

Chase County Courier.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1895.

NO. 36.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

WASHINGTON NOTES.

New treaties of far-reaching importance have recently been made between Nicaragua and Honduras and official copies have just been received in Washington. The treaties are the first practical steps toward the formation of a Central American nation out of the several small republics, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Salvador and Costa Rica.

A decidedly unfavorable change in Secretary Gresham's condition occurred on the night of the 25th and it was said that for some time he was in a serious condition. The change was the result of a recurrence of the stomach troubles from which he suffered so acutely earlier in his illness. His physician was with him for many hours and left him in the early morning. He was reported to be easier on the 26th. His son Otto and Mr. Landis, his private secretary, had been telegraphed to.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY REYNOLDS has decided that in the absence of conclusive evidence showing the dependent or non-dependent condition of a mother at the date of her soldier son's death her claim cannot be rejected solely upon the grounds that the soldier did not contribute to her maintenance.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND wrote a letter on the 24th to the democratic editors of New York state regretting his inability to be present at their banquet at New York city and touching on the party's duty in the agitation for the free coinage of silver.

SECRETARY HERBERT will deliver the Memorial day oration at the cemetery at Washington, where are located the graves of many union soldiers who died in hospitals during the war, and where over 100 confederates, who were under the care of union hospitals, are buried. It is expected that the president and his cabinet will attend on the occasion.

HUGH McCULLOCH, formerly secretary of the United States treasury, died at Washington on the 24th. He was over 80 years of age.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New York Telegram had an interview with a cabinet official practically confirming the report that ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney was the administration's choice for the democratic presidential nomination in 1896.

At the session of the Democratic Editors' association of the state of New York, on the 24th, resolutions were adopted that the democratic press of that state pledge itself to oppose any legislation looking to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. There was only one negative vote.

CATHOLIC missionary workers are about to start a movement of the greatest importance among the masses of population in Cleveland, O. It might be called a Catholic Salvation army movement, except that some of the odd features of the Salvation army will be omitted.

DEPUTY marshals had a fight with Zip Wyatt's gang of outlaws in Woods county, Ok., recently. Wyatt was wounded and his horse killed.

THE miners of the Pittsburgh, Pa., district have practically given up the strike for 60 cents per ton and will go back to work at the operators' terms of 50 cents.

In a Cincinnati Southern freight wreck, caused by a broken axle, near Danville, Ky., Stanley Davis, from Chattanooga, and D. R. Stokes, negroes from Georgia, both tramps, were killed. Five other tramps were slightly wounded.

EIGHTY thousand children, representing 186 Sunday schools, or twelve divisions, paraded in Brooklyn on the 24th, in honor of the sixty-sixth anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday School union. The parade was reviewed by ex-President Harrison, Prince Francis Joseph, of Battenberg, and others.

THE Ohio Steel Co., of Youngstown, O., has advanced the wages of all employees, over 1,000 in number, 10 per cent. The action was voluntary on the part of the company.

A STRANGER giving the name of Lampton tried to buy a farm of Assessor Andrew Page, of Alexander, N. Y. During the deal a third man appeared with the three card monte game, in which all took part. Page finally got possession of \$5,000 of their money, but was forced to return it at the point of a revolver.

At the recent International Horse-shoers' convention at Milwaukee, resolutions were adopted indorsing the free coinage of silver.

Two young men were fishing in the Neches river, 27 miles from Crockett, Tex., when their canoe was attacked by alligators and broken up and the young men torn to pieces by the brutes. The mother of one of the young men witnessed the tragedy from the bank.

DURING the parade of Ringling Bros. circus at Fort Wayne, Ind., on the 23d, a runaway horse dashed into the crowd, killing Mrs. Elijah Lemay and injuring about twenty others more or less seriously.

NEAR Cheyenne, Wyo., a rear-end collision on the Denver Pacific railroad caused the death of Engineer Gray and Fireman Fuller.

An explosion of a blast at the Smith & Eastman section on the drainage channel at Joliet, Ill., killed one white man and two negroes.

A GENERAL strike of bricklayers was declared at Chicago and every brickyard in that city was tied up on the 23d. The strike was for higher wages and to force concessions by the manufacturers.

A SOUTH CHICAGO electric car crashed into a wagon containing five persons at Seventy-ninth street and Yates avenue. The wagon was demolished, one woman killed, another woman probably fatally injured and several others slightly injured.

LOUIS PENNE was drowned on the 26th at Cleveland, O., by the capsizing of a boat in which he was rowing with two companions. He was a prominent German citizen.

At Morehead, Ky., Marshal Morehead and two deputies in a fight while attempting to arrest William Sturgill, a noted desperado, riddled him with bullets, killing him.

THE Waverly hotel at Hot Springs, Ark., was destroyed by fire. It was full of guests, among whom were a number of cripples, totally unable to help themselves. They escaped uninjured, but a number lost all their clothing save what they had on. Those who happened to be in the bath house attached to the hotel were panic-stricken and lost their wardrobes. The colored night porter, William Barton, who was sleeping in the attic, perished in the flames.

THE Central Bimetallie league, of Memphis, Tenn., has issued an address to the people of the United States calling for a convention in Memphis on June 12 and 13, of those in sympathy with their aims, and requesting that delegates be sent to the meeting from every town and community in the union. The address also urges the people to form bimetallic clubs. The object of the convention is to formulate some definite plan of action.

An earthquake recently wrecked the town of Paranythi in Turkey. The dead numbered fifty and the injured 150.

OSCAR WILDE, the apostle of aestheticism, was convicted in London of an immoral offense and sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor.

WHEN Loretta Hannigan, aged 19 years, died last March at New York, from the effects of criminal malpractice, David F. Hannigan, her brother, vowed that he would avenge his sister's honor by killing Solomon H. Mann, the manager of a tailoring establishment, in which the girl was employed, who had ruined her. He met Mann recently and fired two shots at him from a revolver. One of the bullets pierced Mann's skull, over the right eye, and penetrated the brain.

At Guthrie, Ok., J. P. Smith, an alleged preacher, was convicted of stealing meat and remanded to jail to await sentence to the penitentiary. He feigned sickness and when allowed the freedom of the jail corridor made good his escape.

A DISPATCH from Guthrie, Ok., on the 24th said that the honest settlers were returning from the Kickapoo country disgusted, sore and mad. Everything of any value in the entire reservation had been taken by sooner. All the wild stories of bloody battles and violence have been exploded, the opening simply having been a howling farce, with no tragedy whatever.

A RECENT Chicago dispatch stated that wire had gone up 20 per cent, and if jobbers were correct prices would go still higher. The manufacturers had withdrawn all quotations and were declining orders of consequence for immediate delivery.

CHAMPION JAMES J. CORBETT was mad on the 24th at Bob Fitzsimmons because the latter did not appear at New York to attend the meeting to which he had been summoned by Joseph H. Vealig, representative of the Florida Athletic club, under whose auspices the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight was arranged to take place. When the champion found Fitzsimmons did not intend to appear, and that he had not paid the \$5,000 deposit guaranteeing his appearance in the ring, Corbett said he would give Fitzsimmons till the next day to comply with the agreement and if the fight was called off he (Corbett) would poke Fitzsimmons' nose at first sight.

THE Opera House block, the Vivant hotel and several other buildings of Antioch, Wis., were swept away by fire on the 23d. A number of hotel guests had to jump from the windows and several received severe bruises in consequence.

FURTHER details received at Madrid of the loss of the Spanish steamer Gravina, wrecked off Mantilla, Philippine islands, during a typhoon, showed that 108 persons were drowned. Only two of those on board were believed to have been saved.

Two young men and four young women were paddling about on a raft on a pond near Effingham, Ill., when it was overturned and one man and two women were drowned.

A NATIONAL convention of miners has been called to be held at Columbus, O., May 29.

SECRET service detectives have unearthed at Chicago what is claimed to be the greatest counterfeiting gang that has operated in that city in a number of years. They also found in rooms on the west side a lot of plaster molds, metal acids, files, crucibles and spurious coins.

It was stated that the entry of the townsite of Creedmore, Col., had been cancelled. Two or three on the inside took advantage of the information to relocate after midnight every unimproved lot in that portion of the incorporated city of Creed.

THE failures for the week ended the 24th (Dun's report) were 207 in the United States, against 183 last year.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities in the United States for the week ended May 24 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 30.8; in New York the increase was 40.5; outside New York, 18.8.

Two young white men, John Halls, Jr., and William Royce, brutally assaulted a young woman and were afterward captured and jailed at Danville, Ill. The citizens held a meeting and resolved to lynch the culprits. The doors of the jail were battered down and ropes put around the necks of the two prisoners and they were conducted to the scene of their crime and suspended from the bridge. The mob numbered about 1,000.

WILLIAM DOOLITTLE, a married man, and Bert Salisbury and Mina Patterson, both single, while fishing on Maharr's lake, in Michigan, fell overboard and were drowned. No one else was present to tell how the accident occurred. The bodies were found in 20 feet of water near where the boat was anchored.

REV. WILLIAM E. HINSHAW, pastor of the Methodist church in Belleville, Ind., was arrested in his study charged with having murdered his wife last January.

A STEAM yacht, bearing the name of Tribby, was capsized in the Hamburg canal recently and two or three men were thought to be drowned. The accident occurred at the Michigan street bridge, Buffalo, N. Y., which was being repaired.

At the meeting of the state federation of labor, at Ottumwa, Ia., on the 23d, a resolution for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, although advocated for hours by many delegates, was laid on the table and the matter referred back to the various unions.

EX-GOV. W. D. HOARD was on the 23d at Green Bay, Wis., elected department commander of the Wisconsin G. A. R. The parade of veterans had 2,000 in line. It was the last parade of the Wisconsin members as the encampment voted to abolish the parade hereafter, owing to the age of the members of the order.

FRANZ VON SUPPE, one of the most popular of light opera composers, died recently at Vienna. He had been ill a long time.

THE race for the claims in the Kickapoo reservation came off at noon on the 23d. Hundreds of women started and exhibited the same amount of enthusiasm as the men. Every quarter section has from two to a half dozen claimants and long before night many settlers were turning back disgusted at the futility of the claims and the miserable quality of what there were.

At Choctaw City, Ok., W. L. Hale, of Guthrie, and a gambler named Crump, shot out an old grudge. Half a dozen shots were exchanged and Crump was shot in the groin and so seriously wounded that it was thought he would die. Hale escaped with a piece of his left ear shot away.

WALTER Q. GRESHAM, United States secretary of state, died at Washington on the 25th, aged 54 years, of acute pleurisy, complicated with pneumonia. He rose to the rank of major-general of volunteers during the rebellion, was for fourteen years United States circuit judge of Illinois, and held three cabinet portfolios, postmaster-general and secretary of the treasury under Arthur and secretary of state under Cleveland.

THE United States supreme court on the 27th denied the application of Eugene V. Debs and the other Chicago strike leaders for a writ of habeas corpus and a reversal of the sentences to jail passed upon them by Judge Woods for interfering with the running of the mails last summer. The supreme court decided that the federal government had jurisdiction over every foot of soil and every individual in the United States. So President Debs and the other officers of the A. R. U. will have to serve their jail sentences.

At Oberlin, O., Will Worcester, a railroad man, attempted to kill his wife and then commit suicide. He started at her with a ball club, and after beating her until he thought she was dead, he took his razor and cut his own throat. He then laid down the razor, and with his finger dipped in his own blood, wrote on the wall: "Good-by pet."

JUDGE STUART on the 27th, at South McAlester, I. T., decided that the Choctaw nation had no right to confiscate the property of United States citizens living in the Indian territory. The Choctaw sheriff had confiscated and ordered sold nearly the whole business portion of South McAlester, alleging that the property, though owned by United States citizens, was rented contrary to Choctaw law.

CONGRESSMAN UPDEGRAFFE, of Iowa, said at Washington that the president intended to call an extra session of congress in October for the purpose of raising revenue. Mr. Updegraffe said he got his pointer from leading democrats in touch with the administration.

A COLLISION occurred recently between sheepmen and cattlemen in Routt county, Col., in which four men were badly wounded. It was the same old trouble of last year. The cattlemen of the country objected to the sheepmen, who were principally from Wyoming and Montana, driving their sheep through the county and eating up the pasturage.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The name of the town of Osage Mission has been changed to St. Paul.

Fire at the penitentiary the other day destroyed the laundry and the bakery. All the underwear of the convicts, which was in the drying room, was lost.

The comptroller of the currency has declared a first dividend of 30 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Wichita national bank on claims proved amounting to \$158,813.49.

Frank Scott, the oldest dry goods merchant of Leavenworth, has failed. It is thought his assets will cover the liabilities. He had been in business in Leavenworth for about thirty years.

Boyd Lambert, 15 years old and son of Hon. L. E. Lambert, of Emporia, attempted to take a cartridge from a revolver the other day when it exploded and fatally injured the boy. He died next day.

Pearl Weaver, the infant daughter of James N. Weaver, a commission merchant of Emporia, while playing with a cat and attempting to put into a tub of water, fell in herself and was drowned.

Dr. Anson Kniberg, assistant superintendent, Matron Peck and Stewart Benton, of the Topeka insane asylum, who were under investigation by a legislative committee, have tendered their resignations.

Olof Rodine, a farm hand, committed suicide by hanging himself near Falun, Saline county, the other day. He was only 18 years of age. His father and brother also were the victims of suicide several years ago.

The other morning the lifeless body of Ed Henry, of Peterton, was found near the railroad track 4 miles east of Osage City. He had left his home for Quenemo, and nothing more was heard of him until his body was found.

The state live stock sanitary commission was recently notified that three trains of New Mexico cattle had arrived at Bazar and were quarantined by the sheriff, the owners not complying with the regulations of the commission.

Mrs. Della Daniels, wife of Isom Daniels, committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart at her home, 2 miles southwest of Galena, the other day. Domestic trouble was the cause. She was married about a year ago at the age of 15.

The Kansas Bankers' association elected the following officers at its recent session at Topeka: President, T. P. Moore, of Holton; secretary, William McFerran, of Topeka; treasurer, J. W. Thurston, of Topeka, and a long list of vice presidents.

The university at Lawrence will graduate the largest number of pupils in its history at the forthcoming commencement exercises. Diplomats will be issued to 145 graduates from the various departments, thirty-two of whom are young women.

The state board of railway assessors has completed its work of assessing Kansas railroad property. The total assessment is \$59,645,740. This is a decrease under last year's assessment of \$108,942. Considering the fact that new property to the amount of \$225,953 was reported this year, the decrease is \$334,900.

The majority report of the legislative committee appointed to investigate the charges against Senator Rogers, a regent of the state university, found him guilty. The charges were preferred by Cyrus Leland, chairman of the republican state central committee. Mr. Rogers, it is said, will carry the case to the courts.

The fourth annual meeting of the Railway Employees' club recently held at Atchison elected the following officers: President, L. L. Bigler, of Newton; secretary, C. H. Sheffield, of Topeka; treasurer, Dan Sweeney, of Belleville; executive committee, LeRoy Currier, of Topeka, chairman; H. E. Yockey and A. S. McAllister, of Herington.

State Treasurer Atherton recently received a letter from a banking firm in London inquiring if Kansas has any bonds for sale, or any loans needing adjustment at a lower rate of interest. The firm wants to invest in Kansas securities. But the state has no bonds for sale. The total bonded indebtedness of the state is only \$750,000. All outstanding bonds will be paid off in 1899 except a series of \$103,000, which will mature in 1909.

H. J. Woolwine, a second-hand merchant of Osage City, was arrested the other day and taken to Jefferson City, Mo., on a requisition, to serve a sentence of twenty years in the penitentiary for assaulting a 13-year-old girl in Audrain county, that state, two years ago. He had been convicted of the charge and sentenced, but released on bail pending a decision of the supreme court of Missouri which recently affirmed the sentence.

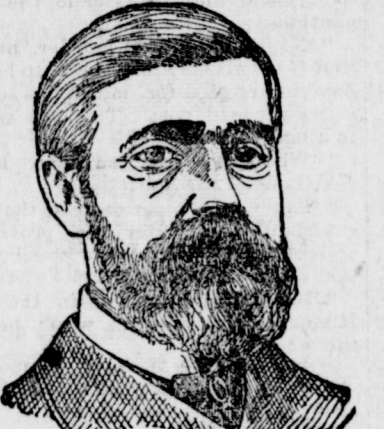
The Rathbone Sisters, K. of P., recently in session at Hutchinson, elected officers as follows: Grand chief, Abbie H. Gibson, of Emporia; grand senior Dr. Harriet Comstock, of Hutchinson; grand junior, Mrs. Malissa Harris, of Ottawa; G. M. of R. and C., Mrs. Alla Hills, of Garnett; G. M. of F., Mrs. Carrie L. Roberts, of Parsons; grand protector, Miss Rose Wiley, of Beloit; grand manager, Mrs. E. D. Rathbone, of Oberlin; grand guard, Mrs. Clara Nicol, of Colby; supreme representative, Mrs. Linnie Y. Pollock, of Kansas City, Kan.

GRESHAM IS DEAD.

Passed Peacefully Away at an Early Hour Tuesday Morning.

Sudden Ending of an Active and Honorable Career—Soldier, Judge, Statesman, Filling Each Position with Credit—Sketch of His Life.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Walter Quinten Gresham, secretary of state, died at 1:12 o'clock this morning. Mr. Gresham's illness began May 1, when he was attacked with acute pleurisy. The effusion filled the pleural cavity, but this condition yielded to treatment until last Saturday, when he suffered a relapse accompanied by acute pneumonia. His condition since that time has been extremely critical. His heart action became enfeebled requiring the constant administration of the most powerful heart stimulants. By midnight the signs of dissolution were crowding thick and fast. The members of the secretary's family, who had been excluded earlier in the evening from a fear that their presence might arouse the apprehension of the



W. Q. GRESHAM.

lying man, had been admitted, for it was plain that he clearly realized his condition and desired to spend his last moments with his loved ones. He had been conscious, and even conversed calmly with those about him, but as the midnight hour drew near, the waning forces of life were no longer equal to the effort, and he sank into silence. He lay for two hours with his head resting on the arms of his daughter, Mrs. Andrews, while his devoted wife sat by his side, her hand clasped in his, his face so turned that his last conscious gaze should rest upon her. And so the minutes dragged slowly on till the end came.

A SHORT SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Walter Q. Gresham came of English stock. His ancestors moved to Virginia and later to Harrison county, Ind., where he was born March 17, 1832, on a farm near Lanesville, Harrison county, Ind. When 2 years of age, his father, then sheriff of the county, was killed while attempting an arrest. The widow, with her family of six children, struggled along. Young Walter did his share of the work, in the summer working on the farm, while in winter he attended the district school. He spent a year at the state university at Bloomington. In his leisure hours he afterward studied law, under the guidance of Judge William A. Porter, one of the noted characters of the section, a martinet who drilled his pupil thoroughly. After three years of such work Judge Gresham was admitted to practice, and entered into partnership with Thomas E. Slaughter, afterward a circuit court judge. The first republican campaign found him in a law office. He joined the party, took up the anti-slavery cause, and was one of the five men in the county who took the stump.

In 1860 he was elected to the legislature from Harrison county, was chairman of the military committee, and most active in aiding the legion law, which enabled Gov. Morton to rush troops to the front. Gresham organized a company of home guards and led them into service, being first captain and then lieutenant-colonel. He became colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana in December, 1861, and joined Gen. Grant at Savannah. He was made brigadier-general for good work before Vicksburg. When before Atlanta, July 20, 1864, Gen. Gresham was disabled, a minie ball breaking his leg below the knee as he was leading a charge.

When Gen. Grant was elected president, Gresham was offered the collectorship at New Orleans and the district attorneyship, but declined. He recommended Judge Slaughter for the United States district judgeship, but Grant sent Gresham's name to the senate, without asking the judge, and he was confirmed. There was trouble at once, Gresham insisting he would not accept, but Slaughter turned in for him and insisted on it. For twelve years he served, not one decision being reversed by the supreme court.

He was called to Arthur's cabinet as postmaster-general and then as secretary of the treasury, leaving the latter to succeed Judge Drummond on the circuit bench. In the post office department he secured the reduction of newspaper rates, reduction of the Canadian postage and a postal connection with Mexico. When Mr. Cleveland was elected he offered the state portfolio to Judge Gresham, which he accepted, resigning his position as circuit judge, and which position he held until his death. Judge Gresham married in 1858, Miss Matilda McGraham, daughter of a farmer living near Corydon.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBS.

The Strike Leader Must Go to Jail Six Months for Contempt.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The United States supreme court to-day denied the application of Eugene V. Debs and the other Chicago strike leaders for a writ of habeas corpus and a reversal of the sentences to jail by United States Judge Woods for interfering with interstate commerce and the running of the mails last summer. The decision has deep importance beyond the question of the imprisonment of the A. R. U. officers, because there is largely involved the principles of the right of judges having jurisdiction of large interests by virtue of receiverships to prevent labor troubles through the instrumentality of injunctions. Nearly one-third of the railway property of the United States being in the hands of receivers appointed by federal courts, the precedent established has wide application.

July 2 last, when the great railway strike was threatening, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway receivers applied to Judge Woods, of the circuit court for the northern district of Illinois, for an injunction against the American Railway union to prevent it from inciting employees to strike. Judge Woods signed the order, which was a sweeping one, enjoining the officers of the union from interfering with the mails or with interstate commerce, or from destroying property, from compelling or inducing the employees of the road to strike by violence or intimidation, or from aiding or abetting them to do any of these things.

The officers of the union were brought before Judge Woods for contempt of court last December, and President Debs was sentenced to six months in jail and Vice President G. W. Howard, Secretary Sylvester Kellier and Directors T. W. Rodgers, James Hogan, William E. Burns, Roy M. Goodwin and Martin J. Elliott for three months each.

The decision of the court was read by Justice Brewer and was unanimous, there being no dissenting opinion. All contentions of the government were sustained. The conclusions of the court were that the government of the United States had jurisdiction over every foot of soil and over every individual within the boundaries of the United States, and while it was one of limited powers, it had sovereignty within those limitations. It had power to invoke the civil courts to remove obstructions to interstate commerce and the civil courts had the right to enjoin those who made obstructions to such commerce. The injunction was no bar to criminal processes for acts done in violation of the injunction. The circuit court having final jurisdiction, its act was not reviewable by the supreme court on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, and therefore the writ was denied.

THE ASSEMBLY CLOSES.

Final Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Council at Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh, Pa., May 28.—The 107th general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America adjourned yesterday at the close of the afternoon session. The last day was characterized by speed and dispatch. The proceedings contained nothing of a sensational character, being confined to routine matters with one or two exceptions.

It had been expected by some that action would be taken against Dr. Briggs by deposition, but such a motion was not proposed. It had been whispered about that a deliverance would be made against the Presbyterian league of New York and against the signers of the "peace and power circular." But wiser counsels prevailed. The final statement of the moderator that the church would stand by the present decisions was received with applause.

Saratoga, N. Y., was selected as the next place of meeting.

BOLD DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

Two Men Hold Up a St. Louis Brewery Messenger on a Public Street.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Richard Bozewetter, a messenger in the employ of the Stifel brewery, started just before noon for the Northwestern bank, only a few blocks away, carrying \$1,500 in money and checks in a valise. Just as he was passing a corner, a block and a half from the brewery, a young man seized the satchel containing the money, while another beat him. The bag was wrenched from his grasp and the robbers made off in an instant. Bozewetter screamed for help, but although the neighborhood in which the robbery occurred is thickly populated, no one came to his rescue until the highwaymen had disappeared.

BAPTIST MISSION WOMEN.

The Annual Meeting Convened at Saratoga—Reports of Officers.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 28.—The eighteenth annual meeting of Woman's Baptist Home Mission societies began to-day, the president, Mrs. J. N. Crouse, of Chicago, delivering the annual address. The reports of the secretary, treasurer and committee of obituaries were made. The total number of auxiliary branches is 2,184, of which 1,780 are women's and 395 children's. One hundred and fifteen new life members have been added, making an aggregate of 1,815. The receipts for the year amounted to \$64,129 and the disbursements to \$62,709, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,419.

NATURE'S MYSTERY.

Wonder how the robins know
When it's going to rain or snow?
When the springtime's comin' on,
'Tid the winter days be comin' on,
That's what's ails 'em bother me
Ain't no way that I kin see.
'Less, 'nd now you needn't laugh,
Robins hev a telegraph.

In th' days o' early fall,
When ye hear the Bob White's call
Echoin' across the day,
'Nd th' skies are blue an' gray,
'Fore th' frost her touched the vines,
Painin' 'em with winter's signs,
Mister Robin packs his grip
'Nd gives other birds the slip.

Then th' next thing that ye hear
Is his whistle, loud an' clear.
In th' southlands, whar th' rose
Bushes red, 'nd whar th' grass
Slender palms 'nd stately pines
Overrun with c'mbin' vines,
There he sits with folded wings
On a swingin' limb 'nd sings.

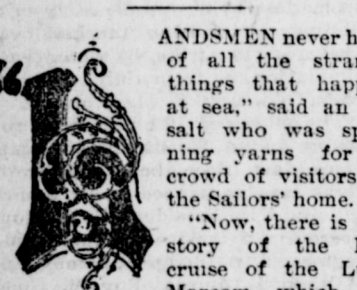
While them other foolah birds,
Heedn't no th' warnin' words,
Wait till winter's fairly here,
'Fore they up 'nd disappear;
Her to bustle to sit out,
In the drirts are knocked about;
Robin laughs, for well he knew
When the snow 'nd ice were due.

In the early days o' spring
Ye kin hear a rustlin' wing,
Catch a little gleam o' red
'Mongst the branches overhead,
'Fore the snow is fairly gone,
While it lingers on the lawn;
'Nd o' once ye understand,
Summertime is clus et hand.

But how does the robin know
When it's time to come 'nd go,
'Less he hev a telegraph
Of his own? You needn't laugh;
Mebbe in the lightning's fire
God hev run a special wire
Fer the robin's use, 'nd so
That he know the robins know.

—Chicago Journal.

A GHOST OF THE SEA.

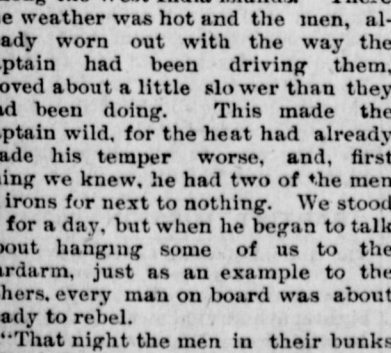


ANDSMEN never hear
of all the strange
things that happen
at sea," said an old
sailor who was spin-
ning yarns for a
crowd of visitors at
the Sailors' home.

"Now, there is the
story of the last
cruise of the Lucy
Marcom, which has
never been told on land before, and I
would not be telling it now only that I
happen to know that I am the last sur-
vivor of her crew, so it can do no harm
to those who are gone to tell what
happened on that voyage.

"The Lucy Marcom was an old brig
that for years plied between Boston
and the South African ports. I went
out on her as one of the crew away
back in the '50s. Jim Reed was her
captain, and, shiver his timbers, I never
saw the like of him before nor since.
When he gave an order the man who
did not jump to obey on the instant
would get a blow or a kick. He swore
like a pirate all the time, even in his
sleep. It was a hard crew he had,
made up as it was of men from half a
dozen countries, but rough as they
were, and bloodthirsty some of them,
Jim Reed, the captain, had them,
every man Jack, in a state of terror
after the first day out.

"On this last voyage of hers the
Lucy Marcom was bound for Colon, or
somewhere down there, it does not
matter where, with a general cargo of
merchandise, which was valuable. The
first mate was Billy Burrows, a big,
strong Yankee lad, who was a bit wild
and reckless, but I guess his heart was
in the right place. Billy, like the men,
stood in awe of the pirate of a captain,
but he had plenty of courage, and
Reed knew it, for he was not so hard
on the mate. True, he talked pretty
rough to him at times, but he was al-
ways careful not to push Billy too far.
"Well, we all stood the abuse, the
blows and all, and everything went
well enough until the brig got well
down in the Gulf stream, somewhere



HIS AIM WAS TRUE.

among the West India islands. There
the weather was hot and the men, al-
ready worn out with the way the
captain had been driving them,
moved about a little slower than they
had been doing. This made the
captain wild, for the heat had already
made his temper worse, and, first
thing we knew, he had two of the men
in irons for next to nothing. We stood
it for a day, but when he began to talk
about hanging some of us to the
yardarm, just as an example to the
others, every man on board was about
ready to rebel.

work. Then up spoke Billy with real
grit and refused to obey the order of
the captain. The latter was insane
with rage at once. He drew a long
knife, and, with a howl like a wild
beast, started at Burrows.

"The men gathered around the mate,
for they knew he was their friend, but
Burrows did not need any help. When
he saw the captain coming at him with
that knife he did not run away. Instead
he picked up a belaying pin and sent
it flying at the head of the captain.
His aim was good. The pin struck
Reed over the left eye, and in a second
he was stretched out on deck with a
stream of blood spurting from an ugly
gash in his forehead.

"We all thought he was killed for
sure, but he was too tough to die that
way. Burrows turned around as cool
as you please, and facing the men he
said:
"I had to do it, shipmates. It was
for all of us. Are you with me?"
"For answer the men gave a cheer,
and some of us ran to release our com-
rades who were in irons.

"Pretty soon Reed began to stir,
and when Burrows saw that he was
not dead he turned a trifle pale.
"Calling some of the lads to help him
he took the captain into the cabin,
bound up his wound and stopped the
flow of blood. A hasty examination
showed that there was only a flesh
wound, and that the old man would be
himself again in a few days.

"Burrows took the precaution to bind
the captain hand and foot. Then go-
ing on deck he called the men around
him.
"Boys," he said, "we are in for it
now. If I let the captain out he will
swim me to the yardarm to-morrow,
and probably some of the others with
me. What shall we do?"
"Throw him overboard!" yelled
most of the crew, but a few of them
held back, and that made the mate
cautious.

"No; that would be murder," he said,
"but if we all stay on the ship he will
have us arrested for mutiny as soon as
as we get into port. Then we will be
in a bad box together."
"What do you suggest, Billy?"
asked one of the lads.

"That we put him ashore on the near-
est island with water and provisions
enough to last him until a passing ship
takes him off."
"But will that help us in the end?
If he gets back to port won't he tell
the whole story?"
"We need not go back to Boston,"
said the mate, with a sly wink at some
of the lads.

"You mean we can keep the ship?"
"We might pick up a living with
her."
"To make the story shorter, it was
then and there agreed that we were to
put the captain ashore at the nearest
island, take possession of the Lucy
Marcom, and, after delivering her car-
go, run up the black flag and turn pi-
rate. There were some of us on board
who were opposed to any such plan,
and would have been glad enough to
be out of it, but we knew that if we
said anything then we would be put on
the island with the captain. We ap-
parently agreed to the plan, intending
to take our chances of escaping from
the vessel when she was in port dis-
charging her cargo.

"The reason it was decided to deliver
the cargo on board was that the officer
in command was to collect the
money in gold for a part of it, and
that the vessel would need provisions,
water and guns before turning pirate.
All those could be obtained, it was be-
lieved, and the vessel got out to sea
again without arousing suspicion.

"Early the following morning we
came in sight of a bit of land. It
proved to be little more than a coral
reef. There was neither water nor
vegetation on the island, which was
only a few acres in extent. But there
they landed Capt. Jim Reed, in spite of
all his threats and pleadings.

"The pirates, for the crew of the
Lucy Marcom had voted to turn
pirates, gave Reed enough water and
food to last him not more than three
days. They did not give him a change
of clothing, or anything with which he
could signal to a passing vessel. To me
it did not seem that he had one
chance in a thousand of being found
and taken off by a passing vessel.

"While I was not taken into all the
secrets of the crew, I soon learned
that what I had supposed to be a small
island was in reality only a quantity
of shifting coral reef, and that it was
far out of the track of all trading ves-
sels. In fact, our young pirates had
put Capt. Reed there to die of thirst,
for they knew that in that tropical
heat, with the fever caused by his
wound, he could not live a day after
his supply of fresh water gave out.
"Brutal and cruel as he had been to
all of us, I felt a pang of regret for his
fate, but I was powerless to do any-
thing to save him.

changed our course, ran up every
stitch of canvas and were off in pur-
suit. The bark seemed to be a poor
sailer, and we gained rapidly. If she
had sighted us, it was evident that she
had no thought of danger. She kept
straight on her course and made no at-
tempt to increase speed.

"Burrows decided to run the Lucy
Marcom right alongside the bark before
we made known our real character.
The plan seemed easy enough. We
were close enough to make out in the
bright moonlight the British flag fly-
ing over the bark fore and aft.

"But when we were within a quarter
of a mile black clouds began flying
across the horizon, and shut out the
moonlight occasionally. At such times
we would lose sight of the bark for
a few minutes, and would have to
ease up the Lucy a trifle so as not to
get off the course.

"But we continued to gain, and when
another cloud passed we were in easy
hailing distance. I was standing on
the deck, well forward, right at the
side of Burrows. He had just ordered
our course changed a trifle, so we would
come up on the port bow of the stran-
ger, when another cloud shut out the
moonlight for ten minutes.

"When that cloud passed and the
moon came out brighter than ever, we
were within an easy stone's throw of
the bark. There was no sign that any-
one on board had seen us.

"Suddenly the man at the wheel of
the strange bark turned and looked
back. I heard Capt. Burrows utter a
cry of terror, and saw him put his
hands over his eyes as if to shut out
some frightful vision.

"I looked again at the man at the
wheel on the other ship. Then I un-
derstood. There, looking straight at
us, his face clearly revealed by the
bright moonlight, sat Jim Reed.
Every man on board the Lucy Marcom
believed that the bones of Reed were
bleaching on the coral reef, but there
he was, looking at us from the deck of
a strange ship.

"How many minutes we all stood
staring at the face that seemed to leer
at us in the moonlight I do not know,
but finally another cloud shut off the
light, and we aroused ourselves from
the stupor of surprise and fear that had
held us spellbound. This time the
cloud was much larger than any of the
others, and the moon was hidden for
an hour. When at last the cloud
passed and the moonlight lit up the
sea again the bark had disappeared.
We looked in all directions and changed
our course several times, but we never
saw the vessel again.

"When morning came the Lucy Mar-
com had a crew of badly frightened
pirates on board. Every man from
Burrows down had seen the face of our
former captain the night before, but
now every one of us would have sworn
that the mysterious bark was a ghost
of the sea, and that the wheel was held
by the spook of Jim Reed.

"That settled the pirate business
with the crew of the Lucy Marcom.
They decided to take the vessel home
and turn her over to her owners, in the
meantime agreeing on some story of
storm and head winds to account for
the long delay in getting back to port.
It was agreed that a report would be
made that Capt. Reed had died at sea.

"We shaped our course for home
without delay, but that night the Lucy
Marcom struck a hidden reef and went
to pieces in an hour. The crew put off
in the boats. Four of the boats were
never heard of, but the fifth was
picked up by a Spanish trader. There
were four of us in that boat, and we
were finally landed at Cadix. I made
my way to England and got a berth on
an East India trader.

"One day, some ten years later, I was
walking along the docks in Liverpool
when I met Jim Reed face to face. He
knew that I had not been in sympathy
with the mutiny on the Lucy Marcom,
and told me the story of his escape.
An English vessel passed by accident
and took him off the coral reef the day
after we had left him there."—St. Louis
Globe-Democrat.

Her Lover's Clincher.

"They were engaged to be married,
and called each other by their first
names, Tom and Fanny.
He was telling her how he had al-
ways liked the name of Fanny and how
it sounded like music in his ear.
"I like the name so well," he added,
as a sort of clincher to the argument,
"that when sister Clara asked me to
name her fox terrier, I at once called it
Fanny, after you, dearest."
"I don't think that was very nice,"
said the fair girl, edging away from
him. "How would you like to have a dog
named after you?"
"Why, that's nothing," said Tom,
airily. "Half the cats in the country
are named after me."
"They don't speak now."—Toledo
Blade.

Some Hope.

Editor—Yes, there is a vacancy on
our staff. What experience have you
had?
Applicant—I was once editor of a
college weekly.
"Humph! Did you give satisfaction?"
"No, I was kicked out."
"Take that desk there."—N. Y.
Weekly.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—To keep lemons, put them in cold
water and change the water every
week.
—Fig Whip—Whites of five eggs
beaten stiff, three tablespoonsful of
sugar, one-half pound figs soaked in cider
and cut fine. Brown in the oven, and
serve with a boiled custard made of
the yolks of eggs and one pint of milk.
—Country Gentleman.

—Custard Pie.—Fill a good-sized,
deep plate with a custard made of
three well-beaten eggs, two cups of
milk, one-half cup sugar, a little salt
and cinnamon. Bake in a quick oven
until a knife comes out clear.—Orange
Judd Farmer.

—Baked Omelet.—Beat the yolks of
six eggs thoroughly; seald one-half
pint of milk; to the milk add one heaping
teaspoonful of butter; one scant
half-teaspoonful of salt; stir this into
the yolks, and add last the whites of
six eggs, beaten very stiff, stir these in
quickly but lightly; pour into a deep,
hot, buttered dish; bake in a hot oven
fifteen minutes, and serve at once in
the same dish.—Prairie Farmer.

—Roasted Almonds.—Shell fresh
sweet almonds, and blanch by pouring
boiling water over them; let them
stand for two or three minutes, drain
off the hot water, and drop into cold
water. Press between the thumb and
fingers and the kernels will readily
slip out of the brown covering. Place
the blanched nuts on perforated tins,
and brown lightly in the oven. Fil-
berts may be blanched and browned
in the same way.—Good Health.

—Stirred Eggs.—Five eggs, five ta-
blespoonfuls of cream or milk, a piece
of butter about the size of a large but-
ternut, one-half a teaspoonful of grated
onion, a heaping teaspoonful of minced
parsley; salt and pepper to taste. Beat
up the yolks and the whites together,
add the milk. Put the butter into a
small saucepan, and when hot add the
onion and parsley, salt and pepper,
then the eggs. Stir continually until
the eggs set, which will be in two or
three minutes. Serve immediately.—
Boston Budget.

—Cream Pies.—Roll out two crusts a
little thicker than for ordinary pies,
place on a rather flat plate with a
sprinkling of flour between; bake and
split open with a thin knife as soon as
taken from the oven. For filling for
two large pies, put in a double boiler
two cups of milk, when hot stir in two
heaping tablespoonfuls of flour, wet in
a little cold milk, two eggs, one-half
cup sugar and a little salt. Boil until
thick, remove from the fire, add lemon
or vanilla flavoring and put between
the crusts.—Orange Judd Farmer.

THE BLESSING OF DEATH.

A Cheerful View of the End of Mundane
Existence.
The truth is, that death, far from
being a misfortune to the man, is per-
haps, even to the individual the great-
est of all earthly blessings, though it is
often enough a blessing very much dis-
guised. For without death for finite
beings, there could be no growth, and
still more, no means of distinguishing
the human characteristics which need
no growth, but, on the contrary, the
opposite of growth. The most wide-
minded of the Apostles declared, and
declared in no vague and metaphorical
mood, that he died daily. "I protest
by your rejoicing, which I have in
Christ Jesus our Lord, I die daily."
And another expression of his, most
startling, and yet most deliberate, was
to the same effect: "As dying, and be-
hold we live, as having nothing and
yet possessing all things." What did
death mean to St. Paul? It meant sur-
rendering the hold on all that his great
and passionate nature eagerly grasped
at, and yet gladly and loyally surren-
dering it, when he felt that in him
which was nearest to God required it
at his hands.

The true kind of death, which is es-
sential to life as—to use our Lord's
own language—the death of the corn
or wheat is to its bringing forth much
fruit, is the giving up willingly what
seems to be of the very heart that is in
you, what it makes your head swim to
contemplate giving up, at the whisper
which claims it from you in the name
of Him who gave it. As the seed ap-
pears to rot before it even begins to
grow, and to draw from earth and air
the constituents of its larger life, so
the mind appears to be closing its hold
on all that is most precious at the very
moment at which it is beginning to
learn most effectually how truly inval-
uable it is. Death is, indeed, by the tes-
timony of all who have valued life as
they ought, one of the most unique of
its experiences. You loosen your grasp
on what is far more than yourself, and
only when you do so does it really be-
come part of yourself. The senses
reel, the heart grows giddy, at losing
that which, till you have lost it—or at
least have gone through all the panic
of losing it—you never truly gained.

What we usually call death is only
the final and full consummation of this
process of loosening the eager grasp of
the wilful heart on possessions in the
pride of which it has seemed to become
its true self, though in reality it never
becomes its true self, and never really
possesses what it thinks it possesses,
till it has achieved the triumph of re-
signing them and commanding even
its own spirit into the hands of Him
who gave it. If we could indeed dis-
cover what is undiscoverable, the true
"microbe of death," then, instead of
invoking the power of the expert to
extinguish it, we should regard it as
the most inestimable of God's gifts.
But then it would be priceless not be-
cause it is really the brink of the abyss
into which it seems to plunge us, but
that "gate of life" of which the sym-
bolism of the martyrs in the art of the
Catacombs so eloquently speaks.—Lon-
don Spectator.

Women Only Know

How much they suffer when ner-
vous, weak and tired.
Nervous prostration is a lingering,
racking, living death to those afflicted,
though wholly incomprehensible to
others. The cause of this condition is
impure and insufficient blood.
Make the blood pure, give it vitality
and it will properly feed the nerves
and make them strong. Hood's Sarsa-
parilla cures nervousness because it
acts directly upon the blood, making
it rich and pure and endowing it with
vitality and strength-giving power. No
other medicine has such a record of

cures. Thousands write that they
suffered intensely with nervousness,
and were cured by this great medicine.
The building-up powers of Hood's
Sarsaparilla are wonderful. Even a
few doses are sufficient to create an
appetite, and from that time on its
healing, purifying, strengthening ef-
fects are plainly felt. The nerves be-
come stronger, the sleep becomes nat-
ural and refreshing, the hands and
limbs become steady, and soon "life-
seems to go on without effort," and
perfect health is restored. Such is the
work which Hood's Sarsaparilla is doing
for hundreds of women to-day.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Makes Pure Blood.

SAVED BY HIS SWEETHEART.

A Robin Redbreast's Plucky Fight with a
Sparrow Hawk.
A large, sprightly robin, with the
brilliant red breast of the male, alight-
ed on the swaying top of a tall, ragged
hemlock that stands down back of the
post office, and began to sing a plain-
tive, thoughtful song to a duller-colored
bird across the road on the lower limb
of a maple. He sang in praise, as a
timid lover might, but, gaining cour-
age, sang out louder and louder, till,
in a burst of beautiful melody, he for-
got his own surroundings, as lovers
often do, and saw only the sweetheart
with whom he would mate.

A brown bird with long, keen wings
and hateful speed flew along close to
the briars along the bank behind the
unconscious singer. With a sharp
swoosh he rose up, and then the sweet-
heart across the road piped a shrill
note of alarm and warning just in
time. The lover dived down, turned
sharp, and escaped the little sparrow
hawk's talons and more cruel bill.

But the hawk was not going to be
cheated out of a sweet meal thus. He,
too, turned and pressed close after the
fleeing robin. It looked as if the robin
had sung his last song when the hawk
cut off a corner and came in not two
feet behind the robin, peeping in eagerness
for prey.

The robin is a timid bird and a good-
natured one. He fears the blackbirds,
and hops away from a bullying spar-
row; red squirrels are a menace to his
life, while cats and hawks drive him
wildly away in fear. But there comes
a time when a robin, pressed hard for
life, or when his home is in great
danger, will fight as few straight-
billed birds can fight, and drive a cow-
ard bird before him or kills a brave
one. So it was with this one.

Pressed close by a fierce pursuer,
with death and nothing beyond, but
everything to live for, he suddenly
turned on his enemy and struck at
him. Struck full in the breast, the
surprised hawk tumbled over back-
ward and fell to the ground. Again
the robin struck him on the back be-
fore the hawk realized what had hap-
pened; then he turned and the two
faced each other. The robin had lost
his appearance of fear and the hawk
showed pain and fear. Still he at-
tacked the robin again.

The hawk was a practiced fighter.
His training had all led that way. No
bird, unless surprised and suddenly
wounded, yields without a fight. Long
combats with agile red squirrels, blue-
jays, kingbirds, and lesser ones, had
given him the skill which only prac-
tice can give. The robin's life had
been different. It had been a peace-
ful search for insects and a life of
song; nor had nature fitted him with
such weapons as his opponent had on
foot and hand; still the straight bill
was a good weapon.

Three times the two tackled each
other. The robin's breast became red-
der yet with blood. The hawk had
lost an eye. The robin's tongue was
bleeding and the hawk's breast was
scarred deep by the robin's first as-
sault. The robin was the weaker, and
the test was longer than he could
stand, but he could not escape, for to
turn to flee would be only to bring the
other on to his back, so he fought on
desperately.

The fourth tackle he lost his hold
and was sinking back, pressed down
by the greater weight and superior
strength. It looked darker then for
him. So thought the sweetheart on the
maple limb. She saw her lover
fight and hopped along the limb and
back again, leaning forward eagerly
and chirping encouragement to him.
Then, when the robin began to weak-
en, she sprang from the limb and hov-
ered over the two, chirping fearfully.
As the robin was sinking back ex-
hausted to fall an easy prey to the
hawk, she dived down straight as ever
a hawk dived and struck the victor
between the wings in the back. It was
a death blow, and when she and
her lover sat on the maple limb side by
side blood was on her bill, while the
hawk lay dead with a broken back, to
be picked up later by the taxidermist.
—N. Y. Sun.

An Appropriate Text.
"Boys," said a teacher in a Sunday
school, "can any of you quote a verse
from Scripture to prove that it is wrong
for a man to have two wives?"
He paused, and after a moment or
two a bright boy raised his hand.
"Well, Thomas?" said the teacher,
encouragingly.
Thomas stood up and said: "No man
can serve two masters."—National
Tribune.

At Their Old Tricks.
Mr. Casey—I hear that the wedding
of Alderman Mullaney's daughter wor-
not such a pleasant affair, after all.
Mr. Noonan—How's that?
"About twenty of his ward heelers
got to repeating at the supper table,
an, in consequence, some of the late
guests got nawthin' to ate."—Buffalo
Express.

LAWYER—"You will get your third out of
the estate, madam." Widow—"Oh, Mr.
Bluebogs! How can you say such a thing,
with my second hardly cold in the grave?"
—Puck.

Avoid him who, for mere curiosity, asks
three questions running about a thing that
cannot interest him.—Lavater.

A hobby sometimes runs away with its
rider, but unfortunately it can't throw him
and kill him.—Galveston News.

The man who considers himself all wool
and a yard wide wants to make himself
felt.—Galveston News.

Were we eloquent as angels, yet we
should please some people more by listen-
ing than by talking.—Colton.

She—"The groom seems quite cool." He
—"The bride is from Boston."—Life.

KNOWLEDGE

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

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

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

DRESSMAKERS

FIND THE
LATEST
PARIS
FASHIONS
—IN—
L'Art de La Mode.
8 Colored Plates,
Designed by Our Special
Corps of
PARISIAN ARTISTS.

Order it of your Newscaler or send 85
cents for latest number to
THE MORSE-BROUGHTON CO.,
3 East 19th St., NEW YORK.
MENTION THIS PAPER.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR

IMPERIAL
GRANUM
IT IS
THE BEST
FOOD
FOR
INVALIDS
JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

LEWIS' 98% LYE

POWDERED AND PERFUMED.
(PATENTED)
The strongest and purest Lye
made. Unlike other Lye, it being
a fine powder and packed in a can
with removable lid, the contents
are always ready for use. Will
make the best perfumed Hard
Soap in 20 minutes without boil-
ing. It is the best for cleaning
waste pipes, disinfecting sinks,
closets, washing bottles, paints,
trees, etc. FINE SALT 87c (10)
Gen. Agents, PHILA. Pa.

Ely's Cream Balm

WILL CURE
CATARRH
Price 50 Cents.
Apply Balm to each nostril
ELY BROS., 66 Warren St., N. Y.

TAX REFORM STUDIES

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL

An Open Field.

If any one has an impression that communications to these "Studies" will not be published unless they echo the editor's ideas he is mistaken.

Articles on any aspect of taxation will always be welcome, if they are decent, well written, within reasonable limits and to the point, except that we do not discuss the tariff.

Land owners especially should be interested, as the principal benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Address this office, or 10 Lock street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WOMEN TALK ON TAXATION.

Many of Them Advocate Somewhat Radical Changes.

"Taxation of personal property" was the subject of the debate in the woman's class in municipal government yesterday morning. The rooms were filled with members of the Political League and friends, all chatting sociably and comparing notes as to the information they had gathered from various sources concerning the question of the day.

"I was to be on the affirmative side," said one young woman who always takes a lively interest in the proceedings, "but the more I read and studied up the question, the more I found my views veering over to the negative, so Miss—Adele I have changed places."

Miss Adele read the first paper on the affirmative side. "Land and labor are the only two sources of wealth," she said, "and all citizens of a country are entitled to equal rights in the land which God has created for their enjoyment, as well as in the air, water facilities, and other natural advantages which the Creator has provided. In every instance labor has to appeal to land for material for its various enterprises. The shoemaker owes the leather which he uses in his trade to the land, because the leather is the hide of cattle, and cattle must be pastured. The wood used for so many different purposes, the minerals which play so important a part in trade, every article used in the arts and manufactures comes from the land. Labor should not be taxed. Labor is the source of wealth, and what a man has accumulated through the outlay of his own energy belongs to him. To tax labor tends to discourage it."

The speaker believed in the survival of the fittest, but expressed the opinion that as things are conducted in this country to-day, tendency was to foster the survival of the unfit. To illustrate her meaning she represented a shipwrecked party as a dozen adults and many children landing on an unknown and uninhabited island. The island became theirs by right of possession, but it would not be fair to parcel it out to the various families. One section might be fertile and another barren. They could know nothing of its resources, the value of its minerals, woods and other treasures. The owning of a valuable portion by one citizen and a worthless portion by another would be a matter of mere chance. All must own it together, and according as they labored to improve the particular section which they held under the government would be their success or failure, for some would work and others would be indolent.

The next speaker said that, according to eminent English criticism, the plan of taxation pursued in the United States had transformed a uniformly prosperous nation into a nation of multimillionaires and paupers, with a rapidly diminishing middle class. She protested that all the burden of taxation fell upon the farmers, and that no adequate share was exacted from the speculators and money brokers. Corporations, she thought, should be taxed. There might be fewer luxuries in that case, but the people at large would be better off. It was claimed that it was not possible to collect such taxes, but it had never been persistently tried. A tax was a small proportion of income set aside by every one for the common purse. The law should be so adjusted that no one could escape the payment of this obligation.

The next speaker thought that there was an infinite source of revenue for the government in the taxation of the money-making plants of the big syndicates and corporations, in the cars and stocks of the railway companies and other enterprises. "Tax luxuries," she said. "To levy taxes on the land entirely is unjust and to increase the price of food is cruelty to the poor. Those who get wealth most easily should be willing to bear a part of the burden and increase the common exchequer."

This young lady spoke of a little French town which she visited where the guards stood at each gate of the city and levied a tax on every article that was brought into it. Could not the same plan be adopted in this country? she asked, with reference to certain taxable properties known to be elusive and hard to keep track of.

"Such proceedings would interfere with the very American freedom we are all so proud of," said a voice on the opposite side of the room. "That is just what we boast most of, that we have no guards standing about to interfere with personal liberty. Everyone who has traveled abroad congratulates America on her attitude in this respect."

"But we ought not to be proud at the expense of our poor people," protested another voice. "France may not be a very rich nation, but she has fewer poor people than any other country, according to the statistics."

The advocate for the negative, who read the next paper, referred first to the difficulty of collecting taxes on personal belongings. "It is a fact," she said, "that for years there have only been twenty gold watches in Philadelphia, and wealthy men resort to all sorts of devices to avoid paying taxes on bonds. If a man has bonds for \$50,

000 he orders \$50,000 worth of non-taxable stocks, and gives a note for that amount to a friend. Perhaps that friend also gives him an order and a note for his \$50,000, then neither party is liable to the taxes. If a man is willing to stultify himself he can almost elude the law. All incomes, whether great or small, should be taxed in proportion. If a man earns \$1 a day that \$1 should be taxed, and if he earns \$2 a day that \$2 should be taxed. It would only amount to a few cents in a year, and such a plan would do away with the class distinction, so distasteful. Even the smallest income should be taxed.

TO REVISE THE TAX LAWS OF NEW YORK.

Bill Introduced in the Senate by Mr. Higgins—Report of the Special Counsel. Mr. J. Newton Fiero, of this city, appointed special counsel by Gov. Flower to revise the tax laws of the state, submitted his report to the legislature.

OPPOSITION OF SINGLE TAXES.

No action was taken with regard to the balance of the report, mainly owing to the earnest discussion of the single tax question before the legislative committee on taxation. In view of the criticisms made as to the scope and extent of the original work and suggestions from those interested in the question, to the effect that changes proposed were too radical, as well as from the expression of the views of changes in present methods which might result in a failure of the entire chapter and prevent the collection of the statutes under a single head in proper order, some changes and modifications have been made, of which the most radical is the somewhat enlarged supervisory powers of state assessors under the name of state commissioners of taxes.

The features with reference to the taxation of corporations by assimilating taxation upon capital stock to the method employed in taxing banks, the method of equalization by a body to consist of the assessors and supervisors to be presided over by a state assessor, the equalization of personal property, taxation of savings banks in a manner different from that now prescribed by law, have all been eliminated, together with many other matters which were part of the bill as originally presented.

Mr. Fiero further states that the radical change in the proposed law which he submits does not result from any change in view on his part.—Albany Advocate.

A Sensible Question.

The combined capital stock of the United States Leather Co. and the American Sugar Refining Co. is one hundred and ninety-five millions of dollars, and an intelligent estimate of the aggregate income derived from them can not be less than from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 annually. Notwithstanding the vast capital of these great corporations the records will be searched in vain for the payment into the state treasury of a single dollar in taxes by either of them pursuant to the corporate franchise tax laws.

The state collects millions of dollars for the general support of government from other corporations of lesser magnitude, and less able to pay, pursuant to chapter 542 of the laws of 1880, as amended.

Query—Why are such favored, flourishing corporations allowed to go scot free?—Facts and Queries, Albany, N. Y.

Incompetence Extraordinary.

"Andrew D. White, whose patriotism and loyalty can not be doubted, who has recently said: 'Without the slightest exaggeration we may assert that, with very few exceptions, the city governments of the United States are the worst in Christendom—the most expensive, the most inefficient, and the most corrupt.'"

"A majority of the aldermen in most American cities are men without property, often not even taxpayers, and too incompetent to do business."—Frank H. Carleton, Esq., Minneapolis Minn., in The Kingdom.

(They could not possibly be so incompetent to conduct the business of the city as a man is to write an article on "Good Citizenship" who thinks that "men without property" are "not even taxpayers." The poorest pay the bulk of the taxes.—Ed.)

Both Wound Up.

"What I don't like," said the all-round reformer, "about you single-taxers is that if any one remarks what a fine day it is, you at once proceed to show how the single tax would affect that." "Why," said the new convert, "I don't see how one could help showing it, when it is so directly connected. Here is this beautiful sunlight—only a tittle of God's creatures can enjoy it, think of the people eternally in the mines. Here are the soft breezes of spring—what use are they to the dwellers in the city closes? The summer warmth can not increase their miseries. Now, the single tax would give opportunity * * *

"And the young men arose and wound up that reformer and carried him out and buried him." II.

Dr. MacArthur Says His Church Thinks of Asking to Be Taxed.

The guests of honor at the regular monthly dinner of the republican club the other night were Rev. Drs. R. S. MacArthur and Abbott E. Kittredge. Dr. MacArthur announced that the officers of his church in Fifty-seventh street had been seriously considering the advisability of requesting the tax commissioners to assess the church property, on the ground that a church is not entitled to exemption from taxation by the state.

The taxation of the personal property of the New York millionaires is not a success. Russell Sage pays \$920 a year. If the tax officers are rigid, the millionaires will remove, and this will inflict a greater loss on the city through their not spending their incomes there, than the loss of their taxes. They don't complain—can't complain—of the taxes on their real estate. They can't carry that away.—Patriot Phalanx.

CARPETS EXPORTED.

American Manufacturers of Carpets Are Now Supplying the English Market. Our manufacturers began, in the fiscal year ended on June 30 last, to export moquette carpets to England and to sell them profitably in open competition there with the carpets of English makers. Because of these sales, the exports of carpets, which amounted to only 18,631 yards in 1893, and the annual average of which for the seven years preceding had been only 11,151 yards, were increased last year to 287,188 yards, valued at \$250,000, or 87 cents per yard.

American manufacturers have recently begun to export the cheaper kind of carpets called Ingrains. We quote the following from The Carpet and Upholstery Trade Review for the current month:

"The surprising revelation is made that American ingrain carpets are being exported to Great Britain, Europe and the Levant; in fact, shipments have been made from Philadelphia for several months past. The project was first broached to foreign houses by Mr. Milton Harley during his trip abroad about a year ago. Mr. Harley interested one of the largest English shipping houses and proved that he could sell them certain grades of ingrain carpets cheaper than the English or Scotch manufacturers. The first shipment to England was made in October last, and the result was satisfactory enough to cause several other shipments since, but in no great volume and of the cheaper grades of ingrain only. Mr. Harley created great amazement among English merchants when he first offered to sell them ingrain, one very prominent merchant saying, after listening to his proposition: 'You're a bold Yankee to come over here to sell us stuff.' Mr. Harley's reply was: 'In selling the goods cheaper than you can buy them here, and to a good merchant it should make no difference where they are made.' The Englishman proved to be a good merchant, for on being convinced that Mr. Harley's statement was correct he placed an order."

"To a Review reporter Mr. Harley said: 'We have made a connection in England that places us in a position to sell cheap ingrain to the world. We can sell to the European continental countries, as well as to Great Britain, to Australia and South America, but we are doing it all through an English house. We have shipped some ingrain to Constantinople and to Copenhagen, and expect to send some to South America.'"

We have no desire to exaggerate the importance of these export sales. The goods in question are of the cheaper qualities, and the quantity shipped, we presume, has not been very large. But the fact that American ingrain carpets of any quality can be and have been exported to England and to countries heretofore supplied by England, and sold there profitably in commercial quantities, is something which should not be overlooked by those who watch the course of industry and trade in this country and are familiar with the arguments and assertions of the followers of McKinley.

Our republican friends complain about the "low duties" of the new tariff. But while our manufacturers sell moquette carpets in England, without imposing a duty of 40 per cent, on the moquette carpets of England, to protect makers here against the sale of such English carpets in this country. And there is a duty of 30 per cent, to prevent the importation from England of such ingrain carpets as Philadelphia manufacturers are now selling in England, Constantinople, Copenhagen, and Australia, where the English manufacturer cannot meet their prices when the products of both go into the market on even terms, so far as protective duties are concerned. Still, we are told that the duties of the new tariff on carpets are too low.—N. Y. Times.

BOUNTY GIVING.

Bounties and Bonuses in All Forms Are Bad Investments—Middleport's Experience with a Protected Industry.

The folly of bounties, tariffs and subsidies is only beginning to be understood by our more intelligent citizens. Possibly it may be advisable for a state or country to pay a bounty to get rid of some pest; but even this kind of a bounty is subject to great abuse. As for example, when one county pays a bounty of 25 cents for muskrats' heads and an adjoining county pays 25 cents for muskrats' tails. This was the condition in two Pennsylvania counties before the officials discovered that all of the muskrat catchers in both counties were selling heads in one county and tails in another.

It is probable that bounties to manufacturers or producers, whether in the form of tariff duties or of direct payment in cash, are, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, bad investments for the country, state or nation that authorizes them. Protectionists, and people generally who think it is possible to lift themselves by their boot straps or to coax water to run up hill, think that bounties are the best possible investments, because they are such helps to a certain few people and really have to be paid by nobody—or at least the burden is so light upon the millions who contribute a few pennies or dollars each, that it is not felt by anybody. It is so nice to be a producer of beet sugar in Nebraska, of cane sugar in the south or of maple sugar in the north, and to receive a bounty which pays more than half of the cost of production; or to be a manufacturer of refined sugar, or of cartridges, and belong to a trust, that, by taking advantage of protective duties, can regulate prices so that a few surplus millions will be extracted each year from the American people. But the fiddler must be paid—if not by the manufacturer or producer who do the dancing, then by the people who look on.

Protectionists usually see but one side of the question. Thus in his speech before the national amalgamation of manufacturers, of which he is

president, Mr. Thomas Dolan said a few weeks ago:

"The motives which impel individual communities all over the land to offer inducements to manufacturers to locate with them are precisely those which should shape the policy of the nation and its treatment of manufacturers. The single community which encourages the building of factories profits in a small way, exactly as the whole country profits in a large way from the encouragement and enlargement of its manufacturing industries. In both cases the advantage comes from industrial diversification; from the larger employment of labor; from the retention at home of wages, and from the movement toward self-dependence."

In this case President Dolan takes it for granted (as protectionists usually do) that a community is benefited when it pays a bonus to a manufacturer to locate in its territory. Is it? Take a case, analyze it, see who pockets the bonus and who pays the bills, and then draw conclusions. This is what the Pomeroy (O.) Democrat has done in its issue of April 18.

Middleport is a village of 3,000 population on the Ohio river just below Pomeroy. In 1885 Middleport concluded that it must have a cut mill at any cost. It voted to give \$30,000 to a manufacturer of cut nails in West Virginia, if he would move his plant across the river to Middleport. To evade the law the bounty was raised in the form of "sewer bonds." The manufacture of cut nails becoming unprofitable, the works were soon changed to a steel plant which gave employment to about 250 men. In 1894 the managers concluded that they had been benefactors to Middleport about long enough and that they would give some other community the benefit of their presence. For certain considerations, Columbus, O., having offered valuable land for a plant and a considerable sum of money, as the Democrat supposes—the steel plant migrated from Middleport to Columbus in January, 1895.

In estimating what Middleport gained and lost by this investment the Democrat says:

"Now, how much did the mill benefit Middleport? There were two businesses which were said to have boomed wonderfully, saloons and that of prostitution. Rents advanced considerably, especially on the poorer class of houses, probably going up 25 per cent. The advance in the value of real estate was not so marked, but there was an advance."

"While it gave a market to the farmers for food products it also increased their taxes in court fees and additional costs for the poor house and children's home, and while the hands received and spent a great deal of money, a large per cent of it was wasted as far as building up a community was concerned."

"They had no interest in the place more than to squeeze what money they could out of it, and such a class is a detriment to society and good government."

The Democrat finds that Middleport increased in neither population or wealth during her eight years' experience with a bonus steel plant. During this period all of the citizens were paying higher rents, especially the poor, who in this way probably lost more than they gained by the presence of the steel mill. Merchants did more business, but they, too, had to pay higher rents. The landlords certainly pocketed some of this bonus. In fact they are the only persons, aside from the owners of the steel plant, who were clear gainers by the bonus transaction. The Democrat says:

"The town still has the \$30,000 in bonds to which she has paid interest to the amount of \$15,000, making \$45,000 in all, and the debt still stands and is likely to do so for some time."

In conclusion it says: "Now hasn't Middleport paid plenty dearly for her protective wishes? But not nearly so much so as the people of this country at large are paying for the support of the protective tariff humbug."

Tariff Hubs Up Again.

It has been said all along that the tariff issue is settled for years, and that the business people of the land will not allow the matter to be stirred up again. Nevertheless the tariff is beginning to rear its head as an issue again. The St. Paul Call says: "Gov. McKinley's latest outgoing is a mandate to his followers to bring the issue of protection to the fore in the coming presidential campaign, and make it, if possible, the leading issue before the people." He expresses the opinion that the American people will approve the protective policy of which he is the chosen exponent, and points to the recent elections as an indication that the voters are in agreement with him and his theories. The democratic party should gladly accept McKinley's challenge to make the tariff the leading issue in the next presidential campaign, but should exercise greater care in the selection of those who if successful will champion their policy. There must be no more tools of monopolies among the democrats of congress, but all must be united in the effort to free industry from the shackles that now interfere with its development."

A Blessing, Certainly.

The New York Press, of April 26, says: "California fruit growers desire that currants should be taken off the free list, as their business suffers in consequence of the importation of foreign currants in large quantities. This is one of the blessings of the Wilson tariff bill, the practical workings of which have everywhere been fraught with disaster to the industries of our country, both large and small." Certainly this is one of the blessings of the Wilson bill. To have cheap currants is a blessing to all of the people in this country, except the few fruit growers, who have been trying to monopolize our markets and advance prices. Not having a tariff to keep out foreign currants, the California currant trust people are having trouble in compelling Americans to pay trust prices. Of course they want the McKinley bill back again. What trust does not?

WOOL AND TARIFFS.

Injustice and Inequality of So-Called Protection Laws.

We are exporting wool for the first time in many years, and the fact that this result has been reached under what the republican press terms "free trade" and a tariff law charged with being in the interest of foreign and opposed to that of home growers is a most conclusive answer to a misrepresentation.

A reader of the Republic writes in reference to an article which recently appeared in a republican journal charging that the Wilson tariff law under which we are now working is responsible for what is alleged to be a depressed condition of the wool-growing industry. The editor, after painting the imaginary woes of the sheep husbandman under the free trade of the Wilson law, points out what a revival will follow the return of the republican party to power and the re-enactment of the McKinley law in spirit if not in letter. "Then," says he, "the American grower will get ample protection against his foreign rival."

At the time this promise was written statistics were available showing that there has been a decrease in the importations of foreign wool since the McKinley law became inoperative and the Wilson law went into effect. That is the important fact in the present situation, but our correspondent realizes another and perhaps more important fact affecting the general discussion of the tariff question, in asking: "Will this not be at the expense of the consumer, and do not the consumers largely outnumber the class referred to?"

The total assessed valuation of all real and personal property in the United States in 1890 was \$7,139,003,495. The entire wool industry, including growing and manufacturing, and taking the value of the finished product as representing the value protected, or supposed to be protected, by tariff laws, was \$338,231,109, or about 2 per cent of the total assessed wealth of the country. Of course the value of the raw wool was not half of the total value here expressed, so that the "protection" so insolently demanded for the wool grower is a claim, when reduced to its final analysis, that 99 per cent of the wealth of the country shall be taxed for the advantage of the other 1 per cent. A more striking illustration of the disparity between the figures and the claims is afforded by consulting the census reports showing the condition of the sheep-growing industry in Missouri as compared with other industries in this state. Such a comparison reveals the fact that in 1890 the assessed value of property was \$261,369,771, while the total value of Missouri sheep was \$1,914,023, or less than one-third of 1 per cent of the total taxable wealth of the state.

The inequality and injustice of so-called protective tariffs can never be more clearly proved than by the comparison our correspondent has suggested. But the inefficiency of tariff laws for the development of the wool industry can be even more clearly proved. Official statistics and tables of prices show that in 1892, within a year after the adoption of the McKinley law, prices on all grades of wool had declined heavily. The greatest drop in price was 10 cents per pound and the smallest 3 cents. What is equally puzzling to sincere advocates of protectionism is the fact that within the three years following the adoption of the McKinley law the importations of foreign wool showed a steady increase. In 1890 the percentage of foreign wool consumed in the United States compared with the home-grown article was 28.4. In 1891 it had increased to 31.8, in 1892 to 33.6 and in 1893 to 36.2. During all these years the progress of prices for the domestic article was steadily downward. Our correspondent will be able to see from these statistics that he is not more opposed to a revival of the conditions under which they were possible than is the intelligent wool grower who has studied his business and the effect of high tariffs upon its promotion.

If we might concede that it is ever justifiable or desirable to employ the taxing power of the government to develop any industry to a self-sustaining point, certainly no such concession can be any longer made to the wool industry in view of the fact that it is thriving better without than with such a tax, and that in the general revival of industry now promised it will have a prominent place.—St. Louis Republic.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

—It may be put down as a fact beyond controversy that McKinley will never forgive Carnegie.—Detroit Free Press.

—The advance of 10 per cent in the wages of six thousand iron-workers at Wheeling, W. Va., where the mills are now running on full time, is a severe blow to McKinley's calamity candidacy. And it is only as a calamity candidate that McKinley has any chance of remaining in national politics.—N. Y. World.

—The democratic party will be in power in 1896, and the universal good times which Mr. Dewey predicts will have followed the successful operation of the democratic tariff policy. Does Mr. Dewey really mean what he says? If so, he could hardly have given a higher testimonial to the efficacy of democratic administration.—Syracuse Courier.

—A perusal of the full text of Secretary Gresham's letter to President Dole, of Hawaii, requesting the recall of Minister Thurston shows the former diplomatic representative of the Hawaiian republic to this country in a very bad light. It is difficult to see how the most intense jingoist can find any excuse for the conduct of this alleged diplomat, and about the only act at all creditable to him is his recognition of the fact that he had outlived his usefulness as a diplomatic representative of his government here in advance of a formal notification to that effect.—Boston Herald.

IMPORTS COMPARED.

The New Tariff Showing as Against the McKinley Law.

For some time past the McKinley newspapers have been filling a great part of their space with dispatches and editorial articles relating to the value of goods imported under the new tariff. Every month the official reports of the government have given them a fresh text.

But none of the republican journals has ventured to compare the values recently reported with the values for the corresponding months of the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1893, a year in which the sacred McKinley tariff was in force.

The treasury department published a few days ago a summary of the imports for the nine months ending on March 31 and beginning on July 1, 1894. It will be noticed that the new tariff was in force for a little more than seven of these nine months. In the following table the values of the imports of the leading articles or kinds of goods for the nine months ending on March 31 last are compared with the values for the corresponding nine months ending on March 31, 1893, during which the McKinley tariff was in operation:

	Nine months ending March 31, 1893.	Nine months ending March 31, 1894.
Woolen goods.....	\$13,741,775	\$28,909,366
Silk goods.....	15,546,072	10,536,597
Cotton goods.....	31,435,008	24,378,049
Iron and steel.....	28,839,908	28,472,779
Glass and glassware.....	6,129,014	5,208,807
Iron and steel manufactures.....	24,594,805	17,538,827
Leather.....	8,831,347	4,527,517
Grains.....	6,107,500	5,372,023
Animals.....	3,912,259	2,178,290
Buttons and button forms.....	1,120,955	8,535
Chemicals, drugs and dyes.....	35,332,538	22,029,163
Earthen, stone and china ware.....	7,144,227	6,616,120
Fruits and nuts.....	16,702,149	12,305,978
Precision stones.....	11,302,653	3,285,147
Malt liquors.....	1,372,931	1,111,790
Paper and manufactures of paper.....	2,907,307	2,147,130
Most products and dairy products.....	1,631,508	1,514,655
Manufactures of tobacco.....	2,235,901	1,672,833
Vegetables.....	3,912,259	2,178,290
Wines.....	7,923,939	5,091,118

These figures speak for themselves. They demolish hundreds of columns of unjust and misleading partisan comment upon the imports of the last few months under the new tariff. Our republican friends have sought to deceive by comparing the values of recent imports with the values of the imports in a panic year, when trade and industry were depressed by the operation of the McKinley bill. The readers of republican journals are not permitted to see any comparison between recent imports and those of the year immediately preceding the silver panic. Our table shows that the imports of that year—or of the nine months taken for comparison—were considerably in excess of those reported under the new tariff.—N. Y. Times.

WHY THIS COYNESS?

Republican Presidential Aspirants Are Lying Low Just Now.

The question is being asked, why are candidates for the republican nomination for the presidency so few when republican prospects are supposed to be so bright? If the party is to have a walk-over in 1896, if a nomination is to be equivalent to an election, it might naturally be supposed that every republican state at least would have its candidate, if not two or three of them. But the list continues to be a very short one, albeit John Wamamaker has demonstrated with how little trouble a pushing man may find a place on it, and the friends of Gov. Morton, of New York, have made it plain that a pretty modest endowment of ability, somewhat blunted by age, may be a suitable equipment for a candidate. The trouble seems to be that the practical politicians of the party are "lying low," or are confining themselves to declarations of hostility rather than of preference to this or the other candidate. These gentlemen will doubtless be heard from at the proper time, and all the more surely because nothing recommends an aspiring statesman quite so much to the public at the present time as a disposition to thwart the bosses.

Perhaps, however, the causes of the coyness of republican candidates lie deeper than the cautious attitude of the machine made party leaders. The issues of 1896, or at least the dominant issue, are not quite apparent yet. If the democratic party is to split on the money question, that would almost certainly involve a split in the republican party, too. All the silver fanatics, populists and state socialists are not original democrats by any means, and if the sound money men of the republican party are to have the benefit of the cooperation of democrats of like views, a kind of combination will be formed which the bosses will be quite powerless to manage. For it will be a combination which will insist on honesty in other matters besides the currency, and will hardly seek its natural leaders among the party hacks. With national honor and prosperity at stake on the result of an election, a good many familiar issues will have to take a subordinate place, or be passed over altogether. With them may sink into insignificance some familiar names which stand for dead rather than living questions. Politicians have not ceased to puzzle over the bewildering difference between 1893 and 1894, and have pretty generally failed to grasp the idea that so sudden and complete a reversal of a popular verdict argues a certain mobility of the popular vote which bodes no good for the existing party organizations.—Boston Herald.

—Senator Frye stated in a recent speech that Tom Reed had more to do with the passage of the McKinley law than McKinley had, and there were none of Reed's friends present to hit him with an ax. This shows the resources of malice. Mr. Reed took to the woods after the adjournment of congress in order to be away from the dangers of campaign talk. But Frye, who pretends to be his friend, does as much harm in one speech as he could do himself in a whole stumping tour.—Kansas City Times.

—The calamity shriekers are singing low these booming days.—Boston Herald.

The Chase County Journal

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1895.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

Terms: Per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE

Table with columns for destination (Cedar Grove, Clements, Elm Dale, etc.), time, and train type (Mast, West, etc.).

Table with columns for destination (Hymar, Evans, Strong City, etc.), time, and train type (Mast, West, etc.).

LOCAL SHORT STOPS

Mrs. Dora Silverwood, nee Cochran, is quite sick. W. A. Doyle, of Strong City, was in Emporia, Sunday.

Alex McKenzie returned home yesterday morning, from La Junta, Col., where he was working on a job of stone cutting for Haderman Bros.

Al. Ryan, Alex McKinzie and W. P. Rettinger have gone to La Junta, Col. to cut stone for the Contractor Hedderman, for the new Santa Fe depot, at that place.

Dr. Eric Watkins, Dentist, of Council Grove, will be in this city, at Madden Bros. office, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 3, 4 and 5.

The Republican County Central Committee will meet at the Court-house in this city, on Monday, June 3, 1895, at 1 p. m., to provide for the holding of a county convention.

In the base ball game played at this city, last Thursday afternoon, between the Cottonwood Falls boys and the Strong City Browns, the score stood 14 to 13 in favor of the Browns.

This being Decoration day (May 30) the postoffice in this city will be closed from 9:30 o'clock, a. m., until 6 o'clock p. m. to-day.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M. I have refitted the photograph gallery—new backgrounds and accessories. Give me a call when you want first-class photographs.

E. F. INGRAM, Successor to G. W. Harlan. Remember the festival at the Presbyterian church on Friday evening, May 31. A musical and literary program, free. Also a lunch of strawberries, ice cream and cake, for 25cts. Everybody invited.

Mr. Wm. J. McNee and Mrs. James McNee and her sons, John and George returned home, Tuesday afternoon, from Johnsonstown Center, Wis., where they accompanied the remains of Mr. James McNee for burial.

Persons wishing to make night trains will be called for at their residences, by leaving orders on the slate, at Union hotel, before 10, p. m.

JAMES DUNLAP, Mail Carrier. Julius Remy, having sold all his real estate in this city, preparatory to moving away, will, on Saturday, June 1, next, sell all his household and kitchen furniture and a horse, buggy and spring wagon at auction.

The double quartette met at the residence of G. E. Finley, last Thursday evening, and he served rain water to them, which at that time, was quite a luxury; but since the rain, last Saturday night, even a country editor can do as well as that.

Dan Kerwin, of Strong City, has traded his farm for property in Tusculuma, Mo., and business and residence property in Kingman, Kansas, and, Tuesday of last week, he went to Kingman to look over his trade, returning home next day.

For Sale.—An improved farm of 80 acres, on Middle creek, north of D. Park, for \$550; \$450 cash; balance on time to suit purchaser. Well fenced and plenty of water. Apply to W. Hadlock, on the premises, or address him at Elm Dale P. O., Kansas.

Any reader of this paper can obtain a "spray calendar," giving full and up to date directions for preparing and applying the most approved insecticides and fungicides, by sending a two-cent stamp, and mentioning this paper, to the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

The A. T. & S. F. railroad company will sell tickets for the Holiness Association's Annual camp meeting at Wichita, Kansas, June 1-23, 1895, at one and one-third fare, on certificate plan, from points in Kansas. Certificate to be signed by C. S. Husoam, secretary, Wichita, Kansas.

Missing copies of the COURANT.—From some cause the copies of the COURANT, during the months of July, August and September, 1892, are not now on file in our office, and if any one will furnish us with any or all of the missing copies, we will pay them ten cents each for the same.

Dennis Madden, county attorney of Chase county, has the jointists so scared that they can't pull a cork out of a pop bottle without looking the doors.—Emporia Gazette.

Young man, if you do not want to be scalped, you had better stay away from these parts, as folks hereabouts do not believe the boys would play such a joke as that on Dennis.

The City Marshal of Strong City advertises in the Derrick, of that city, that "persons within the city limits are hereby notified that by authority of an ordinance I am (he is) compelled to collect all dog tax," and that "all dogs not having tax paid on them for the ensuing year and owners refusing to pay same will be killed."

Now, it occurs to us, supposing some owner of a dog in Strong City, who will not pay the tax on said dog, should happen to be killed said City Marshal would not be acquitted, by a jury of his peers, on the plea of self defense?

Merchants of this city, and Strong City, did you ever think of it, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, where persons are given in the country papers, about different people, from this county, being at Emporia, no matter whether they are members of the families of merchants, or farmers, or citizens of the members of the families of farmers or citizens, that these parties were at Emporia on a shopping expedition, unless circus base ball game, races, or something of that sort was going on, and even in that case, shopping might be a considerable part of the side show? Merchants, will you kill yourselves, by killing off your home papers by not advertising in them? In other words, it is good policy to save at the spicket while trade is running out at the bung hole?

CARD OF THANKS. To all our neighbors and especially those who showed us so much kindness and attention during our sad experience, on Sunday, May 26, over the sad death of our brother, Charlie Nelson, we wish to return our heartfelt and sincere thanks.

NELSON BJORKLUND AND WIFE.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The citizens of Cottonwood Falls are requested to meet in the Court-house, on Tuesday evening, June 4th to decide in regard to having a rousing 4th of July demonstration. Come all.

T. M. GRUWELL, Mayor.

EXCURSIONS VIA SANTA FE ROUTE.

Denver, Colo., June 11 to 14. American Medical Psychological Association. 14 fare, certificate plan. Ottawa, June 17 to 28, Chautauqua Association. One fare for round trip. Denver, Colo., July 4, 5, 6, 7, to Sept. 1, National Educational Association. One fare for round trip, plus \$2.

MEMORIAL DAY AT STRONG CITY.

All members of the G. A. R., old soldiers and sailors, secret societies, religious organizations, etc., will fall in lines, at 10, a. m., and march to the different cemeteries, where the usual decoration exercises will be observed. All are invited, and bring flowers. THOS. McDONALD, Post Com. MATT. McDONALD, Adjutant.

CLOSING OF THE SCHOOLS.

MR. TIMMONS: The following are a few items connected with the closing of the schools. I have no time to "write up" for paper. Field Day at Fair grounds, Wednesday afternoon, June 5.

Commencement Exercises, at Music Hall, Friday evening, June 7. Saturday evening, June 8, Alumni banquet at W. W. Sanders. L. A. LOWTHER, Principal.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, May 29, 1895: Messrs Gillette and Powers, Mr. Hoover, M. H. Ribble, G. W. Swallow, Miss Mary Trunk, J. R. Warmbrodt.

All the above remaining uncalled for, June 12, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

DECORATION SERVICES AT ELM DALE.

The G. A. R. Post, with all old soldiers, will meet at their hall at 10:30 a. m., sharp, and march to the Congregational church, where all the good people will be convened. Music by the local choir and after short ritual services, S. B. Wood the orator of the day will deliver the address, commencing at about 11:30, after which a basket dinner will be served, of which everybody is invited to come prepared. Local committee will carry out all arrangements. After dinner a line of march will be formed and march to the G. A. R. cemetery, where the services will be concluded. All are invited and all bring flowers. COMM.

SUICIDE.

About 8 o'clock, last Sunday morning, the body of Chas. Nelson, aged 22 years, was found inside of the inclosure, near a stone fence, about 25 rods from the house of N. Bjorklund, 3 1/2 miles north-east of Strong City, and the Coroner's Jury, held by G. W. Crum, J. P., rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a gunshot from his own hands. A double-barrel shot gun, with one barrel empty, was found near him, and an 8 inch stick was in his right hand, by which, it is supposed, he touched the trigger of the gun which emptied its contents into his head, from the neck, on the right side, coming out near the crown. Despondency is supposed to have been the cause of his taking his life.

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

In a country like ours, the government of which is built upon and sustained by patriotism and love of country, it is proper that a day be set apart on which the loyal and patriotic living shall gather together to do honor to the dead heroes of the nation.

Therefore, I, T. M. Gruwell, Mayor of the City of Cottonwood Falls, do most respectfully request, that, on Thursday, the 30th day of May, 1895, all business houses be closed between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 4 o'clock, p. m., and that the citizens of Cottonwood Falls, do unite in paying a fitting tribute to the departed defenders of our country, and assemble in the evening of said day at the Court House to listen to the memorial address, to be delivered by Hon. Charles Curtis.

T. M. GRUWELL, Mayor. Attest: W. W. SANDERS, [SEAL] City Clerk.

PROGRAM OF DECORATION DAY.

- At Elm Dale, commencing at church at 11 o'clock sharp. 1. Soldiers enter church under music. 2. Prayer by chaplain. 3. Music. 4. Commander's address. 5. Music. 6. Oration by S. B. Wood. 7. Music. 8. Service exercises from page 17-21. 9. Dinner (Basket—all come prepared). 10. Music by fife and drum, and march to the G. A. R. cemetery. 11. Special tribute to the dead—decoration, etc. 12. Extra and miscellaneous—tribute to the unknown dead. 13. Song "Cover Them O'er." 14. Counter march.

By COMM. BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

The Kansas City World, although the newest, is the best daily paper published in Kansas City. It contains all the news, presented in readable, style, full telegraphic service and complete market reports. The World cannot—and does not want to—take the place of your home paper, but it will supplement the local publication with all the news of the world spread before you daily. Send 40 cents, and try it for a month. Subscription price \$3.50 per year, delivered by carrier in many towns through Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma at 10 cents a week.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR RALLY.

The Endeavor Societies of Chase county will hold a rally on Friday, June 14, 1895, at the Congregational church, in Strong City. The sessions will be held from two o'clock to five, in the afternoon, and from 8 to 9:30, in the evening. Each society will be given a place on the program. All interested in Christian work are cordially invited to be present.

P. C. JEFFREY, Co. Pres.

ALMOST A NEW YORK DAILY.

That Democratic wonder, The New York Weekly World, has just changed its weekly into a twice-a-week paper, and you can now get the two papers a week for the same old price—\$1.00 a year.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION AT ELM DALE.

The citizens of Elm Dale and vicinity met last Monday evening, pursuant to call, for the purpose of discussing the question of holding a 4th of July celebration at that place.

J. R. Jeffrey was chosen chairman and H. E. Akers as secretary of the meeting.

After a general discussion it was decided to hold a celebration and request the surrounding towns to join in making it a success by lending their presence at least. S. E. Yoeman, W. M. Tomlinson, O. G. Carner, J. R. Jeffrey, and M. W. Gilmore were chosen as a general executive committee with power to appoint all necessary subcommittees to carry on the work.

The meeting was very enthusiastic and nothing will be spared to make the celebration a success in every particular.

Adjourned to meet Monday evening June 3d, when complete and final arrangements will be made.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

In Scranton the condition of the laborers is considered a deplorable one, and an appeal has been made to Governor Morrill for relief. In reply to their appeal he promised that he "will cheerfully do any thing he can to afford relief." But this editorial paragraph from the Gazette speaks our "sentiments true."

"An income of \$8 per month would scarcely keep one man alive, and yet some of the miners in this county with large families are expected to support them on such a salary. Who is responsible for such a deplorable state of things? The state legislature is to a certain extent for not closing the penitentiary mines. It is small business for any State to bring the labor of murders and thieves in competition with honest men. The worst criminal in the penitentiary has more of the necessities of life than some of our miners. Is it any wonder that some of them become anarchists? It is nothing more or less than setting a premium on crime, what respect can we have for the law? It would be far better to keep our criminals idle."

Usage City Public Opinion.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss. In the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, State of Kansas.

Peter N. Campbell, plaintiff, vs. LeRoy R. Wright and W. J. Jones were Defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on MONDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF JULY, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and townships, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit: South half of section thirty-five (35), township twenty (20) south, of range nine (9) E of 6 P. M.

Crops reserved at time of sale. Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale, and costs.

J. H. MURPHY, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, May 28, 1895.

Take Your Home Paper AND THE GREAT..... Farm and Family Paper OF KANSAS... THE... SEMI-WEEKLY --CAPITAL--

Is just the paper for those who do not take a daily from the State capital. It is published every Tuesday and Friday, and each issue will contain all the news of Kansas and the world up to the hour of going to press, for the cost of an ordinary weekly paper.

EIGHT PAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. AN UP-TO-DATE NEWSPAPER FOR KANSAS FARMERS... Eighty Pages. Fifty-six Columns. The Latest News. Choice Reading Matter. Twice Each Week for \$1.00 per Year.

-THE COURANT-

has made arrangements with the publishers whereby it can offer THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL AND THE COURANT for the very low price of \$2.10.

SUBSCRIBE NOW. Address THE COURANT, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D. CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc. OFFICE and private dispensary in the Madden building, east side of Broadway. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillette's. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's late office, BROADWAY.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency,

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1023-4

THOS. H. GRISHAM, E. Y. GREEN, CRISHAM & GREEN, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts

DENTIST.

S. E. NORTINGTON, of Emporia, will be at his branch office in COTTONWOOD FALLS, on Thursday of each week for the practice of his profession. Does bridge and crown work. Teeth extracted without pain.

The Oldest Wholesale Whiskey House in Kansas City.

STANDARD LIQUOR CO., OLIVER & O'BRYAN. Established by J. S. Patterson 1868. 614 BROADWAY, KANSAS CITY, - - MO.

Kentucky Bourbon, \$1.20, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 per gallon. Penn. or Md. Rye, \$2.25, \$3.45, \$5 per gallon.

Brandy, Wines, Gin, Kummel, Alcohol, Rum.

Terms: Cash with order. No extra charge F. O. B. Kansas City. Send for catalogue and price list.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE

for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Saffordville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services.

A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS'

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

They cure without dragging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact the sovereign Remedies of the World.

- 1-Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations. 25¢ 2-Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic. 25¢ 3-Catarrhs, Sick Headache, Vertigo. 25¢ 4-Diarrhea, of Children or Adults. 25¢ 5-Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic. 25¢ 6-Cholera Morbus, Vomiting. 25¢ 7-Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis. 25¢ 8-Nervalgia, Toothache, Preache. 25¢ 9-Ophthalmia, Sick Headache, Vertigo. 25¢ 10-Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation. 25¢ 11-Suppressed or Painful Periods. 25¢ 12-Whitens, Too Profuse Periods. 25¢ 13-Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness. 25¢ 14-Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions. 25¢ 15-General Debility, Rheumatic Pains. 25¢ 16-Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague. 25¢ 17-Piles, Blind or Bleeding. 25¢ 18-Ophthalmia, Scars or Weak Eyes. 25¢ 19-Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head. 25¢ 20-Whooping Cough. 25¢ 21-Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough. 25¢ 22-Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing. 25¢ 23-Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling. 25¢ 24-General Debility, Physical Weakness. 25¢ 25-Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions. 25¢ 26-Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding. 25¢ 27-Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough. 25¢ 28-Sore Mouth, or Canker. 25¢ 29-Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed. 25¢ 30-General Debility, Physical Weakness. 25¢ 31-Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat. 25¢ 32-Chronic Congestions & Eruptions. 25¢

EXTRA NUMBERS: 28-Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges. 1.00 29-Disease of the Heart, Palpitation 1.00 30-Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance. 1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. The following Wholesale Dealers, call on them: HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

SPECIFICS.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL THE PILE OINTMENT.

For PILES—External or Internal—Blind or Bleeding—However Incurable or Long Standing, the Best and Safest Remedy known always giving satisfaction and prompt relief. It is also the cure for Fissures, Fistulas, Ulcers, Old Sores and Burns.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. 50 cents per Bottle. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY, Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT?

For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to J. H. Munn & Co., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and these are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This scientific paper, published weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. 25 cents a year. Specimen copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address: J. H. MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

BOOKS & FREE

For one "CAPSHEAF" Soda wrapper and six cents in stamps. POPULAR NOVELS BY POPULAR AUTHORS.

We have secured from one of the largest publishing houses in New York City a list containing 100 Novels by the most popular authors in the world.

Many books on our list cannot be purchased in any other edition. Send us a one cent stamp, write your address plainly and we will forward you a printed list of them from which you make your own selection.

Address DeLAND & CO. Fairport, N. Y.

SWEET PEAS, 25 varieties and colors mixed. Only 40c a POUND!

For full particulars of \$300 order, and the handsome and most complete catalogue of Flowers, Vegetables and Fruit, containing all the latest and rarest varieties, send to us, (which may be deducted from first order) for JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.

Send for your copy of this valuable guide, containing all the latest and rarest varieties of flowers, vegetables and fruit, with full particulars of each, and the names of the best growers. It is a most valuable and interesting work, and one that every gardener should have.

Send for your copy of this valuable guide, containing all the latest and rarest varieties of flowers, vegetables and fruit, with full particulars of each, and the names of the best growers. It is a most valuable and interesting work, and one that every gardener should have.

Send for your copy of this valuable guide, containing all the latest and rarest varieties of flowers, vegetables and fruit, with full particulars of each, and the names of the best growers. It is a most valuable and interesting work, and one that every gardener should have.

Send for your copy of this valuable guide, containing all the latest and rarest varieties of flowers, vegetables and fruit, with full particulars of each, and the names of the best growers. It is a most valuable and interesting work, and one that every gardener should have.

Greatest Retail Store in the West.

105 DEPARTMENTS—STOCK, \$1,250,000 FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES.

Dry Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Suits—Notions—Boys' Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Jewelry—Silverware—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wall Paper—Hardware—Candles—New Toy Room.

Why You Should Trade Here—The assortment is the greatest in the West—under one roof. One order—one check—one shipment will fit you out completely.

We buy for spot cash—our prices are consequently the lowest. Money refunded on unsatisfactory goods—if returned at once. Handsome 128-page Illustrated Catalogue just out of press—free by mail.

Come to the Big Store if you can, You will be made welcome. If you can't come, send for our catalogue—free by mail.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., SUCCESSORS TO Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co., KANSAS CITY, MO.

FARROW'S MILITARY ENCYCLOPEDIA.

This is the standard Military Encyclopedia of the world and the only work of its kind in the English language. It has the endorsement of the War Department and the leading military commanders of America and Europe. It is issued in three large octavo volumes of about 1600 pages each, printed on fine paper, from new electrotype plates, profusely illustrated and handsomely bound. It is a complete library of military information both for military and non-military people. Every library should have it. Circulars sent on application. Good returns warranted.

MILITARY AND NAVAL BOOKS. All the leading up-to-date military and naval books. Price list furnished on application.

MILITARY-NAVAL PUBLISHING CO., 611-621 Broadway, New York City.

A CHANGE TO MAKE MONEY!

The times are hard, but here is a good show. In the last month I have made \$175 selling Clinax Dish Washers. Never saw anything like them before. When any woman sees me wash the dinner dishes, clean and dry them in one minute, they buy one right away. Anyone can make \$5 a day right at home easy. I have not canvassed, so anxious are the people for the Clinax they send for them. Write to the Clinax Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio, and they will send you circulars. It is easy selling what every body wants to buy. I will make \$5.00 this year easy.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY.

Made a Well Man of Me. THE GREAT 30th Day.

FRENCH REMEDY, Produces the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unites one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a

Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$5.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$25.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address

ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. For Sale by W. B. HILLTON & CO., COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

"WE ARE SO FEW."

The long, blest chain is broken—
So many links have softly dropped from
sight!
So many names are now in sadness spoken—
Names once so bright!

"We are so few!"
We count them on our fingers.
One, two, a half a dozen left to cheer:
And then in faltering tones our converse
lingers
On those as dear:

"We are so few!"
And kisses seem more holy.
And partings touch the soul to deeper woe:
Stern hearts grow gentler; pride becometh
lowly.
When we say so!

"We are so few!"
And eyes seek signs of falling:
Age growth dark when years take one by
one!
Death fills the air. A sense of dull bewailing
Blots out the sun.

But hark! It seems to us an angel speaketh:
"We are so many!" Aye, so many, there!
A dawn upon the gray horizon breaketh—
A day most fair.

We count them Not by fingers, but by heart-
beats
By thrills of joy and hope, by wings of faith!
The chain is drawn together—softly parts—
meets—
This is not death!

They keep our places for us. Some day gladly
Shall fall on us God's fresh, immortal dew:
Jo heavens we nevermore can murmur sadly:
"We are so few!"
—Zion's Herald.



CHAPTER V.—CONTINUED

"What a strange place!" she said,
looking around.

"It looks as though all the moles in
England had been let loose in it. I
have seen something of the sort on the
side of a hill near Ballarat, where the
prospectors had been at work."

"And from the same cause," said
Holmes. "These are the traces of
treasure-seekers. You must remember
that they were six years looking for it.
No wonder that the ground looks like
a gravelpit."

At that moment the door burst open,
and Thaddeus Sholto came running
out, with his hands thrown forward,
and terror in his eyes.

"There is something amiss with Bar-
tholomew!" he cried. "I am fright-
ened! My nerves cannot stand it." He
was, indeed, half-blubbering with fear,
and his twitching, feeble face, peeping
out from the great Astrakhan collar,
had the helpless, appealing expression
of a terrified child.

"Come into the house," said Holmes,
in his crisp, firm way.

"Yes, do!" pleaded Thaddeus Sholto.
"I really do not feel equal to giving di-
rections."

We all followed him into the house-
keeper's room, which stood upon the
left-hand side of the passage. The old
woman was pacing up and down with
a scared look and restless, picking
fingers, but the sight of Miss Morstan
appeared to have a soothing effect upon
her.

"God bless your sweet calm face!"
she cried, with a hysterical sob. "It
does me good to see you. Oh, but I
have been sorely tired this day!"

Our companion patted her thin, work-
worn hand, and murmured some few
words of kindly womanly comfort
which brought the color back into the
other's bloodless cheeks.

"Master has locked himself in and
will not answer me," she explained.
"All day I have waited to hear from
him, for he often likes to be alone; but
an hour ago I feared that something was
amiss, so I went up and peeped through
the keyhole. You must go up, Mr.
Thaddeus—you must go up and look
for yourself. I have seen Mr. Bartholomew
Sholto in joy and in sorrow for
ten long years, but I never saw him
with such a face on him as that."

Sherlock Holmes took the lamp and
led the way, for Thaddeus Sholto's
teeth were chattering in his head. So
shaken was he that I had to pass my
hand under his arm as we went up the
stairs, for his knees were trembling
under him. Twice as we ascended
Holmes whipped his lens out of his
pocket and carefully examined marks
which appeared to me to be mere
shapeless smudges of dust upon the
cocca-nut matting which served as a
stair-carpet. He walked slowly from
step to step, holding the lamp low, and
shooting keen glances to right and
left. Miss Morstan had remained be-
hind with the frightened housekeeper.

The third flight of stairs ended in a
straight passage of some length, with
a great picture in Indian tapestry upon
the right of it and three doors upon the
left. Holmes advanced along it in the
same slow and methodical way, while
we kept close at his heels, with our
long black shadows streaming back-
wards down the corridor. The third
door was that which we were seeking.

Holmes knocked without receiving any
answer, and then tried to turn the
handle and force it open. It was
locked on the inside, however, and by
a broad and powerful bolt, as we could
see when we set our lamp up against
it. The key being turned, however,
the hole was not entirely closed. Sher-
lock Holmes bent down to it, and in-
stantly rose again with a sharp intak-
ing of the breath.

"There is something devilish in this,
Watson," said he, more moved than I
had ever before seen him. "What do
you make of it?"

I stooped to the hole, and recoiled in
horror. Moonlight was streaming into
the room, and it was bright with a
vague and shifty radiance. Looking
straight at me, and suspended, as it
were, in the air, for all beneath was
in shadow, there hung a face—the very
face of our companion Thaddeus.

There was the same high, shining
head, the same circular bristle of red
hair, the same bloodless countenance.
The features were set, however, in a
horrible smile, a fixed and unnatural
grim, which in that still and moonlit
room was more jarring to the nerves
than any scowl or contortion. So like

was the face to that of our little friend
that I looked round at him to make
sure that he was indeed with us. Then
I recalled to mind that he had men-
tioned to us that his brother and he
were twins.

"This is terrible!" I said to Holmes.
"What is to be done?"

"The door must come down," he an-
swered, and, springing against it, he
put all his weight upon the lock. It
creaked and groaned, but did not yield.
Together we flung ourselves upon it
once more, and this time it gave way
with a sudden snap, and we found our-
selves within Bartholomew Sholto's
chamber.

It appeared to have been fitted up as
a chemical laboratory. A double line
of glass-stoppered bottles was drawn
up upon the wall opposite the door,
and the table was littered over with
Bunsen burners, test tubes and retorts.
In the corners stood carboys of acid in
wicker baskets. One of these appeared
to leak or to have been broken, for a
stream of dark-colored liquid had
trickled out from it, and the air was
heavy with a peculiarly pungent tar-
like odor. A set of steps stood at one
side of the room, in the midst of a lit-
tle of lath and plaster, and above
them there was an opening in the ceiling
large enough for a man to pass
through. At the foot of the steps a
long coil of rope was thrown carelessly
together.

By the table, in a wooden arm-chair,
the master of the house was seated all
in a heap, with his head sunk upon his
left shoulder, and that ghastly, insur-
mountable smile upon his face. He was stiff
and cold, and had clearly been dead
many hours. It seemed to me that not
only his features but all his limbs were
twisted and turned in the most fan-
tastic fashion. By his hand upon the
table there lay a peculiar instrument,
—a brown, close-grained stick, with a
stone head like a hammer, rudely
lashed on with coarse twine. Beside it
was a torn sheet of note paper with
some words scrawled upon it. Holmes
glanced at it, and then handed it to me.

"You see," he said, with a significant
raising of the eyebrows.

In the light of the lantern I read,
with a thrill of horror: "The sign of
the four."

"In God's name, what does it all
mean?" I asked.

"It means murder," said he, stooping
over the dead man. "Ah, I expected it.
Look here!" He pointed to what looked
like a long, dark thorn stuck in the
skin just above the ear.

"It looks like a thorn," said I.

"It is a thorn. You may pick it out.
But be careful, for it is poisoned."

I took it up between my finger and
thumb. It came away from the skin
so readily that hardly any mark was

left behind. One tiny speck of blood
showed where the puncture had been.

"This is all an insoluble mystery to
me," said I. "It grows darker instead
of clearer."

"On the contrary," he answered, "it
clears every instant. I only require a
few missing links to have an entirely
connected case."

We had almost forgotten our com-
panion's presence since we entered the
chamber. He was still standing in the
doorway, the very picture of terror,
wringing his hands and moaning to
himself. Suddenly, however, he broke
out into a sharp, querulous cry.

"The treasure is gone!" he said.
"They have robbed him of the treasure!
There is the hole through which we
lowered it. I helped him to do it. I
was the last person who saw him! I left
him here last night, and I heard him
lock the door as I came down-stairs."

"What time was that?"

"It was ten o'clock. And now he is
dead and the police will be called in
and I shall be suspected of having a
hand in it. Oh, yes, I am sure I shall.
But you don't think so, gentlemen?
Surely you don't think that it was I?
Is it likely that I would have brought
you here if it were I? Oh, dear! Oh,
dear! I know that I shall go mad!"

"You have no reason for fear, Mr.
Sholto," said Holmes, kindly, putting
his hand upon his shoulder. "Take my
advice and drive down to the station to
report the matter to the police. Offer
to assist them in every way. We shall
wait here until your return."

The little man obeyed in a half-
stupefied fashion, and we heard him
stumbling down the stairs in the dark.

CHAPTER VI
SHERLOCK HOLMES GIVES A DEMONSTRATION.

"Now, Watson," said Holmes, rub-
bing his hands, "we have half an hour
to ourselves. Let us make good use of
it. My case is, as I have told you,
almost complete; but we must not err
on the side of over-confidence. Simple
as the case seems now, there may be
something deeper underlying it."

"Simple!" I ejaculated.

"Surely," said he, with something of
the air of a clinical professor expound-
ing to his class. "Just sit in the cor-
ner there, and your footprints may not
complicate matters. Now to work. In
the first place, how did they folks
come, and how did they go? The door
has not been opened since last night.
How of the window?" He carried the
lamp across to it, muttering his obser-

vations aloud the while, but address-
ing them to himself rather than to me.
"Window is snibbed on the inner side.
Framework is solid. No hinges at the
side. Let us open it. No water pipe
near. Roof quite out of reach. Yet a man
has mounted by the window. It rained
a little last night. Here is the print of
a mold upon the sill. And here again
is a circular muddy mark, and here again
upon the floor, and here again by the
table. See here, Watson! This is really
a very pretty demonstration."

I looked at the round, well-defined
muddy disc. "That is not a foot-
mark," said I.

"It is something much more valuable
to us. It is the impression of a wooden
stump. You see here on the sill is the
boot mark, a heavy boot with a broad
metal heel, and beside it is the mark of
the timber-toe."

"It is the wooden-legged man."

"Quite so. But there has been some
one else—a very able and efficient ally.
Could you seal that wall, doctor?"

I looked out of the open window.
The moon still shone brightly on that
angle of the house. We were a good
sixty feet from the ground, and, look
where I would, I could see no foothold,
nor as much as a crevice in the brick-
work.

"It is absolutely impossible," I an-
swered.

"Without aid it is so. But suppose
you had a friend up here who lowered
you this good, stout rope which I see
in the corner, securing one end of it to
this great hook in the wall. Then, I
think, if you were an active man, you
might swarm up, wooden leg and all.
You would depart, of course, in the
same fashion, and your ally would
draw up the rope, untie it from the
hook, shut the window, snib it on the
inside, and get away in the way that
he originally came. As a minor point,
it may be noted," he continued, finger-
ing the rope, "that our wooden-legged
friend, though a fair climber, was not a
professional sailor. His hands were
far from horny. My lens discloses
more than one blood mark, especially
toward the end of the rope, from which
I gather that he slipped down with
such velocity that he took the skin off
his hands."

"This is all very well," said I, "but
the thing becomes more unintelligible
than ever. How about this mysterious
ally? How came he into the room?"

"Yes, the ally," repeated Holmes,
pensively. "There are features of in-
terest about this ally. He lifts the
case from the regions of the common-
place. I fancy that this ally breaks
fresh ground in the annals of crime in
this country—though parallel cases sug-
gest themselves from India, and, if my
memory serves me, from Senegambia."

"How came he, then?" I reiterated.

"The door is locked, the window is in-
accessible. Was it through the chim-
ney?"

"The grate is much too small," he
answered. "I had already considered
that possibility."

"How then?" I persisted.

"You will not apply my precept," he
said, shaking his head. "How of it have
I said to you that when you have elimi-
nated the impossible, whatever re-
mains, however improbable, must be
the truth? We know that he did not
come through the door, the window, or
the chimney. We also know that he
could not have been concealed in the
room, as there is no concealment pos-
sible. Whence, then, did he come?"

"He came through the hole in the
roof," I cried.

"Of course he did. He must have
done so. If you will have the kindness
to hold the lamp for me, we shall now
extend our researches to the room
above—the secret room in which the
treasure was found."

He mounted the steps, and, seizing a
rafter with either hand, he swung him-
self up into the garret. Then, lying on
his face, he reached down for the lamp
and held it while I followed him.

The chamber in which we found our-
selves was about ten feet one way by
six the other. The floor was formed by
the rafters, with thin lath-and-plaster
between, so that in walking one had
to step from beam to beam. The roof
ran up to an apex, and was evidently
the inner shell of the true roof of the
house. There was no furniture of any
sort, and the accumulated dust of
years lay thick upon the floor.

"Here you are, you see," said Sher-
lock Holmes, putting his hand against
the sloping wall. "This is a trap-door
which leads out onto the roof. I can
press it back, and here is the roof it-
self, sloping at a gentle angle. This,
then, is the way by which Number One
entered. Let us see if we can find
some other traces of his individuality."

He held down the lamp to the floor,
and as he did so I saw for the second
time that night a startled, surprised
look come over his face. For myself,
as I followed his gaze my skin was cold
under my clothes. The floor was
covered thickly with the prints of a
naked foot—clear, well defined, per-
fectly formed, but scarce half the size
of those of an ordinary man.

"Holmes," I said, in a whisper, "a
child has done this horrid thing."

He had recovered his self-possession
in an instant. "I was staggered for
the moment," he said, "but the thing
is quite natural. My memory failed
me, or I should have been able to fore-
tell it. There is nothing more to be
learned here. Let us go down."

"What is your theory, then, as to
those footmarks?" I asked, eagerly,
when we had regained the lower room
once more.

"My dear Watson, try a little analy-
sis yourself," said he, with a touch
of impatience. "You know my methods.
Apply them, and it will be instructive
to compare results."

"I cannot conceive anything which
will cover the facts," I answered.

"It will be clear enough to you soon,"
he said, in an off-hand way. "I think
that there is nothing else of impor-
tance here, but I will look." He
whipped out his lens and a tape mea-
sure, and hurried about the room on his
knees, measuring, comparing, examin-
ing, with his long thin nose only a few
inches from the planks, and his head
eyes gleaming and deep-set like those
of a bird. So swift, silent and furtive

were his movements, like those of a
trained blood-hound picking out a
scent, that I could not but think what
a terrible criminal he would have
made had he turned his energy and
sagacity against the law, instead of ex-
erting them in its defense. As he
hunted about, he kept muttering to
himself, and finally he broke out into
loud crow of delight.

"We are certainly in luck," said he.
"We ought to have very little trouble
now. Number One has had the misfor-
tune to tread in the cresote. You can
see the outline of the edge of his small
foot here at the side of this evil-smell-
ing mess. The carbonyl has been cracked,
you see, and the stuff has leaked out."

"What then?" I asked.

"Why, we have got him, that's all,"
said he. "I know a dog that would
follow that scent to the world's end.
If a pack can track a trailed herring
across a shire, how far can a specially-
trained hound follow so pungent a
scent as this? It sounds like a sum in

HE HELD DOWN THE LAMP TO THE FLOOR.

the rule of three. The answer should
give us the—But hullo! here are the
accredited representatives of the law."

Heavy steps and the clamor of loud
voices were audible from below, and
the hall door shut with a loud crash.

"Before they come," said Holmes,
"just put your hand here on this poor
fellow's arm, and here on his leg. What
do you feel?"

"The muscles are as hard as a board,"
I answered.

"Quite so. They are in a state of ex-
treme contraction, far exceeding the
usual rigor mortis. Coupled with this
distortion of the face, this Hippocratic
smile, or 'risus sardonius,' as the old
writers called it, what conclusion would
it suggest to your mind?"

"Death from some powerful vegeta-
ble alkaloid," I answered—"some
strychnine-like substance which would
produce tetanus."

"That was the idea which occurred
to me the instant I saw the drawn
muscles of the face. On getting into
the room I at once looked for the
means by which the poison had entered
the system. As you saw, I discovered
a thorn which had been driven or shot
with no great force into the scalp.
You observe that the part struck was
that which would be turned towards
the hole in the ceiling if the man were
erect in his chair. Now examine this
thorn."

TO BE CONTINUED.

WHAT SHE MISSED.

She Was Lonesome Without Something to
Worry About.

"Did you have a good rest over at
your sister Mary's?" asked one of Mrs.
Jennie's Woolson's neighbors. "I suppose
I had a good rest enough," answered
Mrs. Woolson. "I didn't have a thing
to do for a week. But I was as home-
sick an lonesome as an old cat."

"Why, I thought they'd entertain you
first-rate!" exclaimed the neighbor. "I
understood Mary kept a hired girl and
lived real stylish."

"Well, so she does," admitted Mrs.
Woolson; "an' they did everything they
could for me. But Mary's husband's
shop is right across the street, an' he's
always home just on the tick for his
meals. An' she's got a hired girl that's
just as capable as she can be, an' don't
need a mite of lookin' after. An' her
two boys are just like little clocks—
I never see two such stiddy young ones
in all my days."

"Well, I should think you'd have had
a real peaceful time," said the neighbor.

"I did," returned Mrs. Woolson. "but
it wa'n't like what I'm used to. There
wa'n't a thing for me to worry about
from mornin' till night—an' I missed
the excitement, that's the jest what the
trouble was. An' I come home two
days before my visit was out because I
got so dreadful low in my mind. I be-
gan to feel kinder sick."

"You look all right now," said the
neighbor, with a glance at Mrs. Wool-
son's red cheeks.

"Mussy sakes, yes! Why, when Cyrus
met me at the depot yesterday, he said
fust thing that he thought by the looks
of the corn 'twas all dryin' up, an' we
shouldn't have anythin' to pay for all
he'd spent on the field this year; an' he
said that Miry looked to him as if she
was comin' down with the measles; an'
Johnny had eat somethin' that he reck-
oned was p'ison the day before, an' was
liable to be took sick any minute. An'
lawze! I begun to feel jest as homey
an' contented as ever I was in my life.
An' by the time we drove up to the door
I was all chipped up an' ready for
anythin'!"—Youth's Companion.

Inferentially So.

Three street boys were brought by
the city missionary into a downtown
Sunday school and placed in Mr. B's
class. The teacher's custom was to
learn the new scholars' given names,
which in this case he proceeded to do,
with the following result:

"What is your first name?" he asked
of one.

"Lem," was the reply.

"Ah, Lemuel," corrected the teacher.
"And yours, my boy?" he inquired of
the next.

"Sam!" yelled the urchin.

"Ah, Samuel," mildly rejoined Mr. B.
"And what may I call you?" he kindly
asked the third.

"Ah Jimuel!" was the astonishing re-
ply.—Inter Ocean.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SPREADING A FLEECE.

Hints About Tying Up Wool to the Best Advantage.

Our method is to tie up by hand with-
out the help of any boy or press. Use
a table 4 by 5 feet and 3 feet high.
Have a half-inch hole through the
middle of the back edge, through which
to pass the twine, and a notch
directly opposite in the front side in
which to fasten the end of the twine.
We thus use a single cord. The fleece
is placed upon the table very much as
in any method of tying. I always turn
the fleece, however, in such a way as
to have the neck end of the fleece next
to me. I append a rough outline of a
fleece spread upon the table, indicating
by the dotted line the place for divid-
ing the fleece.

A fleece needs to be lined to give it a
good appearance and keep it from pull-
ing apart. After spreading it upon the
table draw the fleece together, compress-
ing the fiber as closely as practic-
able, then divide the fleece as indi-
cated, thus partially skirting the fleece,
as this takes off the coarser fibers on
the lower part of the fore legs and of
the neck; raise this carefully and place
it with white end down upon the body
fleece, covering this as well as possible.
Next lay the wool from the belly upon
this, and the fleece is ready to fold.
The fleece will now lie in a somewhat
irregular square, longer possibly
across the fleece than the measurement
from tail to shoulder.

Fold these edges, the front and back,
inward first until they nearly meet,
then make a double fold or roll the
right-hand end up; holding this in
place with the right hand bring the
left-hand end up in the same way,
catching it with the right hand; with
the left hand bring the string from the
back of the fleece, then with pressure
by the left hand hold the fleece in po-
sition while the end of the string is
brought up with the other hand. This
first knot ought to catch the last
point of the fleece that was turned up,
so as to hold the fleece in form, though
no other cord were put about it. With
a single knot at this point pass the
twine around at right angles, tying at
the same point. If the fleece is small
and the fibers hold well together, this
is all the twine necessary. But in
large loose fleeces it should be passed
around twice more, drawing in what
might be termed the corners of the
fleece. This is all we ever place about
the fleece, thus having but one closely
tied bow knot. We never make a prac-
tice of trying to get on as much twine
as possible. I have seen fleeces put up
in presses with four separate knots,
each containing not less than a foot of
twine. This practice, combined with
that of using the coarsest, heaviest
twine obtainable, has mitigated against
the American wool industry very
greatly.

A couple of years we tried using the
small hemp cord recommended by
manufacturers, but there was no finan-
cial encouragement for its continu-
ance, and as it now costs more than
the wool will bring, per pound, we are
again using the common wool twine.
We are careful, however, to get a
light, smooth twine.

With this method of tying it re-
quires about four pounds to the hun-
dred fleeces. The advantages of this

method are that it is more expeditious,
that it gives the fleece a better appear-
ance and that the equipment is more
economically provided. After a little
practice one can become very expert in
this method so that he can tie for five
or six shearers. Or where several
shearers are at work on a raised bench,
each can have his ball of twine and do
up his fleeces on the bench just where
he shears, though it is better to let one
man tie up all the fleeces on a separate
table. They will thus be gotten more
uniform in appearance. I know that I
encounter danger of being taken to
task for practicing deception, but I am
going to urge the practice of studying
to give the fleeces the best possible out-
ward appearance. I continually raise
my voice, both at home and in public,
against concealing any worthless ma-
terial in fleeces, but it is no fraud to
fold the fleece in such a way that the
brightest parts of the fleece will show
and the dark ends, the coarse locks and
discolored parts not appear.

We never put any pulled wool, un-
washed tags, short-stapled or cotted
fleeces in others and never divide a
ram's fleece, making two, though I
consider this latter in no way a fraud.
A fleece that has bulk corresponding
to its weight ought to pass without de-
duction, though it grew on a ram and
has a tell-tale odor. Wool should be
placed in a dry airy place. The direct
rays of the sun and even the full light
of the day will give it a dingy hue.
But if packed away in a dark close
bin, moth and mice are apt to damage
worse.

It is generally believed that wool
will shrink in weight one per cent, or
more in the few weeks immediately
following shearing. But for two years
our own clip sacked in the fall and
weighed gained nearly three pounds
to the sack during the winter. It was
kept in the same room after being
sacked that it was before, it being on
an upper floor perfectly dry, well ven-
tilated and light. It was a result not
expected and not explained. As a
rule, I think the changes in weight
need not be taken into account one
way or the other.—H. P. Miller, in
Ohio Farmer.

PURE-BRED POULTRY.

To Keep It Profitable as Well as a Source of Pleasure.

In this age of progressive stock-raising
it is food for reflection why so
many farmers who pride themselves on
the pedigrees of their cattle, sheep or
swine pay little or no attention to the
breeding of their poultry. Every farmer
has more or less poultry and it is
safe to say that less than one-half of
the farmers who are breeding blooded
stock can make any claim to having
pure-bred poultry. Nothing is more
pleasing to the eye on a fine-stock
farm than a flock of pure-bred poultry
and nothing is more disgusting than to
see a farm with a herd of blooded cat-
tle or swine and a lot of uncleaned,
scrabby, mongrel fowls running about
the yards.

Any farmer by the outlay of from \$3
to \$10 for eggs or \$10 to \$25 for fowls
from some reliable breeder can lay the
foundation for a stock of pure-bred
poultry in one year. The cockerels
can be sold from \$1 to \$3 each by ex-
panding a small sum in advertising
and should bring more than enough to
cover first cost

CHASSEURS DES ALPES.

An Interesting Branch of the French Military Family.

Hardy Soldiers Who Guard the Alpine Passes Leading from Italy into France—How They Are Drilled, Trained and Housed.

(Special Paris (France) Letter.)

A short time ago, on the birthday of King Humbert, the Italian sovereign pardoned Capt. Romani, arrested not far from Ventimiglia as a French spy and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The French government responded to this act of international courtesy by discharging Capt. Calvotini and Lieut. Fabbi, of the Italian engineer corps, who had been sent to fall on somewhat slight proof as suspected of espionage on French territory.



A BRIEF HALT IN THE MOUNTAINS.

During 1894 not less than 127 Italians were stopped on French territory on the suspicion of playing the spy, and of these 61 were civilians and 66 military persons, while the Italian authorities have stopped 210 French men and women on the charge of espionage, of whom 17 were held and sentenced. These facts in themselves speak a language which is plain enough, for they show how suspicious one of these two leading Latin nations is of her neighbor and one-time ally, the other leading Latin nation. They show how both countries deem a war as within the possibilities of the near future and how strained their relations have really come to be since the establishment of the triple alliance whose member Italy has remained for over ten years.

It is owing to this regrettable state of things that France, as well as Italy, has made and is still making all the preparations for a war whose scene might be on the territory of either country. Now the Franco-Italian border is formed, for nearly the whole line, by chains of the Alps which, in their eastern and northern spurs, form also the dividing line between Switzerland and Germany, Switzerland and France, and Switzerland and Italy. Only on the French border those chains rise more abruptly and are even harder to surmount. Forts and fortresses, fortified and crenelated Alpine passes, narrow ditches and crevasses that may become tombs for myriads of soldiers some day, have been erected or strengthened on both sides of the frontier during the past decade, and on summits of isolated mountain peaks the black mouths of Krupp or Creuzot guns are now frowning and threatening where formerly the goat and chamois peacefully grazed. But one of the most characteristic innovations made in both armies was the organization, the drilling and the complete equipment of Alpine chasseur corps. The Italian army, as a matter of fact, had the nucleus of such a body even before. Victor Emmanuel, father of the present king, was himself a son of the mountains and an indefatigable climber and hunter of mufion, chamois and Alpine bear, and to him, too, it was due that a veritable elite corps, the best and hardest of his army, has existed for the past forty years, the *Vaccatori*, men inured to the dreadful hardships



CHASSEUR OFFICER AND ORDERLY RECONNOITRING.

of Alpine warfare and knowing the narrow defiles of the Italian Alps, the Julian and the Cottian, as well as their pockets.

In 1889 France finally followed suit, patterning her corps of Alpine chasseur after the Italian, not only in the matter of equipment but also in the training and exercising of the men. Within the frontier departments occupied by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth French army corps, twelve battalions of this new special troop were formed, backed up by twelve Alpine batteries, in all comprising about 6,000 men and 1,200 beasts of burden, notably mules and donkeys. This corps has been made up of recruits partly obtained from Savoy, partly from the Pyrenees department and from the maritime Alps, and they have been steadily improved in efficiency until they equal, if not surpass, the members of the Italian corps who had served as their models.

The winter just past has been a very severe one in that part of the world as well as elsewhere, and it has therefore served the French government to test,

for the first time, on a large scale, the future availability of the Chasseurs des Alpes; and the test has turned out quite satisfactorily. Hitherto the chain of observatory stations, of small camps and detached forts up on the mountain passes had been abandoned year after year, as the snow began to fly, as it had been supposed that to stay in these exposed posts during the dreadful winter weather was humanly not possible, or at least fraught with great danger and probable loss of many men's lives or health.

These posts had been left unprotected from early in November until the snow on the peaks melted late in May or early in June, and all drilling and military marches and excursions had likewise ceased during that time. Last winter, however, a series of camps were kept in full operation, with altogether 1,200 men and a corresponding number of beasts, and frequent marches and other exercises have been indulged in, the total loss of life until March 10 numbering only 6. The largest of these hibernating camps have been maintained near the Col di Tenda and the Col des Echelles, each about 7,000 feet high. A company of chasseurs was quartered in each, with a captain, two lieutenants and the requisite number of non-commissioned officers, each housed in separate barracks, to which must be added the stables with mules, Alpine dogs and live goats, sheep and rabbits, the latter for food, the provision house, the cellars, the workshop, etc.

What these hardy Alpine soldiers had most to contend with was to maintain communication with the nearest valleys and villages, and this was a task especially difficult this past winter, as the snow fell frequently, and, for the three weeks following Christmas, almost uninterruptedly. On the mountain sides the snow lay, in the middle of February, about three feet high, since which time it has slowly diminished day by day. To reestablish, after several days of violent snowstorm, communication with the nearest "base of operations," was often a herculean piece of work, and the men from the Col des Echelles repeatedly were forced to dig tunnels through mounds and high walls of snow that impeded their progress downwards.

The establishment of this French corps of Alpine chasseurs has spurred Spain to organize on her part a similar



TUNNELING THROUGH THE SNOW.

corps, under Gen. Dominguez, which is to guard the passes leading from France through the Pyrenees into Spanish territory.

WOLF VON SCHIEBRAND.

When They May Be Married.

In Hungary a man may marry at the age of 18 and the girl at 16. In Spain, Portugal and Greece the respective ages are only 14 for the man and 12 for the prospective bride. In France he must be 18 and she 15. In Russia the laws vary between 18 and 20 for the man and 15 and 16 for the women. In Switzerland the various cantons have different laws, and the minimum ages for marrying are 18 and 20 for the men and from 13 to 17 for girls. In Austria and Germany men seldom marry under 21, although the law allows it at 18. Girls may wed at 16 in these countries. In Egypt boys at 18 are often married, and brides of 10 and 12 are not scarce by any means. But India carries off in infancy, and a girl of 2 is sometimes married to a groom of 4 or 5 years.

How Are the Mighty Fallen.

In view of the fact that Egypt was once the center of civilization and learning, whence science radiated to every corner of the globe, vestiges of Egyptian lore being found even in this hemisphere, it is somewhat painful to think that the only item which the land of the Pharaohs now contributes to the world is onions, which are being shipped in huge quantities to the United States. And to make matters worse we are informed that the popular "baeli," as the Egyptian onion is called, owes its fine flavor as well as its size to the fact that the fields in which it is grown are fertilized with the powdered mummies of the sages who flourished on the banks of the Nile three thousand and four thousand years ago.

Our Population in 1900.

The estimated population of the United States in 1900, according to the best authorities, will be 76,639,854. This estimate is made by Carroll D. Wright, superintendent of the department of labor. It is based upon the estimates made by well-known statisticians, the known rates of increase and the various facts bearing upon the growth of population. The population on January 1, 1894, was 67,080,740, and the estimated growth is therefore rather more than 13 1/2 per cent. in six years.

An Arboreal Land Owner.

There is a tree at Athens, Ga., which is a property holder. In the early part of the century the land on which it stands was owned by Col. W. H. Jackson, who took delight in watching its growth. In his old age the tree had reached magnificent proportions, and the thought of its being destroyed was so repugnant that he recorded a deed conveying to it all the land within a radius of eight feet of its base.

STRANGER THAN FICTION

Meetings of Old Soldiers Who Thought Each Other Dead.

How Col. Mussey Found a Long-Lost Brother—The Singular and Pathetic Story of Hugh Thompson, the Nameless Soldier.

(Special Washington Letter.)

"Hello, Jack Adams! I left you dead on the field thirty years ago! Are you really alive, or are you a materialized spirit? Let me pinch you and hug you." Yes, it was really Corporal Adams, very well and very much alive. Col. Fred D. Mussey, the veteran Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, was sitting in his office on Newspaper row. Thousands of old soldiers were here attending the national encampment of the Grand



IN FRONT OF BATON ROUGE.

Army of the Republic. Col. Mussey had met many old friends who he had not seen for a quarter of a century. But when Jack Adams came into the office the scene was dramatic beyond description. Col. Mussey acted like a man whose dearest brother had come back from the grave. He said: "Why, my dear boy, I saw you killed. I saw a six-pound cannon ball cut you in two in front of Baton Rouge. We were in a charge, and I pressed on with the regiment. Other fellows were falling all around us, some of them killed, but nearly all of them wounded. We accounted for all of them, buried the dead and sent the others to hospitals. I supposed that fragments of your body were buried, for I never saw you after that cannon ball struck you."

"Yes, Fred, you are right about that cannon ball hitting me," said Adams, with a smile. "But it didn't cut me in two. As a matter of fact, it was a spent ball, and only grazed my right hip. I suppose it appeared to go clear through me. But you must remember that there was some little excitement just then, and maybe you got rattled. There was enough fighting and enough danger to rattle the bravest fellows that day. Well, the spent ball paralyzed me, and bruised me, and nearly killed me. But I was breathing, although unconscious, so they picked me up, put me in an ambulance and sent me to a field hospital. Then I was carried on to a hospital at New Orleans, and finally recovered. I never went to the front again, and it was many a day and many a month before I was sound and well again. But here I am again, in the body, and mightily glad to see my old friend and comrade again."

Col. Mussey had a singular experience about the same time. We had desks in the same office room, and one evening he came over to see me, and said, with considerable excitement: "I have discovered my brother, Al Mussey, after nearly thirty years of silence in his part. He left our Vermont home after the war, saying he would never come back until his fortune was made. We have never heard of him since; and now I have discovered him."

"Where is he, and how did you find him?" I inquired. "It is providential," said Col. Mussey. "The pension office sends a typewritten slip every day giving the names of Ohio and Indiana soldiers to whom pensions have been issued. I never received a California slip before, because my paper does not circulate in California. And to-night in my envelope, by an error of some clerk, I found the California pension slip. I was about to throw it in the waste basket when I saw the name of Albert W. Mussey. That must be my brother. He is in California. He has applied for a pension. It has been issued, and this slip bearing his name, the only California slip I have ever seen, has been wafted into my office. I will write to him."

The result of this peculiar incident was that Col. Mussey wrote to the pensioner, received a reply and then sent word to his venerable mother in Vermont that her eldest boy was still alive. Al Mussey had become a prosperous rancher. He had been silent for many years and dreaded to write to his home, lest sad news of the deaths of his kindred might come to him. But, after all, the family was reunited, and they all look upon that stray California pension list as a providential occurrence.

More remarkable than the story of Jack Adams is a thrilling romance which the records of the pension office disclose concerning Hugh Thompson, of Van Wert, O., a farmer lad who had enlisted in the Fifteenth Ohio infantry, September 1, 1862, and marched away to the front with the tens of thousands of other farmer laddies who comprised the bone and sinew of the rank and file of the armies of the union. At the battle of Chickamauga, as a comrade relates, while they were lying on the ground at the front to escape the tempest of balls that swept the thin woods where his regiment was engaged, a case shot, probably deflected from a tree, struck him in the head, and his face was instantly covered with blood. His companion spoke to him, but he did not answer. Just then the order to fall back was given. He was assisted to his feet, staggered a few feet in a dazed kind of way, and fell in a heap as a Confederate brigade swarmed into the woods, and his comrades were

forced to leave him, evidently dying from a mortal wound. He never rejoined them. The regimental report of the adjutant for September, 1863, bears the note opposite his name: "Wounded and missing in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863." And so he disappeared from comrades and friends and home, one of the unknown dead, remembered only as an integer component of the myriads of soldier boys who gave their young lives for their country. His father, years afterward, applied for a pension on account of his service, his mother having died prior to his enlistment. No doubt was raised as to his death in the army, but the claim was rejected on the legal ground that the father was his lodestone upon the services of his lost son.

From September 19, 1863, the day of the battle, until some time in February, 1870, the history of Hugh Thompson is a blank. He recovered his identity but partially, as he was tramping through the snow on a country road near the village of Cleveland, Ill. He was a strong, able-bodied man, comfortably dressed in a good working suit, with a pair of new boots on his feet and a coon-skin cap on his head. He carried an old-fashioned oil-cloth valise, and there on the lonely road, in the darkening twilight of that freezing February evening, Hugh Thompson, the wounded soldier of Chickamauga, "came to himself," as he expressed it. It was just as if at that moment he had awakened from a dreamless sleep of seven years and become conscious of existence. Who he was, or what he had done, or where he had been, he knew not. He knew that his name was Thompson, but called himself Henry instead of Hugh. What name he had formerly used he knew not. His mind was clouded, but the clouds were lifting. Old scenes came before him as dreams. He knew he had been in a battle and was lying on the ground while bullets were whizzing; but everybody told him the war had long been closed. How he came to be on that country road he never has known. It was a long jump in time, from the field of Chickamauga in 1863, to the village of Cleveland in 1870.

From Illinois he went to Kansas, and, sometime in 1880 or 1881, he became impressed with the belief that he had been a soldier in an Ohio regiment. He was not sure that his name was Thompson, nor certain that he was an Ohio soldier boy. The newspapers of Kansas took up the matter, gave accurate descriptions of him, and the strange history of the Nameless Soldier, as he came to be known, traveled to Ohio and was read in the columns of the Van Wert Ga-



HUGH CAME TO HIMSELF.

zette by his aged father. The personal description tallied in a measure with that of his long-lost son, and correspondence followed. But the clouded mind of the man contained no clear vision of Van Wert. He remembered vividly the home of his boyhood and wrote an exact description of it as he had last seen it, a quarter of a century before—log house and stone chimney, the well with the long sweep to raise the bucket, the high-banked stream that ran through the farm—all still as he had left them, for changes are slow in the homes of plain people of our country. Then, with many doubts, and as many hopes, he made his way to Van Wert, in 1887, and was easily identified by his father and former comrades. He applied for a pension, and the certificate directing payment to him as the wounded and missing Hugh Thompson, of Chickamauga, was forwarded in due course of time. This is the story as revealed by the official records of the pension office. It is a wonderful story, and fiction pales before its facts.

The story of Rip Van Winkle is thrilling to an audience when the old man pulls from his leather pouch the old contract which Diedrich Van Beekman wanted him to sign, twenty years before. It is paralleled by a part of the evidence of the identification of Hugh Thompson. From the day of his wound and loss of memory, through all his wanderings he carried a little Testament given him by a sister, with an inscription in rhyme, when he enlisted. The sister, still living, recognized it at once when he exhibited it upon his return. He had kept the Testament his sister had given him; but he had forgotten the sister. When he saw her, however, he recognized her and with a glad cry rushed to her arms, and they sobbed and cried like children. It was a reunion the like of which was never depicted upon the mimic stage.

SMITH D. FRY.

Immense Draught of Fish. The biggest haul of fish ever made at the Point Sauble grounds, near Green Bay, was taken a few days ago. The single haul of the seine brought up 8,453 pounds of fish, for which the lucky fisherman received the sum of \$194.17. There were 5,870 pounds of perch, 1,825 pounds of yellow perch, 680 pounds of suckers and 77 pounds of catfish. Although the ground at Point Sauble has been scined for over thirty years, no catch equal to this has ever been made, and fishermen claim that it is a conclusive proof that the waters are not being depopulated of their fishy inhabitants, as is claimed by the enemies of seine fishing.

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

Forests Whittled Away.
A notable example of a big result produced by small means is found in the fact that lead pencil users have whittled away several big forests of cedar trees in Europe, and the supply of wood suitable for lead pencils is practically exhausted in the old world. An order has just been placed by a noted German firm of pencil makers with a California lumber company for a large quantity of sequoia wood, which is found to be the best wood now available for pencils. The sequoia is the big tree of California. It seems too bad that the grand old giants should be sacrificed, and especially that their end should be lead pencil shavings.—Paper Makers' Monthly Journal.

Room for Doubt.
Mentrose—You seem to be under the impression that Miss Toho does not love you.
Meekes—Well, I have my doubts.
"But you say she sat on your lap last evening."
"Yes."
"You think she would sit on your lap if she did not love you?"
"Well, I weigh one hundred and seven pounds and she weighs two hundred and three pounds—do you think she would if she did?"—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Reason for It.
Chinaman—Me wantee play football.
College Man—What for?
"So I can teach other Chinaman how to play football."
"Then what?"
"Then we go back to China and kick Japanese like sixty."—N. Y. Advertiser.

MILTON has carefully marked in his statue, the intense selfishness which would rather burn in hell than serve in Heaven.—Coleridge.

AFTER six years' suffering, I was cured by Pilo's Cure.—MARY THOMPSON, 35 1/2 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.

THE oath that falls from the profane man's lips becomes a dagger in somebody's breast.—Raman's Horn.

SAFETY to mother and child and less unpleasantness after confinement, result from use of "Mother's Friend." Sold by druggists.

SUBSCRIBER—"Why is my paper so damp every issue?"
Editor—"Because there is so much due on it."—Christian Register.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, May 27

CATTLE—Best heaves	\$ 3 75 @ 5 60
Stockers	3 25 @ 4 25
Native cows	2 70 @ 4 40
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	2 25 @ 5 55
WHEAT—No. 2 red	85 @ 85 1/2
No. 2 hard	87 @ 87 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	50 1/2 @ 51
OATS—No. 2 mixed	29 1/2 @ 30
WHEAT—No. 2	82 1/2 @ 83
FLOUR—Patent per sack	1 00 @ 1 15
Fancy	1 55 @ 1 65
HAY—Choice timothy	8 50 @ 10 00
OATS—No. 2	8 00 @ 9 00
BRAM—(sacked)	71 @ 73
BUTTER—Choice creamery	14 @ 16
CHEESE—Full cream	8 @ 11
EGGS—Choice	9 1/2 @ 10
POTATOES	59 @ 60

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native and shipping	4 25 @ 5 75
Texas	3 75 @ 4 50
HOGS—Heavy	4 40 @ 4 65
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00 @ 5 50
FLOUR—Choice	3 85 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	88 @ 89 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	52 @ 53 1/2
OATS—No. 2	29 @ 29 1/2
RYE	66 @ 66 1/2
LARD—(sacked)	12 @ 16 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	6 55 @ 6 57 1/2
PORK—Mess	12 25 @ 12 37 1/2

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native steers	5 00 @ 5 80
HOGS—Good to choice	4 40 @ 5 20
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 00 @ 5 15
WHEAT—No. 2 red	78 @ 79 1/2
CORN—No. 2	57 @ 57 1/2
OATS—No. 2	32 @ 33
BUTTER—Creamery	11 @ 17
PORK—Mess	13 25 @ 14 75

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS.

72 Cortlandt Street, New York.

"Very fine child, sir. I congratulate you. I don't hesitate to say that it is one of the largest babies I have ever seen." "Make it the largest doctor." Don't mind me. I'm an invalid editor myself."—Brooklyn Life.

Cataract Cannot Be Cured
With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Cataract is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Cataract Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Cataract. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHERRY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 50c.
Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

He fancies himself enlightened because he sees the deficiencies of others; he is ignorant, because he has never reflected on his own.—Bulwer.

Conservative Little Bodies
Are those diminutive organs, the kidneys, which in spite of their small size, perform a health a most important part in the mechanism of the system. Out of order they breed dangerous trouble. Renew their activity with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which prevents the serious and often fatal diseases resulting from their inaction. This sterling medicine, moreover, remedies malarial, rheumatic and dyspeptic complaints, and invigorates the whole system.

JONES-BROWN—"Why do you go into society?"
BROWN-JONES—"To find a wife."
AND YOU?—JONES-BROWN—"To get away from one."—Life.

The one time in a man's life when he wants the earth is when he falls overboard in mid-ocean.—Philadelphia Record.

Most people would make a success of life if they only had a friend to do their thinking.—Milwaukee Journal.

LOOK OUT FOR BREAKERS AHEAD

When pimples, eruptions, boils, and like manifestations of impure blood appear, they wouldn't appear if your blood were pure and your system in the right condition. They show you what you need—a good blood-purifier; that's what you get when you take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It carries health with it. All Blood, Skin and Scalp Diseases, from a common blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, are cured by it. It invigorates the liver and rouses every organ into healthful action. In the most stubborn forms of Skin Diseases, such as Eczema, Eczema, Tetter, Erysipelas, Boils and kindred ailments, and Scrofula, it is an unequalled remedy.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 10c and 25c a box. Book FREE at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

For durability and for cheapness this preparation is truly unrivalled.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH for a quick after-dinner shine, applied and polished with a cloth.

Morse Bros., Props., Canton, Mass., U.S.A.

For Cure of Sprains, Bruises, ST. JACOBS OIL on the

..BASE BALL..

Field is just what all players call it, "THE BEST."

HAVE YOU FIVE OR MORE COWS?

If so a "Baby" Cream Separator will earn its cost for you every year. Why continue an inferior system another year at so great a loss? Dairying is now the only profitable feature of Agriculture. Proper conduct always pays well, and must pay you. You need a SEPARATOR, and you need the "Baby"—the "Baby" All styles and capacities. Price, \$75, upward. Send for new 1897 Catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,
GENERAL OFFICES:
72 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

WHEAT WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup, Throat Good, Use in Sore Throat. Sold by Druggists.

WHEAT'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

LOOK for our advertisement in NEXT issue of LITTLE'S DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS

DAVIS & RANKIN MFG. CO. and MFG. CO.
Sole Manufacturers, Chicago.

A. N. K.—D 1554

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the advertisement in this issue.

AN ILLINOIS LYNCHING.

Two Men Who Assaulted a Young Woman Lynched at Danville.
DANVILLE, Ill., May 26.—Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock, John Halls, Jr., and William Royce, two young white men of unsavory reputation, attacked Miss Laura Barnett and Miss Lillian Draper on the Vermillion river bridge. Miss Draper managed to escape and ran screaming up the street. Miss Barnett was knocked down and dragged by the two wretches to the river bottoms, where she was brutally assaulted and found unconscious several hours later. Halls and Royce were arrested yesterday morning and placed in jail. Soon after midnight the citizens held a mass meeting and decided to make an example of the brutes. About midnight a mob attacked the jail, overpowered the jailer and taking Halls and Royce out hanged them to a bridge. The lynchings were no masks, but at the inquest it was impossible to get testimony and the coroner's jury returned a verdict that the men were hanged by unknown parties.

DIXON THE VICTOR.

Knocked Oscar Gardner Out in the Thirty-Sixth Round.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 27.—After thirty-six rounds of hard, clever, scientific fighting Tommy Dixon, of Rochester, N. Y., knocked out Oscar Gardner, of Kansas City, yesterday afternoon, the ring being pitched in a well selected spot over in Kansas within convenient distance of Kansas City. It was by all odds the best fight ever brought off in the vicinity of Kansas City, and may truthfully be said to have been one of the best battles ever witnessed in this country. Both men were clever in the highest degree and both showed good punning and receiving qualities, but superior generalship told in the end and gave the victory to Dixon. Gardner was badly punished about the face, Dixon landing a hundred short left arm jabs on his mouth and nose. Gardner broke both his hands on Dixon's cranium. The fight was for \$500 a side and was witnessed by 1,000 people.

THOMPSON OUT OF JAIL.

Extradition in the Cashier's Case Refused by the Mexican Government.
MEXICO CITY, Mex., May 27.—James C. Thompson, out of jail. Sheriff Porter, of Pettis county, Mo., arrived at this capital a little over a week ago armed with the necessary papers to make a requisition on the Mexican government, through the United States legation, for the extradition of J. C. Thompson, who was cashier of a Se-dalia banking institution at the time it closed its doors. The arrest of Mr. Thompson was at once effected by the order of the department of foreign affairs, and the ex-bank official was subjected to the decision of that branch of the Mexican government, which decided to set him at liberty yesterday morning, thus denying his extradition.

OSCAR WILDE CONVICTED.

Found Guilty as Charged and Sentenced to Two Years at Hard Labor.
LONDON, May 27.—When Oscar Wilde's trial in the Old Bailey was resumed Saturday before a crowd which completely filled the courtroom, Sir Frank Lockwood, the solicitor-general, concluded his address to the jury, which he had just begun when court adjourned yesterday. It was a bitter exhortation of Wilde. Justice Wills began summing up at 1:30 o'clock. The general tenor of his address to the jury was favorable to Wilde. The jury retired at 3:30 o'clock and four hours later returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence of two years' imprisonment was imposed. Alfred Taylor, Wilde's associate, was also sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Both the terms are to be worked out at hard labor.

The Tin Plate Industry.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Metal Worker says: The marvelous growth of American tin plate manufacturing in less than four years presents one of the most remarkable instances of industrial effort in history. From nothing it has become an established industry of large proportions, which already gives employment to some 15,000 hands. At the present moment, so far as can be gathered from the latest reports, there are in actual operation twenty-eight tin plate works proper, rolling their own black plates. Ten more are building; two or three of which are practically complete and ready to start up, while the majority of the others are expected to be in operation by July 1.

Against Sooner.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., May 27.—The penalty for soonerism is being inflicted already. Of the 237 applications offered at the land office yesterday for filing, only twenty-seven were accepted. The others were rejected on account of the applicant having entered the Kickapoo country since March 9, 1893. This is a blow to many people and is causing intense excitement here. It will effect the great majority of men who made the race and fled without running for the land.

A New Republic.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The state department has received a cablegram from Mr. Denby, United States minister to China, stating that the island of Formosa had declared its independence, and that the powers had been notified, and that a government, republican in form, had been established, with the flag a yellow dragon on a blue ground, and Gov. Chang-Ting-Sung as president.

The Memphis Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 27.—When the Atlanta delegation to the Memphis sound money convention returned home it was announced that another convention would be called in the fall which would permit a discussion of the financial question. The Atlanta delegates complain that the entire affair was out and dried and that nobody had an opportunity to advance any argument that conflicted with the prearranged programme. The Georgia delegates offered resolutions for the repeal of the state bank tax, but these were suppressed.

MORE CIVIL SERVICE.

President Cleveland Made an Order Affecting Many Employees of the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Probably the cause of civil service reform has never received more substantial impetus than it did Saturday when President Cleveland issued a series of orders amending the civil service rules in relation to the department of agriculture. First the president directed that hereafter all chiefs of division in the department, of whom there are eighteen, should be taken out of what is known as the accepted class, appointments in which are subject to the personal pleasure of the secretary of agriculture, and that any vacancies that might occur hereafter should be filled by promotion from the large corps of trained experts employed in the department, or, occasionally, when necessary, by competitive examination. These positions demand skill of a high technical and professional character.

The classification of the department of agriculture was further amended so as to make subject to competitive examination under the civil service rules all state statistical agents and all messengers in the weather bureau outside of Washington. Those employed at Washington were already classified. The inspectors, veterinary inspectors and assistant inspectors of the bureau of animal industry were already subject to competitive examination. This extension to the remaining places in the bureau adds more than 500 places to the classified service.

AT CHICKAMAUGUA.

A Circular Giving Information to Those Who Wish to Attend the Dedication.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The following circular sets forth the plan devised to enable those who contemplate attending the September dedication of the National Military Park and may not be otherwise provided for to obtain comfortable quarters:
War Department, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission, Washington, May 25.—The Chickamauga Park Commission party gives notice that while there is no appropriation to which free quarters can be furnished camp barracks will be erected at Chattanooga under the direction of the citizens' executive committee for the accommodation of those men contemplating attendance at the dedication of the National Military Park, who may not otherwise be provided for, and who desire such quarters.
Those who send \$2 to Capt. Charles F. Mueller, of the National Park, Chattanooga, Tenn., at Washington, D. C., will receive in return a ticket which will entitle the holder to a comfortable barracks bunk for the entire time of his stay at Chattanooga, including safe storage for baggage and toilet accommodations. It will be necessary for each person to bring his own blanket and towels.

The barracks will be constructed upon the plan used at the last Grand Army encampment at Washington city, where a very large number of veterans were housed in barracks. These structures will be erected in Chattanooga within convenient distances of restaurants, where meals and lunches may be obtained at reasonable prices. There will be no arrangements for furnishing meals at the barracks. Communications addressed to Capt. Mueller, who has been selected by the citizens' committee to take charge of this work, will receive prompt and reliable attention.
J. S. FULLERTON,
Chairman of Commission.

PENSIONS FOR MOTHERS.

Several Important Decisions Made by Assistant Secretary Reynolds.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Assistant Secretary Reynolds has decided that in the absence of conclusive evidence showing the dependent or non-dependent condition of a mother at the date of her soldier son's death her claim cannot be rejected solely upon the grounds that the soldier did not contribute to her maintenance.
Secretary Reynolds also holds that the legal representatives of a deceased claimant for bounty land warrant may prosecute for the benefit of the claimant's heirs or legatees, his claim for such warrant pending an appeal at the time of his death; that the act of February 11, 1847, applies only to soldiers who were living at the date of its passage and were then in the enlisted service, those who thereafter enlisted and the family or relatives of such only; that the act of March 3, 1853, applies to those soldiers living at the date of its passage and to widows or children of those who had died prior thereto; and that a certificate or warrant issued jointly to several co-warrantees may not be recalled or cancelled after the death of any of them.

CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

The New Treaties Said to Be Far-Reaching in Importance.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—New treaties of far reaching importance have recently been made between Nicaragua and Honduras, and officials copies have just been received in Washington. The treaties have been under negotiation some time and were finally put into effect by proclamation on the 15th of last month. They are the first practical steps toward the formation of a Central American nation out of the several small republics, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Salvador and Costa Rica. The first treaty forms a defensive alliance in case of foreign war, and offensive alliance against common enemies. It obligates commercial treaties so that foreign goods once admitted to one country are free to enter the other. An express provision is made against the possibility of war between the countries by an article requiring differences to be adjusted by arbitration by some government on the American continent.

FASTED FORTY DAYS.

Remarkable Endurance of an Oklahoma Farmer Inspired with a Religious Idea.
SOUTH ENID, Ok., May 27.—Eugene Busch, a farmer living 4 miles from this city, completed Saturday at 1 p. m. a fast of forty days. There is no doubt in the minds of his neighbors and local physicians that the fast has been genuine. He has been reduced from a heavy, thick-set man to a mere skeleton. He claims God told him to fast. He has founded a new religion called Evening Light. His followers already number over thirty, all of whom were present at the expiration of his fast.

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

It Is Addressed by Secretary Carlisle on Financial Issues—Resolutions Adopted.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 24.—Upward of 3,000 people were present at the Auditorium at 2:15 o'clock when Chairman W. J. Crawford called the business men's convention to order. Congressman Catchings was made permanent chairman of the meeting. Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle was then introduced and he made a long speech on the money question. After a recess the resolutions committee presented a report, which was adopted. They are in brief as follows: "We favor the maintenance of all our money, whether gold, silver or paper, on a parity, to the end that each dollar, whatever may be its composition, shall have equal purchasing and debt-paying power with every other dollar."
"We accept the principle that the bimetallic standard cannot be maintained where the ratio fixed by law for the free coinage of gold and silver does not correspond with the market ratio of the two metals," and "we are, therefore, opposed to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, when the market or the commercial ratio is more than 30 to 1, and the difference between the bullion value of a gold and a silver dollar is about 50 cents, on the ground that such action, instead of restoring the bimetallic standard, would inevitably result in silver monometallism."
"Because a change from the gold to the silver standard would have the effect to repudiate all public and private obligations to the extent of the difference between the bullion value of the gold and silver dollar."
"Because gold standard countries retain silver in their circulation on a parity with gold, whereas there is no silver standard country which does or can utilize gold as money."
"Because there is not a silver country on the globe where the wages of laborers are sufficient to sustain the working classes in comfort and independence."
"We would rejoice over the adoption of real bimetallic, but in view of the continued fluctuations in the price of silver in the open market we realize that it is impossible for the United States, independently, to adopt a bimetallic standard, and we deem it unwise and hazardous to the best interests of its people for this country to attempt its establishment."
"We favor the retention as part of our money the silver now coined and, in order to give a wider field for the use of silver, we favor the funding of all money other than silver and silver certificates below the denomination of \$10 into higher denominations, so as to make our entire circulation below the denomination of \$10 either silver or silver certificates, and to this end the secretary of the treasury should be authorized by law to coin from time to time as the people may require them, silver dollars until the demand of commerce for money below the denomination of \$10 is at all times satisfied."
"We realize that our national banking system was adopted during a time of war, and that it is not adapted to existing conditions. We, therefore, favor such legislation as will secure to the people a system of banking surrounding by such safeguards as will at all times furnish them a safe, elastic and sufficient currency for the transaction of their business."
A resolution was also adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee of one delegate from each state represented to superintend the distribution of proper literature coming under their control, the chairman of the committee to be a resident of Memphis. The convention then adjourned sine die.

RIDDLED HIS BODY.

The Murderer of a Sheriff Is Hunted by a posse and Killed.

DUBLIN, Ga., May 24.—William Connell, who shot dead Sheriff George Dunham, of Montgomery county, Monday night, was riddled with bullets yesterday morning by a pursuing party. The murderer of Sheriff Dunham was wanted and deliberate in its details. Dunham had a warrant for the arrest of William Connell, charged with beating his wife. The sheriff went to Connell's home to arrest him. Dunham paused at the gate and hailed Connell. Awaiting that it was the sheriff, Connell opened the door cautiously and fired both barrels of a double-barreled shotgun at him. The contents, entering the sheriff's head, tore out both his eyes. He dropped dead in his tracks. As soon as the news of the shocking tragedy spread, the people of the county turned out en masse to hunt the murderer down. Armed posses scoured the woods in every direction. Connell was surrounded yesterday morning near a swamp. He resisted arrest and made an attempt to shoot some of his captors. They were enraged and fired into him, riddling his body.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

The Confidential Man of a South Omaha Firm Gone with Thousands.

OMAHA, Neb., May 24.—Alfred L. Brainard, a live stock commission man, confidential clerk for Garrow, Kelly & Co., at South Omaha, has disappeared. He checked out about \$10,000, falsified entries and took \$7,000 with him to Chicago. He claimed that he was going to visit relatives at Darlington, Mo., but did not go there. Gambling caused his downfall.

BLOWN TO PIECES.

Fatal Explosion of Gasoline at Omaha—A Woman Killed.

OMAHA, Neb., May 24.—An explosion in a cottage at Twenty-sixth and Caldwell streets at 12:30 this morning blew the house to pieces, wrecking it. Mrs. G. S. Osburn, whose husband is a telegraph operator, was so badly burned that she died shortly afterward. William Henry and his wife, the other occupants of the house at the time, have completely disappeared. The explosion appears to have been caused by a large quantity of purposely arranged gasoline or other explosives.

CLEVELAND TO EDITORS.

The President Writes a Letter to the Democratic Newspaper Men of New York.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The two days' stay of the democratic editors came to an end last night when a banquet was tendered them at Delmonico's. Col. William Brown was toast-master. He introduced John A. Mason, who read a letter from President Cleveland which expressed regret at his inability to be present, saying:
"When a campaign is actively on foot to force the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver by the government at a ratio which will add to our circulation unrestrained millions of so-called dollars, intrinsically worth but half the amount they purport to represent, with no provision or resource to make good any deficiency in value, and when it is claimed that such a proposition has any relation to the principles of democracy, it is time for all who may in the least degree influence democratic thought to realize the responsibility. Our party is the party of the people, not because it is drifted hither and thither by every wave of popular excitement and misconception, but because, while it tests every proposition by the doctrines which underlie its organization, it insists that all interests should be defended in the administration of the government, without especial favor or discrimination. Our party is the party of the people, because in its care for the welfare of all our countrymen it resists dangerous schemes, born of discontent; advocates by appeals to sectional or class prejudices and reinforced by the insidious acts of private selfishness and cupidity. Above all, our party is the party of the people, when it recognizes the fact that sound and absolutely safe money is the life blood of our country's strength and prosperity, and when it teaches that none of our fellow-citizens, rich or poor, great or humble, can escape the consequences of a degeneration of our currency. Democratic care and conservatism dictate that if there exist inconvenience and hardship resulting from the congestion or imperfect distribution of our circulating medium, a remedy should be applied which will avoid the disaster that must follow in the trail of silver monometallism."

INTERESTING BOND DECISION.

A Two-Thirds Vote of the Townspeople Decided to Be Required.

CLEVELAND, O., May 25.—Judge Ricks, sitting in the United States court, yesterday handed down a decision which establishes an important precedent and indirectly affects millions of dollars worth of municipal bonds issued on the authority of special legislation and not authorized by a popular vote of the people living in the town or city by which the bonds are issued.
Bonds issued without a two-thirds vote of the people are practically declared to be worthless. It is said that millions of dollars worth of bonds have been issued by the various towns and cities throughout the state which will be affected by this decision. Another phase of the case is the possibility of such bonds being redeemed. Such redemption could be restrained by any taxpayer on the ground that the act by which they were issued was unconstitutional.

MINERS GIVE UP.

Those in the Panhandle District Advised That Their Strike Is Lost.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 25.—The miners' officials practically gave up the strike last night and advised the men to go to work for the 60-cent rate if they could get it. In the Panhandle district a mass meeting was held of 2,000 miners. They were divided on the matter of continuing the strike for the 60-cent rate and the officers then told them the strike was lost and that they had better return to work before they were forced to sign iron-clad agreements such as were made on the Wheeling division. As a result all the mines within a radius of 10 miles of Carnegie resumed this morning at the 60-cent rate. About 3,000 men are employed in that district. An attempt was made to hold a meeting at Turtle Creek in the DeArmitt mines, but just when the meeting got started the leaders were served with an injunction issued a year ago and which has never been rescinded. The union miners promptly retired.

KANSAS OIL SUPPLY.

It Is Found in Abundant Quantities in Many Counties But None Is Shipped.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 25.—It is probably known by this time to all well-informed people in this state that Kansas possesses a supply of crude oil as good in quality, as accessible and almost as extensive as that of Ohio and Indiana. The oil is found in abundant quantities in a number of counties in the southeast, and the land is dotted for miles with wells capable of producing at once a great supply of the marketable oil and contributing thereby much to the wealth of the state. Yet these oil deposits are neglected, and not a car load is being shipped. The Kansas oil men charge that the railroads are discriminating against them.

The Queen's Birthday Celebrated.

LONDON, May 25.—The 70th birthday of Queen Victoria was observed today at all the naval and military stations by the usual display of flags, trooping of the colors, etc. Here the celebration will be held to-morrow.

Democratic Editors on Record.

NEW YORK, May 25.—At to-day's session of the Democratic Editors' association of the state of New York, a resolution was adopted "that the democratic press of this state pledge itself to oppose any legislation looking to the free and unlimited coinage of silver."
McKinley Will Speak July 4.
COLUMBUS, O., May 25.—Gov. McKinley has accepted the invitation of the Illinois Trades and Labor assembly to deliver an address at the labor demonstration in Chicago July 4. He has received word that Vice President Stevenson also will be present.

KANSAS IRRIGATION WORK.

The Farmers of the Western Section Making Progress—Various Forms of Machinery in Practical Use.

Representative Fitzgerald, of Ford county, looks for marvelous results from the irrigation experiments now in progress in western Kansas. He says the legislative appropriation of \$30,000 will be of great value in the development of the underflow, but that the experiments inaugurated by private enterprise will be more far-reaching and even more practical in their benefits. The people are resorting to all manner of machinery to pump water to the surface and natural gravity does the rest. Everywhere in western Kansas the wind has been harnessed—windmills of primitive form, horizontal, vertical or vertical gear. Steam pumps, gas engines, hydraulic rams, pumps driven by animal power, in fact all the known devices for lifting water are now having experimental tests, and from these valuable data of the comparative cost and efficiency of these different motors will be obtained.
Mr. Fitzgerald believes that the legislative appropriation has stimulated private enterprise to greater activity, has proved to the settlers that the people of the eastern part of the state are in sympathy with them and that they will help them to make the western half of the state fertile and fruitful, and the experimental stations will be schools of instruction.
W. B. Sutton, secretary of the state irrigation commission, believes that the legislature, in granting the appropriation of \$30,000, little as it is, has made a beginning that will result in the redemption of the western plains of the state. "The legislature has done the right thing," he said recently to your correspondent. "We are now going to subdue the country out there, to make it bloom, to blossom and bear fruit. It has been demonstrated scientifically that a great body of pure, soft water underlies a very large portion of the westerly half of the state; bounded on the north by Nebraska, on the west by Colorado, on the south by Oklahoma and on the east by an irregular line about the 99th meridian. This body of water has of late years been known as the underflow. Its quantity is practically inexhaustible. Between the easterly line of this underflow and the 98th meridian the rainfall is greater than west of it. The sub-soil is different and the amount of water which runs off into the water courses and is lost is very considerable. In addition, nearly all of the streams within the territory have independent underflows which yield enormous quantities of water.
"The main purposes to be attained by the commission are: First, a practical test of the water supply on the uplands of western Kansas for irrigation purposes, to demonstrate the best method of raising the water to the surface and storing it, and to ascertain the quantity of the same; to make measurements and experiments to determine the quantity of water flowing annually in the streams; the amount of run-off or surface water and the practicability of storing the same for irrigation purposes, and the probable cost per acre for applying such water to the land; to prepare a topographical map of the territory; to ascertain the rainfall, evaporation and percolation; to investigate—so far as their means may allow—the artesian waters of the state. The bill specifically directs that twenty or more pumping stations shall be erected. Up to this time the board has located and is preparing to erect thirteen pumping stations; one in Hamilton county, one in Gray county, one in Grant county, one in Sherman county, one in Logan county, one in Wichita county, one in Greeley county, one in Lane county, one in Haskell county, one in Trego county, one in Rawlins county, one in Rooks county and one in Ford county.
"The board has opened negotiations with the director of the United States geological survey and arrangements have been completed by which the federal and state governments will cooperate in the measurement of the water annually flowing in the streams. For this purpose there has been established a gauging station near Beloit, for the measurement of the Solomon river; at Beverly, Lincoln county, for the measurement of the Saline river; at Ellsworth, for the measurement of the Smoky Hill; at Hutchinson, for the measurement of the Arkansas; and near the state line for the measurement of the Medicine creek and also for the measurement of the Cimarron. It is estimated that the amount of work which will be done by the general government in aid of the commission would have cost the commission as much as its entire appropriation. Negotiations have also been opened with the director of the United States weather bureau, of the department of agriculture, and meteorological stations under the joint management of the state and federal authorities will be established at various points within the territory. It is too much to hope that within the life time of this commission enough will be accomplished to demonstrate that millions of acres of rich soil in Kansas may be brought under irrigation; its productiveness so vastly increased; the conditions of life so ameliorated that within the life time of this generation results will be accomplished which many conservative people now deem impossible. The whole problem is summed up in a phrase: Conserve and utilize the water which is now wasted."—Topeka Cor. Kansas City Star.

Unutterable.

"Do you not sometimes have soulful yearnings which you long to convey in words, but cannot?" asked the sentimental girl. "Yes, indeed," replied the young man. "I was once dreadfully anxious to send home for money and I didn't have the price of a telegram."—Washington Star.

His Habit.

"Coot night, Mrs. Brown. I hating to thank you for de most bleasant efening I haf ever sehnt in my life!"
"Oh, don't say that, Herr Schmidt!"
"Ach! bot I do say dat! I always say dat!"—Punch.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

Kansas Knights of Pythias Hold Their Annual Election.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., May 23.—The grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in session here, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Grand chancellor, H. L. Alden, of Kansas City; grand vice chancellor, R. M. McConigal, of Colby; grand prelate, W. A. S. Bird, of Topeka; grand keeper of records and seal, G. J. Neubert, of Kansas City; grand master of exchequer, F. S. Laramie, of Stafford.
The report of Gus J. Neubert, G. K. of K. and S., shows that the number of active lodges in the state December 31, 1894, was 240; for the corresponding time year before, 246 lodges. There were 1,080 initiated into the order during the year, 224 were reinstated and 255 admitted by card, the total being 1,559. The aggregate amount expended for relief for the year was \$12,019.99. Current expenses of lodges, \$46,121.70. The assets of lodges December 31, 1894, includes cash on hand, value of real estate and lodge paraphernalia, was \$19,047.12. The report of Rank S. Laramie, the grand master of the exchequer, shows that there were \$13,988.39 expended for grand lodge purposes during the year.
A. P. Riddle, of Minneapolis, and Tully Scott, of Oberlin, were elected supreme representatives to the supreme lodge, which convenes at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1896. The next meeting of the grand lodge occurs at Topeka.

KANSAS CROPS.

The Past Week Hard on Crops—Corn Growing Slowly—Irrigated Crops in Good Condition.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 23.—The Kansas weather crop bulletin for the week ended, the 20th says: In the eastern division corn is growing slowly; wheat headed short, with no improvement in condition; oats, grass and flax need rain very much; fruit is still holding its own. Gardens and potatoes are making some progress. Frosts have nipped corn and vegetables in localities even as far south as Coffeyville.
In the middle division it has been a hard week on crops, the conditions being continuously unfavorable—frosts, dry weather and sudden changes in the temperature, with much wind, doing the work. Corn is still the best crop. In the western division all irrigated crops are in fine condition, but the unirrigated are growing poorly or retrograding. Alfalfa is the best crop in this division and the first crop is now being harvested in the southern counties and is nearly ready for harvesting in the northern.

WESTERN KANSAS AID.

One Hundred Car Loads of Food and Clothing Sent to Sufferers There.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 23.—S. T. Howe, chairman of the committee appointed by Gov. Morrill to have charge of the distribution of aid in western Kansas, has filed his report with the governor. The report shows that outside of the appropriation made by the legislature, which was handled by the railroad commissioners, the committee received in all \$3,644.54, to which may be added many car loads of provisions contributed by the various towns of eastern Kansas. In all there were ninety-nine cars of food and clothing sent to the western sufferers through this committee and the "Capital fund," with which the committee worked in union.

Kansas Druggists Elect Officers.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 23.—The druggists who are attending the annual meeting of the state Pharmaceutical association elected officers this morning as follows: President, J. W. Hurst, of Newton; vice presidents, W. J. Evans, of Iola, and Ed C. Fritsche, of Leavenworth; secretary, Mrs. M. O. Miner, of Hiawatha; assistant secretary, Fred McDonald, of Topeka; treasurer, H. W. Spangler, of Perry; librarian, Prof. L. A. Sayre, of Lawrence.

Kansas G. A. R. Reunion.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 23.—The department officers of the Kansas G. A. R. have set the last week in September as the time for the state reunion of old soldiers. The meeting will be held at Salina. An effort will be made to make it the biggest reunion in the history of the Kansas department. Gov. McKinley and other distinguished gentlemen from out of the state will be invited to be present.

Kansas Railway Property.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 23.—The state board of railway assessors completed its work of assessing Kansas railroad property yesterday. The total assessment is \$59,645,740. This is a decrease under last year's assessment of \$108,942. Considering the fact that new property to the amount of \$25,958 was reported this year, the decrease is \$34,900.

Receiver Applied For.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 23.—Col. Fred Close's "North and South" railroad is about to advance to the dignity of a receivership. At any rate a motion to that end has been made in the district court by the Roubidoux Publishing Co. against the concern. The suit is for \$300, the balance due for printing the bonds of the road.

Regent Rodgers Removed.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 23.—Gov. Morrill this morning issued an order removing William Rodgers from the board of regents of the state university in accordance with the report of the legislative committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred by Cyrus Leonard.

No Silver Action by Iowa's Federation.

OTTUMWA, Ia., May 23.—At the meeting of the state federation of labor a resolution for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, although advocated for hours by many delegates, was laid on the table and the matter referred back to the various unions.

Sweep Awaft by Fire.

ANTIACO, Wis., May 23.—The opera house block, the Vivant hotel and several other buildings of this city, were swept away by fire yesterday morning. A number of hotel guests had to jump from the windows and several received severe bruises in consequence. Loss, \$20,000; insured.