and I went away down to my old home in Virginia, where I intended remaining for a month. But I came back a wiser man. I learned the force of habit and within a few days was going about my old haunts, and it seemed to me that I had never enjoyed any thing quite so keenly as I did winding clocks the next few days. I have been awakened on several occasions in my life in the middle of the night by feeling something striking the bed covering and have discovered that the twitching of my hand was the cause.

"I have thought that the great regularity with which my work has to be done accounts for my nervous habit. I have to wind hundreds of clocks weekly and arrange the work so that every day & sixth of it is covered. Each day's work is about all that I can do, so that if I should get behind hand on a score of clocks it would be a very difficult matter ever to catch up without help from some one. Then you can wind a clock

HOW THE SUN WENT DOWN.

We were together, my love and I, We roamed the meadows and life was sweet; Never a cloud in the summer sky, And flowers a blowing about our feet. Our hearts were glad for that one glad day, So bright it seemed of all joy the crown; But the heartiful brightness passed away But the beautiful brightness passed away, Oh, how quickly the sun went down.

Golden light upon land and sea! Golden light for my love and me! Never can dawn a day so bright, Linger a little with us to-night!

We have been parted, my love and I, Many a year by time and tide. Not till we reach the home on high Shall I stand again at my lost one's side. The flowers are faded, the world is cold, The trees are naked, and gaunt, and brown, And youth has fled and my heart is old, Oh, how slowly the sun goes down!

Evening shadows of dreamy gray, Draw your vail o'er my weary way! Till day shall break and the shadows flee And morning bringeth my love to me. —Florence Tylee, in Once a Week.

A QUEER QUEST.

The Debt Uncle Sam Contracted with Jonny Crapeau.

Search for Burled Treasure Ends in Capt ure by Moorish Pirates Who in Turn Receive Their Deserts from s French Frigate.

I was making inquiry at the State Department in Washington the other day about a debt which our Uncle Sam incurred on land and sea in the spring of 1860, and J felt much disappointed to learn that no steps had been taken to pay it-not even to acknowledge its existence. The French Government is the creditor in this instance, and so much has occurred to excite the public mind in both countries since the date I mentioned that it has doubtless formed an excuse for our State Department to perhaps pigeonhole and forget the mat-

ter entirely. In the fall of 1859, a man named James Shields, who hailed from Charleston, appeared in Boston and interested several capitalists in a strange adventure. As near as I was ever able to learn, for reasons which I will explain, he had located a treasure-wreck to the East of the Canary Islands-between them and the coast of Morocco. What papers he had is known only to the other members of the syndicate. He must have had a pretty plausible yarn, for they bought and outfitted a brig and sailed Jway on the search. I was second mate of the brig, and all I knew about the voyage was that the articles read: "To the Canary Islands and surrounding waters and return." The first mate knew no more than I did, and while the captain, no doubt, knew all about it, he was as mum as any oyster. Shields went along as passenger, and a man named Harper was aboard to act as agent for the others.

While the object of the voyage was kept secret, we had hardly cleared Boston harbor before it was understood by all that it was a treasure hunt. We were in ballast only, had a full crew and one man over, and the chains and cables and diving bell put aboard all went to prove that we were going to fish for dollars lying under the water. It is a long voyage from Boston to the Canaries, but we had a fairly good run of it. Our brig was called the Swallow,

a shoal. I heard the captain and mate talking about coming to anchor, but no orders had yet been given, when the dhow came stealing down upon us from the east, coming out of the blur which hung over the water as one might suddenly appear from behind a curtain. She wasn't over two miles away when first sighted, and after a hurried consultation the brig's head was permitted to fall off and we headed to the north with a light wind abeam. The dhow altered her course to intercept us, at the same time signaling that she wanted to speak us. Her appearance created surwas seen that she meant to lay us aboard a consultation was held in the cabin as to what should be done. A decision was reached very quickly. She could sail two feet to our one, and it was plain that she could board us whether we consented or not. There was some talk of getting ap the arms, but this was only among the men forward. The head of the brig was brought to the wind, and as darkness came stealing down over the sea the dhow came gliding toward us like a serpent approaching its prey.

From the first appearance of the dhow I had no doubt that she meant us evil. I was ready to do my full share toward beating her off, but when I was told that there would be no resistence, and when in pistol-shot of us, I entered the forecastle, and from thence by means of a sliding door in the bulkhead, passed into the hold. We were rock-ballasted, and in the hold were a score or more of empty crates and boxes. I selected one of these as a place of refuge, having a plenty of matches to enable me to see my way through the darkness, but waited a while to see what would happen above. I heard a hail from the dhow, another from above, and then a shock as the stranger came alongside. In a moment, as I knew by the tramping overhead, we had been boarded by a large gang. Two or thee pistols were fired, there was shouting and running, and after a few minutes I made certain

that the Algerine had taken possession. Men began to rummage the brig, and as one of the hatches was pulled off I retreated to the hiding place I had selected. Three or four men came down with a lantern to examine the hold, and I heard them cursing away in the Moorish tongue because they found no cargo.

It was now evening, and the wind had died entirely out. I crept out of the box and stood under the main hatch, and as the cover was partly off I could plainly hear what was going on, although I could not understand what was said. As I heard nothing from any of our crew, I concluded that they were either prisoners in the cabin or had been transferred to the dhow. Up to midnight the vessels lay side by side, the flap of their sails proving a dead calm, but soon after that a breeze sprang

up and we were soon forging slowly ahead. I heard them hailing from one craft to another, and I would have given a great deal to have been able to understand the tongue. It was my idea that they were going to run the brig over to the Moorish coast as a prize, and that the crew would be sent into the interior as captives and slaves. This had been the fate of more than one crew shipwrecked on that inhospitable shore, and at the very time France had a manand as she was a good sailer and well of-war on the coast and was demanding provisioned, there was no growling the release of fifteen sailors known to among the men, when, at times, she lay be held in captivity. The wind not only held light during

went to show that Shields had marked through the head. Harper protested, and shared the same fate, while one of the villains slashed our captain across the face and gave him a wound which was months in healing. The dead bodies were searched and thrown overboard, and the living transferred to the dhow. They were found in her hold half dead for want of air, and momentarily expecting to be led out and murdered. The Algerine was caught redhanded, and could trump up no excuse. He and his whole gang were transferred to the frigate, a prize crew put aboard of the dhow, and we sailed away for Malta. I was taken very ill there prise and consternation, and when it and had no part in the proceedings. The captain, mate and one or two others were condemned and executed, and the dhow was made a prize to the frigate. It was currently reported that a large sum of money was found under her cabin floor, and that every man aboard the frigate was well rewarded. The remaining prisoners, numbering over forty men, were after a time ex-changed for the shipwrecked Frenchmen, while our brig sailed home empty handed and much the worse off for the strange voyage.-N. Y. Sun.

LOST QUICKSILVER.

Millions of Pounds of the Metal Have Disappeared in Nevada Mines.

In the silver mines of a certain region. a order to ascertain the amount of quicksilver dissipated and lost, it is only necessary to know the amount bought, for not an ounce is ever sent out from the mines to be sold. Millions on millions of pounds of quicksilver have been taken to the Comstock silver mines in Nevada, where every ounce has disappeared-has gone up into the atmos phere or down into the streams with the water from the mills.

The amount of quicksilver used in working the ores of the Comstock mines from 1865 to 1875 was 800 flasks of 751/2 pounds each (61,200 pounds) a month, or 734,400 pounds a year, a total of 7,344,000 pounds in ten years. From 1860 to 1865 about one-half of that amount was used and wasted. In the first five years there was not so much ore worked as in the second period of five years, but there was an immense waste, not only of quicksilver, but also of precious metals. t was an era of experiment in processes in machinery and appliances of all kinds, and the rocky beds of the canyons were strewn with both liquid quicksilver and amalgam for miles below the mills.

In the fourteen years between 1875 and 1889 the quantity of quicksilver used monthly has not been so great in all the years as was averaged in the ten years of greatest ore production, but it has not been less than 9,500,000 pounds. This would give a total of 20,516,000 pounds of quicksilver that has disappeared at the Comstock mines alone. not to speak of the other Nevada mines in which quicksilver is used.

The great part of this lost quicksilver s no doubt strewn along the channels of the Carson river, though a vast deal lies in the soil in the vicinity of mining works. When an old silver mill is torn down and removed its site is a rich mine in which to delve. The soil beneath where the mill stood is found to be impregnated to a depth of several feet with quicksilver and amalgam of the precious metals. The wealth found under a mill that had been running for ten or twelve years would be a fortune for any man.-Alta California.

ALWAYS DRESS WELL

WHAT HEART-FAILURE IS.

A Much-Used Term That Covers a Multi-tude of Death Causes.

One of the commonest reports in the health office is: "Death from heart-failure." That report covers a multitude of diseases, and the last year a great number of prominent men of the country have died from this so-called disease. It is claimed by many that there is no such disease as heart-failure. That is the sequence of many complaints to which poor humanity is heir; that is used to cover up serious complaints that the attending physician has not been able to diagnose. Other diseases affect the heart, and are really the cause of the death, though the return to the health office reads: "Cause of deathheart-failure."

"I have not given the subject a great deal of thought," said Dr. S. E. Earp, "but in a broad sense I am under the impression that the term 'heart failure' would include not only a diseased condition of the structure of the heart, producing a cessation of its action, but also the influence exerted by the disease of other organs upon the circulation and mechanism of the organ. In a restricted sense a failure of heart power is where there is a lack of force; less blood is thrown into the large vessels, as the arota, an obstruction or an impairment of the circulatory impulse, distension and contraction of the muscles are less, and naturally the nutrition of the muscular structure of the heart is below normal. Thus there is a lack of ability to support the worn out tissues by new material and the process is imperfectly accomplished.

"In the general routine of daily life people attempt to live too fast, overtax their mental faculties, and do more work than should be their lot. The man who can leave behind all business cares when he enters his home at night will have life prolonged."

Dr. E. F. Hodges was talked to on the same subject. He said:

"Heart failure is commonly a symptom and not a disease. However, a typical case of death from heart failure is occasionally observed-where an aged person having no disease suddenly dies in sleep, perhaps-the heart ceasing to beat simply as a clock runs down and at last stops. In general, the term is used indefinitely to explain sudden death from obscure causes, either occurring in the course of a recognized malady, as pneumonia, or independently of any. A man dies suddenly, for instance, during the prostration following a debauch or upon the receipt of bad news. His death is explained as from heart disease, whereas, in fact, he died either from apoplexy -the sudden bursting of a vessel in the brain-or from the crisis of a valvular of fatty lesion of the heart, or, more rarely, from an affection of the nerve centers commanding the circulatory system. In no proper sense can he be said

to die of heart failure, per se. "It is conceivable that a man can be of so intensely impressionable a nervous system that mere shock, as of fright, might suffice to cause in him a fatal heart-stroke-he being sound physically-but such an event must be of the rarest, if, indeed, possible at all. Most physicians, in considering such a case, would find reason to think that a diseased heart pre-existed, or that the man's cerebral arteries were weak, the weakest point giving way under the sudden strain. In short, heart failure is a result of a diseased condition some-

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

-White dishes can be marked with one's name on the back, with a common pen and ink, and it will not wash off for a long time.

-For egg gruel boil two eggs very hard and mash the yelks. Boil one pint. of milk, add the whites and stir gradually on the yelks till smooth. Season to taste.

-If one wishes to cool a hot dish in. a hurry, it will be found that if the dish. be placed in a vessel full of cold, salty water, it will cool far more rapidly than. if it stood in water free from salt.

-Horseradish Sauce with Cream: Grate the horseradish and boil it in sufficient water to give it the consistency of sauce; add a pinch of salt and two or three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Take it from the fire and stir in a gill. of cream beaten up with the yelk of an egg.

-Graham Pudding: One heaping cup each of Graham and wheat flour, one cup of molasses, one cup of thin, sourcream, one cup of chopped raisins, one tablespoonful of soda. Steam two hours. Eat the pudding with cream and sugaror any sauce preferred. If any is left, steam over, it is just as nice, and will keep nearly a week in cold weather .--Rural New Yorker.

-To Corn Mutton: Powder full half a pound of rock-salt and half a pound of table salt into two ounces of saltpeter and a half pound of brown sugar. Thoroughly rub this into the mutton and let it stand for four days in this mixture in a wooden bowl, turning it every day. It will then be ready to boil as corned mutton, or to be smoked for chipping like chipped beef.

-Duck and Cabbage: Put a medium sized cabbage into boiling water and let. it boil half an hour, then press it to get the water from it as much as possible. Put the duck into a stew pan, with a few slices of salt pork and a slice of ham; place the meat in the pan first and add a layer of cabbage, then place the duck in and the remainder of the cabbage over and around it; add pepper and salt and some small sausages on top of the cabbage; cover closely, and cook until the duck is tender .- Boston Herald.

-A Baked Ham: Scrub the ham thoroughly with a toy scrubbing-brush, and scrape the lower part. Soak in water that will more than cover it, all night. Boil it until the skin will slip off easily. Then lay it in the drippingpan with a pint of vinegar. Baste every fifteen minutes. Bake four hours. Half an hour before it is done take it out and cover thickly with powdered white sugar and a layer of ground cinnamon, mixed with a little nutmeg and red pepper. Return it to the oven to brown, and glaze with the sugar.

HOME DECORATION.

Place Each Article of Bric-a-Brac in Suitable Surroundings.

It has been the fashion for some time to overload the parlor and many other rooms with decorations. Often very little attention is paid to the effect of the decorations of the room as a whole, but each corner and cranny is filled with some object, drapery or picture which the owner has fancied by itself. In many modern parlors the "objects of art" scattered about crowd each other, so that locomotion is difficult, and the room has then become nothing more than a storeroom for the art treasures of the owner and has been entirely diverted from its

only so fast, and I think I have reduced the work to a science. I can go about the departments and wind up all the clocks with as few motions as it is possible to make and cover the ground.

"I could almost go over the route and perform my work blindfold. I know the number of steps in every flight of stairs that I have to go up or down. As for the lack of something to think about, I often count not only the steps of the stairways, but pace off the distance from one clock to another, going one way and another between them, and then finally settling down to the shortest line. In almost every occupation men have to think about what they will do or say from time to time, which give them something to occupy their attention during the intervals, but with me it is different. There is no thought required to wind a clock. Consequently I have to expend my mental energy somehow, and to do so in counting my paces and taking notes of little things that men ordinarily are not conscious of. On many occaions I have counted the number of steps I have taken from the time I left home until I returned, as well as counted the number of turns it takes to wind 864 forward. clocks, which is the number I have to wind, and find that 12,082 turns are required."-Jewelers' Weekly.

BETTER THAN WOOL.

A Newspaper Said to Be a Good Substitute for an Overcoat.

General Bussey, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has a somewhat novel use for newspapers. The other day when the weather was sharp, he was preparing to go out of the Department Building for lunch. A Star reporter who happened to be in the room at the time was surprised to see him unbutton the lower button of his vest, fold up a newsper and, placing it over his abdomen, button the vest over it. "I always do that," he said in reply to a surprised inquiry from the reporter, "when I am going to be out in the cold. The newspaper is a nonconductor of heat, and when placed over the stomach preserves the supply in what has been called the reservoir of heat of the body. A newspaper is a good substitute for an overcoat, and in cold weather is the best device that people with scanty wardrobes can adopt. Insufficient bed-clothing can be reinforced in the same way, and newspapers may be said to be the poor man's friend in more senses than one. When chilled by sudden cold a newspaper placed over the stomach soon restores the formal temperature of the body and prevents an attack of pneumonia. I have frequently recommended this use of newspapers, but I find that practically very few people really ap-preciate its value.--Washington Star.

-During the calendar years of 1889, 109,140,917 pieces of coin were executed at the mints of the United States, having a total value of \$58,194,022.

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heaving on the glassy seas without wind enough to flare a candle. the remainder of the night, but came The object of the voyage had alfrom the east and thus headed us off. I most been forgotten when the islands

rescue a crew of American sailors ship-

wrecked some time before about three

hundred miles down the coast. We had

put in for water and repairs, and would

soon resume our voyage. This story

The next morning we were ready to

sail, and now I learned more of the ob-

ject of the voyage than ever before.

Shields had a British chart of the wa-

wreck I did not learn.

seemed to satisfy him, and, after a lunch

chief.

sat on the hard ballast under the hatch, were finally sighted. It was not until wondering and planning, but arriving we ran into Simm's bay, on the eastern at no conclusion. It was fair to presume that I had not been missed, as no search side of the group, that interest was was made for me; but this was little again at fever heat. Here we took in comfort. If the brig was taken into fresh water, overhauled the standing rigging, secured fresh provisions, and some bay on the coast she would be thoroughly searched and I would be dragged were almost ready to sail away when a out. It would be only two or three days large dhow, such as the Arabians use in the slave trade, and seemingly carrying at the longest before hunger and thirst would drive me out. a large number of men, arrived in the Daylight was not half an hour old be-

bay and anchored within a cable's length of us. The West African coast fore I heard an alarm on deck, and it might have been another thirty minutes of thirty years ago was not traversed when the boom of a cannon proved that almost daily by the steam war ships we had a signal to heave to. The brig and steamships of several nations, and was brought head to the wind, amid a the merchantman never felt perfectly great clamor of voices on deck, and then safe outside the Straits of Gibraltar. every thing was quiet. I now made my Whether this dhow was bound down the way across the ballast to the sliding coast after a cargo of blacks or was door, opened it a little to find the forecruising for nobler fry was an enigma. We carried an arsenal of small arms. castle deserted, and. I at once passed but nothing in the way of cannon. One through. Not hearing any one immediately above me. I ascended the ladder of our men who was sent aloft for the and got a look along the decks just as a purpose, reported that he was certain French naval officer came over the rail. the dhow carried two pieces of ordnance I sprang up the ladder and rushed aft

The dhow came in about ten o'clock in with such a speed that no one saw me the morning, and as soon as her anchor until I was at the officer's side Lying off to windward was a big was down her boats started for the shore. What the errand was we could French frigate, and alongside was one not tell, but guessed they were after of her boats. Hanging in the wind, fruits. After dinner her captain was half a mile distant, was the dhow, with pulled aboard of us. He was an Alanother of the frigate's boats just boardgerine, with as wicked a face on him as ing. On our decks were thirteen Moors -swarthy, ragged, and showing the vilany pirate ever carried, and though he tried to render his visit very pleasant, lain in every movement. The fellow in he left nothing but distrust and suspicommand was just opening his mouth to cion behind. One and all believed that make explanations to the officer when came upon the scene and shouted: he came as a spy. He asked, as was natural, our port of hail, whither bound, "Lieutenant, that dhow yonder is a our cargo, and so on, and it was thought cursed pirate, and she captured us at best to tell him that we had been sent | dark last night!"

"Explain!" he replied, as he looked out by the American Government to me over with curious eye.

I briefly told him who and what we were, and the actions of the Moors corroborated my story. He called four marines aboard and sent the boat back with a message. The frigate had drifted in the cabin, he took his departure, down a little near, and some of her guns That afternoon he dropped out of the had been cast loose. This was lucky, bay with the tide, and we expected we as all of a sudden the dhow spread her had seen the last of him. We were all wings to sail away. We saw the frigate's glad enough to see him go, for no man boat sent adrift, and afterward learned aboard doubted that he was up to mis- that the boarding officer was cast neck and heels over the rail to take care of himself. It was a desperate resolve

with the dhow, and it might have suc ceeded at longer range. As it was she had not moved a hundred yards when ters, and midway between the north-eastern island and the mouth of the saw the splinters fly. She at once Draha river he had made a pencil mark. | luffed up and let every thing go, and Whether this stood for a shoal or a another boat's crew was soon alongside. Every thing was soon made plain to

At five o'clock in the afternoon, hav- the Frenchman. When the dhow ing held a course to the northeast since boarded us her hot-headed crew were we left the bay, we took soundings, and ripe for killing, and without the found bottom at five fathoms. This slightest provocation Shields was shot

Indifference to Personal Appearance Not a Mark of Intellectuality.

There are people of intelligence who labor under the delusion that carelessness in dress is an indication of intellectual ability. This was believed to be particularly true, in former times, of women whom the world called blue stockings.

There is no degree of intelligence that can excuse slovenliness. Rags and dirt are the insignia of vice and laziness much more frequently than of poverty that has resulted from misfortune which could not be avoided.

bly, now than formerly-where no spe-Every man and every woman should cial reason for precision exists in makappear before the world with cleanly and ing a death return. The doctor perwell-made garments, so far as it lies in haps knowing how wide a field the term their power to do so. Of course, the meheart failure embraces employs it to chanic who works in the shop or founsave time and to explain as well as he dry from seven in the morning until six can, without an autopsy, how, if not why, the person died."-Indianapolis at night, or the farmer who must feed the stock or be in the field all day long, News. is not expected to appear in spotless linen and polished boots. But he can "tidy" himself when he comes AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE. home in the evening, and sit down among his family cleanly and whole An extraordinary case has been ocsome. A bath and some change of clothing is the best relief for fatigue; incupying the law courts at Vienna durfinitely more refreshing than slothful ing the past week. Four grooms in ease enjoyed in a cloud of tobacco smoke the service of Baroness von Stahlberg in clothing stained with the dust and brought an action against her for damperspiration of the day's labor. It may ages for injuries received in her stables, also be urged that it is a difficult underwhich the grooms described as a "parataking for a tired mother, with a family dise for horses and a hell for men. From the evidence of the witnesses it of little children to look after, who appeared that the Baroness was in the must do all the work unaided, to keep them and herself always sweet and habit of entering the stable at noon and clean. But there are thousands of wom- of remaining until early the next mornen who do so, who make their homes a ing. During the time she was there haven of rest, a place where comfort she fed the animals with sugar and and order prevail always. A guest cakes and encouraged them to kick and should always honor his host by appearbite the grooms, whom she kept in coning at his best, not only at his best in stant attendance upon the horses, then forcing them to stay up all night temper and manner, but he should show in his apparel that he has considered to wash and feed them.

the witnesses stated that he had been disthe invitation an honor conferred, and missed by the Baroness for "insulting" he would no sooner mar the feast to a particularly vicious horse by cursing which he has been bidden by careless and untidy' dress than by disregard of it for having both kicked and bitten the proprieties, or by coarseness of him. At least twenty of the persons in speech or manner. It is a recognition court bore traces of injuries received in the stable of the Baroness. of the honor paid the guest that he should add in every possible way to the entertainment provided him, and his women like her in Austria, and the racown self-respect should forbid that he ing stables of Countess Marie Apponyi and of Countess Livia Zichy are rebe conspicuous from any lack in dress, which is the worst possible incivility .garded by the grooms and jockeys as a paradise for the men as well as for the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Shopkeeping in Paris.

French Girl-Papa, a man who looks Club and is famous in the sporting like an American is observing those world for having wor the Austrian gloves in the window. What shall I Derby twice in succession. She is the owner of the well known horse Nemesis. ask for them?

Shopkeeper-Twenty dollars. Man (entering)-How much? Girl-Twenty dollars. Man-Sar-r-r-r! Shopkeeper - Forty cents, m's'seer .-

Omaha World.

m, not a disea legitimate use as a tasteful, pleasant "Why does it attack active men more than others? As a fact, perhaps, it

the condition no more common, proba-

Baroness Who Thinks More of Her

Fortunately there are but few horse

horses. Countess Apponvi has her rac-

ing colors duly registered at the Jockey

Here in Berlin there are also several

ladies of aristocracy who own racing

stables, none of which, however, has as

yet achieved the celebrity of that pos-

sessed by the Countess de Prittwitz .-

Berlin Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

One of

Horses Than of Their Grooms

sedentary persons.

reception-room for guests. A guest who is momentarily in danger if she walks does. At all events, it then becomes about of stumbling over some giganmore noteworthy and is better advertic vase-as she must be in such tised. Besides, active men neglect to a room-can not be comfortable. heed symptoms or failure in strength, There are certain vases, bronzes, and habitually overdo themselves. They pictures and other art treasures have rheumatism ofttimes, and rheumawhich are not at home in the modest ditism is a general cause of valvular dismensions of a modern parlor. To be ease of the heart. Exposure and the seen to advantage they require a large demands for sudden exertion of strength picture gallery, such as many millionaffect them more decidedly than quiet, aire householders possess in connection with their homes. "The term is more frequently used-

No article of even the greatest artistic merit can be appreciated if it is 'not in suitable surroundings. The artistic decoration of the parlor or any room should be considered as a whole. When any picture or bit of bric-a-brac is added its surrounding should be studied. If it does not fit in the color harmony it should be put in some other room, where, perhaps, it may give a needed touch of color or become a fine decorative detail. It should not be forgotten that there is great rest for the eye in plain spaces. No wall should be crowded with pictures, unless it is a picture gallery. A piece of fine Sevres porcelain may be beautiful by itself, yet be made hideous by juxtaposition with other colors. Here is an example of such a case: An exquisite violet and gold Sevres vase, the work of Thomas Deck, one of the most wonderfal colorists in porcelains known, was recently exhibited in New York. "That vase will remain a long time in the hands of the importers," said an artist in commenting on it. "While it is a perfect piece of color, it would be dreadful in the surroundings of any parlor I know of." A piece of Moorish woodwork ornamented in rich though crude colors or an old Staffordshire blue plate seems always to fit itself into its surrounding, provided they are not too fine for every day use.

Study a room carefully, observe its strong and weak points of location. If it is a sunny room use cool colors. Let the decorations be simple. Such a room is lovely hung only with pictures in black and white, leaving color to be introduced by bright bits of porcelain or pottery. A north room, on the other hand, requires warmer colors and the use of more gold in the decoration. A few bright pictures in color do much in such a room to atone for the absence of the sunshine. As a rule, it will be found that fine engravings, photographs and other pictures in black and white look better in a room by themselves. The floor of any room should be free from bric-a-brac. Vases and other objects too large for the mantel, cabinet or brackets are too large for decorative purposes. Umbrella vases and any others that serve a useful purpose standing on the floor are, of course, an exception to this rule .- N. Y. Tribune.

NOTHING LOST BY WAITING.

There's a time to work and a time to walk cease from toil and labor, For a man is blest By a chance to rest And to chat with a friendly neighbor. O! they should know who hurry so, But rarely their speed abating, in their eager strain of heart and brain, That nothing is lost by waiting.

The seed must rest in the quiet earth For many a day and hour Ere it will grow Or begin to show The sign of a stalk or flower; And I hold it true, in spite of the few Whose tongues are busily prating, That in God's great plan the heart of man Is enriched by the hours of waiting.

Yet though hard the task, we still keep a

The rest that we need postponing Until too late, Lest a cruel fate And we look ou play in a grewsome way, The perilous loss debating; And we feel, no doubt, both in and out, As if doing penance by waiting.

There's a time to work, and a time to rest, As the volume of nature teaches; The tree that's slow To bud and blow

The highest perfection reaches. To attain the goal bend heart and soul, New courage and strength or sting From day to day, unvexed by delay, For nothing is lost by vaiting. -Josephine Pollard, in N. Y. Ledger.

CLEOPATRA.

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

AS SET FORTH BY HIS OWN HAND.

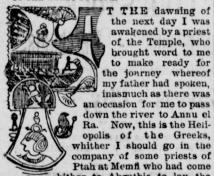
BY H. RIDER HAGGARD,

Author of "King Solomon's Mines, "She," "Allan Quatermain," Etc., Etc., Etc.

austrated by NICHOLL, after CATON WOOD-VILLE and GREIFFENHAGEN.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE DEPARTURE OF HARMACHIS AND OF HIS MEETING WITH HIS UNCLE SEPA, THE HIGH PRIEST OF ON; OF HIS LIFE AT ON, AND OF THE WORDS OF SEPA.



hither to Abouthis to lay the body of one of their great men in the tomb that had been prepared near the resting place of the blessed Osiris. So I made ready, and the same evening, having re-ceived letters and embraced my father and those about the Temple who were dear to me. I passed down to the banks of Sihor, and we sailed with the south wind. As the dom's glorious eyes? pilot stood upon the prow and with a rod in his hand bade the sailor men loosen the stakes wherewith the vessel was moored to the banks, the old wife, Atoua, hobbled up, that, too, were a dream. her basket of simples in her hand, and calling out her farewell, threw a sandal after me for good chance, which sandal I kept for many ears. And so we sailed, and for six days passed down the wonderful river, making fast each night at some convenient spot. But when I lost sight of the familiar things that I had seen day by day since had eves to see, and found myself alone among strange faces, I felt sore at heart, and would have wept had I not been ashamed. And of all the wonderful things I saw I will not write here, for, though they were new to me, have they not been known to men since such time as the gods rule in Egypt? But the priests who were with me showed me no little honor, and expounded to me what were the things I saw. And on the morning of the seventh day we came to Memfi, the city of the White Wall. Here for three days I rested from my journey, and was entertained of the priests of the wonderful Temple of Ptah the Creator, and shown the beauties of the great and mar velous city. Also was I led in secret by the High Priest and two others into the holy presence of the god Apis, the Ptah who deigns to dwell among men in the form of a bull. The god was black, and on his forehead there was a white square and on his back was a white mark shaped like an eagle, and beneath his tongue was the like of a scarabæus, and in his tail were double hairs, and between his horns was a plate of pure gold. I entered the place o the god and worshiped while the High Priest and those with him stood aside and earnestly watched. And when I had worshiped, saving the words which had been told unto me, the god knelt, and lay down before me. And then the High Priest and those with him, who, as I heard in aftertime, were great men of Upper Egypt, approached wondering, and, saying word, made obeisance to me because o the omen. And many other things I saw in Memfl that are too long to write of here On the fourth day came some priests o Annu to lead me unto Sepa my uncle, the High Priest of Annu. So, having bid fare well to those of Memfi, we crossed the river and rode on asses two parts of a day's jour ney through many villages, which we found in great poverty because of the oppression of the tax gatherers. Also, as we went, I for the first time saw the great pyramids that are beyond the image of the god Ho-remku (the Sphinx), and the temples of the Divine Mother Isis, Queen of Memnonia, Divine Mother Isis, Queen of Memnonia, and the god Osiris, Lord of Rosatou, of which Temples, together with the Temple of the worship of the Divine Menka-ra, I, Harmacais, am by right divine the Hered itary High Priest. I saw them and mar veled at their greatness and at the white carven limestone and red granite of Syene that flashed in the sun's rays back to Heaven. But at this time I knew naught of the treasure that was hid in Her, which is the third among the Pyramids-would I had never known of it! And so at last we came within sight of Annu, which after Memii hath been seen is no large town, bu⁺ stands on raised ground, before which are lakes fed by a canal. Behind the town is the great temenos (inclosure) of the Temple of the God Ra.

ted his weak body but ill. "Hold! I am been basely murdered by Achillas, the Gen-Sepa, who opens the mouth of the gods!" "And L." I said, "am Harmack's, son of eral, and Lucius Septimius, the chief of the Roman legions in Egypt; and thou knowest Amenemhat, Hereditary High Priest and Ruler of the Holy City Abouthis; and I bear how the Alexandrians were troubled at his coming and would have slain his lictors. letters to thee, O Sepa!" "Enter." he said. "Enter!" scanning me Then, as thou hast heard, Cæsar seized Ptolemy, the young King, and his sister Arsinoe, and bade the army of Cleopatra and the army of Ptolemy, under Achillas, which lay facing each other at Pelusim, disall the while with his twinkling eyes. "En-ter, my son!" And he took me and led me to a chamber in the inner hall close to band and go their ways. And for answer Achillas marched on Cæsar and bethe door; and then, having glanced at the letters I brought, he of a sudden fell upon my neck and embraced me. "Welcome!" he cried; "welcome, son of sieged him straitly in the Bruchium at Alexandria, and so, for awhile, things were, and none knew who should reign in

my own sister and hope of Khem! Not in vain have I prayed the gods that I might Egypt. But then Cleopatra took up the dice and threw them, and this was the throw she live to lock upon thy face and impart to thee the wisdom that, perchance, I alone have mastered of those who are left alive in made-in truth it was a bold one. For, leaving the army at Pelusim, she came at dusk to the harbor of Alexandria, and alone Egypt. Few there are whom it is lawful that I should teach. But thine is the great with the Sicilian Apollodorus entered and destiny, and thine shall be the ears to hear anded. Then did Apollodorus bind her in a bale of rich rugs, such as are made in Syria, and sent the rugs as a present to the lessons of the gods." And once more he embraced me and bade me go and bathe and eat, saying that on the morrow he would speak with me further. Cæsar. And when the rugs were unbound in the palace, behold! within them was the fairest girl on all the earth-ay, and the And of a truth he did, and at such length most witty and the most learned. And she seduced the great Cæsar-even his weight that I will forbear to set down all he said both then and afterward, for if I did so of years did not avail to protect him from there would be no papyrus left in Egypt when the task was ended. Therefore, hav-ing much to tell, and perchance but little her charms--so that, as a fruit of his folly, ne well-nigh lost his life and all the glory he had gained in a hundred wars." "The fool!" I broke in, "the fool! Thou time to tell it, will I pass over the events of

the years that followed. For this was the manner of my life. 1 callest him great, but how can the man who rose early, I attended the worship of the Temple, and I gave my days to study. I hath no strength to stand against a woman's wiles be truly great? Cæsar, with the world hanging on his word! Cæsar, at whose breath forty legions marched and learned of the rites of religion and their sig-nificance, and of the beginning of the gods changed the fate of peoples! Cæsar, the cold! the far-seeing! the hero! Cæsar, to and the beginning of the Upper World. I learned of the mystery of the movements of the stars, and of how the earth rolls on fall like a ripe fruit into a false girl's lap! among them. I was instructed in that an-cient knowledge which is called magic, and Why, in the issue, of what common clay was this Roman Cæsar, and how poor a in the way of interpretation of dreams, and of the drawing nigh to God. I was taught thing!"

But Sepa looked at me and shook his

the language of symbols and the outer and inner secrets thereof. I became acquainted with the internal laws of good and evil, and "Be not so rash, Harmachis, and talk not with so proud a voice. Knowest thou not that in every suit of mail there is a joint, with the mystery of that trust which is held of man; also I learned the secrets of and woe to him that wears it if the sword should search it out. For woman, in her the pyramids—which 1 would that I had never known. Further, I read the records weakness, is yet the strongest force upon the earth. She is the helm of all things of the past, and of the acts and words of human; she comes in many shapes and the ancient kings who were before me since the rule of Horus upon earth; and I knocks at many doors; she is quick and was made to learn all craft of state, the lore of earth, and with it the records of patient, and her passion is not ungovernable like that of man, but as a gentle steed that she can guide e'en where she will, and as occasion offers can now bit up and now Greece and Rome. Also I learned the Grecian and the Roman tongues, of which ingive rein. She hath a captain's eye, and strong must be the fortress of the heart deed I already had some knowledge-and all this while, even for five years, Ikept my vherein she finds no place of vantage hands clean and my heart pure, and did no Doth thy blood beat fast in youth? she will evil in the sight of God or man; but labored heavily to acquire all things, and to prepare myself for the destiny that awaitoutrun it, nor will her kisses tire. thou set toward ambition? she will unlock thy inner heart, and show thee secret roads that lead to glory. Art thou worn and weary? she hath comfort in her breast. Twice every year came greetings and letters from my father, Amenemhat, and twice Art thou fallen? she can lift thee up, every year I sent back my answers asking and to the illusion of thy sense gild defeat with triumph. Ay, Harmachis, these things she can do, for Nature ever fights upon her side; and the while if the time had come to cease from labor. And so the days of my probation sped away till I grew faint and weary at heart, for be ing now a man, ay, and learned, I longed to she does them she can deceive and shape a make a beginning of the life of men. And ofttimes I wondered if this talk and prophe-cy of the things there were to be was but a secret end in which thou hast no part. And thus woman rules the world. For her are wars; for her men spend their strength in gathering gains; for her they do well and dream born of the brains of men whose wish ran before their thought. 1 was, in-deed, of the royal blood, that I knew; for ill, and seek for greatness and find forgetful-ness. And all the while she sits like yonder Ly uncle, Sepa, the Priest, showed me the secret record of the descent, traced without Sphinx, and smiles; and no man hath ever break from father unto son, and graven in mystic symbols upon a tablet of the stone of Syene. But of what avail was it to be royal by right when Egypt, my heritage, was a slave-a slave to do the pleasure and minis-ter to the luxury of the Macedonian Lagidæ -ay, and when she had been so long a serf that, perchance, she had forgot how to put

off the servile smile of bondage and once more to look across the world with freeestly, O, my uncle Sepa," I said; "almost might one think that thou hadst not come unscathed through this fierce fire of tempta-tion. Well, for myself, I fear not woman And then I bethought me of my prayer upon the pylon tower of Abouthis and of and all her wiles; naught know I of them, and naught do I wish to know; and I still hold that this Cæsar was a fool. Had I the answer to my prayer, and wondered if

nigh to the temenos of the Temple, having ridden across the well-tilled fields, the priests and the people issued forth to bid me welcome, and with them the old wife, Atoua, who, but for a few added wrinkles that Time had cut upon her forehead, was even as she had been when she threw the sandal after me five long years agone. "La! la! 'a!" she cried; "and there thou

art, my bonny lad; more bonny even than thou wert! La! what a man! what shoulders! and what a face and form! Ah, in does an old woman credit to have dandled thee! But thou art over-pale; those priests down there at Annu have starved thee surely? Starve not thyself: the Gods love not a skeleton. 'Empty stomach makes empty head,' as they say at Alexandria. But, this is a glad hour; ay, a joyous hour Come in-come in !" and as I lighted down she embraced me. But I thrust her aside. "My father! where is my father?" 1 cried. "I see him

not. 1" "Nay, nay, have no fear," she answered:

"his Holiness is well; he waits theo in his chamber. There, pass on O happy day! O happy Abouthis!"

And so I went, or rather ran, and reached the chamber of which 1 have written, and there at the table sat my father, Amen emhat, even the same as he had been, but very old; and I ran to him, and kneeling before him kissed his hand, and he blessed "Look up, my son," he said, "and let my

old eyes gaze upon thy face, that I may read thy heart." So I lifted up my head, and long and ear

nestly he looked upon me. "I read thee," he said at length; "pure

thou art and strong in wisdom; I have not een deceived in thee. Oh, lonely have been the years; but I did well to send thee hence Now, tell me, tell me of thy life, for thy let ters have told me little, and thou canst not know, my son, how hungry is a father's

And so I told him: far into the night we sat and communed with one another. And in the end he bade me know that I must now prepare me to be initiated into those great mysteries that are learned of the chosen of the Gods.

And so it came to pass that for a space of three months I prepared myself according to the holy customs. I ate no meat. I was constant in the sanctuaries and in the study of the secrets of the Great Sacrifice and of the passion of the Holy Mother. I watched and prayed before the altars. I lifted up my soul to God; ay, in dreams I communed with the Invisible, till at length earth and earth's desires seemed to pass from me. I longed no more for the glory of this world my heart hung above it as an eagle on his outstretched wings, and the voice of the world's blame could not stir it, and the vision of its beauty brought no delight. For above me was the vast vault of Heaven where in unaiterable procession the stars pass on, drawing after them the destinies of men; where the Holy Ones sit upon their burning thrones and watch the chariot wheels of Fate as they roll from sphere to sphere. O hours of holy contemplation ! who having once tasted of your joy could wish again to grovel on the earth? O vile flesh! to drag us down. I would that thou hadst been altogether fallen from me, and left my spirit free to seek Osiris!

The months of probation passed but too swiftly, and now the holy day drew near when I was in truth to be united to the read all the riddle of her smiles or known all the mystery of her heart. Mock not! mock not! Harmachis; for strong indeed must he be who can defy the power of universal Mother. Never hath Night so longed for the promise of the Dawn; never hath the heart of a lover so passionately desired the sweet coming of the bride; as I longed to see Thy glorious face, O Isis! Even now that I have been faithless to Thee, and Thou art far from me, O Divine! woman, which, pressing round him like the general air, is ofttimes most present when the senses least discover it." I laughed aloud. "Thou speakest earn my soul goes out to Thee, and once more I know- But as it is bidden that I should draw the vail and speak of things that have not been told since the beginning of this world, let me pass on and reverently set down the history of that holy morn. For seven days had the great festival been cele-And one night, as, weary with study, I stood where Cæsar stood, to cool its wan-walked within the sacred grove that is in the temenos of the Temple, and thought such thoughts as these. I met my Uncle herbar of mud !! brated, the suffering of the Lord Osiris had been commemorated, the passion of the Mother Isis had been adored, and glory had been done to the memory of the coming of the Divine Child Horus, the Son, the Avenger, the God-begot. All these things "Nay, cease! cease!" he cried aloud. "Evil is it to speak thus; and may the gods avert the omen and preserve to thee this had been carried out according to the ancient rites. The boats had floated cold strength whereof thou poastest! O man, thou knowest not!-thou in thy strength and beauty that is without comon the sacred lake, the pricets had scourged themselves before the sanctupare, in the power of thy learning and the sweetness of thy tongue-thou knowest aries, and the images had been borne through the streets at night. And now, as ot! The world where thou must mix is the sun sank on the seventh day, once more not a sanctuary as that of the divine Isis the great procession gathered to chant the woes of Isis and tell how the evil was But there-it may be so! Pray that thy heart's ice may never melt, so shalt thou be great and happy and Egypt be delivered. And now let me take up my tale-thou avenged. We went in silence from the Cemple, and passed through the city ways. First came those who clear the path, then seest, Harmachis, even in so grave a story my father, Amenemhat, in all his priestly voman claims her place. The young robes and the wand of cedar in his hand. tolemy, Cleopatra's brother, being loosed Then, clad in pure linen, followed I, the neophyte, alone; and after me the whiteof Cæsar, treacherously turned on him. ereon Cæsar and Mithridates storme robed priests, holding aloft banners and the camp of Ptolemy, who took to flight across the river. But his boat was sunk by the emplems of the Gods. Next came those the fugitives who pressed upon it, and such was the miserable end of Ptolemy. who bear the sacred boat, and after them the singers and the mourners; while "Thereon, the war being ended, Cæsar stretching as far as the eve could reach marched all the people, clad in melancholy black because Osiris was no more. In silence we went through the city streets appointed the younger Ptolemy to rule with Cleopatra, and be, in name, her husband, though she had but then borne him a son, Cæsarion, and he himself departed for Rome, bearing with till at length we came to the temenos of the Temple and passed in. And as my father, him the beautiful Princess Arsinee the High Priest, entered beneath the gate way of the outer pylon, a sweet-voiced woman singer began to sing the Holy follow his triumphs in her chains. But the great Cæsar is no more. He died as he had Chant, and thus she sang : ived, in blood, and right royally. And bu "Sing we Osiris dead, now hath Cleopatra, the Queen, if my tid-ings may be trusted, slain Ptolemy, her Lament the fallen head: The light has left the world, the world is gray brother and her husband, by poiso and Athwart the starry skies aken the child Cæsarion to be her fellow The web of Darkness flies, on the throne, which she holds by the help And Isls weeps Osiris passed away. Yourtears, ye stars, ye fires, ye rivers, shed. Weep, children of the Nile, weep, for your of the Rome legions, and, as they say, of oung Sextus Pompeius, who hath suc-eeded Cæsar in her love. But, Harmachis, young Lord is dead!" She paused in her most sweet song, and the whole land boils and seethes against her. In every city the children of Khem thereon the whole multitude took up the talk of the deliverer who is to come-and melancholy dirge: Softly we tread, our measured footsteps falling thou art he, O Harmachis. Almost is the time ripe. The hour is nigh at hand. Go Within the Sanctuary Sevenfold: thou back to Abouthis and learn the last Soft on the Dead that liveth are we calling! secrets of the gods, and meet those wh . Return, Osuris, from thy Kingdom cold ! shall direct the bursting of the storm. And Return to them that worship thee of old. then act, Harmachis-act, I say, and strike home for Khem, and rid the land of the The chorus ceased, and once again she sang: "Within the court divine Roman and the Greek, and take thy place upon the throne of thy fathers and be a King The Sevenfold-sacred shrine of men. For unto this end wast thou born We pass, while echoes of the Temple walls Repeat the long lament, The sound of sorrow sent O Prince !" CHAPTER V.

Rise from the dead and live, our Lord

Softly we tread, our measured footsteps falling Within the Sanctuary Sevenfold; Soft on the Dead that liveth are we calling: Return, Osiris, from thy Kingdom cold! Return to them that worship thee of old."" Then, in a strain more high and glad, the

singer sang: He wakes-from forth the prison

We sing Osfris risen, We sing the child that Nout conceived and

bare. Thine own love, Isis, waits The Warden of the Gates. She breathes the breath of Life on breast and hair.

And in her breast and breath

Behold! he wakeneth, hold! at length he riseth out of rest;

Touched with her holy hands, The Lord of all the Lands,

Be stirs, he rises from her breath, her breast! But thou, fell Typhon, fly, The judgment day draws nigh,

Fleet on thy track as flame speeds Horus from the sky.'

"Softly we tread our measured footsteps falling Within the Sanctuary Sevenfold; Soft on the Dead that liveth are we calling:

'Return, Osiris, from thy Kingdom cold! Return to them that worship thee of old.' " Once more, as we bowed before the Holy, she sang, and sent the full breath of her glad music ringing up the everlasting walls, till the silence quivered with her round notes of melody, and the hearts of those who hearkened stirred strangely in the breast. And thus, as we walked, she sang the song of Osiris risen, the song of Hope,

the song of Victory: "Sing we the Trinity, Sing we the Holy Three, Sing we, and praise we and worship the Throne, Throne that our Lord hath set— There peace and truth are met, There in the Halls of the Holy alone!

There in the shadowings Faint of the folded wings, here shall we dwell and rejoice in our rest.

We that thy servants are! Horus drive ill afar! Far in the folds of the dark of the West!"

Once more, as her notes died away, thun-dered forth the chorus of all the voices, and then the chanting ceased, and as the sun sank the High Priest raised the statue of the living God and held it before the multitude that was now gathered in the court of the Temple. Thereupon, with a mighty and joyful shout of "Osiris! Our hope! Osiris! Osiris!" the people tore the black wrappings from their dress, revealing the white robes they wore beneath, and, as one man, they bowed before the God, and the feast was ended.

But for me the ceremony was only begun. for to-night was the night of my initiation. Leaving the inner court 1 bathed myself. and, clad in pure linen, passed, as it is ordained, into an inner, but not the inmost



anctuary, and laid the accustomed offer

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Apples will not freeze if covered with linen cloth, nor a pie or custard burn if in the oven with a dish of water. -"Breathing," says a writer on health hints, "is the fundamental law of existence. Hence, if the air inhaled be pure or impure it is quite worth while to

know. Pure air meeting the blood in the lungs is nature's great plan of life." -An exchange insists that sweet ap-ples are best for baking. They do not

break up, it says, as most sour apples do, but the skin cracks just enough to release the rich, delicious juice, sweet as honey, but with a distinctive excellence peculiar to itself.

-In sifting powders into various degrees of fineness, sieves of hair and wire cloth should be used; but for the finest, procure a piece of bolting cloth. You can sew it over a hoop made of wood, or over a ring of brass or iron wire in such a manner as to fully answer your requirments.

-An egg contains a great amount of nutriment and is pleasant to take in the following way: Beat the white and yelk separately, then add part of the white to the yelk and beat a few moments before adding a spoontul of white sugar. Fill up the glass with cream and stir in the remainder of the white.

-To remove Indelible Ink .- First moisten the stain with tincture of iodine, and after a few minutes remove the iodine stain with a solution of hyposulphite of soda. Finally wash in clean water. Repeat if necessary. The in-gredients can be obtained from any druggist, and are inexpensive.

-The creases or wrinkles in velvet can be taken out, and if not too much worn it may be made to look like new. By slightly dampening the under side of the velvet and pressing this side against the face of a moderately warm flatiron the steam penetrating the fabric will raise the nap of the goods and restore the smooth fresh surface.

-Iron or steel may be prevented from rusting in several ways. Cast iron is best preserved by rubbing it with black lead. Polished work may be varnished with wax dissolved in benzine; or warm your iron or steel till you can not bear the heat of it without burning your hands, then rub it with a cake of clean white wax. Warm it again and rub it over with a soft cloth. To remove spots of rust use benzine, and polish off with fine emery. Emery and oil is also useful, applied with a piece of soft leather.

-A good spice plaster that can be kept on the skin without blistering it for twelve hours, and that acts as a water-compress besides: Four tablespoonfuls of flax-seed meal, two tablespoonfuls of mustard, one of Cayenne pepper. Mix to a paste with boiling water. Spread on thick muslin. Fold a bit of Swiss muslin, fine cheesecloth or an old cambric handkerchief over it, and secure the edges on the under side with long stitches of thread. This keeps not only the counter-irritating heat, but warm moisture, upon the pain-spot .-- Public Ledger.

STARTLING FIGURES.

Curious Calculation Concerning the Vanderbilt Estate.

F. H. Swords, a banker of London, sat in the Continental corridor recently reading a newspaper. Suddenly he pointed to a paragraph in the latter and said:

"Listen to this statement: "The Vanderbilt estate is now calculated to be worth at least 000,000.'" Mr. Swords folded his paper and, leaning back in the chair. continued: "Of course I do not know whether that statement is true; but I saw it published in the Standard several weeks ago. "The sum seemed so enormous that I spent quite a while in calculating the physical proportions of that number of silver dollars. Here is a little slip in my wallet here that may give you some idea. If Adam, when he first looked around in the Garden of Eden, say 6,-000 years ago, had been met by Satan and had been employed by him at a regular salary of \$50,000 per annum and his board and clothes; and if Adam had carefully laid his silver dollars away in barrels each year, and had lived until the present time, he would now have \$300,000,000. Again, if a man born in the Christian era, 1890 years ago, had lived and been steadily employed at a salary of \$14,000 per month, \$443 per day, and his living expenses besides, and had saved every dollar of it, he would not to-day have had three hundred millions. "If it were necessary to transport this number of silver dollars it would require 536 freight-cars, each of a capacity of twenty tons. If these cars were put into one train it would be more than four miles long. If it were possible for 300,000,000 silver dollars to be laid on the ground in a straight line, with edges touching each other the whole distance, the line would reach farther than from London across the Atlantic Ocean and over the North American Continent to San Francisco. A side walk of three hundred million silver dollars could be laid six feet wide and more than fifteen miles long. If three hundred million dollars were laid one on top of the other they would make a column 475 miles high. If taken down and arranged in the form of a cube each side of the latter would be thirty-five feet long and wide, and it would weigh more than 10,-000 tons. If such a weight were dropped from the roof of the new city hall the concussion would be great enough to destroy that part of the city."-Philadelphia Press.

At the pylon we dismounted, and beneath the portico were we met by a man not great of growth, but of noble aspect, having his head shaven, and with dark eyes that twinkled like the further stars.

0

Sepa, who also was walking and thinking. "Hold !" he cried, in his great voice; "why is thy face so sad, Harmachis? Hath the last problem that we studied over-whelmed thee?"

"Nay, my uncle," I answered. "I am everwhelmed, indeed, but not of the problem; it was a light one. My heart is heavy within me, for I am aweary of life within these cloisters, and the piled-up weight of knowledge crushes me. It is of no avail to store up force which can not be used.

"Ah! thou art impatient, Harmachis," he answered; "it is ever the way of foolish youth. Thou wouldst taste of the battle; thou dost weary of watching the breakers fall upon the shore, thou wouldst plunge therein and venture the desperate hazard



STILL SHE SITS LIKE YONDER SPHINX ANI SMILES.

of the war. And so thou wouldst be going, Harmachis? The bird would fly the nest as, when they are grown, the swallows fly from beneath the eaves of the Temple. Well, it shall be as thou desirest; the hour is at hand. I have taught thee all that] have learned, and methinks that the pupil hath outrun his master." And he paused and wiped his bright, black eyes, was very sad at the thought of my depart

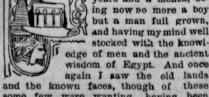
ure. "And whither shall I go, my uncle?" I asked, rejoicing; "back to Abouthis to be initiated in the mystery of the Gods?" "Ay, back to Abouthis, and from Atouthis

to Alexandria, and from Alexandria to the throne of thy fathers, O Harmachis ! Listen. now; things are thus: Thou knowest how Auletes at naught and raised her brother Ptolemy to the sole lordship of Egypt. Thou knowest also how she came back, like a

Queen indeed, with a great army in her train, and lay at Pelusim, and how at this

THE RETURN OF HARMACHIS TO ABOUTHIS; CELEBRATION OF THE MYSIERIES; CHANT OF ISIS, AND THE WARNING OF AMENEMHAT.

N THE next day I embraced my uncle, Sepa, and with an eager heart departed from Annu back to Abouthis. And, to be short, thither I came in safety, having been absent five years and a month, be-



again J saw the old lands ead shaven, and with dark eyes that winkled like the further stars. "Hole be cried, in a large voice that fit. But be found Pompey already dead, having gathered to Osiris. Now, as I came

Far up within the imperishable halls, Where, each in other's arms, the Sister

weep, Isis and Nephthys, o'er His unawaking sleep." And then again rolled out the solemn

chorus of a thousand voices : "Sofuy we tread our measured footsteps falling Within the Sanctuary Sevenfold; Soft on the Dead that liveth are we calling: 'Return, Osiris, from thy Kingdom cold!

Return to them that worship thee of old. It ceased, and sweetly she took up the song:

"Odweller in the West, Lover and Lordliest, Thy love, thy sister Isis calls thee home!

Come from thy chamber dun, Thou Master of the Sun, Thy shaac wy chamber far below the foam !

With weary wings and spent Through all the firmament, Through all the horror-haunted ways of hell, I seek thee near and far, From star to wandering star, Free with the dead that in Amenti dwell. I seench the hight the deen the lands the

I search the beight, the deep, the lands, the skies.

ent or n Slowly the hours sped in the silence of the Temple, till at length the door opened and my father, Amenemhat, the High Priest, came in, clad in white, and leading by the hand the Priest of Isis. For him self, having been married, he did not enter into the mysteries of the Holy Mother.

I rose to my feet and stood humbly before the twain.

"Art thou ready?" said the Priest, lifting the lamp he held so that its light fell upon my face. "Art thou ready, O thou chosen ne, even to see the glory of the Goddess face to face?"

"I am ready," I answered.

"Bethink thee," he said again, in solemn tones, "this is no small thing. If thou wilt carry out this thy last desire, understand, O Royal Harmachis, that now this very ight must thou for awhile die in the fle what time thy soul shall look on spiritual things. And if thou diest and there shall be any evil thing found within thy when thou comest at last into that awful presence, woe unto thee, Harmachis, for the breath of life shall no more enter in at the gateway of thy mouth. Utterly shalt thou perish as to thy body, and what shall befall thy other parts, if I know I may not say. [According to the Egyptian religion the being man is composed of four parts: the body, the double or astral shape (ka), the soul (bi), and the spark of life sprung from the Godhead (khou).] Art thou, thereore, pure and free from the thought of sin? Art thou prepared to be gathered to the breast of Her who was and is and will be, and in all things to do Her holy will; for her, while she shall so command, to put away the thought of earthly woman; and to labor always for Her glory till at the end thy life is absorbed in Her eternal life?" "I am." I answered : "lead on." "It is well," said the Priest. "Noble

Amenemhat, we go hence along.

"Farewell, my son," said my father; "be firm and triumph over the things spiritual as thou shalt triumph over the things earth ly. He who would truly rule the world must first be lifted up above the world. He must be at one with God, for thus only shall he learn the secrets of the Divine. But beware! The gods demand much of those who dare to enter the circle of their Divinity. If they go back therefrom they shall be judged of a sharper law, and be scourged with a heavier rod. As their glory is, so hall their shame be; for it is no light thing, having cast off thy mortal garb, to soil the raiment of the Spirit in fleshly mire. Therefore, make thy heart strong, O Royal Harmachis! And when thou speedest down the ways of Night and enterest the Holy Presence, remember that from him to whom great gifts have been given shall gifts be required again. And now—if, indeed, thy heart be fixed—go whither it is not as yet given to me to follow thee. Farewell!" For a moment, as my heart weighed these

heavy words, I wavered, as well I might. But I was filled with longing to be gathered to the company of the Divine ones, and I know that I had no evil in me, and desired to do only the thing that is just. Therefore, having with so much labor drawn the bow string to my ear, I was fain to let fly the sAsft. "Lead on," I cried, with a loud voice, "lead on, O holy Priest! I follow thee!"

And we went forth. [TO BE CONTINUED.] A Pretty Woman Machinist.

Nelly Patterson, of Mount Carmel, is the only woman machinist in Connecticut. She is a handsome girl, brighteyed, quick in action, and very popular. She is employed by the Mount Carmel Belt Company, and is a full-fledged machinist, having served her full time at the trade and mastered it in all its details. Miss Patterson can block up a piece of wood on a planer or turn up an arbor or any other product of a lathe as well as any man in the employ of the company. She earns a man's wages and is in love with her work. At first she had to meet with jealousy from her fellow workers, but her pleasant ways have made her a general favorite .- Boston Herald.

the Chase County Couran.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

official Paper of Chase County.

Mr. Ingalls would be a first rate Senator if Kansaw and the West nev-er needed anything—Emporia Repub-

It appears that twice as many di-vorces are granted for drunkenness in Kansas as in Texas. Another tri-umph for prohibition!—Atchison Patriot.

For the credit of Kansas she ought to insist upon the resignation of that legislative freak, Harrison Kelly. He is the laughing stock of Congress.— Atchison Patriot.

desert with a starving population it has now become the most productive lot in God's footstool. It has the brilliant, polished, educated Ingalls in Congress; also the boor and ignora-mus, the laughing stock of Congress-men, Harrison Kelley.—Atchison Pa-triot. Kansas runs to extremes. Once a

"Farmer" Funston, of Kansas, has introduced a bill in Congress for the creation of a committee to investigate the causes of the present depressed condition of the agricultural interests of the country. The cause of tariff reform has thus received a boost from an unexpected quarter.—Atchison Pa-triot.

The death of Joseph Biggar re-moves one of the most picturesque members from the Irish party in Par-liament. He was not a great nor a learned man, but the intensity of his patriotism gave him more strength than more able politicians. He will be remembered as the father of ob-struction in the House of Parliament, if for no other reason.

price of wheat, corn, oats, cattle, hogs, horses or mules, poultry, cheese, milk, hay, fruits, vegetables, cotton and tobacco leaf. The price of farm products is fixed by foreign markets, and the price of nearly everything the farmer buys is determined by the tariff and its incidents. This is an ugly truth, but it can not be wiped out.—Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

It is reported that English capital-ists are going to buy the Chicago stock yards for thirty million dollars. The blarsted little island ought to move itself over on this side of the ocean. It's no wonder that John Bull should want to buy a big bull pen.--K. C. News.

What is the use of moving the "blarsted island" over here when we can give English capital all the protection it or any other capital can ask for?

Evictions are as common in Penn-sylvania as in Ireland, in fact, more sylvania as in Ireland, in fact, more so. When they occur in the Emerald Isie, an army of dragoons and con-stabulary, aided by the Crow Bar Brigade are required to make a clean job of it. Of course, where there is so

till his readers told him to stop. And weary with thinking, sleep came to his eyes, as he pillowed his head on his desk, when the thoughts which awake had refused to arise, which awake had refused to arise, came in troops that were strong and grotesque. And as the fresh ideas airily float, he selects the bright one of the tribe, and this is the gem which while dreaming he wrote: "Now s the time to subscribe."-Sparta Plaindsaler.

Senator Ingalls did not represent the farmers of Kansas, nor the labor-ing men of Kansas, nor the business men of Kansas, nor anybody in Kan-sas, in our judgment, except those persons who own cattle in the Cherokee outlet, when he stood up in the Senate, last week, and advised the Indians not to take less than ten dol-lars per acre for their lands, when the government is only offering them \$1.-25 per acre, which is as much as they ought to receive for it. The people want the cattle barons bounced from this Cherokee country, and they want it opened to settlement, and they

F. DOSTER, JUDGE.

The following cases have been de-cided since our last week's report: State vs. Ira Tilton, obtaining goods W. H. Holsinger vs. Chase County National Bank, recovery of money; judgment for defendant.

Wm. T. Shipman vs. Robert Guinn,

ed or to be collected by the County Treasurer, said fees to be paid to them. Johnston Bros. vs. Chas. F. Nesbit, recovery of money; same order as the

foregoing. Buford and George Implement Co. vs. Fred. Pracht, note; verdict for plaintiff for \$163.05. State vs. Wm. H. Walters, horse stealing; verdict, not guilty.

EMMET CELEBRATION.

The Emmet Club committees are at work perfecting arrangements for the celebration of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, in the Opera House, Strong City, on Tuesday evening, March 4th, 1890, and the fol-lowing is the

EVERCREEN NURSERIES.

op. And ame to his ad on his do n his thoughts to arise, trong and esh ideas Their assortment of trees suited to Tree Claims and Forest Culture is by far the largest we have ever seen, and on many things their prices are much below any others. They are making SHELF & low Cottonwood for this purpose, and claim to be able to furnish them in unlimited quantities. These nurser-ies were established nearly twenty years ago, without a dollar capital, and years ago, without a dollar capital, and have grown to mammoth proportions, which result could not have been re-alized except by fair and honorable dealing. Every man wanting trees should address a postal card to "Ever-green Nurseries," Evergreen, Door county, Wisconsin, and ask for their Catalogue Catalogue.

KANSAS PATENTS.

The following patents were granted for the week ending Feb. 18, 1890, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H.Hunter, Solici tor of Ameri-can and foreign patents, Washington, D.C.

B. C: R. A. Brogan, Osage Mission, key rail joint; A. J. Chapel, Arkansas City; car coupling; W. R. Dean and W. H. Barnett, Ottawa, cash and parcel carrier; C. F. Harman, Valley Falls, loading apparatus; G. I. Me-Carten, Kansas City, means for sup-plying compressed air to motors; A. E. Perrine, Toneka listing plows: A E. Perrine, Topeka, listing plows; A. C. Sherman, Rossville, self register-ing cancelling stamp; Paul Thielen, Kansas City, steam heater; William and E. H. Ulrich, Manhattan, clamp for stone saws

TO WHOM IT MAY INTEREST.

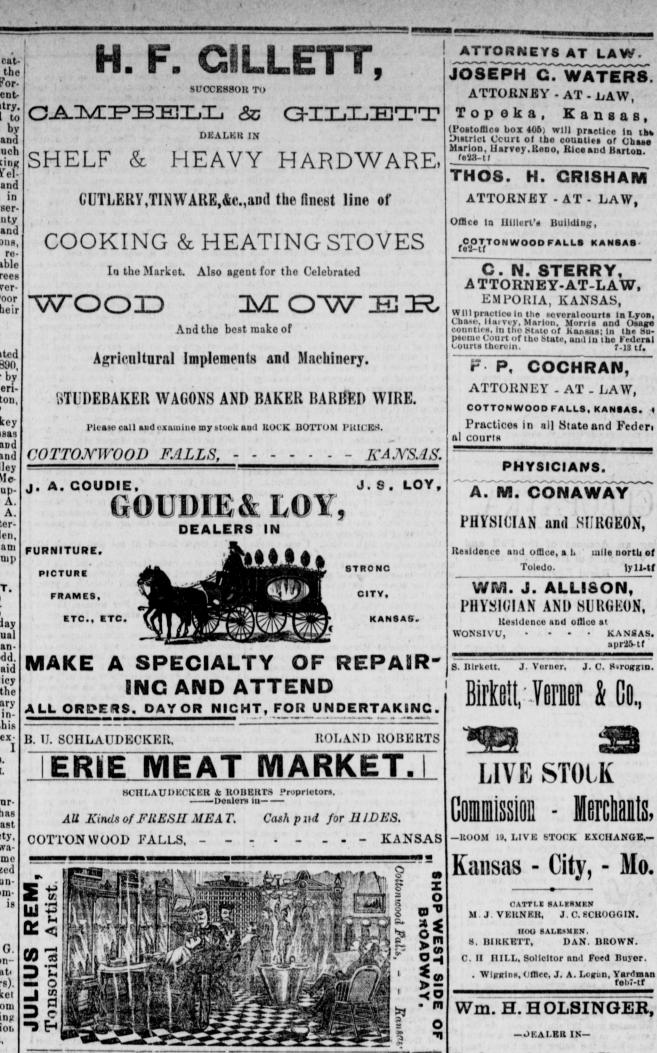
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS., February 22, 1890. I desire to say that I have this day members from the Irish party in Par-liament. He was not a great nor a learned man, but the intensity of his patriotism gave him more strength than more able politicians. He will be remembered as the father of ob-struction in the House of Parliament, if for no other reason. It is an insult to common sense to affirm that the tariff enhances the price of wheat, corn, oats, cattle, hogs, horses or mules, poultry, cheese, milk, hay, fruits, vegetables, cotton and tobacco leaf. The price of farm well know home institution is not ex. B. U. SCHLAUDECKER,

SEEK NO FURTHER.

If you have any use for life insur-annce—and what man of a family has not?—and want to insure at the least possible cost, consistent with safety, then "The Kansas Mutual," of Hiawathen "The Kansas Mutual," of Hawa-tha, will suit you; a good, solid, home institution, encorsed and patronized by the best business men in the coun-try; and we are glad to know this com-pany is doing more business than is any eastern company, in this State.

HORSES WANTED.

The undersigned will be at J. G. Atkinson's livery stable in Cotton-wood Falls, some time soon (the date will be announced in the newrpapers). lowing is the PR GRAM: Music, Quartette.—"The Star Spangled Ban-ner." Weed Quartette Club Reading,—"Robert Emmet,s Reply," Miss Carrie Hansen Music Hansen Music Carrie Hansen Music Hansen Music





the other, we hear of it. But the Character Song, Harry Carpenter. poor devils in the Quaker State are so cowed and besotted, that a few Pink-ertons cap easily tumble them of the Pink-cowed and besotted. ertons cau easily tumble them out, and but little is heard of it.- Empona Quartette-"My Country,"

The Prohibitionists in this and other States have been very lavish in their flings at the "antis," charging them with being, as a class, here nor them with being, as a class, hars, per-jurers, and everything else in the cat-alogue of vile things. It now ap-pears that the Prohibs, are not all so good as they claim. The Truly Good of Des Moines employed several spices to "spot" places where one could pro-cure the "red liker" on demand, and these paid spies were so anxious to earn their money that they secured the conviction of innocent parties by perjury. One, a Mr. Potts, has ac-cepted a three years situation in the State penitentiary, and two more are very liable to follow suit—Atchison Patriot.

Professor John Henry Comstock, the eminent naturalist, begins in the New York Ledger of March 1, a series of six articles on the study of insects, in which he describes, not only those insects which are useful to the farm-er but also, those which destroy entime fields of grain, cotton and rice, and ravage orchards, gardens and vine-yards. Ho demonstrates how it was scientifically determined that an av-erage annual loss of \$30,000,000 has been occasioned in the South by the cotton-worm alone; and that an average loss per year, of nealy \$2.400,000, has been brought about in the apple erop of Ill. by the ravages of the cod-lin moth. The series is profusely il-lustrated.

The Atchison Champion gets down very close to bed rock in the followvery close to bed rock in the follow ing: "The race question in the South is doubtless an important problem but the farmers of Kansas are just now more deeply interested in the de-struction of the beef combine and other equally hostile combinations, in the increase of the money supply of the country, and in the question of railway freight rates. How would it do for Senator Plumb to make these matters the text of a speech, and for the senior Senator and our entire Congressional delegation to devise come means forsecuring Congressional come means forsecuring Congressional relief from the evils which Kansas and all Western farmers justly complain of.

The editor sat in a hard bottom chair trying to think of a thought, and plunged bis fingers about through his hair, but not one new topic they brought. He'd written on temper-ance, tariff and trade, and the pros pect of making a crop. and joked about ice cream and weak lemonade, Cottonwood Fallis, Feb'y 22, 1890.

9

Geo. W Weed, Carrie Hansen.

O. G. Minturn returned from a visit

The social dance given by the D. of R. Lodge at Crawford's Hall, on the 14th inst., was an enjoyable affair and

Geo. F. Minturn leaves for Wichita, this week, to care for his invalid wife, We learn with regret that the fam-ily of W. R. Parks is to shortly leave us for a new home in Texas.

I. M. Talkington and son are talking of a trip to Washington.

E. C. Noel had a brilliant smashup. on the evening of the 14th inst., while out riding. Trade horses with us, E. C., and we will insure no more expensive repairs.

The youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Moody arrived at their residence, near Clements, on Februay 14 To Great Falls, the Future In-All are doing well.

IMPORTANT.

Messrs. J. R. Jeffrey, J. M. Kerr, and Dr. C. E. Hait have been appointed to canvass the location of a Protestant Industrial Institute in this county. In this connection, we will state that Mrs. A. C. Hollingsworth, one of the members of the Board of Trustees of the Institute, was in town, vesterday, and conferred with a num ber of our citizens in regard to locat ing the institute at this place; and, af-ter consultation, it was decided to call a meeting of the people of this coun-ty at the Court house in this city,

CHANCE IN FIRM.

We, the undersigned, having purchased the entire stock of goods and fixtures belonging to Wisherd & Drake, will continue in business at the old stand. Messrs. Wisherd & Drake desire to extend their thanks to their old customers, and ask for a continuance of patronage to the new F. L. HATCH, M. E. WISHERD.

Wood and Iron Pumps, PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND F TTINGS, W. H. HOLSINGER, CO TTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS IRVIN BLANCHARD. DEHORNER OF CATTLE, HOMESTEAD, CHASE COUNTY KANSAS Nearly three years experience, guarantee no stubs to grow on all that I dehora. mass HAAFF's dehoraing tools and CHUTE. W. ALLEGER. 🔁 FROM \$85 to \$45 gant Parlor C It is only no ibility from anker. por Sell Direct to Families Be sure to write me, and save money. So alnut cases. LOWEST PRICES IN AMERICA. Se Mention Paper where this "AD" is seen. 68 25 Years Mfg. Organs. No connection with any other house. \$45.00 W. ALLEGER WASHINGTON, N. J.

115

MILLS,

The Shuse County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, FEB. 27, 1890.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and rop

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

Terms-peryear.\$1.50 cash in advance: af-ter three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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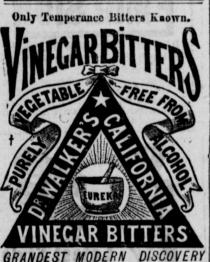
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 < months year . l year ... 10.001 18 001 24 00135.001 55.001 85.00 Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first in-sertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops". No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufactures of goods and then pay them. In addition to the advertis-ing, as much cash, if not more than the arti-cles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertiseming their goods.



TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. BAST. ALEX. NY.EX. E.EX. Way 4 20pm Gladstone..... WEST. Pass. Frt. Mixed. Bazar. Gladstone.... Cottonwood Falls... 6 40



LOCAL SHORT STOPS. Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a ine, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequentingertion.

5° Fahreinheit, Tuesday night.

Snowflakes were falling Tuesday orning.

Cloudy weather the fore part of the week. Mr. A. Ferlet is confined to his bed

by sickness. The World's Fair will be held at

Chicago in 1892.

Mr. S. P. Chase. of Emporia, was in town. Monday.

Emporia, Tuesday.

Col. S. N. Wood, of Woodsdale, was in town, last week.

Mr. S. D. Breese is confined to his home with "la grippe."

Mr. J. H. Roberts went to Topeka

and Lawrence, yesterday. Mr. Geo W. Reynolds and family have moved to Lawrence.

Mrs. Capt. White, of Sedgwick, is visiting her daughters at Bazaar. Mr. D. M. Swope has returned from a visit at his old home in Kentucky.

Mr. Chas. M. Frye has returned from a vistt to his old home at Cheto-

Born, on Sunday, February 23, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. John Shofe, a daugh-

Born, on February 7, 1890, to Mr and Mrs S. D. Thomas, of Elmdale, a

son. Mr. Wm. Forney is suffering with painful bruise in the palm of his left hand.

Mr. James Martin is putting up a house on his place, near Matfield Green

Mr. Leo Ferlet returned, Friday, from his father's farm, in Greenwood county.

Mr. J. H. Todd, special agent of the Kansas Mutual Life Association. is in town.

Miss Lida Park, of Clements, was visiting friends in this city, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. R. Tedrow has moved from Elmdale to the E. Stotts place, on Diamond creek.

Mr. J. B. Leonard, of Bazaar. ship-ped two car loads of cattle to Kansas

The groundhog saw his shadow in the afternoon, which accounts for the weather we are now having.

Mr. Lyman Wood and family re-turned, last Thursday, from Ohio Ohio,. where they went, last summer.

John Fessler and family moved, this: week, from Burns, to their farm in Chase county.-Burns Monitor.

Mr. Joe Jeffrey has returned from: New York, and is now clerking in Mr.. P. C. Jeffrey's store at Elmdale.

On the eighth page of this week's COURANT will be found the Memor-ial address of the Silver Committee appointed by the National Silver Convention held at St, Louis, im November last. Be sure to read it.

Married, on Wednesday evening, February 19, 1890, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Strong City, by the Rev. W. T. Blenkarn, Mr. Bart Shipman, of Elmdale, and Miss Stella Crum, daughter of Geo. W. Crum, Esq

Mr. J. C. Dwelle, the well known Chicago in 1892. Mr. S. P. Chase. of Emporia, was a town, Monday. Mr. Will J. Deshler was down to Emporia, Tuesday. rion Record.

Mess B. D. Energy, Sec y. Messrs. Duchanous & Jones, ho are quarrying on the E. Link place, pros east of town, have paid Messrs. Retti-ger Bros. & Co. \$500 for the right of way from the quarry of the latter to that of the former, and the Santa Fe K. R. Co. is now putting in a switch to the quarry of Messrs. Duchanous & Jones.

Jones

Miss Alice Hunt went to Topeka.

last Friday, in response to a telegram last Friday, in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of a near aud dear friend, Miss Elsie Mc-Grath, a young lady who had lived in this community, who had taught in the public schools of this city, who had many warm and true friends in this county, and who died at her home in Topeka, last Saturday night, of heart disease. The family of Miss McGrath, who was a most estimable lady, have the sympathy of this com-munity in their bereavement. On February 11th instant the will of

City, last week.
The Rev. W. C. Somers, of La-Crosse, Summer county, formerly of this city, is in town.
F. L. Drinkwater, of Cedar Point, registered at the Square Hotel, Tues-day. - Marion Simeter.
Squire John Kelly, of Bazaar, had a leg broken, a short time ago, by falling from a feed rack.
Mr. Hugh Roberts left, Saturday night, fo⁻ a short yisit to friends and relatives at Minneapolis.
Born, on Thursday, February 20, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. Adam Greiner, on Diamond creck, a son,
The entertainment given, last Sat.

The entertainment given, last Sat-urday evening, in Music Hall, by the pupils of the High School, for the benefit of the High School Library, was well attended and was a decided success, viewed from either a literary or financial standpoint. The program consisted of orations, essays, recita-tions, interspersed with vocal solos. Rolan songs by the quartette and chorus will cu songs by the quartette and chorus will care fistula and poll evil in singing. The exercises were all good horses, with one application of medi-Born, on Sunday, February 16, 1890.. to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Burkhead.. at Perrin & Senior's quarry, a son. After the program proper was conclued the throng, for the most part, ad-journed to the High School room where an appetizing supper was served. The net proceeds were \$42.-70, which will be used for the purpose stated above.



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One Lot at 19 Cents Each turn not later than June 1, 1890. Transit limits to points in Old Mexi-

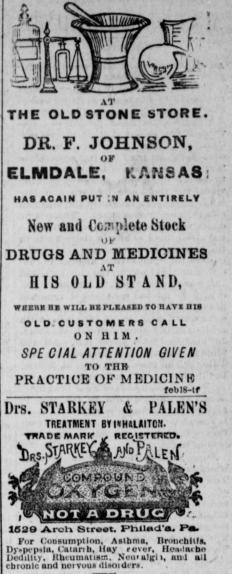
Is a lot of All Linen Huck Tow co. New Mexico and Texas will be 30 els, extra quality, large size, 23x41, inches, worth 25 cents, at 19 cents each.

> 00 One Lot at 10 Cents Per Doz. Includes all of our dress buttons that we have been selling at 15 and 30 cents per dozen All at 10 cents

BUSINESS BREVITIES

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood

Roland Roberts guarantees that he



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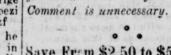
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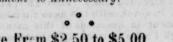
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ELUIR O' LIFE AND MEALTH Is one that promotes digestion, improves the appetite, cleapses the liver, purifies the blood and stimulates brain and nerves without injurious reaction, and one that may be taken alike by adult or infant. Profane compound, made of vile rum or bad whiskey, sweetened and favored under the filles of bitters, tonics, etc. proques effects far works than the etc., produce effects far worse than the disease for which they are taken.

Vinegar Bitters is a pure tonic, a nervine without being narcotic. a blood purifier without poison, a liver.

powers in the world.

whereby hiels maintained—we hteraly take in vitality in spoonsful. It is not too much to assert the equal of Vinegar Bitters does not exist, and no counterpart or compound with similar virtues has ever been known.

called in to see us, Tuesday. CALIFORNIA if remarkable for nothing elee, would be immortalized by the production of the medicinal fruits, roots and herbs of which

medicinal (ruits, roots and herbs of which this Bitters is composed. Many of them used by the Indians and the medical pro-fession in the treatment of chills and fa-vers, rheumatism, estarth, consumption, neuraight, head sches, livar complaint, kidney disease, jaundice, gout, piles boils, skin diseases, etc., etc., too numer-ous to mention, but castly understood when the action of the Bitters on the vital unctions is remembered. The discovery was parily accidental, but the present was partly accidental, but the present

PREFECT BITTERS IS THE RESULT OF SCIENCE. Millions of sufferers have gratefully and gladly endorsed, during the past quarter of a century, the wonderful success of

this PHENOMENAL TONIC OF THE WORLD. In order to meet every probable de-mand, two formulas of the same ingredi-ents are now put up. The old style is stronger, slightly

bitter, and more cathartic.

The new style, pleasant to the taste,

and expressly adapted to delicate wo-men and children.

REMEMBER, There is no disease of low vitality, debilt-ty of functions or nervous prostration for which Vinegar Bitters is not curative and its singular power over the lower or-ganisms renders it the implacable foe of the d adly microbe and omnipresent bac-teria in matarial diseases, cholera, con-

9

The adjourned Quarterly Confer-ence of the M. E. Church will meet in this city. next Saturday afternoon. Born, on Saturday, February 21. 1890, on Sharp's creek, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Werenberger, a daughter. Sunday and Monday were quite spring-like, but Tuesday was quite cold, the wind blowing from the northwest.

blood purifier without poison, a liver tonic without purging, and above all, a life giving stimulant without alc o hol. The only medicine with such-

Miss Alice Hunt has returned from

powers in the world. A GENUINE TEMPERANCE BEVERAGE, iar surpassing alcohol in any shape as a LIQUID LIFE, since it stimulates, invigorates and regu-ates digestion, nutrition, secretion, ex-cretion, respiration, and all the functions whereby life is maintained—we literally rates digestion, nutrition, secretion, ex-cretion, respiration, and all the functions whereby life is maintained—we literally take is available. Miss Alice Hubt has returned from Topeka, where she went to be present at the death-bed of her friend, Miss. Elsie McGrath. Born, on Saturday, February 22, 1890, at Mrs. Wm. Hunter's, east of this city, to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Patterson, a son. Patterson, a son.

Mr. W. W. Atkins, traveling agent for the Wichita Journal, one of the best papers that comes to this office,

Messrs. Ed. A. Hilderbrand and Jas. F. Hazel, tormerly of this county, are now engaged in the coffee, spice and pickle business in Kansas City.

Mrs. L. A. Lowther received a tele-gram from West Virginia, last week telling her that her uncle with whom she used to make her home, had died.

Mr. Littleton S. Crum has been ap-pointed Census Supervisor for the First Census District of Kansas, in which District Chase county is locat-

Mr. A. L. Morrison's son, Roy, hadi an arm thrown out of place, one day last week, while wrestling with a plage-mate at the Sharp's creek school house.

Samuel Harrison, of Chase county, one of the best Commissioners Marion county ever had, visited his children and friends in Marion, this week.— Marion Record.

The next meeting of the City Council will be to order au election for successors for the present female govern-ment of this city; and "may it live long and prosper."

teria in malarial diseases, cholers, con-sumption, internal diseases, cho, and so great is its power as a germicide that it is an un-quilled vermituge. A book could be written of its virtues, and a other of testimonials, but it is only necessary to remember its general action upon the liver, blood, brain and nerves to realize its use in a majority of the ills should ever be without a bottle of OLD AND NEW STYLE VINEGAR BITTERS IN THE HOUSE Send for our ladies book. Free. Address: R. H. MCDONALD DRUG CO., 332 Washington St., New York

STRONG CITY ITEMS. Mr. Wallie Harvey has gone

to Iowa, on a visit.

Mr. H. R. Hilton, of Topeka, was in town, last week.

Mr. Geo. Ferraer has returned from his trip to Colorado. The Methodists rre talking of build-ing a church in this city.

Mr. Henry Weibrecht is having a good sized barn built on his premises. Mr. G. K. Hagans was out to Mc-Pherson county, last week, on busi-

Mr. Patrick Raleigh is putting up a new dwelling on his lots near his residen ze.

Born, on Friday, February 21, 1890, in this city, to Mr. and Mrs. Gus. Peterson, a daughter.

Mr. A. J. Cook will feed and past-ure 600 head of cattle near Saffordville, the coming summer.

Miss Bertie Gassett, who was visit-ing Miss Dora Vose, has returned to her home in Morris county.

The car load of corn shipped from here to the Western sufferers, was contributed by the G. A. R. of this city and Cottonwood Falls.

The quarrymen and stonecutters who live in this city and work at Rettiger Bros. & Co's. quarry, east of Cot-tonwood Falls, have bought three hand cars to transport them to and from their work. X. L. U. ORR.

GRECORY-CARTTER.

GRECORY-CARTTER. The marriage of Mr. Chas. M. Greg-ory and Miss Elizabeth M. Cartter. daughter of Dr. W. H. and Mrs. Lilah Cartter, was solemnized at the pleas-ant home of the bride's parents ad-joining this city, on last Thursday evening, February 20, 1890, the cere-The marriage of Mr. Chas. M. Greg-ory and Miss Elizabeth M. Cartter, daughter of Dr. W. H. and Mrs. Lilah Cartter, was solemnized at the pleas-ant home of the bride's parents ad-joining this city, on last Thursday evening, February 20, 1890, the cere mony being performed in a few very appropriate words most eloquently spoken by the Rev. W. F. Mat'hews, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in the presence of the Doctor's family and a few of the immediate friends of the bride and groom. After the wed-ding ceremony had been concluded a bountiful repast was enjoyed by all present, and the time passed most pleasantly until train time-1:05, a. m.—when the happy couple left for a visit at Howell, Michigan, the old home of Mr. Gregory. Many valua-ble and elegant presents were made. kome of Mr. Gregory. Many valua-ble and elegant presents were made. Mr. Gregory is the junior member of the popular elothing house of E. F. Holmes & Co., of this city, and is a

Go to Ford's jewelry store for the fore we pack them away. Domestic Sewing Machine. Fresh bread every day at E. F. Bauerle's; two loaves for 15 cents;

Reme nber four for twenty-five cents, or sixteen

for \$1.00; and he will run his wagon This sale lasts until these lines every day in both towns, with graham, are closed out. When they are cream, rye and light bread. All parties in debt to Brown &

gone you will get no more at the Reberts are requested to call in and same prices. During this sa'e we

will show plenty of bargains in every department.

CARSON

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Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria..... Piles, Blind or Eleeding... Ophthalimy, or Sore, or Weak Eyes. Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head. Who ophing Cough, Violent Coughs. Asthma, Suppressed Breathing... Asthma, Suppressed Breathing...

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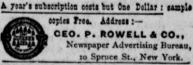
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THIS preparation, without injury, removes Freek-Ciaco LAR® les, Liver-Moles, Pimples, Black-Heads, Sunburn and Tan. A few applications will render the most stubbornly red skin soft, smooth and white. Viola Cream is not a paint or powder to cover defects, but a remedy to cure. It is superior to all other preparations, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. At drug-gists or mailed for 50 cents. Prepared by G. C. BITTNER & CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY! CURED CALD SPOTS THIN HAIR DANDRUFF THIN BEARD GALLING HAIR our remedy, U A FECHTER & CO. OR NO PAY H. A. FECHTER & CO., New Haven, Conn.

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Kansas City Star, DALLY CIRCULATION OVER 35 000.

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AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

PRUNING.

An Important Point and But Little Un-derstood by Many Gardeners.

There is no point in connection with gardening that is really so little understood as pruning, says the Ohio Farmer. We have heard some preach the doc-trine of "prune not at all," but we presume they have been forced to teach such doctrine from having seen some fearful illustrations of bad work. Then there are those who advocate pruning whenever the knife is sharp, and they must have been taught in the miseries of some neglected orchard. There is no doubt whatever that it is safer to prune not at all than to have a sharp knife in the hands of an ignoramus. It is quite certain the comparative neglect and indifference into which the cultivation of the dwarf pear has fallen has been caused by the bad mistakes of ignorant pruners. It is not at all uncommon to see a dwarf pear tree in the spring with all its young vigorous growth cut away Nothing but fruit spurs left. All th force is thus sent into the flowering condition. The trees are a mass of bloom, but the fruit is few and far between. A judicious thinning out of weak branches, so as to get a good form to the tree, is about all the pruning required. If there is a tendency to produce an over-proportion of fruit spurs, cut out a good poration of them.

Apple trees often require pruning when somewhat advanced in years. The old, stunted branches should be cut out now and then whenever a young and vigorous shoot is inclined to take its place. Peach trees especially should be subjected to this sort of pruning. The grapevine when trained on latticework or trellises is very liable to have its strong branches at the end of the vine, and the good pruner is ever on the alert to get a young, strong branch up from near the ground. When he can get this he often takes out an older one weakened by age or bearing, and replaces it with youth and vigor. The rule in pruning grapevines is to shorten the shoots in proportion to their strength, but of course those who are following any particular system will prune according to the rules comprising that system. As a general rule, howover, we can say that excellent grapes can be had by any system of pruning, for the only object in any case is to get strong shoots to push where they may be desired, or to add to the increased vigor of the shoot and increased size in the fruit it bears.

BIRDS IN THE GARDEN.

Here Is a Writer Who Regards Birds as His Friends.

I am not one of those who think birds a nuisance in the garden. I gladly give them a chance ac the fruits they desire between their forages on insects. There are more songsters and less insects in my garden I think than in any other for a long distance around.

One thing that conduces to the presonce of birds is my encouragement to them to rest on my grounds. I inclose a sketch of several homes for birds made of sections of tree trunks that 1 have located in my garden.

The blocks were sawed off and afterwards hollowed out sufficiently for a nesting-place by the use of an inch

VALUE OF CORN FODDER. An Interesting Discussion by Prof. Henry,

of the Wisconsin Experiment Station A. B. T., Corning. Ia., writes: "Tame hay is selling in this section at \$5 per ton. What would be the value per acre of stalk fields-corn about fifty bushels to the acre?"

Our experiment stations are each year throwing considerable light upon this subject, and fortunately we have from this source some data which will help considerably in the discussion, though there is much yet to be wrought out. The first part of the problem is the yield of corn-stalks per acre when the grain amounts to fifty bushels. The report of the Pennsylvania Experiment Station by Dr. Armsby for 1887 gives some valuable figures in this line. Here is the grouping by him of the yield of corn and corn fodder (stover) at four experiment stations:

LELD	OF CORP	AND	CORN	FOD	DER (21	OVER)
	FOUR EXPERIMENT STATIONS.					
Post V		-			Kare	1 Ston

n r. e	Connecticut (Flint)	4,774 lbs. 4,216 lbs. 4,941 lbs.	4,360 11
-	Penasylvania (Dent)	3,727 lbs.	2,460 11
1.	Average	4,415 lbs.	3,838 11

Prof. Sanborn at the Missouri, after studying the subject carefully, concludes that corn-stalks (dry fodder) which produce a bushel of shelled corn will weigh eighty pounds. This shows that it requires a greater weight of stalk to produce a bushel of shelled corn in Missouri than in States farther North, a fact which I think will be generally admitted. From observation I think the farther South we go in the corn belt the larger and heavier the stalks in proportion to the amount of shelled corn. In the following table we have the digestible nutrients in a ton of timothy hay, clover hay, and fodder corn; also the amount of nutriment found by Armsby in an acre of corn

fodder: DIGESTIBLE CONSTITUENTS.

Proteine. Larbo-hydrates. Fat. 1 ton timothy hay.... 1 ton clover hay.... 1 ton corn fodder.... 1 acre corn fodder (Armsby)..... 70 lbs. 138 lbs. 50 lbs. 936 lbs. 20 lbs. 770 lbs. 24 lbs. 702 lbs. 12 lbs.

83 lbs. 1,473 lbs. 22 lbs. By the above we observe that a ton of corn fodder is worth just about seveneighths as much as a ton of timothy hay, as measured by the results ob-tained in digestible trials. We can not compare fodder with clover hay satisfactorily, because the clover hay is nearly three times as rich in proteine as the corn fodder, while it contains only about ten per cent. more carbo-hydrates. The table shows that Prof. Armsby found that an acre of corn-stalks contained nearly twenty per cent. more digestible proteine, over fifty per cent. more digestible carbo-hydrates and ten per cent. more fat than a ton of timothy hay. In Iowa, where there is a yield of fifty bushels of shelled corn per acre, there must be fully two tons of fieldcured corn-stalks per acre, which, by the above figures, may be said to be worth about five-sevenths of that many pounds of hay. So much for the subject when studied from the chemical side together with

actual digestion trials. I never feel satisfied, however, with the mere chemical statement in questions of this nature, though I believe much light is thrown upon such practical subjects by the investigations of the chemist. Very fortaugur. The section to the right was unately we have fed corn-stalks in quickly to the greater reform. actual competition with hay, and our results will enable us to approach the subject from the practical side. In our feeding trials one lot of cows received corn fodder, fed long, while another lot received mixed olover and timothy hay. After feeding for a time and carefully noting the results we changed the feed for the lots so as to eliminate individual difference so far as possible. With the stalks and hay were fed limited amounts of corn-meal and bran, giving about the same amount per cow per day to both lots of animals. The following table is deduced from actual results in the stable. Be it understood that the cornstalks had the ears husked from them

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

NEWS OF THE MOVEMENT.

Tennessee.

S. P. Herran, Newcombe: There are lenty of men all through the country who believe in the justice of the single tax, but who have never had an opportunity to express their views. I shall take a hundred petitions and give them this opportunity as rapidly as posible.

Missouri.

Percy Pepoon, St. Louis: At last Tuesday evening's meeting the subject especially considered was the condition of Western farmers. A Republican lawyer present took up the fight for protection, and the debate flowed like a torrent for two hours, the free trade side being supported not only by the full strength of the league, but also by a number of strangers, much to our gratification. Our protectionist friend began in a very uncompromising style, but before he got through he made several vital admissions, and, after a thorough explanation of single tax, he said it looked as though that part, at least, of our programme would work well. The league has made arrangements for an address by Father Huntington next month. He comes to the city under the auspices of one of the most prominent Episcopal churches.

J. T. Raney, St. Joseph: We have a debating club here in which we have been discussing the single tax question. I find that men who have always opposed the labor movement are now be ginning to take an active interest in the single tax reform.

Mr. James Malcolm of Chicago mails us copies of Missouri papers containing articles on the single tax, which are prepared and sent out by the St. Louis Single Tax League. Messrs. Malcolm, Place, and probably others of the Chicago club, are contributing articles, and some have been contributed by Mr. Shriver of this city. The work is an excellent one, and our friends could not do better service than send brief and pointed items to the St. Louis league.

Montana.

Will Kennedy, Boulder : Montana needs but little cultivation of the right sort to make her a single tax State. 1 believe this because the single tax will be the only power that can offset the eighty-mile land grant of the Northern Pacific. This belief is strengthened by the effort of the company to secure. beyond doubt, the odd sections in all the great mineral-bearing portions of the State. The success of the company's effort in this line is only a question of time. When that time comes Montana must submit to Northern Pacific domination or adopt the single tax. Montana responded quickly to the demand for purer elections through the establishment of the secret ballot. I have faith that she will respond as

ill-feeling between man and man, selfishness rampant, and greed for wealth swallowing up everything good and sacred.

The single tax will prevent men from pocketing \$1, \$10, \$100, \$1,000, \$100,-000 or more, without earning it, through

Comment of the second second

speculation, and in preventing this it lifts from labor's shoulders these tributes, of which this \$100,000 profit is a sample, amounting to an immeuse sum daily, which it has been and is paying to those who perform no productive work. The eyes of the producers once

pried open they will never shut again until justice is done. Let us all work and hope for that day. We will be all better and happier for it. It will be a day of plenty and of peace. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and he should get it. Let's help him to get it, and in helping him we help ourselves.

Texas.

James Filzgera d, Dallas: The declaration of the Knights of Labor in favor of the single tax has produced r sensation among the labor people here. The friends of our cause, of course, are jubilant, but some workingmen here are ardent protectionists, and they do not know what to think of Mr. Powderly's recent action. I tell them they are behind the times in giving ear to the fallacies of an exploded theory, and foolish in attempting to pick up the rag that the East is already willing to throw away. The Morning News, though not with us, printed au editorial on November 17 setting forth our theories very clearly and discussing the probability that they will be adopted in New South Wales, Australia. This is help-

ful, as the News has much influence in the northern part of the State. The Farmer and the Single Tax

In considering, therefore, the interest of any class, such as farmers, the real question to be answered is not whether they, in fact, own more or less personal property than merchants, bankers and money-lenders. It is, first, whether they own more personal property in proportion to the value of their land than do those other classes; and, second, whether the particular kinds of personal property which they own are more easily reached by the tax-gatherer than are the kinds of property owned

by the other classes. The State must raise a certain fixed amount for public purposes. This amount it will assess upon all tax-payers, in proportion to their value as reported by the assessors; not in proportion to its real value, which the assessors, of course, are never able exactly to ascertain. If, therefore, experience proves that assessors are able to find twenty times as much land-value in the possession of merchants as they can among farmers, but only ten times as much personal property among merchants as they find among farmers, it is a plain result, as simple as the rule of three, that the taxation of personal property will end in making farmers pay a larger proportion of the taxes than they would way if all taxes were concentrated on lind. Now, the average farmer no doubt says at once that this is impossible. He owns, we will say, 100 acres of land; and he knows of no merchant in any of the great cities who owns as much as one acre. He owns neither stock nor bonds, and has only \$500 in the bank. He knows of 1,000 merchants or moneylenders who each own \$100,000 or \$1,000,000 in stocks and bonds, and keep balances of \$50,000 in bank. He asserts, therefore, that it is a matter of plain common sense that the exemption of personal property from taxation must increase his burden, so as to make him pay 100 times as much as the merchant and banker. THE FARMER AND THE BANKER. But the farmer, in reasoning thus. entirely overlooks the most important facts of the problem, and abandons the common sense of which he so much boats. That common sense would tell him that, just as his 100 acres are worth to him far more than 100,000 fusal.-Boston Transcript. acres in the midst of Africa would be, so one-tenth of an acre in the heart of Cincinnati is worth more than 'all his farm. It would also tell him that the assessor can easily count his cattle. horses, sheep and hogs, and estimate pretty correctly the value of his house and barns; whereas the most expert assessor can never find out how many bonds the banker owns, unless he can persuade that banker to tell him; while in estimating the banker's house and furniture he might guess at \$10,000, \$25,000 or \$50,000, with a perfectly equal chance of being right or wrong in either case. The banker has chairs, standing side by side, apparently of exactly equal value, but one of which cost \$25 and the other \$250. He has two paintings, one of which is five times as large as the other, and which the honest farmer would, therefore, think to be five times as valuable; whereas, in fact, the large picture is barely worth \$500, while the small one would sell as quick as lightning for \$20,000. There are many houses in large cities upon the interior decoration more than \$100,000. The most experienced assessors would fail to discover costly than those in adjoining houses, which, in fact. did not ost one-tenth of

The Pride of His Class.

The Pride of His Class. He was a bright, handsome boy of six-teen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engag-ing, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class. But a shad-ow fell across his bright prospects. It be-gan with a trifling cough; soon came pre-monitions of consumption, his strength failed, his cheeks grew hollow, and he seemed doomed to an early grave. Then a friend advised Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. He tried it and was saved. Health and strength returned, his cheerful voice rang out again across the school play. volce rang out again across the school play-ground, his checks again grew rosy, his eyes bright. He is still "the pride of his class" and he graduates this year with highest honors

CHRONIC Nasal Catarrh positively cured y Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents, by druggists.

A SURE sign that the door-bell is going to ring: When you are the only one in the house and are in the bath-tub.—Atchison Globe.

Clobe. It is a Fact. It has been sonceded by those who have tried it, by others who have watched its ef-fect, by physicians who know its composi-tion that Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla is without a single exception the best remedy ever offered to the public as a cure for all dis-eases arising from a state of blood impurity and disordered functions of the body. Its effect is always sure. It prevents eruptive tendencies It assists digestion and the proper assimilation of food. It checks de-cay and ulcerative inclination whether of the lungs, kidneys or liver. It cures syph-ilis, scrofula, eczema, salt rheum, itch, dys-pepsia, indigestion, inactive liver, weak kidneys, nasal and urinary catarth. Bright's disease, nervousness, general debility, sleeplessness, melancholy, unnatural fa-tigue, loss of power, loss of memory, loss of appetite, loss of energy, etc., etc. Give it a trial all who would assist nature in her ef-forts to maintain health and strength until old age gently brings rest and quiet. old age gently brings rest and quiet.

Two of the wealthiest men in the West are said to have been messenger boys. It pays to go slow, after all.-Yonkers States-

Consumpt on Surely Cured.

To THE EDITOR :-Please in form your read ers that I have a positive remedy for the ers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been per-manently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post-office ad-dress. Respectfully, T. A. SLOUM, M.C., 181 Pearl street, New York.

ONE swallow does not make a summer, but it frequently creates a sensation of "ethereal mildness" in a man's "innards." —Binghamton Leader.

Florence, Ala. The personally conducted excursions to this rapidly growing city have been so suc-cessful that the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, Evansville Route, will run one on each of the following dates—Feb. 4th, 11th, 15th and 25th. For copy of "Alabama As It Is," and further information send to William Hill, Gen. Pass. Agers, Chicago, Ill.

The scissors editor of a newspaper is ap to make a great many cutting remarks.—N Y. Commercial Advertiser.

It is a common belief that all advertise ments of medicines are gross exaggerations or downright lies. More than thirty years ago Dr. Shallenberger, of Rochester, Pa., discovered an Antidote for Malaria, and the discovered an Antidote for Malaria, and the medicine has had a large sale without news-paper advertising. Could a *ic* live and pros-per so many years without help? We are now telling the public through the newspaper that such a remedy is within the reach of every sufferer from Malaria, and shall state nothing that does not square with absolute truth. A. T. SIALLENBERGER & Co., Rochester, Pa.

The highest ambition of some men is to be seen on a corner talking with a police-man.—Texas Siftings.

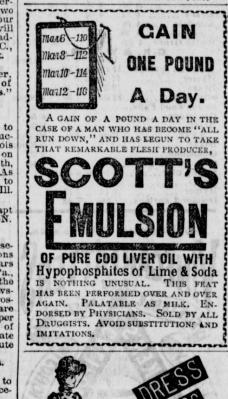
I HAVE used Bull's Sarsaparilla with en-tire success in cases of syphilitic, scrofulous and other skin and glandular diseases. It is the best medicine manufactured for that purpose.—James Moore, M.D., Louisville, Ky.

SYRUP FIGS

ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities com-mend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

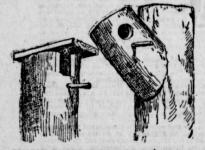
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.





bored out from below, after which an entrance was bored in from the side and



SIMPLE DEVICES FOR BIRDS' NESTS.

a lighting stick provided; then it was nailed to a tree to represent a stump. The smaller one had an opening made from the top, over which a roof was nailed, as shown in the sketch. It certainly does not require unusual skill or ingenuity to build a number of breeding boxes of these or similar designs and fasten them into the trees for the little feathered policemen, who pay well by their efforts in insect destruction for the fruits they consume.-Popular Gardening.

GOOD FOWLS.

White-Faced Black Spanish-Some Old-Time Favorites.

The old aristocrats of the poultry yard, the time-honored Spanish, are not as popular with the present generation of fanciers as they were some years ago. "New brooms sweep clean." The craze for new breeds is more virulent among American fanciers than it is with their brethren in other parts of the world. It is spasmodic, too, thus showing they are not satisfied with the much-lauded claims set forth for them by interested parties. But you know it is the "coming fowl;" that's enough! the fowl whose exquisite plumage would put a peacock to blush, that will lay a large egg covered with bloom every day and on Sunday two; whose "eighteen-carat fine" gold-colored flesh is so sweet, succulent and highly flavored that it can not be distinguished from that of the pheasant. All that and more too has been said and written by a set of "blowers" in the last twenty-five years on the advent of some new breed.

ing of it. Where, in the name of common sense, is the difference between a 2,200 lbs, of mixed hay. This gives a White Leghorn and a White Wyandotte value to the stalk-fields of \$3.68 per acre or a White Plymouth Rock as far as in the first case, and \$5.50 in the second. utility is concerned? The White "Dot" or White "Rock" will perhaps put on thirty, thirty-five or forty cents' worth more marketable fiesh on its bones than the Leghorn, but the Leghorn will put down on the nest thirty or forty cents' worth more eggs than the "Dot" or "Rock," and that too on less expense

9

before feeding: Food required for 100 lbs. of milk when feeding corn-stalks-193 lbs. of corn-stalks, 25 lbs. of corn-meal and 35 lbs. of wheat bran.

Food required for 100 lbs. of milk when feeding mixed hay-71 lbs. of mixed hay, 26 lbs. of corn-meal and 36 lbs. of wheat bran.

Food required for 100 lbs. of milk when feeding clover hay-60 lbs. of clover hay, 26 lbs. of corn-meal and 37 lbs. of wheat bran.

Here we find that 193 lbs. of cornstalks fed long, together with a certain amount of grain, produced 100 lbs. of milk, while with the same cows under the same conditions 71 lbs. of mixed hay or 60 lbs. of clover hay, with practically the same amount of grain, produced 100 lbs. of milk. These trials show that corn-stalks fed long have 37 per cent. of the value of mixed hay. In the trials, however, we found that 34 per cent. of

the weight of our fodder remained uneaten. Carefully conducted trials at a later period showed that by the use of the feed-cutter corn-stalks can be reduced to such fineness that they are wholly consumed by cows on such trials as these; and further, that the saving of fodder by the use of the feed-cutter is fully equal to the weight of stalks saved thereby. Had we fed cut instead of long fodder, then 128 lbs., instead of 198 lbs., would have sufficed with the grain for producing 100 lbs. of milk. Actual feeding trials at this station, then, show that 37 lbs. of mixed hay acquisitions to our poultry stock, but we detest that kind of exaggerated stalks, then when uncut is equal 100 lbs. of uncut corn-stalks, or 55 lbs. of mixed hay, and when reduced to fineness by the feed-cutter is worth -Breeder's Gazette.

EVERY farmer should raise pigs and cure his bacon. There is no meat equal to that produced at home. You will at least "know what you are eating," which is a valuable point in favor of home-raised meat, as only healthy of food to the owner.-Poultry Monthly. stock will be used for the home supply.

Florida.

H. J. Simonton, Dade City : Everybody here would sign a petition in favor of having the United States take possession of and run the express companies. This is a new country, and those that have anything to sell can get for it little or nothing. I sent a parrel of oranges to my son at Fort Wayne. Ind., and it cost me more for the freight than my son would have had to pay for such a barrel of oranges in Fort Wayne. I paid \$2.10 freight Expressage would have been \$5.90, and I see by New York reports that oranges are selling there for \$1.25 to \$1.75 per barrel. A man here shipped 10,000 pounds of cabbages North last spring. They sold for \$90. The freight was \$125, and the commission \$9. Thus the producer was \$44 in debt by the transaction. The Florida railroads take

all our profits, and we live on cornbread and sweet potatoes.

Ore on.

HOW \$100,000 WAS MADE-A MORAL POINTED.

E. O. Tramp, Pendleton, Ore., says in the East Oregonian: Many years ago ex-Senator J. K. Kelly, of Portland, took a piece of land supposed to be nearly worthless, lying near Astoria, in payment of an attorney fee which the owner of the land owed him, and could not pay in any other way. Last week he sold it, or a part of it, for \$100,000."

The above is an actual occurrence. It happens somewhere every day. It is lawful, and considered the best of business. But when one comes to think seriously about it, he sees that ex-Senator Kelly-and a good man, too, against whom I do not and would not cast any reflections-pockets \$100,000. The question arises, did he earn it? Speaking from a basis of production, he did not. He got it through the increase of population in the vicinity. If ex-Senator Kelly receives \$100,000 which he did not earn by labor, the only source of wealth, it necessarily follows that some one has performed labor for which he has not received of which the owners have each spent corresponding pay. It is absolutely impossible for any one to receive \$1 or \$100,000 for doing nothing without that these decorations were really more compelling other people to work and receive nothing for it. This truth is that amoun'. self-evident. As long as the American people allow letter returns to speculators than to labor, so long will we en-joy "hard times." "strikes," "lock- on the business of "Blocks of Five" outs," strife between capital and labor. Dudley. - Savannah Journal

The operation mistralian sys-

WHEN a man is attacked by "Ia grippe" it makes him weak in his knees and strong in his 'neeze.-Kearney Enterprise.

THE very best way to know whether or not Dobbins' Electric Scap is as good as it is suid to be, is to try it yourself. It can't de-ceive you. Be sure to get no imitation. There are lots of them. Ask your grocer.

WHEN the grip gets complicated with sui-cide it generally proves fatal, -Boston Her-

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it, and buy her a box

THE real-estate man wants the earth, and usually has some ground for such a desire. —Kearney Enterprise.

HOLLOW-EYED little children, worms are gnawing at their vitals. Their pleading looks should make a mother quickly get them Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

NATURALLY the officials of electric com-panies base their re-orts on current busi-ness.-Pittsburgh Chronicle.

No SAFER Remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

WHEN a man having a round million asks

Don't Neglecta Cough. Take some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar instanter. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

WHEN a man comes to time, does it not prove that time waits for some men?-Bing-hamton Herald.

You can't help liking them, they are so very small and their action is so perfect. One pill a dose, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

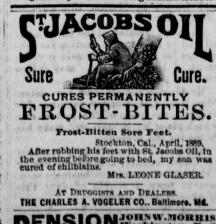
A LAWYER convinced against his will charges for each correction still.-Puck.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

It takes a pretty sharp remark to cut a slow man to the quick.

RICH, fragrant, fine, "Tansill's Punch." Love and liquor make the world go round -Washington Star.

WHEN schemes are on foot the politicians are generally on hand.—Binghamton Leader



DENSIONJOHNW.MORBIS. Successfully PROSECUTES CLAIMS. Late Principal Examines U.S. Pension Bureau. syminist war. 16 adjudicating claims, atty since.



on which is wound The Braid that is known the world around.

FITS Dr. WAU-KE-MAUGH, The Great Indias Dector, Positively, Ploasantly and Perma-nently Cures FITS-FITS.FITS. Hy Indians FITS Roots, Barks, Plants, etc. Send for Illus-trated Book on FITS and one months' sam-ple treatment Free, to the WAU-KE-MAUGH INDIAN MEDICINE CO., ROCHESTER, Indiana.

WNINCS, TENTS, COVERS. A C. J. BAKER'S, Fourth and Delaware Streets, Kansas C. ty, Mo. Send for Illustrated Price Dist.

REPUBLICAN SCHEMES.

The Desperate Means by Which the G. G.

The arbitrary rulings of Speaker Reed, and the unfaltering support given them by his party, are well calculated to ewaken indignation among Democrats and all others whose eyes have not been blinded by party spirit to the enor-mities of which irresponsible partisanship is capable. This indignation is wholesome. In it we find the best guaranty of the permanence of republican institutions. In any government in which the appeal is not immediately to force, public opinion is the arbiter. Efforts to divide public opinion, as divisions are made often in Congress, by strict party lines, are successful in all but extreme cases. In such cases puban extent sufficient to shift the balance of power from one side to the other. It has become a sort of political axiom that when things are simply bad they will probably go on as they are, but when they become very bad a change may be speedily expected.

The course of the majority in the House is an evidence of their desperation. They know perfectly well that they do not represent a majority of the people of the United States; that the slender majority which is theirs was obtained by a combination of accident, false pretense and corruption. Their numerical superiority, apart from the means by which it was obtained. is too small to enable them to carry out the purpose which they have in view. Hence their determination to increase it without any reference to the merits of the cases in contest. Having resolved on one crime against popular suffrage, they feel they have resolved on all others necessary to the perpetration of the first. To ignore the will of the sovereign people expressed in the choice of their representatives is the greatest offense possible in a republic; compared with this, rulings as to points of parliamentary law are insignificant. Most of the contested election cases have already been decided in advance of a hearing, on the simple ground that Republican interests will be subserved by depriving the contestees of the seats to which they were elected. Having resolved to do this grievous and irreparable wrong, they can not be expected to harbor scruples as to mere parliamentarv questions.

The methods by which, in the elections of 1888, the Republican party secured not only the Presidency but a slender majority in the House are well remembered; and they account for the desperation which prompts their present proceedings. In that canvass they were afraid to meet squarely the issue tendered. They appealed boldly to the protected interests for a corruption fund on the ground that those interests were the chief beneficiaries of the tariff laws. But in localities where protected interests were not dominant, they refused to discuss tariff reform upon its merits. They appealed from that issue to the prejudices following a struggle that had been ended for nearly a quarter of a century. They told the people to whom the Mills bill would have been worth millions that they must not accept it because it had been framed by a don't always re-elect their meanest men committee of which Southern men to office. formed a part; that there were among them rebel brigadiers that sought to kill by a tariff bill the country which Russia. His qualifications for the place country who were offended because their demands to be supported in idleness at the expense of the tax-payers had not been instantly granted. With all this obscuring of the real issue they won by a narrow margin, and the popular majority was against them. Thus, while restored to power, they took it, coupled with a vote of want of confidence from the country. The men to whom the party was mortgaged for this means of corruption have marked the situation and realized that now is the time to foreclose. After another election the party may be bankrupt. The lien must be enforced while there are assets in sight. Hence, the desperation with which measures are pushed to enlarge the Republican majority to a working basis, that the monopolists may get the legislation for which they paid their money eighteen months ago. There is material for encouragement in the suggestion that the outrageous character of these measures indicates that power is slipping from their authors. When things are at their worst they begin to mend. But we should not overlook the fact that, nevertheless, the country must pay for its mistakes. The stupendous mistake of restoring the Republican party to power in 1888 is sure to be a costly one. The party is going to make the best of its opportunities. It will make the burdens of the people heavier, instead of lighter, and these burdens can not be speedily removed. no matter how great the reaction may prove. If the Republicans are repudiated at the Congressional elections next fall, it will be nearly two years, dating from the present, before another Con-gress will meet. The Harrison Administration will last more than three years, no matter what may be the result of the next Presidential election. The Senate is now largely Republican, and changes in that body are comparatively slow. The mischief which the present Congress will do will live after it. These considerations warrant the opnclusion that, though the Republicans in Congress are playing a desperate game, there is a sort of method in their madmess. Despairing of success in the future by any appeal to the reason of the people, they are obliged to bid for the continued favor of the monopolies by satisfying their demands, at whatever sacrifice of even the pretense of fairness and justice. At the same time, they are scheming to keep themselves in power by new devices for distracting attention from their real parposes, by new appeals to sectional prejudices, and by new conspiracies against the purity of the ballot-Louisville Courier-Journal

OPPOSITION OPINIONS. What Garfield, Hawley and Reed Said

About Minority Rights. Having such a man as Reed in his mind's eye, James A. Garfield spoke in part as follows in the House of Representatives January 28, 1880, on a propo-

sition to amend the rules to permit the Speaker, under certain circumstances, to declare that a quorum was constituted:

Aside from the insuperable objection that I raised to this proposition, as a thing that ought not to be tried because of its vagueness, its un-certainty and the danger that members of the House may be imposed upon by an unscrupu-lous Speaker that may come hereafter—I say that aside from all that, and beyond all **that**. I ask members to consider one fact: This has been a House of Representatives since 1789. This House has been the theater of all sorts of political storms and tempests. We have lived lic opinion breaks down the barriers of through the times of great wars, of a great party; not altogether, it is true, but to civil war, when there were excitements hardly paralleled in the history of parliamentary an-nals. Yet during all these years no man be-fore, so far as I know, no party before, has ever thought it necessary to introduce a rule that gives the power of declaring the presence of members by the single voice of one person; a power that will enable him to bring from his sick-bed adying man and put him down in this hall, so that the Speaker shall count him, and make his presence against his will, and perhaps in his delirium count in order to make a quorum, so that some partisan measure may be carried out over the body of that dying man. Sir, the moment you get over the line, the moment you cross the boundary of names, the moment you leap over the iron fence of the roll, that moment you are out in the vague, and all sorts of disorders may come on.

Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, said in the same debate:

Now, the evil, if there be one in the existing system, that of which gentlemen complain, is simply this, that we of the minority claim a right by sitting silent to prevent less than a majority of the members elected from passing a bill. The worst that can be done by a factious minority, if that be the term applied to it, is to fight until the actual majority of the mem-bers elected shall pass the bill. When they are present that friendly majority constitute a quorum of themselves; they do not require the assistance of the minority; they run the House themselves and pass their bills. In case of what you call factious resistance we drive them only to that. * * * *

Now, we are causing no hardship whatever in taking the ground we do against this new rule, and I think we do no serious wrong to the country at any time when we sit in our seats and decline to vote. If the majority desires to have a bill passed in opposition to our wishes, then let the majority come here and pass it over our heads. At any rate, I decline to be answerable to anybody but my constituents if I sit in my seat and decline to vote. I hold my-self responsible to them and to the constitution alone. I take my position with that horse which is brought to the water but can not be made to drink, and I should say that no Speaker and no House should compel Lie to answer yes

or no on a roll call. I think it very decidedly wrong, in the first place, that a Speaker should be at liberty to cognize or declare a quorum without a formal ount, and, in the next place, that by any sort of combination of rules there should be a law put upon the statute book and declared in force which can show, perhaps, only a quarter or ten per cent. of the members in favor of it. And Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, said,

among other things: * * * The constitutional idea of a quorum

is not the presence of a majority of the mem-bers of the House, but a majority of the mem-bers present and participating in the business of the House. It is not the visible presence of members, but their judgments and their votes that the constitution calls for.

POINTS FOR DEMOCRATS.

-Chairman Edward Carroll, of the Democratic State committee of Kansas, says that Reed should learn a lesson from Foraker that even Republicans

-Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Minister to and rifles. They rallied to their sup-port all the robust mendicants in the country who was a stated with cannon are, first, he is the editor of a Harrison organ; second, he has had the Russian ----The claim of the majority that they have a right to govern the House without attending its sessions and taking part in the conduct of its business is too preposterous to require refutation.-Hon. John G. Carlisle. -Against the brains of thirty Speakers, beginning with Frederick Muhlenberg, and representing Federalism, Democracy, Whiggism and latterday Republicanism, "Tom" Reed, of Maine, sets his backbone.-Springfield Republican. -Mr. Farwell shoots pretty close to the bull's-eye when he avers that Presi-dent Harrison "seems to regard the offices as personal perquisites." This much having been said, we are gratified to be assured that there is "no quarrel" between the Fresident and the Senator from Illinois .- N. Y. World. ----- Taxation in itself is never a bless ing, it is always a burden. So long as taxation is limited to the necessities of the government economically administered, the people are willing to bear the burden; but when a tribute is levied upon them beyond that, they have cause for complaint -- Chicago Tariff Raformer. -The strongest rebukes yet printed in reference to the action of Speaker Reed are the extracts from the speeches of that gentleman. No one has exceeded the Maine autocrat in claiming the right of the minority to refrain from voting to prevent the appearance of a quorum. A compilation of his speeches would convince every citizen of the duplicity involved in the present position.-Chicago News (Ind.). He'p the Poor Farmer Along. The Administration favors subsidies for those engaged in sailing ships; the ways and means committee favors subsidies for those engaged in producing sugar. Here are two interests that the g. a. p. is committed to protect, and the farmers are beginning to ask wby they should not have subsidies, too. And why should not the farmer be subsidized? Wool was spun in Massachusette before wheat was grown in Illinois, consequently wheat-growing in IIlinois is more of an infant industry than wool-spinning in Massachusetts; cotton was spun in Rhode Island before it was grown in Arkansas, consequently cotton growing in Arkansas is more of an infant industry than cotton spinning in Rhode Island; pig iron was cast in Pennsylvania before corn was grown in Iowa, consequently corn growing in Iowa is more of an infant industry than pig iron casting in Pennsylvania; steel was produced in Ohio before potatoes were grown in Nebraska, consequently potato growing in Nebraska is more of in infant industry in Nebraska than steel production in Ohio.-Louisville l fimes.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-There are in Hungary no fewer than 80,000 Gypsies, and some 200,000 in Roumania

-"Homicide by imprudence" has been added to the list of crimes in the French criminal code. The offense is described as causing the death of a man by any foolish act not in itself criminal.

-It is estimated that over eight tons of diamonds have been unearthed in the South African fields during the last eighteen years. These represent a total value of £56,000,000.

-There are 686 periodical publications in Russia. Seventy-eight of them are political and news dailies, 109 are scientific, 80 religious, 15 artistic, 33 agricultural, 82 statistical and bibliographical, 15 pedagogic, 13 for children, and the rest miscellaneous.

-They have taught deaf mutes to talk in Paris! This result has been accomplished after years of labor, and M. Javal, "director" of the National Deaf and Dumb Institution, has given the public an example of the ability of some of his pupils to speak.

-While the increase in marriage between English people in Great Britain has not kept pace with the population, being only four per cent. in nine years, marriages among the Jewish inhabitants have grown no less than sixty-five per cent.

-The German Emperor, with the zest for military expedition and organization which distinguish him, has managed to so impress his views on the imperial servants that he has already succeeded in reducing the time occupied by the most elaborate state banquet to twenty-five minutes at the most.

-The other day the Shah of Persia exhibited much surprise upon learning of the position in Victoria's household of John Brown, whose colossal statue he had noticed and admired at Balmoral under the impression that the subject was a great statesman. The Shah says they manage those things better in Persi

-A hotel in Rome, anxious to secure English patronage, has set forth its advantages in the following advertisement, which is placarded about Paris: "The Hotel de ----, the very most favor-ite resort by English and American travelers, as during the winter presents all kinds of comforts for what concerna the general heating, during the summer is just fit to afford the freshest and the most wholesome temperature on account of its special position, breadth and ventilation. The largest and most monumental table d'hote is there to be found.

-A musical troupe crossed the frontier of Saxony the other day. The officers of the Douane hoped toget a great prize, and were very much disappointed with the way matters turned out. But they did their duty manfully to the end. One of the properties was a crown of laurels which the musicians carried off from the latest of their triumphs. The officials taxed the laurels as spice. Massenet, the composer, had somewhat a similar exp rience-in Germany also. He was crossing the frontier with a crown of laurels, and he also was attacked by the chief of the Douane. His laurels had to pay duty. They scheduled them as "medicinal plants."

-At Monza, away from the show and ceremonies of Rome, the Italian Roval family live a very simple life. Early in the morning the King takes a long ride in the park or into the neighborhood. regardless of wind or rain. On his re-

EARTHQUAKE THEORIES.

. University

The Wonders Hidden Down in the Bowels of the Earth. The earthquake theory which seems most probable, and the one which has the most adherents, is the one which tells us that the "quake" is caused by an effort of internal heat to make its escape through a weak part of the surrounding earth-crust. How thick the earth's crust is would be a hard matter to find out for a certainty. The German Government is now at work upon a shaft (if it has not been recently abandoned), near Schladebach, with the object especially of obtaining trustworthy data concerning the rate of increase in the earth's temperature as it nears the interior. The last statement the writer read concerning this shaft said that it was at that time 1,892 metres in depth. The temperature was about 48 degrees centigrade, equal to about 120 Fahrenheit. If it increases uniformly as the depth increases, as it has heretofore, the boiling point of water will be reached

is equal to about two miles. At this rate of increase the point at which platinum melts would be found to be at a depth of 45 miles.

at about 3,000 metres (providing the

shaft could be sunk to that depth), which

According to these figures the earth's crust can not be more than one-ninetieth of its radius. Prof. Newcomb, connected with the

Naval Observatory at Washington, said at the time of the August earthquake in 1884: "The only common-sense explanation of an earthquake to my mind, is that down in the bowels of the earth say from 20 to 100 miles beneath the surface, there is fluid matter, boiling at a white heat, which, as it gradually becomes cooled, contracts, leaving a space

between it and the solid parts, and the heavy weight of the earth above the vacant place causes the earth to sink, then you have your earthquake."-St. Louis Republic.

A Dozen Interesting Facts. There are 2,750 languages. America was discovered in 1492, A square mile contains 640 acres. Envelopes were first used in 1839. Telescopes were invented in 1590. A barrel of rice weighs 600 pounds A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds. A barrel of pork weighs 200 pounds. A firkin of butter weighs 56 pounds. The first steel pen was made in 1880. The first knives were used in England. and the first wheeled carriage in France in 1559. The present National colors of the

United States were not adopted by Congress until 1777.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 24. CATTLE—Shipping steers....\$ 3 25 @ 4 50 Butcher steers..... 3 00 @ 3 50 67½@ 62 @ 21 @ CORN-No. 2
 CORN-NO. 2
 21 @

 OATS-NO. 2
 17¹/₂ @

 RYE-NO. 2
 55 @

 FLOUR-Patents, per sack...
 185 @
 Fancy.... 145 @ 400 @ CHEESE-Full cream..... EGGS-Choice..... BACON-Hams..... Shoulders Sides..... LARD. POTATOES..... 61/2 @ 30 @



Aunt Betsey Trotwood hated donkeys, and used to startle her nephew, David Copperfield, with the suddenness of her raids upon them, when they infringed upon her boundary line, and if you wish to utterly rout Biliousness, Liver Complaint or Indigestion, when they infringe on your good health and enjoyment of life-just make use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's the most effective, anti-bilious medicine extant. Besides, it contains no alcohol to inebriate; no sugar or syrup to ferment and interfere with the digestive process. It's also strengthening and healing to the lungs. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, lingering coughs and kindred ailments, it is a wonderfully efficacious remedy. It's the only guaranteed Liver, Blood and Lung Remedy sold. Remember, you get benefit, or money returned. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



\$500 OFFERED for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of DR. 6AGE'S CATARRH REMEDU

the proprietors of DR. AAGE'S CATARRH REMED() SYMPTOMS OF CATAREH.—Headache, obstruction of nose, disobargy falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness, difficulty of clearing throat, expectoration of offensive matter; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired, and greneral debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases result in consumption and end in the grave. By its mild, soothing, antiseptic, cleansing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. This infallible remedy does not, like the poisonous irritating snuffs, "cree: ns" and strong caustic solutions with which the public have long been humburged, simply palliate for a short time, or drive the disease to the lungs, as there is danger of doing in the use of such nostrums, but it produces perfect and permanent cures of the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh, as thousands can testify. "Cold in the Head" is cured with a few applications. Catarrhal Headache is relieved and cured as if by magic. It removes offensive breath, loss or impairment of the sense of taste, smell or hear-ing, watering or weak eyes, and impaired memory, when caused by the violence of Catarrh; as they all frequently are. By druggists, 50 cents.



-It is not recorded that Mr. Foraker was dressed in his best suit of clothes, but in other respects his case is precisely similar to that of Mr. Mc-Ginty .- Philadelphia Times.

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turn he breakfasts very slightly, then works until luncheon, which he takes at 11:30 with his family, who then remain with the King for an hour or two. Two or three more hours of work follow. and before dinner, at 7:30, another ride or drive is taken. The Court and the Royal family spend the evening in a large drawing-room, where tea is served about ten o'clock, and retire about mid-

UNDERNEATH JAPAN.

A Volcano Begins Operations to the Great Dismay of the People.

Tokio journals report that the vol cano Shiranesan, which rises from the shores of Lake Chuzenji, near Nikko. broke out in eruption early on Decem ber 5. It was observed by the local peov ple on the evening of the 4th that the water of the streams which have their source near the mountain was much discolored and gave forth an unpleasant smell. About midnight the sound of thunder peals was heard to a distance of seven ri from the volcano, the noises continuing during the whole night. The watchman at the hot springs at the foot of the mountain was so alarmed by the phenomenon that he fled to the nearest hamlet, where he reported that the springs were throwing up jets of muddy water to a height of several feet. Twenty-four hours afterward the country folks became aware that the mountain was in active eruption, throwing out fire and ashes, the latter of which spread over the country to a considerable extent, reaching as far as Imachi. The eruption took place from the crater formed in June 1872, when the volcano became active for a time.

Shiranesan was in eruption in June. 1872. The height is about 8,500 feet. The crater is irregular and contains depressions filled with water. At the north end there is a pond of a remarkable green color.

At Kumamoto, the scene of the recent disastrous earthquake, while a welldigger was excavating for water at a depth of about eighteen fathoms, the base fell through and he was only saved from a descent, how far it is not known, by a rope which connected him with the top of the pit. Examination has shown that a very large cavity, depth and width unknown, exists and this was probably caused by a recent earthquake. The people of Kumamoto are veritably living on a crust.

About midnight on December 2, the inhabitants of Miyasaki-ken were alarmed by rumbling noises proceeding from the sea and the mountain in the direction of the southwest. Inquiries elicited the fact that the rumbling was caused by an eruption of Mount Kirisb ma. No damage was caused by the firs, etc., emitted from the mountain.--San Francisco Chronicle.



MEMORIAL ADDRESS

Issued by the National Silver Committee.

Authorized by the National Silver Con-· vention Held at St. Louis in November, 1889-To Congress and the People.

Bearly \$200,000,000 of the other hand the United States, Germany and Italy bought scarcely less than \$1,000,000,000 of gold for resumption pur-poses, or to take the place of silver and paper-an amount almost double the entire gold pro-duction of this period! [Issued by the Executive Committee.] The National Silver convention, held at St. Louis November 20, 37 and 28, 1889, passed the following resolution, and appointed a commit-tee to prepare a memorial address to Congress and the country, setting forth the reasons

RESOLUTION.

RESOLUTION. "Resolved, That the Fifty first Congress be re-quested by this convention to provide, at its first session, for opening the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coln-age of standard sliver dollars of the present weight and fineness, to be a legal tender for all dolts with each debts, public and private, equally with gold and that until such provision is made the Sec retary of the Treasury be required to coin the maximum of \$4,000,000 worth of silver permonth, as now authorized by law."

THE MONEY OF THE CONSTITUTION. THE MONEY OF THE CONSTITUTION. The committee respectfully represents that in the formation of our Government both gold and silver were established as money. By con-stitutional provision the power "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin," was given to the general Government, and the States were prohibited from making "any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts."

Webster said:

I am certainly of the opinion, then, that gold and silver, at rates fixed by Congress, consti-tute the legal standard of value in this coun-try, and that noither Congress nor any State has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this.

The legal tender, therefore, the constitutional standard of value, is established and can not be overthrown. To overthrow it would shake

the whole system. If Congress may demonetize silver, it may goid, and if either, it may both, but the States can make nothing legal tender but gold and silver coin. Can Congress demonstize that which States may make money?

which States may make money? THE ACT OF 1873. The act of 1873, demonetizing silver and changing the fundamental law respecting money, was passed without public discussion and without the knowledge of the people, much less was it called for by them. In fact, as fully appears from concurrent testimony, the act was passed without a comprehensive knowledge of its scope or effect by those highest in authority in the Government, nor has it ever been made Its scope or enect by hose highest in authority in the Government, nor has it ever been made manifest that any one directly responsible for the act fully comprehended its effect, and cer-tainly it is but charitable to assume that no one foresaw its far-reaching and insidious con-

Bequences. THE BFFECT OF THE ACT OF 1873. I For indefinite ages gold and sliver have been money metals. Their use as money is as old as commerce. From them money has been fabri-cated without limit throughout the civilized world. By them have all other things been measured, and in them all obligations discharged.

Prior to the demonetization of silver by Ger many in 1871-3, followed by the act of 1873 in the United States, and the closing of the mints of the Latin Union, silver and gold, at the coimage ratio of Europe (15% to 1), flowed evenly through all the channels of trade, upholding through all the channels of trade, upholding prices and supplying the world's increasing need for money. Variations in the production of the two metals were corrected by the in-creased mintage of the more abundant. The world's debts, immense at the period of the demonetization of silver and still increasing, were based upon the two metals and the annual supply of both. Production and trade were ad-justed to the same scale. justed to the same scale.

Then came the change. The Western world, without warning, struck from its money volume one of the metals and restricted future supply

the new and increased standard made unjusty to apply to all existing contracts and obliga-tions, public and private, for the same act that tools, public and private, for the same act that struck down sliver increased the purchasing power of gold. In other words, the gold stand-ard itself was changed; it became an enlarged standard. Indeed, the encomity of the act of demonstization is only fully brought out when it is seen that its necessary effect has been the enhancement of the value of cold

two years ago in his address before that body \$188,000,000. Thus while the annual production of the two metals for this period, increased somewhat over the period from 1851 to 1873, the production of gold fell off, so that the world felt the double effect of the rejection of silver and a decline in the production of gold. Moretwo years ago in his address before that body as most deplorable, and it is even werse to day, for prices of the great staple products of Amer-ican farms have declined to a point which leaves no increment of profit to the producers of the food and of the raw material for the over, the paper money of the United States during this period was reduced by \$224,000,000. France also contracted her paper money by nearly \$200,000,000, on the other hand the United clothing of all the people. No wonder notices like the following fill the public journals:

HARD TIMES FOR KENTUCKY FARMERS

NICHOLASVILLS, KY., Jan. 20, 1890.-[Spe-cial.]-The farms and houses of 350 persons were sold by the sheriff today for taxes. Most of them were bought in by the sheriff for th

Or as a Western writer says:

"Prices go lower and lower year by year, and the cry of complaint from the great circle of producers is fast becoming a wall of despair." Mortgages on the farms over all the old North-ern States have doubled. Thousands of those farms have gone to sale through foreclosures of mort reserved. farms have gone to sate through foreclosures of mortgages. Hundreds of others have been abandoned because there was left no profit in working them. This, too, has been going on while the population has been increasing fifty

VOLUME OF MONEY. The following table is given to show the change in the relations of money volume to population using it for the years given

Population

31,000,000

\$3,000,000

40,000,000

48,000,000

1.5.8.10	Volume of Money.
1860	
1865	
1873	
Special at	tention is directed by t

the Secretary Special attention is uncerted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the volume of money in 1878 and in 1889. The volume for 1889 is placed at \$1,-405,018,000, or an increase since 1878 of \$569,924,-193, which it is claimed is an increase in excess has, which it is claimed is an increase in excess of increase of population, and on the basis of money volume there should have been a rise and not a fall of prices. But in the first place, no allowance is made for loss of greenbacks or National bank notes, which can hardly be less,

for both kinds of currency, than 3 per cent. of the whole, or \$25,000,000, and may be much Then in stating the gold in circulation, in the form of coin or certificates, as \$499,000,000, it is a question whether sufficient allowance has been made for the gold carried out of the coun-try by persons traveling abroad in the ten years. For these two items alone, it would not seem an overestimate to allow \$100,000,000, and this s sustained by the fact that while bank notes, greenbacks and certificates are constantly met with in circulation, gold coin is seldom seen. Deducting \$100,000,000 and we have left, as the actual volume in circulation for 1889, but \$1,-305,000,000, and this, it is believed, is a full es-timate. But the chief error lies in taking the volume of 1878 for comparison with that of 1889. The year 1878 was the year of *lowest price* be-tween 1873 and 1881, and of the smallest volume

of money. n money, Prices as stated above, were lower, too, in the United States than in Europe, caused by the moarding of gold for resumption.

hoarding of gold for resumption. Now, mark the movement of prices and the rapid increase in the volume of money. Be-sides the absorption of our own production of gold, the net imports of gold from 1870 to 1881 were \$176,000,000 and the money volume rose to \$1,022,033,085 by October, 1830, and in October, 1881, the volume was \$1,147,892,425, or an in-crease in two and a half years of \$342,098,633. By this time the equilibrium of prices was re-stored, as shown by a rise in prices in the United States.

From 1881 to 1889, eight years, the gain in the money volume, according to Treasury reports, was but \$257,125,565, or at the rate of about \$33. 000,000 a year, instand of \$23,000,001 as given by the Secretary for the whole period. Indeed, if proper allowances were made for loss of paper currency and less of gold by people traveling abroad and in other ways, the actual increase would not amount, probably, to \$25,000,000 a year, or less than 2 per cent., while population increases at the rate of 4 per cent. and wealth

and commerce much faster. Hence we have a steady fall in the range of prices from 1889 to 1889, which still continues and will continue as long as the money volume continues to con-tract. From the above statement of facts it appears misleading to compare the money vol-ume of 1878 with that of 1889, and calculate an

even rate of increase for the whole period. It is not contended that prices do not vary from other causes than variations in the volume of money. Improved methods of produc-tion multiplying commodities of various kinds produce changes in prices, and prices of given commodities are constantly varying, one with another, under the law of supply and demand.

If the intention had been to make debts per-petual and to parklyze industry by an act of unparalleled and never-ending spoliation, no more sinister scheme could have been dyvised. The change in the measure of values by the demonetization of silver came, however, in Auch an impenetrable disguise that few foresaw is consequences. But there were those who did see it and who predicted with unerring accu-racy the consequences that would flow from it. Among these were Wolowski, Laveleye and Disraell, whose predictions have been often quoted. A few in this country, also, early saw and protested against the wrong of demoneti-ration. How long this great wrong shall go un-righted let the people say. THE FALL IN THE PRICE OF SILVER. Thus far we have referred only to the fall of priors and the price of the set If the intention had been to make debts per

Thus far we have referred only to the fall of prices and the rise of gold, which is really but prices and the rise of gold, which is really but the statement of one and the same economic fact. The fall in the price of sliver, as ex-pressed in gold, is also but another statement of the same thing. Gold has risen with refer-ence to sliver and commodities. Sliver and commodities have fallen with reference to gold. But on comparing sliver with commodities we see that there has been no marked separation between them. Uncoined sliver will buy as much food and more of merchandise now than in 1873. Gold will buy far more than them. An examination of any table of prices will show examination of any table of prices will show that the general range of prices has been all along at about the level of silver bullion. The relation of wheat, cotton and other products of India remain substantially at the same level at which they stood before silver demonstration. Silver, therefore, notwithstanding its demonstration. Silver, therefore, notwithstanding its demonstration by Western nations, has proved the more stable of the two metals and the steadiest measure of the value of commodities. THE PURCHASE OF \$2,000,000 WORTH OF SILVER

A MONTH. We hear constantly that the purchase of \$2, 300,000 worth of sliver a month has not main 000,000 worth of silver a month has not main-tained the price of silver, and often the claim is made that it has had no effect in maintaining the price of silver. It is quite true that the purchase of \$2,000,000 of silver a month has not kept the prices up to the advancing level of gold, but who will contend that the purchase of \$350,-000,000 of silver since 1878 has not operated to prevent a further fall? Who shall say that had the maximum of \$4,000,000 a month been pur-chased that silver would not be now at new with chased, that silver would not be now at par with gold, at the ratio of 16 to 1? Of the production of 1888 the United States

took for coinage \$32,300,000, India took \$55,000, 000, other countries \$45,000,000. Did not the consumption by the United States have the same effect on the price of silver as the con-sumption of a like amount by Indiaor any other country? And if the United States had not country? And if the United States had not coined \$25,000,000 would the price have re-mained at the same level? On the other hand, suppose the United States had coined \$64,000, 000 instead of \$32,000,000, is it not clear that less would have been left for other countries and that the price would have risen under the in-creased demand? Is it not clear enough that the purchase of \$4,000,000 a month could not

long go on, production remaining as now, with-out carrying silver to par with gold? The St. Louis convention has asked that this experiment, which the present law authorizes, be tried. An addition of \$64,000,000 to our mon-ey volume this year will not be enough to fill

the void caused by the cancellation of bank notes and supply the needs of an increasing population, and nothing short of this will stay the downward tendency of prices. THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

The average advocate of gold monometallism

free coinage to silver, and cries "cheap money i" "eighty cent dollars!" and declares that he nows it will immediately expel gold and bring on dire calamities. This is what Mr. Cleveland predicted in 1884

This is what Mr. Cleveland predicted in 1884 would take place if the coinage of $\$_000,000$ a month was not stopped, and is what others have continually predicted since 1878. And now they say, although the coinage of $\$_000,000$ has not yet expelled gold, it will exper it, notwith-standing the fact that since the act of 1878 was passed requiring the coinage of \$2,000,000 a month, this country has gained \$592,000,000 of gold.

But let us examine the foundations of thes But let us examine the foundations of these predictions. Why has not gold been expelled? Simply because the coinage of \$2,000,000 a month was not such an addition to our money volume as to raise prices above the gold, or in-

volume as to raise prices above the gold, or in-ternational level of prices. Why has our stock of gold increased? Simply because the coinage of \$2,000,000 a month was not a sufficient addition to our money volume to take the place of bank notes retired and sup-ply the needs of an increasing population, and consequently gold came here to preserve the equilibrium of prices. If there is suy one prin-ciple in economic science accented by all econ-

All silver not used in the arts is now coined All silver not used in the arts is now coined somewhere. India absorbs an average of about 850,000,000 a year, and the capacity of the vast population of India to absorb silver is not like-ly to be abated. The consumption in the arts would scarcely be lessened. The needs for sub-sidiary coinage will not diminish. Some less might go to Asia, although it is difficult to see how the restoration of the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold will materially effect the irade of Asia.

trade of Asia. Possibly some less would stay in Mexico, and some less be coined by other American States. But suppose the coinage here should be doubled and \$65,000,000 should come here, or even \$75,000,000. Do we not need it? Do we not need it to keep up the volume of money and maintain prices? How else is money supply to come? Lower prices will, of course, bring gold to us. The eternal "scramble for gold" n go on.

It is a miscalculation, however, to suppose the restoration of silver would lead to a rise of prices of 25 per cent. or 30 per cent., or even a fall of gold relatively to commodities of 20 per cent. Prices will be determined primarily by the money volume, more or less modified, of course, by the operations of credit. If free coin-age results only in keeping up the volume of money to its present relation to population and business then the effect will be only to arrest the fall of prices and maintain the present level. Some products, as wheat and cotton, for reasons above given, will doubtless respond im-mediately by an advance in the markets of the world. The danger, therefore, to come from It is a miscalculation, however, to suppose world. The danger, therefore, to come from free coinage, like that from continued coinage, is more imaginary than real.

Scheerry than real. SCARCITY OF GOLD. But we ask again, without the use of silver, where is money supply to come from? There is a consensus of opinion among those best able to judge that the production of gold is destined to diminish as time goes on. It is doubtful whether there is left from the annual produc-tion are used at all for more . Footboor astition any gold at all for money. Socther esti-mates that probably \$15,000,000 are left for money, after the demand for the arts and dentistry is supplied. Fifteen millions for the world's money! Is this the feast to which the industrial world is invited by gold monometal-lists? Whence, then, we repeat, is money sup-ply to come? Is it to be credit money? Uncertain bank issues? The world has happily passed the era of that source of supply and that kind of money, and will never go back to it. The true answer is, restore silver to its old. place as a money metal by the side of gold, without limit as to use, and the sooner it is done the better for this country and the world. It is not necessary, of course, that all the silver offered should be actually and at once coined. The same end will be reached if cor-tificates are issued on silver bullion, the same as now on gold bullion.

BIMETALLISM OR GOLD MONOMETALLISM. It must be apparent to statesmen as well as to economists that the present attitude of the country toward silver coinage can not long be country toward silver coinage can not not ong be maintained. The forced coinage of 28,000,000 a month is an arbitrary and unscientific mode of regulating money. Either we must accept bi-metallism, with natural regulation through the mines, or adopt gold monometallism and rest values on the present stock of gold and the pos-tible creater of cold production come require sible excess of gold production over require-ments for the arts and making good the loss by abrasion and otherwise. This is the situation and this the problem before us. Will we heed the warnings of history and es-

cape the disasters that have invariably attended a shrinking volume of money? Allison is no doubt right in attributing the fall of the Roman empire and the stagnation of the middle ages ore to the want of a supply of money than t

my other cause. With the discovery of America and the opening of the mines of Potosi began a new era. The money of Europe and America increased six fold in a century. Commerce revived, and on silver wings spread over the world. In the early part of the present century the revolution in South America cut off the supply of silver, and depression of trade immediately followed. Jacobs, in his history of the precious metal, shows that the stock of money of Europe and the United States, from 1809 to 1830, fell from \$1,900,000,000 to \$1,565,000,000, or a loss of \$335,-000,000, in less than a quarter of a century. The shrinkage continued to the end of the first half of the century. Prices, according to Newmarch and Jevons, fell 59 per cent. As many well re-member, this was a period of chronic "hard times," relieved only by the spasmodic inflation through "wild cat" bank notes, which left a train of wrecked industries behind them. But at the close of the first half of the cent-

ury the vail began to lift. With the beginning of the last half of the century dawned the new "golden era." California and then Australia, began to pour their treasures into the lap of

KANSAS SCHOOLS.

The Apportionment For the Various Counties From the State School Fund.

TOPEKA, Kam, Feb. 20 .- The State Superintendent of Public Instruction has apportioned the semi-annual dividend of the permanent school fund among the various counties of the State. The amount apportioned is \$267,345.06, being 51 cents per capita for the school population of the State, 524,206. Shawnee County gets the largest amount of any county, \$9,268.23, having the largest school population. Wyandotte County comes next, with something over \$8,000. The per capita tax this year is 2 cents lower than a year ago. The warvants will be forwarded to the county treasurers and statements to the county clerks and county superintendents next Friday.

The following is the amount apportioned to each county:

COUNTY.	School Pop- ulation	Amount Apportioned.
Allen	5, 82 5,230 10,539	\$ 2,693.82
Anderson Atchison Barber	10,539	2,667.30 5,374. 9
Barton	,780 4,653	1,417.80 2,873 8
Brown	9,991 6,944	5,095.41 3,541 44
Baurbon Brown Butler, Chase Chatauqua Cherologia	8,917	4,547.67
Chautauqua Cherokee	5,6%1 10,425	2,581.11 5,816.75
Cherokee Cheyenne	1,513 1,276	771.63 650.76
Clark. Glay. Cloud	6.034	8,077.34 3,617.43
Coney	7,093 5,891	3.204 41
Comanche	$1,081 \\ 12,272$	551.31 6,258 72
Decatur	10,662 8,270	5,437.62 1,667.70 4,1 1.38
Dickinson	8,043 4,873	4,1 1.38
Doniphan Douglas. Edwards.	8,458 1,353	2,485.23 4,213 58 690.03
Ells. Ell's.	5,054	2.517.54
Ellsworth.	3,120 8,525	15,91.30 4,797.75
Finney. Ford Franklin	1,260 2,342	6 2.60 1,194.42
	7,682	3,917.82 243.78
Geary Gove Grabam	3,433 1,360	1,750.83
	2,008	1,024 08
Gray.	1,086	355.47 553.86
Gray. Greeley. Greenwood. Hamilton.	509 6,138	3,1 6.38
Harper	859 4,757	438. 9
Harvey. Ha-kell	6,156	8,139.56 293.25
HodgemanJackson.	1,2 3 5,265	613.53
Jefferson	6, 38	2,685.15
Johnson	6,225	3,698 01 3,174.75
Kearney. Kingman.	615 3,930	313.65
Klowa Labette	1,227 10,250	625 77 5,227.50
Lane Leavenworth	1,018	519 69
Lincoln	12,186	1 900 / 6
Linn	6,661	3,397.11 553.95
Lyon Marion	8,413 7,416	4,290.63 3,782 16
Marshall. McPherson	8,704 7,789	4,489.04 3,972.39
Meade	1,260	64 1.60 3,270.63
Miami. Mitchell. Montgomery Morton	5,6 0	2,881.50
M rris	4,756	2,425. 6
Nemaha	6.940	3,539 40
Neosho	7,163	1,038 96
Norton Osage Osborne	4,004 9,385	4.786.85
Osborne	1,300	2 448 00
Pawnee Phillips	2,145 5,201	1,093.95
Ostawa. Pawnee Phillips Pottawatomie. Pratt. Rawlins.	6,580 3,004	8,855.80
Rawlins	2,487 9,269	1,532.04
Reno. Republio. Rice.	6,982	4,727.19 8,560.83
Riley		0
Rooks	3,275	1,670.25 986.34
Russell	8,275 1,934 2,750 6,191	1,402.50 8,157.41
Sedgwick	422	215.22
Seward. Shawnee	679 18,173	246 20
Sheridan	18,173	9,208 23

market for the years named, as given by the bureau of statistics: 1851. | 1878. | 1878. | 1885. | 1889. 5 147 51 12 8 91 5 92 476 8 25 36 45 92 476 8 25 36 45 92 83 36 39 36 45 02 84 159 382 159 450 94 23 36 39 63 67 60 147 16 30 63.2 02.2 60.2 12 07 13 13 13 14 14 36 14 36 81 07 4 53 43 61 5 22 8 91 Wheat. ats. 375 Corn Cotton 17 25 Pig Iron... Bar Iron... . 21 31 . 36 49 10 25 35 Mr. Sauerbeck, whose tables are accepted by

period. The following table gives the annual average gold prices of staple articles in the New York

FROM 1878 TO 1888.

tion

the statistical society of London as authority, taking 100 as his index number to indicate the general range of prices from 1867 to 1887, finds that in 1873 the index rose to 111, and in 1878 fell to 83. Then it rose to 88. Then fell again to 76

in 1884, and 67 in 1888. In his diagram of prices based upon William M. Grosvenor's tables of prices for 200 leading commodities, taking 1860 at 100, Mr. Stark commodities, taking 1860 at 100, Mr. Stark shows like results, only prices on this side, as might be expected from the small volume of money and the hoarding of gold for resumption, went somewhat lower in 1878 than indicated by Mr. Sauerbeck's tables for England, showing a fall from 1873 to 1878 of 27 per cent., or a rise o 35 per cent. in the purchasing power of gold. In 1885 prices had fallen 7 per cent. below the level of 1878, or 30 per cent. below the level of 1880, and at present are more than 33 per cent. be-low the level of 1880, which means that gold has increased in purchase power 50 per cent. since

The percentage of gold prices of staple ar-ticles as given by the Bureau of Statistics, tak-ing 1860 at 100, are:



And for 1889 the range is at least 10 per cent

And for 1889 the range is at least 10 per cent. lower than for 1878. Tables published by the London Economist show that \$1,700 in gold would buy as much of seventeen leading articles stated in 1850 as \$2,155 would in 1875, but that the same quantity could e bought in 1885 with \$1,571 and even less would

be bought in 1885 with \$1,571 and even less would be required now. Tables given by the royal commission for 1883 show substantially the same results. According to Mr. Sauerbeck, prices for 1888 are lower than for 100 years, and English wheat, as Mr. Frewen points out, is 47 per cent. below the average and lower than since 1761. Mr. Frewen significantly asks if the world with its thousands of millions of debt is going back to the prices of the fifteenth century? But the effect of silver demonstization on the price of wheat and cotton is of special impor-tance from the relation of these products to the price of the same products in India. The mints of India being open to the free coinage of silver, silver builton is, of course, there sub-stantially at par with silver coin. The money stantially at par with silver coin. The mone unit in India, the silver rupee, is equal to abou 2 shillings English money, or a little less that

9 shillings English Incury. 50 cents our money. Discarding fractions in converting rupees into sovereigns, and counting the shillings at 25 cents, we have the following equivalents in prices in India and the United States, silver bullion being at par with coin, at the India ratio of 15 to 1.

The production of gold from the passage of the Bland-Allison act of 1878 to the end of 1888 was \$1,044,000,000, or an annual average of \$104,-000,000, being about \$60,000,000 per annum less than the production of the two metals during the period from 1351 to 1873. The total production of gold in the United States since the organization of the mint, in 1792, has been \$1 805,061,000, of silver, \$862,645,000, or nearly \$1, 000,000,000 more gold than silver. The committee has gone thus fully into the This great interest, at the base of all our supply of metallic money for the several periods named in order to show the unmistakable effect on money volume and on prices of the increased or diminished supply of the metals. THE FALL OF PRICES. Let us next look at prices for the same period This great interest, at the base of all our National prosperity, has in all ages engaged the solicitude of wise statesmen, and no coun-try can long prosper when through neglect or unwise legislation it is permitted to decay.

THE ENEANCEMENT OF GOLD.

The extent of the enhancement of gold is best shown by a comparison of prices before and since the demonstization of silver. For this purpose three periods which mark as many dis-tinctive epochs in the use of gold and silver are taken.

First. 1851, the year when the gold discov-erers of California began to act on prices and stimulate trade. Second. The year 1873, when the act demon

tizing silver in the United States was passed and before the fall of silver or rise of gold be

Third. The year 1878, when the Bland-Alliso nct was passed, requiring the coinage of at least \$2,000,000 worth of silver a month. And finally, the course of prices and the tendency of gold since 1878, under a sarinking volume of

But in order to set forth in the clearest light the effect on gold and on prices of recent legis-dation against silver, it is necessary to show its effect on money supply during the three periods named. For the real measure of values at any given time is the effective volume of money at such time existing. No country has a purely gold measure. The real measure in the United States at this time is gold, colored, so to speak, by \$400,000,000 of silver, and further diluted by the effective volume of greenbacks and National bank notes. For nobody would contend that the value of gold would be the same, or that gold would constitute the same standard, if the silver and paper that circulate with it were de stroyed.

MONEY VOLUME IN 1851.

What the volume of money in the United States in 1851 was we have no certain data for Intermining, but whatever it was it consisted dargely of issues of State and private banks. The supply of gold and sliver had been on the wane for nearly half a century, but in 1850 Cali-fornia, and later, Australia, began to send out that would discussed to support

their newly-discovered treasures. Let us now place side by side the period from 1851 to 1873, and the period from 1873 to 1878, and shence to 1889.

1851 TO 1873.

The world's			
from 1851 to 1873	, as given by	the tables	of Dr.
Soetbeer, was:	ALCONG STATE	- den	
field		80 69	975 000

Silver	
the state was that the second of the second shade	

300,000, and in 1855 it was \$147,000,000. In 1873 it had fallen to \$96,000,000. The production of sil-wer in 1873 was \$81,000,000. The excess of the production of gold over silver for the entire period of twenty-three years was \$1,573,850,000. The average annual production of both met-als during this period was, in round numbers, \$162,000,000. Thus \$3,788,400,000 were added to the world's supply of the precious metals in the the world's supply of the precious metals in the short period of twenty-three years. Not only that, but the United States in 1873 had a paper circulation of \$604,300,000. France had \$600,000, 000. Other nations had also resorted to issues of State paper money, still further swelling the volume of paper money to \$\$,500,000,000. FROM 1873 TO 1878. Take next the period from 1873 to 1878, after

sliver had been demonetized in Germany and the United States, and the mints of the Latin Union had been first partially and then entirely closed, so that only the gold production con-tributed to money supply for Europe and the United States.

The production of gold for this period-1873 to 1878—was \$525,000,000, or an annual average of \$105,000,000, as against \$116,000,000 for the former period. The production of sliver for the same period was \$415,610,000, or an annual average of \$53,000,000, or an average, for both metals, of

9

ratio of 15 to 1. 1 Rupee -2 s. -30.50. 10 Rupees -21 - 5.00. Assuming wheat to be worth in India 3 shillings a bushel, and freight to Liverpool to be is shilling, we have:

Wheat 3 s. -1% Rupee-10.75. Freight 1 s. -% " - .25. Cost of India wheat in Liverpool, 4 s.

Cost of India wheat in Liverpool, 4 s. - 2Rupees - \$1. A pound sterling, therefore, with silver at par with coin as above, would lay down in Liver-pool only five bushels of India wheat. But with silver bullion at its present price, a pound storling will exchange for buillon enough to make, say, 13 rupees. Consequently the Liver-pool buyer can get six and one-half bushels of India wheat for his sovereign by first exchang-ing it for silver buillon and taking that to the mints of India, and unless he can get as many bushels for the same amount of gold in the United States he will buy in India. Hence, to the extent of India's ability to supply wheat the extent of India's ability to supply wheat and cotton, every fall in silver is attended with a fall in wheat and cotton. On the other hand with silver bullion at par with gold at our ratio, wheat will rise to the former India rate of five bushels to the pound sterling, or in other words

be "dollar wheat" here. The loss to the wheat and cotton growers from this cause since 1873 must be counted thundreds of millions and the loss to the cou try on the wheat and cotton exported by tens of millions annually. [On this head see valua ble statistics by Ivan C. Nichels.] As on no class has the loss from silver demonstization fallen more heavily than on the cotton planter

and the wheat grower, so no class would be more directly or more immediately benefited than this class and these industries. The exports of wheat and wheat flour from the United States fell in value from \$923,000,000 for the five years from 1873 to 1883 to \$594,000.

000 for the five years from 1883 to 1888, showing a shrinkage in five years of \$329,000,000.

a shrinkage in five years of \$329,000,000. It is common to say that only sliver pro-ducers agitate the restoration of sliver metal to its immemorial place. They need it less than any other class of producers. If the farmers and planters will make estimates of what they have lost during the past seventcen years through the demonetization of sliver-for the fall in price can be rightfully ascribed to nothing else-they will see how much more they have lost than the sliver producers, and how much more they will gain by its restoration than the sliver producers. But their loss has not stopped. The Indfe

than the sliver producers. But their loss has not stopped. The India Government, backed by Great Britain, has stretched 6,000 miles of military railroads through the wheat and cotton lands of India, and 20,000,000 acres have been brought under

the plow. England strikes with a double-edged sword

at both India and the United States. By her gold standard and India's silver standard, she at both india and the United States. By her gold standard and India's silver standard, she is able to reverse a natural law—to obtain products from India cheaper than from the United States—and thus fore American work-ers, who feed, clothe and educate their chil-dren, into unequal competition with the wretch-es of the Orient. Said Sir R. N. Fowler, in an argument at a meeting of the British and colo-nial board of trade, opposing a resolution favor-ing a bimetallie policy by England: "If we continue this policy a few years longer we can ruin the wheat and cotion indus-try of the United States and build up India as the chief exporter of those staples." The burder of the testimony before the royal English commission, that sat for months on the question of the effect of the recent changes in the precious metals, was that the continued demonetization of silver would be ruin to the agriculturists of the United States.

The condition of the great agricultural in-terests of our country was characterized by the president of the National Farmers' congress

But there has been little change in fifteen years in the cost of producing the great staples given in the above table. Have landed properties so increased, as compared with population, as to cause a fail of one-third in value since 1873? Or is there less need for houses now than then? The farmer's acres have not grown smaller, but The farmer's acres have not grown smaller, but they will not sell for as much. No, prices of single things may and do vary from many causes, but the general range of prices, the value of all things, change only with a change in the measure. There is no other explanation. The measure has been changed. It has been changed from both gold and silver, supple It has been changed from a volume of both mented by large issues of paper, to gold alone. It has been changed from a volume of both metals and the annual supply of both to gold, and the annual supply of gold only, which, as we shall see further on, is very little more than required for the arts. Here is a vera causa, and it more idle to leak for any other it were idle to look for any other.

It is quite true that, when money volume is owest, idle money will accumulate in money centers, with the appearance of a plethora of money, and interest on good securities range very low. This has been the case in late years. The explanation, however, is not difficult. The abundance or scarcity of money is not measured by the rate of interest at which it can be borrowed on good security, but by the commodities required to purchase money. Money volume, prices, profits and interest always bear certain

The relations to one another, as cause and effect. The relations may be stated as fellows: Shrinking volume of money-falling prices and uncertain profits, investments unsafe, in-

and uncertain profits, investments unsafe, in-terest low, idle money accumulates. Stable money—prices stable (except varia-tions under the law of supply and demand), profits fair and reasonably certain, investments safe, interest steady, sharing in regular profits.

There never is a time when there is not a de-mand for money in exchange for commodities. The wealth of the world always stands as of The wealth of the world always stands as of-fered against money. But a demand for money for investment, to be returned with interest, is another thing. The demand for money for that purpose depends upon the conditions above stated.

NATIONAL DEBTS.

While the prices have fallen below the level of 1851, debts have not diminished. Mr. Neymarck gives national debts of the principal na-tions for 1889 as \$23,420,000,000, with annual in-terest \$1,060,000,000. No estimate of other kinds terest \$1,060,000,000. No estimate of other kinds of indebtedness approximating correctness can be made, but it is within safe bounds to say that the aggregated indebtedness of nations amounts to a larger percentage of the entire landed property of the civilized world, to pay which requires, on the average, one-half more other property of the products of labor.

handed property of the civilized world, to pay which requires, on the average, one-half more labor-or one-half more of the products of labor -than when the debts were created, or, as one writer states it, "the spoliation of one-third of the assessable value of all other property for the benefit of money." The interest-bearing debt of the United States when at its highest point in 1805 was \$3,381,530,398. It has been reduced to \$359,643,-073, but it will take more corn, more cotton, more nails, more wool to pay the remaining debt than would have been sufficient to pay it all in 1805, at the currency prices then prevail-ing. In other words, it would require now, of the products of farm and plantation, of loom and forge, as much to pay the remnant as it would to have paid the whole sum seventeen years ago, when the spoliation began.

This shows the bounty our unfortunate coin-age legislation gave to the creditor class who hold securities payable in gold, and the load of increased debt, with decreased values to pay with, which is the inheritance of the rest of the As debts have increased as a purden, so have

As decis have increased as a burden, so have taxes and the cost of government, absorbing a larger and larger share of industrial earnings. Such is the result of the deep-laid plot to gather the wealth of the world in a few hands.

ciple in economic science accepted by all econ-omists, it is this. All predictions that the coinage of \$2,000,000 a month would expel our gold have been made in ignorance or disregard of the plainest principles of economic science. Mr. Cleveland, in his celebrated letter, went further and predicted that at one and the same time gold would go out of the country, the vol-ume of money would be reduced to the silver and paper, that it would then depreciate to the level of silver bullion, and, strangest of all, the level of silver buildon, and, strangest of all, as money depreciated prices would fall. Of course these predictions have all failed, as all predictions based on such calculations must. When will the coinage of sliver begin to drive out gold? Not until the coinage is sufficient—

First. To take the place of bank notes re ired. Second. To supply the needs of increased

population and wealth, which, to maintain the present relation of money volume to population, would not be less than \$45,000,000 a year.

Third. To supply the requirements of in-creased industries, which would be sure to follow stability of prices. The cancellation of bank notes

The cancellation of bank notes in 1880 amounted to \$41,000,000 and will probably not be much less this year. This, added to the \$45,-000,000 needed for increase of population, and we have \$86,000,000 as the quantity actually needed to maintain stability of money volume, and nothing else will arrest the fall of prices. Even should some part of the bank notes sup Even should some part of the bank notes sur rendered be taken up by new banks, hardy less than \$75,000,000 will be required to keep up the money volume. Until this void, so to speak, made by the cancellation of bank notes and increasing population, is filled, there can be no expulsion of gold.

Gresham's law is a law of displacement and orthing else. Prices must be raised above the internation-

al level of prices before a flow of gold, either way, sets in.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER. The main question has now been reached. What will be the effect of the free coinage of silver?

silver? First. It will be admitted on all sides that with free coinage the difference in the value of coined and uncoined silver will immediately disappear. For when A can have his silver made into money free of charge, at the ratio of 10 to 1, he will let no one else have it at a less rate. How much silver, then, under free coin-age, would go to our mints and be added to our

volume of money? It was agreed by the royal commission that It was agreed by the royal commission that there are no great stocks of sliver in the world to draw from. It will be agreed, too, by all who have studied the question at all that the coined sliver of Europe, being at the ratio of 15½ to 1, will stay where it is at par with gold at that ratio, rather than come here where 16 to 1 would be the par of gold. We may therefore limit our inquiry to the annual production from the mines.

The production of 1888 is stated, by the Di-rector of the Mint, as \$142,000,600 coining value. Whether this is excessive or not, we will not stop to consider. Now, where did this produc-tion of 1888 go? How was it consumed? The following table shows its distribution:

Europe and America, for susidiary

And \$2,000,000 for the arts is a small allow

e world, reviving co industries everywhere. But in 1873, as if the hand of man was turned against himself, half the world's supply of money was lopped off. 'A writer in a British review, not long after the close of this period, wrote:

The present generation has seen come and go the most remarkable outburst of material prosperity which has ever visited the nations of mankind. The epoch has been short-lived as a northern summer, and the world has fallen into winter

With this year we begin the last decade of this memorable century. The issue is with Congress and the people. That it is an issue that outweighs all others, free trade and protection included, is too apparent to require a

gument. We insist that as silver was only broken We must that as shver was only broken down by legislation, and by no natural law, that legislation should be reversed. We believe that such a step would advance every industry in the country, and that other nations would follow our example, and further.

nations would follow our example, and further, that it would give us a prestige in the Spanish American countries, where our best future trade is to be, that could never be reached or listurbed by any other nation or any combina

tion of nations. Will a free people, then, controlling their own government, longer submit to the wrongs of sil-ver demonetization?

ver demonetization? Will a wise Congress continue to subject an enlightened people to the incalculable evils of an ever-shrinking volume of money and the rob-bery of an ever-increasing standard of value?

A Florida Boy's Nerve.

A boy living near Nassau City, Fla., was out fire hunting a few nights ago, when he planted his foot on something soft and slippery, and at once awakened the warning notes of a rattlesnake. By the flickering glare of his torch he saw that he had trod upon the reptile, but fortunately had planted his foot on its neck just back of the head, and, though it folded its slimy coils around his ankle and struck out with its fangs with lightning-like rapidity, it was unable to turn its head to do mischief. The lad had presence of mind enough to keep his foot firmly planted upon its neck, while with the axe in his hand he severed the head from the body.-Golden

The People of Two Cities.

The Minneapolis directory of 1890 vill contain the names of 2,000 Ole Olsens, 1,910 Eric Ericksons, 1,215 Nels Nelsons, 1,011 John Johnsons, 1,010 Peter Petersons, 936 Jurgen Jurgensons, 900 Paul Paulsens, 896 Mike Mickle-

sons, 700 Swan Swansons and 210 Andrew Andersons. Now, just note the difference in the names in the New York directory for 1890: Ten thousand O'Hoolihans, 9,540 Caseys, 8,000 Mur-phys, 8,000 O'Flahertys, 7,845 O'Tooles, 7,000 Brannigans, 5,000 O'Shaunnessys, 4,500 McGintys, 3,000 Crogans and 9,900 O'Neills.-Minneapolis Tribune.

First Efforts at Housekeeping.

She-Why don't you eat your pie, my dear? Is the lower crust too heavy? He-I don't know about that, darling, but I believe you could skate on the upper one.-Jury.

Sheridan 739.50 891.54 8.0 '9.91 230.52 1,68 '96-36'.06: 5,656.93 1,112.31 652.33 2,164.44 457 '98 4,306.95 491 64 4,193.62 1,924.74 8,257 92 789.50 1,450 1,754 5,941 452 8,296 7/6 Smith Stanton ... tevens 11,092 1 181 1,083 4,244 Sumner Thomas..... Trego. baunsee.... Wallace. Washington.... Wichita 898 8,44) 6,962 3,262 774 16,192 ilson Woodson ... Wyandotte . 524. 206 \$267,345.06 Totals.....

Kansas Masons.

SALINA, Kan., Feb. 20.-The most worthy grand lodge A. F. & A. M. of Kansas held their annual communication yesterday, M. W. George Kenyon, of Abilene, presiding. The business of the day was confined to the reception of reports of the grand officers and custodian of the work. At night the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine held a prolonged session, during which a number of novices were introduced. At midnight an elaborate banquet was held in the Red Men's wigwam.

Union Pacific Earnings.

Boston, Feb 20.-The official statement of the Union Pagific railsystem shows: Gross earnway for December, \$3,554,364; inings crease, \$266,296. Expenses, \$2,596,786; increase, \$505,748. For twelve months. ended December 31: Gross, \$39,713,903; increase, \$620,787. Expenses, \$25,015,--584; increase, \$517,487. Net earnings, \$14,698,317; increase, \$103,300.

County Court House Burned.

HUTCHENSON, Kan., Feb. 20.-The court. house at this place was burned at an early hour Tuesday morning: The county records were all in fire-proof vaults, and were not injured. The building originally cost about \$50,000. The police elaim to have conclusive evidence that the fire was an incendiary ONE

Masculine Gossiper Whipped,

CONWAY SPRINGS, Kan., Feb. 20.-Stmon Lovell, a street gossip, was horsewhipped on the streets of this city last evening by a Mrs. Kinney. Mrs. Kinney claims that Lovell has defamed ber character by his street corner talk.

A Boy Stabbed UNIONVILLE, Mo., Feb. 20.-Yesterday William Rainwater and Charles Mills. two lads each fourteen years old, got into an altereation which resulted in the latter being stabbed in the wrist with a knife. The blade penetrated entirely through between the two bones, making a serious wound.

Joseph G. Biggar Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 20.-Joseph Gillis Big-gar, the well known Home Ruler and member of the House of Commons for the west division of County Caven, died to-day at Clapham, a suburb of London. He was sixty-two years old.

the mines. The production of 1888 is stated, by the Di \$35,000,000 39,000,000

poses..... Japan Mexico, at east.. Asia and Africa.

10,000,000 15,000,000

Days.

Now, with free coinage in the United States, what change would take place in the distribu-tion of the production of 1890? In the first place