

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1895.

NO. 34.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

GAIL HAMILTON (Miss Abigail Dodge) suffered a stroke of paralysis in Washington on the 11th.

The president on the 13th appointed John M. Harlow, of St. Louis, and Col. William G. Rice, of New York, to be civil service commissioners.

It was definitely learned on the 13th at Washington that at the consultation of the justices of the supreme court on the 11th, Justice Jackson voted with Justices Brown, White, Harlan and Shiras to sustain the constitutionality of the income tax law, and the vote to be announced on the 20th will stand 5 to 4 in favor of the law.

SECRETARY MORTON has approved the design for the official seal of the agricultural department. It is the first time a seal has been used by the department and the innovation was provided for by an act passed by the last congress. The seal is an heraldic shield, azure, and 3/4 inches in diameter.

An arrangement has been effected between the United States and Great Britain in which October is set as the time for the assembling at Washington of a commission to negotiate a treaty as to claims of sealers on account of Behring sea seizures.

SENeca HAZELTON, United States minister to Venezuela, has been recalled by the state department and will probably be dismissed from the diplomatic service. The case was interesting by the fact that the diplomatist was in trouble through Adm. Meade's complaint, who was himself under the administration's displeasure.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

A FAST freight was thrown in the ditch by a broken wheel and ten cars were piled up in a confused heap near Hornellsville, N. Y., on the 12th. One of the cars contained horses that were being taken east to enter the races. There were eighteen horses in this car that were attended by their grooms. Three men were killed in the wreck, all of them being grooms, and several others injured. Ten of the horses that were in the car were killed.

The McMoran grain elevator, with its contents, was entirely destroyed by fire at Port Huron, Mich., on the 12th and the McMoran roller and flouring mill adjoining badly damaged. The fire started from an oil tank.

THERE was dismay among the 3,000 or more men engaged in the fishing industry at Chicago on the 13th over the remarkable disappearance of fish from the waters of Lake Michigan in that vicinity. What had become of the fish was a mystery.

By the collapse of a brick building in process of being torn down at Chicago, five men were injured, while nearly a dozen others had narrow escapes. The injured were buried under a mass of bricks and mortar. The firemen responded to the call and soon dug them out. They were sent to the hospital.

In the mine of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. at Sopris, near Trinidad, a terrible gas explosion occurred early on the morning of the 10th which resulted in the instant death of four persons and the injury of two others. Had the explosion occurred during the daytime the results would have been frightful, as ordinarily there are from 200 to 300 men employed in the mine.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities in the United States for the week ended May 10 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 25.6; in New York the increase was 36.3; outside New York, 10.6.

A DISASTROUS wreck occurred upon the old Bee Line division of the Big Four railroad, near Muncie, Ind. The third section of a Chicago meat train of thirty cars was flying along down grade at the rate of 50 miles per hour when the rails spread. The engine and six cars passed in safety, but the following eighteen cars were piled 50 feet high. Seven tramps were on the train, and one of them was buried beneath the debris.

Moses Neal, of Oklahoma City, has been appointed to look after the allotments of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians. They have in all about 3,500 claims and it is the intention to lease them so that improvements can be made.

The international convention of the Y. M. C. A. opened its annual session at Springfield, Mass., on the 8th with about 500 delegates present, representing forty states and territories, besides several provinces in Canada. The nomination committee brought in a list of officers and they were unanimously approved. The report showed an aggregate membership of 244,077. The financial reports showed an increase in the property held by the Y. M. C. A. of more than \$2,000,000 with a total of \$16,252,875.

It was reported on the 8th that there was little doubt that the schooner Walter A. Earl, of Victoria, B. C., had capsized in the open sea in a recent terrible gale and all her crew of six white men and twenty-six Indians were lost.

At Wampoo, Ark., an attempt was made by Constable John Green to serve a warrant on Milt Harper. Both men were armed with double barreled shotguns and began firing at each other. Green received ten bullets in the body and Harper twenty-three. Both men died in less than an hour.

THERE was a grand parade of all troops gathered in Memphis, Tenn., on the 13th. The parade was witnessed by 50,000 people. In line following the regular troops was a uniformed company of ex-confederate veterans, trapped as they were in days of the confederacy, but bearing aloft the United States flag.

PRIVATE advices received at Tampa, Fla., on the 13th, from the Cuban revolutionary leaders said that a big battle was fought at Borey, province of Puerto Principe, between Gomez, Cuban leader, and Salcedo, the Spanish commander. Gomez was victorious, routing the Spanish troops, killing and capturing more than 1,000 men.

The National Sporting club at London held a meeting on the 13th and refused to put up a purse for a Corbett-Jackson fight, owing, it was said, to Corbett's sneering allusion to the club. Jackson was present and begged the club to let him have a chance to meet Corbett, but his plea met with no response.

RECENT advices to bullion brokers in New York city from London stated that contracts for future delivery of 3,500,000 ounces of silver bullion were made there in April. This goes to prove that London dealers are confident of a material increase in the demand for the white metal.

Snow was 10 inches deep on the level at Gaylord, Mich., on the morning of the 13th.

THERE is danger of yellow fever infection along the South Atlantic seaboard, according to Surgeon-General Wyman, of the United States marine hospital service, who was down in that section on a tour of inspection. He urged immediate action by the federal authorities in the matter. He feared that the yellow fever would be imported from Havana. Accordingly the treasury department telegraphed to the collector of customs at Shieldsborough, Miss., to require all vessels from infected districts to repair at once to Ship Island (Miss.) quarantine station for disinfection.

The towboat City of Chartiers, owned by the Evansville Contracting Co., of Evansville, Ind., burned to the water's edge and sank on the 12th at Ironton, O. The fire originated in the rear end of the kitchen, and owing to a heavy wind which prevailed all attempts to save her were futile. The crew saved their personal effects. She was valued at \$10,000 and was partially insured.

A CLOUDBURST occurred near Mount Union, Pa., on the 11th, undermining a portion of Terrace mountain, lying parallel with the Pennsylvania railroad tracks, and causing a landslide extending nearly 1/2 mile over the tracks. The slide occurred just as an eastbound freight train was passing and buried the tender of the engine and seventeen cars. None of the crew were injured.

The ferry boat, Capitola Butt, running between Sioux City, Ia., and the Nebraska shore, caught fire from a defective flue in mid stream and burned to the water's edge. The crew succeeded in reaching the Nebraska shore. The loss was about \$10,000, partially covered by insurance.

A MURDER occurred at the county infirmary west of Findlay, O., recently. Abe Wise, a semi-paralyzed inmate, aged 40 years, was the victim, and John G. Karg, another inmate, aged 76 years, was the murderer. The two men quarreled over a trivial matter and Wise threatened to kill Karg, striking him over the head with a cane. Karg went to his room and procured a butcher knife and nearly severed Wise's head from his body. With the blood streaming from his wounds Wise managed to get down stairs, but died soon after. Karg washed himself, went to his room and pretended to be asleep when the superintendent knocked at his door. Karg was placed under arrest.

AT Briartown, I. T., Alex Simmons, an Indian, committed suicide rather than testify against a friend in a murder trial.

THOMAS JORDAN and Peter Augusta were legally hanged at Canon City, Col., on the evening of the 11th.

MAIL advices from Kodiak, Alaska, by the steamer Topeka confirm the report that the schooner C. G. White, of San Francisco, was wrecked in a gale and snowstorm on Kodiak island in Behring sea on April 14. Eleven lives were lost.

CHARLES JOHNSON, a post office robber wanted in the Indian territory, escaped from the United States deputy marshals between Olean and Salamanca, N. Y. He was captured in Brooklyn, and was being taken west in an Erie train. He was handcuffed and jumped from the train. It was understood there was a reward of \$2,000 upon his head.

The inauguration of Peter Turney, who was declared governor by the Tennessee legislature recently, took place on the 8th in the hall of the house of representatives at the capitol.

The American Tract society celebrated its seventieth anniversary on the 12th by commemorative services in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church at New York.

NEWTON BRAGG, a rancher residing near Cheaterroy, Wash., came home just in time to save his 2-year-old child from a horrible death. His wife, driven insane from religious frenzy, had built an altar in the woods near the house, upon which she had secured the little babe, preparatory to roasting it alive. She was engaged in offering up a prayer for her sacrifice when her husband happily arrived.

A. D. McDONALD and James Mabrinto, miners in the Rarus mine, near Butte, Mont., were crushed to death in the shaft of the mine while coming up from the bottom in the cage. When half way up Mabrinto fainted and fell over the side of the cage and it is supposed knocked McDonald off. Mabrinto's body was dragged up along the timbers until torn into shreds and the pieces fell to the bottom of the shaft. McDonald's body was also horribly mangled and disemboweled. Mabrinto was a single man, but McDonald leaves a widow and five little children.

The national council of the Catholic Knights of America convened in Omaha, Neb., on the 14th. Representatives were present from every state in the union.

THREE men entered the gambling house of Powers & O'Brien at Chicago the other night and with drawn revolvers held up the players. Eight men were in the room playing poker. All the players were made to hold up their hands while the robbers went through their pockets. One of the robbers was afterwards caught.

The long expected death of ex-President Seelye, of Amherst college, occurred at his home in Amherst, Mass., of palsy. He had been ill over a year.

A DISPATCH from New York on the 10th said that Charles E. (Parson) Davies has issued a reply in behalf of Joe Chynowski to Steve O'Donnell's challenge, through Brady, offering to make a match for \$2,500 a side, nine or ten weeks from the time of signing articles, the contest to take place before the club offering the largest purse. Davies inclosed a check for \$500.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, who was chief secretary for Ireland from 1861 to 1865, is dead, aged 73 years.

The general assembly of Delaware adjourned sine die on the 9th without selecting a successor to Senator Higgins, although the republicans claim their leading candidate, Col. Henry A. Dupont, was legally elected. The 211th ballot since the deadlock began four months ago, resulted: Henry A. Dupont, republican, 15; J. Edward Ridgely, democrat, 9; Tunnel, democrat, 1.

LIGHTNING struck a small boat in the harbor at Duluth, Minn., during a storm on the 9th and two of the occupants were instantly killed.

The failures for the week ended May 10 (Dun's report) were 227 in the United States, against 206 last year, and 34 in Canada, against 42 last year.

The executive committee of the Democratic Honest Money league at Chicago has decided to at once begin the work of organizing the wards of that city against free silver. This means the first step in a fierce battle for the national delegation, which will be elected next year. The work will be begun in Cook county and the agents of the league will press it until it ramifies all Illinois.

By the explosion of twenty dynamite cartridges in a store at San Carlos, Mex., on the 8th three families were orphaned and several persons badly injured.

#### ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

A. D. McDONALD and James Mabrinto, miners in the Rarus mine, near Butte, Mont., were crushed to death in the shaft of the mine while coming up from the bottom in the cage. When half way up Mabrinto fainted and fell over the side of the cage and it is supposed knocked McDonald off. Mabrinto's body was dragged up along the timbers until torn into shreds and the pieces fell to the bottom of the shaft. McDonald's body was also horribly mangled and disemboweled. Mabrinto was a single man, but McDonald leaves a widow and five little children.

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## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Kansas Democratic Editorial Association met at Leavenworth on the 11th.

Fruit prospects in the western part of the state are reported to be better than ever before.

Seven citizens of Sedgwick county were recently fined \$10 each for fishing contrary to the new law.

J. A. Russell was killed at Wichita the other day by being caught in the machinery of a flouring mill.

A tank of oil from Wilson county has been shipped to the Standard oil refinery to be thoroughly tested.

Over 300 delegates were in attendance at the State Sunday school convention that recently met at Salina.

The Cherokee Mining & Smelting Co.'s store has been closed under a chattel mortgage by local creditors.

The 10-year-old daughter of August Anderson, a Saline county farmer, was recently fatally injured by being caught in the machinery of a grain elevator, near Smolan.

Ray Dennison, a 2-year-old child of Alton, recently got a grain of corn lodged in his windpipe and was taken to Kansas City to be operated upon but died during the operation.

The university chinch bug station is sending out about forty packages of diseased bugs daily to applicants from different parts of the state for the pest killing fungus. Requests come mostly from the eastern part of the state.

Gov. Morrill recently asked W. J. Hurd and J. J. Barnett, populist members of the board of penitentiary directors, to resign. They did not comply with the request and notified the governor that they had no intention of doing so.

In addition to the plants in Gray and Sherman counties the state irrigation board recently awarded contracts for stations in Hamilton and Grant counties. Stations will also be established in Logan, Wichita and Greeley counties.

It is stated that ex-United States District Attorney J. W. Ady has decided to move with his family to Colorado Springs. Failing health has made the movement necessary. Mr. Ady has been a resident of Newton for twenty-two years.

The 5-year-old daughter of J. H. Smith, of Leavenworth was recently killed by the discharge of a revolver. Her father's coat was hanging on the wall behind which was a pistol. The child was playing with the coat and discharged the weapon.

Bank Commissioner Breidenthal, who was charged by Gov. Morrill with misappropriation of public funds to the extent of \$1,200, later turned \$1,245 into the state treasury and announced that he would have something like \$400 more to turn into the treasury upon the return of Deputy Watterman.

The Equal Suffrage association of Kansas with headquarters at Topeka has been sending out blanks to every county to be filled with names of women who pay taxes and the amounts thereof. The idea is to make the next suffrage campaign on the issue of "taxation without representation."

Following are the officers chosen by the State Eclectic Medical association, recently in session at Topeka: President, Dr. W. H. Willhoit, of Paola; first vice president, Dr. J. J. Entz, of Hillsboro; second vice president, Dr. J. N. Page of Ellis; secretary, Dr. E. Packer, of Osage City; treasurer, Dr. W. C. Hambleton, of Topeka.

At the recent meeting of the Kansas Social Science federation at Leavenworth the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Pennie M. Kellogg, of Emporia; vice president, Mrs. E. R. Jones, of Leavenworth; secretary, Miss Frances E. Hall, of Fort Scott; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. M. Curtis Root, of Council Grove; treasurer, Mrs. Henrietta Stoddard Turner, of Paola; auditor, Mrs. George W. Winans, of Hutchinson.

At the state Sunday school convention lately held at Salina the following officers were chosen: President, H. C. Rash, of Saline county; first vice president, Prof. F. H. Clark, of Ottawa county; second vice president, Dr. S. E. Penleton, of Doniphan county; third vice president, W. J. Douglas, of Butler county; recording secretary, Miss Jessie E. Shaft, of Chase county; treasurer, J. S. Merritt, of Pottawatomie county. The report of the secretary showed that there are 4,705 Sunday schools in the state, with 306,477 members, a net increase during the year of 178 schools and 25,843 members.

The great musical jubilee at Hutchinson closed with the awarding of prizes as follows: Class A, mixed chorus, more than fifty voices—Emporia, first, \$100; Newton, second, \$80; class B, mixed chorus, more than fifty voices—Sterling, first, \$200; Lyons, second, \$100; class C, women's chorus—Emporia, first; Newton, second; class D, male chorus—Newton, first, \$100; Nickerson, second; women's quartette—Wyatt sisters, Topeka; vocal duet—Mrs. Bracken and Mrs. R. A. Smythe, Wichita; bass solo—Vincent Graham, Topeka; tenor solo—H. L. Shirer, Topeka; contraalto—Mrs. W. S. Bracken, Topeka; soprano solo—divided between Mrs. H. Whiteside, Hutchinson, and Miss Mary Bulkeley, Fort Scott; piano duet—Miss Anna Campbell and Mrs. J. W. Going, Topeka; piano solo—Miss Abbie M. Noyes, Parsons; violin solo—Miss J. Noble Clark, Junction City; cornet solo—George Haggood, Lindsay.

## TO SPEAK ON SILVER.

A Group of Democrats to Canvass the Western States.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 14.—According to a suggestion of Senator Faulkner, chairman of the democratic congressional committee, as announced in a letter received here, a party of free silver speakers probably will make a tour next fall through Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Oregon, California, Nevada, Wyoming, Colorado and Nebraska. The speakers, it is said, are Senator Morgan, of Alabama, Congressman John M. Allen, of Mississippi; Chauncey M. Black, of York, Pa., president of the National Association of Democratic Clubs; Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives James Kerr, of Clearfield, Pa.; Lawrence Gardner, secretary of the democratic congressional committee and of the National Association of Democratic Clubs; W. R. Meyers, of Indiana, and Edward Sefton, stenographer of the democratic congressional committee.

It was rumored at the consultation of the justices Saturday Justice Jackson voted with Justices Brown, White, Harlan and Shiras to sustain the constitutionality of the income tax law, and the vote to be announced next Monday will stand 5 to 4 in favor of the law.

A member of the court is responsible for the statement that there will probably be two opinions, and while he did not go to the extent of indicating on which side the majority would be, he said a member of the majority would write the opinion on that side, which would be the opinion of the court, while some member of the minority would express the opinion on the other side, and there would probably be no independent, individual opinions as before.

The present intention is to make the opinion comparatively brief. They will cover only the questions left undecided in the first decision, as to whether the void provisions cover the whole act; whether the act as it affects incomes from personal property as such are unconstitutional because it provides for direct taxation of them, and whether the tax is invalid on account of want of uniformity. The understanding is now that Justice Harlan will prepare the majority opinion sustaining the law. The court at the same time will render opinions on a large number of other cases which have been argued. Adjournment for the summer will not be reached, however, until the following Monday, the 27th instant.

THE BLUE AND GRAY.

Leaders of Both Armies Will Have a Notable Reunion in Chicago Memorial Day.

CHICAGO, May 14.—A notable reunion of the blue and the gray will take place when the confederate monument at Oakwoods is dedicated on Memorial day. Officers who were prominent in the armies both of the north and the south will be present and will do their utmost to make the occasion memorable. Several carloads of flowers will be sent from the southern states to decorate the graves of the 6,000 confederate soldiers who are buried at Oakwoods. The expense of entertaining the visitors will be borne by subscriptions raised among some of Chicago's leading citizens. Every effort will be made to have this the greatest meeting of officers of the armies of the north and the south that has ever occurred.

SALVATION ARMY.

It Will Try to Conquer China and Make Them Christians.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The Salvation army is going to try to conquer the orient and bring the millions of China into the fold of Christianity. The leader of the movement is Fong Foo Sing, a young Chinese, who is a member of the Salvation army in this city and who is employed as a typewriter in the office of the War Cry. He said: "I expect that the army at the proper time will send me to China. To go to China was the object that really led me into the Salvation army. I wanted to do something for my country along army lines. The late war, I believe, has made China open her eyes. As a result, the way will be opened for Christianity, civilization and other good things."

TO VISIT ANNAPOLIS.

President Cleveland Appoints Several School Men on the Board.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—President Cleveland has appointed Col. A. F. Fleet, of the Missouri military academy, of Mexico, Mo.; Rev. M. M. Benton, of Kentucky; R. M. Thompson, of New York; Prof. J. L. Lounsbury, of Yale university; E. P. Monesett, of Alabama; J. B. Henderson, of Missouri; and Prof. W. M. Thornton, of the university of Virginia, members of the board of visitors to the naval academy at Annapolis. The board meets June 1 and continues in session about two days.

WILD WEST RENEWED.

Marshal and Miner Have a Fatal Duel at Cripple Creek, Col.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., May 14.—Jack Smith, the famous leader of the Bull Hill miners, was shot and killed by Marshal Jack Kelley, of Altaman, yesterday afternoon. The marshal also shot George Popst, a miner who was with Smith. The shooting created a reign of terror in the great gold camp. The miners threaten to avenge the death of their late war captain, and all saloons have been closed in Victor. Marshal law has practically been declared. Acts of violence are expected at any moment.

SHOT BY A WOMAN.

State Senator Morrissey, of St. Louis, Murdered by His Mistress.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—State Senator Peter R. Morrissey was shot and instantly killed at 3:50 yesterday morning by Maud Lewis, his mistress. The tragedy was enacted in her room on the second floor at 2719 Wash street. Morrissey went to the house at a very late hour and had retired when the crime was committed. The woman had been mentally unbalanced for some time, according to the statements of her neighbors. She is supposed to have been insane at the time.

April Exports.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A statement issued by the bureau of statistics shows exports during the month of April, 1895, as follows: Mineral ores, \$4,742,932, increase over April, 1894, about \$200,000; increase during the last ten months, about \$2,500,000. Cotton, \$16,034,166, as against \$1,612,382 exported during April of last year. The increase during the last eight months was nearly \$5,000,000. Breadstuffs, \$9,339,187; decrease, as compared with April, 1894, about \$2,400,000. The total exports of breadstuffs during the last ten months show a falling off of over \$5,700,000. Provisions, \$12,233,342; decrease over April, 1894, nearly \$3,000,000. The decrease in the exports of provisions during the last ten months, as compared with the same period in 1894, was nearly \$5,700,000.

## THE INCOME TAX.

It Is Stated the Supreme Court Has Reached a Decision Upholding the Law.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—It was learned definitely that a conclusion was reached at Saturday's consultation of the supreme court, and that it is confidently expected to have the opinion in the case ready for announcement next Monday. No authoritative statement as to what the decision is can be secured, of course, but all that can be learned goes to corroborate the report that the indications favor the upholding of the law on the points that remain.

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SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

Interesting Reports on Pagan Fields and Foreigners in America.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—President Harlan called the Southern Baptist convention to order shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The convention then resumed the consideration of the report on pagan fields, which was not disposed of at the session Saturday night. Dr. H. H. Graves, for thirty years a missionary residing at Canton, China, in discussing the report urged eloquently aggressive work in China. The result of the Japanese war, he said, would be to open China to modern thought and enlightenment, and now was the time for Christianity to strike.

J. D. Christian, of Kentucky, in a report upon the work among the foreigners of the United States (who represented 15 per cent. of the population), referred to the concentration of the alien population of big cities. "Five cities," said he, "contain one-sixth of the population of this country. These cities are dominated by foreigners as the foreigners are dominated by rum and Romanism. We must evangelize them or they will overwhelm us. The foreigners of our cities must be overthrown and the laws administered. Every Baptist church is worth 100 policemen."

The feature of the evening session was an eloquent and earnest address by Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, of Georgia, on the history, work and future prospects of Southern Baptist conventions. The address was a practical announcement that the time for a reunion of the northern and southern churches had not come and, so far as the Southern Baptist convention was concerned, was a thing of the indefinite future. In closing, he referred feelingly to the negro question in the south. "I indulge in no extravagance of speech when I say to you if you do not save the negroes they will destroy you. If they are allowed to lapse into barbarism we shall be forced to use barbaric methods to protect ourselves."

TO ADJUST CLAIMS.

The Commission to Settle Behring Sea Differences Will Meet in October.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—An arrangement has been effected between the United States and Great Britain in which October is set as the time for the assembling at Washington of a commission to negotiate a treaty as to claims of sealers on account of Behring sea seizures. Delegates will come from Canada to meet the authorities here. The report coming from Victoria that the British government had vacated the sealing regulations because of the non-payment by the United States of \$425,000 claimed for seizures is said to be due to misapprehension. In view of the fact that the commission will meet in October to consider these seizures, there should be, it is stated, no present ground of complaint for non-payment.

Jack Frost.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A few of the western and northern states received touches of Jack Frost's fantastic brush yesterday morning. There was a killing frost in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and some portions of western Kansas received light touches only; not heavy enough to harm any save the tenderest plants. Missouri escaped unscathed.

# THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

## A LITTLE GREEN SPOT.

It Was Love's Stronghold in a Society's Woman's Heart.

"Oh, so you have come, Di? So glad. Where is Aunt Jo? Not coming? Haven't seen any of my C. O. G.'s as yet, but presume, of course, that her card is among them, since she will not patronize my 'teas,' at any cost. Yes, this is Mrs. William Jones-Eaton; have you met her, of course, and—Mrs. Peck, let me introduce my cousin, Miss Ostrom. Mrs. Daly. Mrs. LeStrange, my cousin, Miss Ostrom. Dear me, Di!" drawing the girl back again as she completed the introduction of her cousin to the ladies who were receiving with her, "such a jam and crush! I am tired to death standing here all the afternoon, rattling off these nothings to people I don't care a rap about. But, in affairs of this kind, it's 'do or die, you know, and I am 'doing' to the best of my ability. However," brightening up at the thought, "there are lots of really nice people here this afternoon, and that fact in itself is enough to repay me for all my fatigue. Now what do you suppose is that silly Percy's latest eccentricity? He has made me invite David Smith here for my tea this afternoon, and, as a result, he stands over there at this moment, in the doorway, looking the very picture of abject misery. His countenance is as lugubrious as though he were gazing upon the massacre of St. Bartholomew, instead of seeing some of New York's nicest people. Dearly me! what shall I do with him? Do, for pity's sake, dear, go over and say something pleasant to the poor boy, to make him feel at his ease. I can't understand Percy's object in dragging him into society as he does, for it is painfully evident that he doesn't fit in at all. But for some reason he wants me to be nice to David, poor and insignificant as he is, and to please him I am doing all I—Ah, how-do-you-do, Mrs. Vanderbilt? So glad to see you!"

Thus released, Diana Ostrom gladly availed herself of the opportunity of leaving the side of her volatile cousin, and made her way as best she could through the crush of handsomely-gowned and bonneted women, to where Percy's protegee was standing, near the doorway leading into the tea room. She had met him a number of times and had been interested in him, for he was educated and clever and unlike the other men of her acquaintance. He had arrived in New York from the west about two months previous, and under his friend's patronage was wearily enduring a round of social gaiety in which he had no heart. He had not "taken" well, and Percy secretly acknowledged this to himself, but persevered in his attempts to make a society man of the shy westerner, greatly to the chagrin of that "social struggler," his wife.

"You are speculating, as usual, upon this absurd method of passing one's existence," she said, smilingly, as she stood beside him at last.

He turned with a start at the sound of her voice, and a deep flush spread over his face. His eyes sought hers with an eager gladness in their welcome.

"Yes; and, as usual, you at once read my thoughts, Miss Ostrom," he said, recovering himself. "Why is it? Is it because my countenance is so ingenuous? Or is it that your powers of perception are so abnormally developed?"

"Oh, of course," she retorted, "now that you have given me the opportunity, I am glad to say that it is all due to the latter," and she glanced archly up into his face; but her glance wavered as she encountered the keen, bright gaze of the gray eyes looking into hers. "You could not expect a woman to lose a possible bit of flattery, could you?"

He smiled gravely. "Some women, no—perhaps. But you—" He paused, and a feeling of embarrassment came over her. The fellow was always so terribly in earnest in these idle moments which they spent together. He had a way of making her feel in earnest, also, despite her efforts to the contrary.

"You are such a provoking fellow," she said at last, with a pretty touch of petulance in her manner; "you insist upon breaking off in the most aggravating places in your sentences, and come to a dead pause just when one's interest is at its height. Your conversation fills one with the breathless expectancy of which one is conscious when brought to that sudden standstill in an interesting serial story by the inexorable 'to be continued in our next.' It's a dreadfully bad habit of yours, Mr. Smith. You see how you have managed to rouse my curiosity, now, don't you?" she added, her dark eyes peering at him roguishly.

"You are chaffing me, and do not care to hear what I was about to say to you," he said slowly, and yet eagerly, but with a westerner's bluntness.

"Oh, no," with a soft laugh and surprised upraising of dainty brows, "of course I do not. I have not been fishing and fishing for it in the most brazen manner for the last ten minutes, have I? It is you who are chaffing me. Anyway," with a charming pout, "I don't believe it's worth all my trouble, after all."

"No, perhaps not; but you shall be the judge. I was about to say that a woman courted as you are must be satiated with compliments, so that one coming from me, at any time, would seem tame, indeed."

"And pray, why so?" Her voice was grave and sweet; she was looking anywhere but at him.

"Because I am the least of all those who would be most to you."

The earnestness of his words was unmistakable, and she started. Away down in that hidden sanctuary of her

soul they echoed softly and sweetly, with the subdued joyousness of ringing bells; but she made no reply, perhaps deeming silence best. Her eyes, straying over the heads intervening between her and that part of the room where her cousin was still visible, receiving the coming or speeding of the departing guests with undiminished gush and smiles, paused as they rested upon the form of a distinguished-looking man who was at that moment bending over the hand of his hostess in greeting.

There was something blase about the gentleman, despite his polished manners and the air of high breeding which characterized him, and, as she regarded him, an odd shiver of fear and repulsion chilled the girl to the very soul. A shamed blush dyed her cheeks for an instant as she realized that it was to this man—this much-sought-after peer of the English realm—the gossip of her world had allotted her future. She knew from the little confidential air with which Laura whispered a word or two to him, and from the eager, searching glance with which he immediately scanned the room, that her cousin was at that moment speaking of her. Involuntarily she shrank a little closer to her companion, who saw the action and wondered at it; but the next instant she had recovered herself so gayly and gracefully that he could not but doubt the evidence of his eyes.

Just at that moment Percy Ostrom was seen approaching them. He was Diana's staunchest friend and admirer, and watched over the welfare of the girl with tireless vigilance. He was a great, blundering, good-hearted fellow, who had realized a fortune in a lucky venture in stocks, and was doing his awkward best to aid his wife in the somewhat shaky foothold she had gained in New York's moneyed circles. His eyes brightened as he caught sight of Diana and her companion, and he shook hands effusively. The world might say what it liked about Diana Ostrom and her heartlessness; but he had known and loved her from a boy, and knew that not all the years of her mother's worldly training had been sufficient to cast a blight upon that one spot of living green hidden away in the depths of the girl's hardening heart. Just what his scheme could be in bringing together so frequently two such utterly dissimilar people as David Smith and Diana Ostrom would have been difficult to tell; but the fact remained that he never lost an opportunity of bringing his two favorites into closer intimacy.

"Because I am the least of those who would be most to you." She smiled half sadly as she recalled the words. They had been uttered to her so often during the two years since her entrance into society that they had lost their full significance to her, like a sweet song too often heard. Poor David! It was the same old story—a careless kindness and pity which had brought forth such painful results to the recipient. He loved her. She knew that now, for a fact, where before she had only half suspected it. And yet, oddly enough, she was not sorry for this result of her handiwork, as she had been in other cases. She was strangely glad, and almost happy, in the knowledge of the love her smiles had warmed to life within his heart.

As she dwelt upon this thought, something sweet and genuine glowed in her own heart and sent the bright blood to her face; but the next instant she was recalled to herself and the present by the recollection of her mother's cold, steely eyes, and the icy tone in which she had wound up a long discussion with her daughter in her room that afternoon.

"It is useless to refer to the years I have spent in training you to the high position in society which now awaits you through the offer of Earl Chester, but perhaps some latent spark of pride may induce you to think twice before you allow the prize to slip through your fingers, and you see some other woman snatch the coronet which you choose to throw away. What is it to you whether you love him or not, when once you are a countess? Love is for silly shop girls, who have no other thoughts with which to fill their empty heads. But for you—"

Ah, yes, for her! What mattered it? Why nurse this foolish, ardent longing for her woman's rightful heritage of love? Why lose this social triumph in the futile hope of satisfying her soul's hunger with something deeper and higher than the world could give? Why wait in secret patience for the phantom lover who might never be more than a phantom, and who, perhaps, had already passed her by? Strange thoughts and fancies these, to be found in the heart of a worldling at a fashionable afternoon tea! The girl was conscious of their incongruity, and suppressed a smile of bitterness as she turned and greeted the nobleman at her elbow.

Percy was annoyed at this addition to their cozy corner, but was too prudent to show it. He watched the face of his young cousin with shrewd, troubled eyes, trying to fathom her feeling for this man whom he distrusted. But she was so gay and bright in her manner toward him that it was impossible to draw any conclusions from it. He was bitterly opposed to her prospective engagement to the earl, and was incessantly working against its more powerful advocates by throwing any obstacle in the way which chance or stratagem provided. A happy thought struck him, and with seeming bluntness he broke in upon the whispered conversation of the earl, thereby drawing upon himself an early stare of surprise from that gentleman, between whom and himself the relations were at all times strained.

"A painting?" said Diana, brightly. "Of course I will go," and, with almost feverish haste, she slipped her hand within the arm her cousin offered.

Turning to the two gentlemen, Percy included them in his invitation, and, upon their acceptance, made his way toward the door, they following

him. Taking advantage of a temporary separation from them, Percy whispered, hurriedly: "Don't do it, Di, don't! For the sake of the dear old days when we were happy, unworried children together, don't throw away your womanhood on that worthless scamp."

"Why do you refer to those days, here and now?" she asked, in a low, fierce tone of despair. "It is too late. He has asked me to marry him, and awaits my answer. I—don't care what becomes of me! There is no truth nor goodness anywhere, and I am tired of trying to keep my heart from hardening. It doesn't pay. A woman with a heart has no place in fashionable society, and that is where my life lines are set. Oh! why can I not kill my heart and be satisfied with what he offers me!"

"Hush! be calm, dear. They have come up to us again. If you could only hold out against your mother until I can obtain those confounded letters from abroad to prove his worthlessness to her I'll be able to save you yet."

"Mamma knows how worthless he is," the girl broke in, bitterly. "but his coronet has dazzled her eyes. I doubt if the letters could affect her."

"Courage, Di," and he patted her hand affectionately. "Keep the little spot green awhile longer, and I—"

"Don't speak to me in that tone, Percy," she said, imploringly. "I am all unstrung to-day, and cannot endure it."

"You've had a generous dose of Aunt Jo, I'll bet a hat. Well, we'll say no more about it. Here is the room, and now for the painting. What do you think of that, my lord?"

The four had entered a small room adjoining a larger one, and they now paused before a painting which rested upon an easel. As he spoke Mr. Ostrom drew a piece of thick, soft veiling from its face, and stepped aside, watching their faces expectantly. The murmured delight of his guests seemed to please him greatly, and his eyes grew misty as they rested upon the sweet face of the little child which smiled at him from the canvas.

"It's my boy," he said, proudly, and yet in a sad and reverent tone, for death had robbed him of all save this sweet semblance of his treasure. "What do you think of it, Di?" he asked, abruptly, to hide that huskiness in his throat.

The girl looked up with a tremulous smile on her lips.

"It is so like him that it hurts me," she said, softly. "How often I have held him in my arms in—in—the old days, and felt his little cheek pressed lovingly against mine! Oh, how I like him it is, Percy!"

"Yes, Dupuy has done wonders from that old photograph. By the way, my lord, apropos of the subject which you and I were discussing the other day, I want to show you some things which I have in the other room, and which my wife's father values at two thousand dollars apiece." Thus speaking, he linked his arm familiarly through that of the inwardly fuming nobleman, and without more ado led him from the room.

Together again, and—alone! Did either of the two, standing there before that painting, realize it? If so, it was the man who rejoiced at the situation, for the girl was standing entranced before the face that had been the dearest thing in the world to her, and she had forgotten all else. Bitter sweet memories of the days, long since dead, when she was a happy, careless girl, with no thought of social triumphs or heartless, envious struggles for supremacy, crowded in upon her brain and filled her heart to overflowing. Two tears brimmed over her eyes and fell with a tiny splash upon the small gloved hands she had locked before her. They were the first tears anyone had ever seen Diana Ostrom shed; and as the young man caught sight of them he drew his breath sharply.

"Don't do that, Miss Ostrom," he said, huskily, "do not shed a tear, I cannot bear it."

She felt his sympathy, and unconsciously raised her eyes to smile away the effect of her irrepressible grief, but failed. In the soft-edged light of the room his red hair had lost some of its redness, and that passionate light in his eyes had lent a noble dignity to his rugged face and form. She was powerfully awayed by it, and averted her face in some confusion to hide the rising color in her cheeks.

At these signs of her agitation the young fellow's love for her broke all bounds. He caught the gloved hands in his, and kissed them wildly, passionately, where the teardrops had left that telltale stain.

"One instant, until I tell you how I love you!" he cried, hoarsely—"one instant in which to live in the madness of my love for you, and then you can send me, scorned, from your presence. No, what folly! there is no measure for my love for you. How could I try to tell you! It is boundless!—it stretches from far back in the past, when our souls were first placed in these forms of ours, and will reach to all eternity! Oh, Diana, one word, one look, and I will go!"

"What shall I say to you?" she whispered, at last, with a love-light in her eyes. "You foolish boy, do you not know that you have fallen in love with a cold-hearted, ambitious woman of the world?"

"Don't call yourself names, Di," said a voice from the doorway, where Percy stood, alone, too crazy with triumph at the scene within to regard himself as in any way superfluous. "David would never confess our little scheme to you; but I know he'll free me from my promise so that I can tell you the truth. Why, bless your soul! Di, we've palmed him off as a poor beggar from the west, when he is, in reality, a soft-hearted millionaire, who chose to live the love of my worldly cousin for himself alone, instead of for his millions. I wouldn't have dared to do it, Di, honestly I wouldn't; but I staked everything on the fact of that little green spot in your heart, my darling, and, thank God! I have won."—Eve Erskine Brant, in Demorest's Magazine.

## IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

—Overland telegraphic communication between India and China has at last been established by the junction of the Burmese and Chinese lines on the 16th of March.

—Thomas A. Edison is very fond of children. He delights to show them through his workshops and to mystify them with his magic. To them he is the real wizard he is often called.

—Dr. Siemens, the Berlin electrician, dwells in a house which is known throughout Germany as "the wonder of Wansee." It is fitted from roof to cellar with electricity. The dining-room, kitchen and wine cellar are all connected by means of a miniature railway.

—A lawyer in New Jersey, wishing to attend a sale of real estate went to Bridgeton, only to find that the sale was just beginning at Vineland, twelve miles away. Nothing daunted, he went to the telephone, put in his bid by its means, and captured the property. Then he took the next train and signed the necessary papers.

—The electric launch on the Wallkill river, at Midway park, Middletown, N. Y., is to obtain its power this year from a trolley circuit. A wire will be strung over the river and will be attached to a feed wire. There is no reason, says the electrical engineer, why this simple method should not be very successful, and lead to the introduction of other trolley boats on narrow streams.

—The Brooklyn bridge trustees, it appears, have at last introduced the electric light on the bridge cars; and now that the cars are so lighted the electrical engineer thinks it would seem to be but a short and easy step toward operating them by electric motors. All the conditions, it says, are favorable for this, and with the overhead work now in position a trial of the method could be carried out with only slight expense.

—The Philadelphia Traction Co. is making arrangements with a view to securing palace cars for "trolley parties" during the coming summer. They will be leased to parties for the evening. Arrangements will be made to serve luncheon on board the cars. Music will be furnished. It is also proposed to have electric launches placed in the waters of Spring Garden, in the vicinity of Long bridge, and the waters at Fort Mifflin and the mouth of the Patuxent.

—A manufacturer in Europe did not find satisfaction in any of the usual methods for the lighting of his cloth mills. He tried gas jets, arc-lights and incandescent lamps, all of which failed to satisfy him, because they either did not give light enough, or too much light, or cast shadows. He finally painted the walls of his room white, and beneath a certain number of arc-lights suspended reflectors. This threw the light up to the white ceiling, from which it was reflected to the room below, and this method of lighting is reported to have been a success.—Hardware.

—An enormous business is said to have been done recently at French fairs by a man who professed to sell a rat powder that was perfectly harmless, and that struck rats dead on the spot. In order to convince the skeptical, the man first of all powdered a slice of bread with the stuff, and ate a piece of it himself. Then he put the remainder under a glass case in which a rat was kept in captivity. The rat went to eat the bread and instantly fell dead. At ten cents a box the powder went off like hot cakes, and the lucky proprietor of the specific was in a fair way to make a fortune. But the police, who in France are very active in protecting the people from fraud, looked into the matter and found that the powder was nothing but ordinary sugar. They also discovered that the case was connected with a powerful electric battery, and that the moment the rat touched the bread, the current was turned on, and it was thus that his death was brought about. The man was arrested at the fair of Albi.

## An Oversight.

Col. Gimpson—Wall, I've brought 'er back!  
Wagon-maker—What's wrong? Don't she run right?  
"Light's bicycle!"  
"Isn't she well made?"  
"Stout's an ox wagon!"  
"Ain't she ironed right?"  
Everything from hounds to tire's perfect!  
"Then what's wrong?"  
"The paint! The paint! Hain't up to style, so I've brought 'er back. Style 'er nuthin', boss—"  
"That's as fine a job of painting as you ever saw—"  
"Fine? An' not a blamed pter uv Napalyn on it anywhar?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## He Saw the Hump.

"By my halidom!"  
The spirit of the Norman knight-errant, speeding through space on the ghost of his war steed, draw rein in consternation as a shade on a bicycle swept by.  
"By my halidom!" he continued, in utter amazement, "when on earth I have raced at the tourney with many noble gallants, but never before saw any one get a hump on himself like that!"—Town Topics.

A Matter of Method.  
"It seems very hard for the sons of rich men to shine in the world," remarked the young man.  
"It all depends," replied the offhand philosopher, "on how they go about shining. If they are too ambitious, they go into literature and have trouble. If they are sensible they go into the match business."—Truth.

Didn't Have Any.  
Dr. McCure—Good mornin', O'Quit, have you any sensation of pain about your this mornin'?

"O'Quit (who recently fell from the top of an eight-story building)—Sure, doctor. Oi hev no sensations at all; me whole body aches me so that Oi think there's no room fur 'em.—National Tribune.

# That Tired Feeling

It is remarkable how many people there are who have That Tired Feeling, and seem to think it is of no importance or that nothing need be done for it. They would not be so careless if they realized how really serious the malady is. But they think or say "It will go off after a while."

We do not mean the legitimate weariness which all experience after a hard day's work, but that all-gone, worn-out feeling which is especially overpowering in the morning, when the body should be refreshed and ready for work. It is often only the

forerunner of nervous prostration, with all the horrible suffering that term implies. That Tired Feeling and nervousness are sure indications of an impure and impoverished condition of the blood. The craving of the system for help can only be met by purifying the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one great blood purifier. It expels all impurities, gives vitality and strength, regulates the digestion and makes the weak strong.

"In the spring I felt very much run down—no strength or appetite. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and my appetite improved and I did not have that tired feeling." H. R. SQUIRES, East Leverett, Mass.

# HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Makes Pure Blood.

## ALL THE CLERK'S FAULT.

Otherwise the Lambkins Would Have Spent a Very Quiet Evening.

"I don't see why we can't go to the opera like other people," pouted Mrs. Lambkin, as she and her spouse were walking home together. "We could, I'm sure, if you didn't look upon Wagner as a mortal enemy."

"My only objection to him is the fact that he sends you to sleep and then won't let you stay there," replied Mr. Lambkin. Then, basely anxious to change the subject, he remarked: "I do believe that is Mrs. Fitzjones in another new gown."

"No doubt. Her husband is so generous to her. Why, she tells me that they were at the opera last evening and expect to go again to-morrow."

"Indeed. Ah, by the way, didn't you tell me that you thought Dick Norocks and Miss Effie had quarreled?"

"Very likely. I notice that Dick is particularly touchy whenever grand opera is in town."

"Ah, indeed. By the way, how should you like to call at your mother's this evening?"

"Very much, if anybody was likely to be at home. But of course they will all go to the opera."

"Um—ah! I've just remembered that this is church evening. Suppose we go. We haven't been to evening church since we were first married."

"Impossible, George. I should be ashamed to have anyone know that I was well enough to be out after night and not at the opera. People would be sure to say that you are stingy and I would rather die than cause such remarks."

"Fact is, Eudora, I'm as anxious as you are to go to the opera, but money is too tight. I had to make a payment to-day and I doubt if I have a dollar in my pocket. Never mind, we can have a nice long evening at home alone, can't we?"

"Humph! we are sure to be alone, for every living soul we know will be at the opera."

"All the better, my dear. Just step in here with me a moment, will you? I have no cigars and I don't want to have to go out for anything to-night. You see, I don't keep many cigars on hand now that money is so scarce."

They went into the store and Mr. Lambkin selected his cigars while his wife stood by. He felt anxiously in his pockets for small change and finding none took a bill out of his note-book and, glancing wearily at Mrs. Lambkin, handed it, all crumpled up, to the clerk. After all that, it did seem the irony of fate which made that individual call out in stentorian tones to the cashier: "Twenty-five from twenty, please."

And Mrs. Lambkin was still talking about it when they reached home.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## Women in Literature.

The most significant result of the enfranchisement of woman's intellect is her extensive contribution to popular literature. It is estimated that about one-half of the material that feeds the printing presses of this country is now furnished by women. This merely quantitative demonstration of the power of feminine intellect is a fairly conclusive answer to Col. Higginson's question put to the public in such neat irony some years ago in behalf of honest doubters, "Ought women to learn the alphabet?" or, to the clever German brochure of more recent celebrity, "Darf die frau denken?" The abstract principle of her "rights" has been conceded to women, the privilege of freedom and equality is established; the only question remaining is as to the wisdom of her uses of freedom and of her interpretation of equality. In the democracy of letters she is admitted to full privileges; she goes to the polls in Bohemia and she attends every caucus of the Muses. And we are now waiting with eager expectancy for the promised purification that is to be experienced by her presence and official activity among men.—J. W. Abernethy, in Lippincott's.

## Bessie Knew.

The other day at the Teachers' association a class of children, ages from five to nine years, were giving an exercise in phonics. The teacher had received correct answers to descriptions she had given of trees, etc., and then thought she would describe a book.

"What do we find running through the woods, moving silently on the ground, with but little noise?" she asked.

"For a long time the little ones were quiet, and then a little hand was raised.

"Well, Bessie, what is the answer?" the teacher questioned smilingly.

"Tramps," piped out the little one.—N. Y. Advertiser.

## Professional Jealousy.

Mrs. Hammond—Mrs. Hasheroft was bragging again to-day about keeping her boarders so long.

Mrs. Forawek—She doesn't really keep them long. She keeps them so thin that they look longer than they actually are.—Indianapolis Journal.

MIGHT BE CALLED SO.—Mrs. Norris—"In this book I have written down most of the little incidents of our married life." Old Bonder—"Ah, sort of family scrap-book, eh?"—Brooklyn Life.

ROBBINS—"Higbee is a genius." Bradford—"Can do anything, I suppose?" Robbins—"Yes, anything except make a living."—Truth.

"Trust him little who praises all; him less who censures all, and him least who is indifferent to all.—Lavater.



## KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better 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 pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; 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 Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured 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.

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# TAX REFORM STUDIES

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL

## An Open Column.

If any one has an impression that communication to these "Studies" will not be published unless they echo the editor's ideas, he is mistaken. Articles on any side of the question will always be welcome, so 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 principle benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.

## "THE IMPENDING SLAVERY"

Produced by Monopoly of the Natural Resources, Which Should Belong to All the People.

EDITOR OF THE VOICE:—Your editorial, "The Impending Slavery," is most opportune. The question demands the most careful consideration of every citizen. Not merely do we see the unfortunate condition of the laborer and terrible cases of want in every city, but we witness worse than that: the abrogation of the brotherhood of man, and the severance of society into the classes and the masses.

God made the earth, man makes the improvements. Between the raw material as furnished by the Creator, and the buildings, the clothing, the machinery, and other commodities fashioned by the skill and energy of labor, there is the widest possible distinction. But in our laws relating to taxation or to the rights of property we have entirely ignored this distinction. We allow men to charge for the things they never made just as readily as though they had made them.

Witness the terrible effect of this oversight. With the growth of population the land, the minerals, the water powers, the forests and other natural opportunities and natural sources of wealth must in the nature of things acquire greater value. This value is peculiar—due not to the energy and toil of individuals, but to the presence and demand of an increasing population. It is a community-caused value. On the other hand we see labor transforming the raw material into the houses, the clothing, the food and other commodities for human use. These things also have a value, but a value due to toil—to the energy of individuals.

Now, that men should be allowed to charge for furnishing commodities is quite right; but why should men become rich simply because land has become scarce through the growth of population? The distinction between these two values we utterly ignore. Hence, in our growing cities, with every increase of our population the owner of the land claims an increased ground rental, and his fortune grows; the occupants must pay a greater charge, and their misfortune grows. Every increase intensifies this severance, making the fortune of one greater and the burden of the other greater also.

Every increase of population places the industrial part of the community under an increasing obligation. The more they pay, the more they have to pay; the more they pay, the larger grows their debt. Their indebtedness is continuous, increasing and irredeemable. Let it continue, and must not free institutions disappear? We have truly, as you state, "an impending slavery." SAKONY.

What the Massachusetts Anti-Double-Taxation League Believes In.

The main idea of the league is that some of the laws of Massachusetts relating to taxation are wrong and need revision. At present the owner of a house and land that it stands on, in Massachusetts, must pay only one tax upon that house and land and if the house or land is mortgaged he may compel the holder of the mortgage to pay that part of the tax which his interest represents.

Some people would repeal the law which provides this just division of the taxes between the two owners of such property, and so again double-tax mortgaged real estate.

The league opposes such repeal. At present the Massachusetts owner of real estate situated in other states or countries is not taxed here, but if he owns a share of a corporation owning such real estate he is required to pay; in other words, if you, a Massachusetts citizen, were able to own the Fifth Avenue Hotel all by yourself, you would be taxed once for that property by New York, but not again in Massachusetts; if, however, you were not so rich as to own it all, but only an incorporated share of it, you would be taxed once in New York, and once again in Massachusetts.

The league would repeal the law which permits this form of double taxation.

At present, if you are a merchant, you are taxed for your entire stock in trade, although four-fifths of it may be pledged to your creditor; and your creditor is also taxed upon his interest in the same merchandise. Whether the creditor pays his tax or dodges it, the merchant has to pay once on the merchandise and again in extra interest upon the debt.

The league would amend the law so as to prevent this form of double taxation.

If you receive an income exceeding \$2,000, derived from real estate already subject to taxation, you are not taxed for this income; but if you receive a similar income derived from trade in merchandise, although this merchandise has been taxed at least once and perhaps twice, you must pay still another tax upon the income, because the supreme court has decided that because such an income is partly the result of "industry and skill" it may be fully taxed.

The league would have this law so

changed that it would not make fish of one and flesh of another.

If you are a citizen of any town or city that borrows money you must contribute to pay the interest upon such borrowed money. If your town tells the lender that he must give up, in the shape of taxes, a part of whatever interest he demands, you must expect that he, the lender, will demand enough to cover the tax demanded, at the same time you must consider that the lender will avoid the taxes if he can; and finally that such lenders, or bondholders, as live outside the state can not possibly be reached by our tax collectors. So it appears that by the law that makes state, county, city and town bonds subject to taxation, every taxpayer is burdened to help pay extra interest while the bondholders nearly all escape.

The league would make such bonds free of taxation, and so by reducing interest expenses, reduce every man's taxes.

Certain people, professing to represent the farmers and assessors, urge some changes in the law. One of these proposed changes would compel every man, woman or child to make every year a declaration, under oath, of the exact amount of his or her property subject to taxation under these unjust laws; the penalty for failure or refusal to make a public exposure of one's private affairs was to be a fine or imprisonment. Such laws as this have worked so badly in other countries as to have been abandoned by the leading civilized nations. The prosperity of the state depends upon the absolute freedom of her citizens. The compulsory listing law would be an intolerable interference with such freedom.

The league opposes such a law. Another proposition is to compel every foreign corporation which has a place of business in Massachusetts to disclose annually a list of its shareholders. The only purpose of such a law was declared to be to aid the assessors in their vain efforts to collect the second tax which ought not to be collected. This proposed law, urged for many successive years, would make the servants of the corporations spies and informers upon their employers, the stockholders; long before such a law could be enforced the foreign corporations would find "usual places of business" in other states, where no such unjust laws exist.

The league opposes this proposition. Yours respectfully,  
ALEX. S. PORTER,  
President.

## Mr. Farwell on Taxation.

The Times regrets to note in Mr. C. K. Farwell a tendency to that form of vigorous condemnation of existing conditions and gloomy prophecy of impending uprisals, which by common consent has come to be regarded by our "better classes" as anarchistic. For example, Mr. Farwell, being convinced of the scandalous abuses in our assessment system, does not seek to gloss them over with some patriotic words about the great charity of the rich or the useful functions performed by the extensive capitalist, but gives vent to such alarmist utterances as these:

I think that the time is approaching when poor men will revolt—riot, burn, commit anarchistic actions—if these unjust discriminations do not cease. The burden of the increase will fall upon the poor man—the rich man will not pay one cent additional tax. That is the way it has worked heretofore, and I can see no prospect of a sudden change. Neither can I see the justice of reducing the assessment in the country towns and adding to that of the city of Chicago. The rich man should pay his proper rate of assessment, whether he lives in Niles Center or Chicago. When the rich are called upon to pay their just and proper share the poor man's taxes will be reduced and there will be money in plenty to run our municipal and county governments and have all sorts of improvements. As it is now, the brunt of an increase will fall upon the poor man—perhaps the man who has purchased a home on the monthly payment plan and borrowed money from a building and loan association to make the first payment. The assessor never slips a cog in dealing with poor men.

Mr. Farwell is entirely right in his opinions and in his manner of expressing them. Yet we can not but dread that he will be branded an anarchist by the Tribune, Herald and Inter Ocean for having dared to hint that riot, arson and revolt may be induced by the perfectly lawful action of the rich in showing the burden of their taxation onto the shoulders of the poor.—Chicago Times.

## Would Lift a Burden From Farmers.

The two bills introduced in our legislature by Hon. Joseph Dean, of Orange county, (which appear in full in another column), are deserving of the encouragement of every farmer. They propose to release from taxation the improvements made on the farm, and as these improvements are always added to the assessed valuation of the farm, they constitute a large item in the taxation of farm property.

The whole system of taxing improvements is wrong, because it is a fine on enterprise, a discouragement of neatness and enterprise. Why a farmer who expends money and time and thought in erecting neat buildings, keeping them well painted and in good repair; who constructs the best of fences; who raises the finest of stock; who purchases the most and the best machinery—why, indeed, such an enterprising farmer should be annually punished by the state through a large fine, for his thrift, is a matter beyond all rational comprehension. It simply shows how a bad system may grow and fasten itself upon the body politic.

The bills introduced by Assemblyman Dean are designed to correct this abuse, and to equalize assessments. Put into practice either of them would accomplish this purpose. Farmers ought to do all they could to secure the passage of these measures.—Orange County Farmer.

## GRESHAM JUSTIFIED.

The Secretary of State Has Faith in the Judgment of the People.

Secretary of State Gresham has been the subject, almost continuously since he accepted office under President Cleveland, of vindictive criticism by his political and personal opponents, and he has followed the example of Mr. Bayard in refraining from making any defense of his course and in trusting to time and the good sense and justice of his countrymen for his justification. His reliance upon the ultimate approval of his fellow-citizens was not misplaced, and it begins to be justified.

Early in the history of the war between China and Japan, when it was reported that the good offices of the ministers of the United States in China and Japan were frequently employed by both China and Japan, the "jingo" in and out of the congress derived some satisfaction from the constant and positive assertion that the ministers of the United States were held in general contempt, and that their efforts were provocative only of ridicule.

Owing to the encouragement, perhaps, of "jingo" senators and politicians, the minister of Nicaragua at Washington has, possibly without intending to do so, helped to impress a large number of the readers of our newspapers with the belief that a failure to prevent, by force, if necessary, the collection by Great Britain of an indemnity from Nicaragua for the insolent treatment of British representatives in Nicaragua would be a discreditable abandonment by the United States of the Monroe doctrine.

There are some indications, which may not be convincing to the "jingo" of the Maine and Massachusetts stripe, that Secretary Gresham will be justified by those who have greater reason than the Lodges and the Fries for holding him up to public execration, and that by and by the reasons that constrain foreigners in commending him will command the approval of his own countrymen.

The London Times recently gave space to a letter from Sir Henry Howorth, M. P., suggesting that it is to the interest of England "to formulate a common policy with the United States in regard to the far east," and the Pall Mall Gazette, in approving the suggestion of Mr. Howorth, declares that "America has received many marks of respect from China and Japan." This is a rude denial of the "jingo" complaint, but it contributes to the approval of the policy pursued in the east by Secretary Gresham and the administration of Mr. Cleveland.

It is just as well to be suspicious of British opinion of our construction of the Monroe doctrine, but Secretary Gresham's course in Nicaragua, which has been clear and patriotic from the beginning of his handling of the matter, is more intelligently discussed in the British papers than it has been by the American "jingo," who would pursue a policy, in the name of the Monroe doctrine, that would invite the constant provocation of foreign powers toward South American states, and would also keep us in hot water in the effort to assert a doctrine understood by few men as it has recently been expounded by Mr. John E. Russell and Senator Hill.

It is not generally understood, although it is a fact, that the Americans in Nicaragua who had a grievance which was similar to that of Consul Hatch, and would have justified a peremptory demand for indemnity and apology, deprived the United States of all grounds for demand upon Nicaragua by accepting such hospitalities at the hands of the government that they could not, with justice or decency, invoke diplomatic controversy in their behalf.—N. Y. Times.

## COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

—When Reed, McKinley, et al., look over the political field, they see a good deal of plowing that ought to be done right away.—Tammany Times.

—There are unmistakable indications that the republicans are going to carry on "a soap campaign," compared with which Honest John Wana-maker's will dwindle into utter insignificance.—Tammany Times.

—The Cacheo mills in Dover, N. H., announce a five per cent increase in wages of employes. Mr. McKinley must think that there is a conspiracy hatching against his peace of mind, as the times keep on getting better, but everybody else is happy.—Albany Argus.

—The republican leaders are in a quandary. They do not know how to maintain unjust election laws in Michigan, and have then pronounced unconstitutional in other states where they would inure to the benefit of the g. o. p. The way of the transgressor is tough.—Detroit Free Press.

—The wall paper trust is about to be wound up through judicial process. Ever since the repeal of the McKinley law the trusts have been shaking, and one after another is disappearing. Fair trade tariff legislation is bad for monopolies and the trusts have no show under the new tariff law.—Kansas City Times.

—The American Theosophists have declared their independence of foreign Theosophists and have determined to set up for themselves. As the Wilson tariff makes no provision for a duty protecting our home Mahatma industry Gov. McKinley may yet have an issue without declaring himself on the silver question.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Six months after the repeal of the McKinley law, and the reduction of the tariff tax on tin plate to half the amount fixed in that measure, Mr. John Garret, secretary of the Tin Plate association, makes a report which exultantly declares that the industry is in more prosperous condition now than ever before. Though Mr. Garret resisted the repeal of the McKinley law, and would probably now favor its reenactment, he is obliged to confess that the new tariff law which reduces the rate on the plate, but removes it altogether from the raw materials used in producing it, is more favorable to the manufacturer than the McKinley law.—Kansas City Times.

## REVENUES AND TAXES.

Shameless Dishonesty in the Talk of Restoring Protection.

Will the decrease in the expected yield of the income tax result in a deficiency in the revenues? If so, how shall the lack be made up?

These questions are important and may become pressing before the time set for the regular meeting of congress. It is evident, however, that only actual experience will show the revenue-yielding capacity of the remnant of the income-tax law. We shall know before the end of the fiscal year in June. The treasury officials are hopeful that the revenues from all sources, which have lately increased in an encouraging manner, will equal the expenditures before that time.

But if new sources of revenue must be had where shall they be sought? Some of the republicans, upon whom the initiative will rest, say "restore the McKinley duties and secure both ample revenues and adequate protection to American industries."

The claim is fallacious, the imputation is dishonest. These partisans conveniently ignore the fact that during the four years' run of the McKinley duties the customs revenues fell off \$157,000,000 compared with the preceding four years under the better tariff of 1883. They ignore too the fact, officially certified to by Secretary Foster two weeks before the end of President Harrison's term, that, "in view of pressing contingencies"—i. e., an impending deficiency—plates for a new bond issue were ordered to be prepared with all possible haste.

The duties were increased in nearly every schedule by the McKinley act with the avowed purpose of reducing the surplus revenue. They accomplished the purpose. By what kind of economic timbreliggering is it now proposed to increase revenues by restoring the same duties?

As for "protection," let facts speak. Under the present tariff, manipulated as it was by the democratic and republican trust agents in the senate, the average duty collected on dutiable goods last year was 50.06 per cent. This is actually the highest average tariff recorded in the history of the government. In 1868, under the war tariff, it was only 48.63. In 1882, under the McKinley tariff, it was 48.71. The per cent of free goods last year was 59.53. In 1892, under the McKinley law, it was 56.30. The average rate on free and dutiable goods last year was 20.23; in 1892 it was 21.26.

In the face of such facts and figures there is either gross ignorance or shameless dishonesty in the talk of "restoring protection." If more revenue shall be needed next winter the easiest and best way to secure it would probably be to place temporarily a small additional tax on beer.—N. Y. World.

## WAGES AND IMPORTS.

The Reduction in the Tariff Benefits the Workingman.

We are told by some of our high protectionist friends that the exhibit we recently made of the large importations, apparently due to the change in the tariff, are melancholy instances of national decline, because if the goods had not been imported they would have been made in this country. Now, this is just where our short-sighted critics are misinformed. In a large number of instances if these goods had not been imported they would have foregone their use. What they show is that our people have a larger amount than they otherwise would have had of the good things of life to divide among themselves. These importations represent the payment that has been made for American exportations. We have had, and in the future are to have to a larger degree, an immense export trade, that is, more and more of the commodities that the American workmen produce are to find markets outside of our borders, and in return for these sales we are to take into this country more and more merchandise which our people very much want, but which we either can not produce or can produce only at such extravagant prices as to make consumption of the desired commodities possible only to those of large incomes.

We are getting by degrees—and the more trade restrictions are taken off the nearer we shall approach to that condition—to a point when commodities that have hitherto been esteemed luxuries will come within the range of the purchasing power of the wage-earner. In the meantime wages are not going down. On the contrary, the evidence in all of our large manufacturing centers is that the tendency of wages is upward, the prices of the necessities of life are to be lower, but the workmen are soon to have as high a rate of wages as they ever had, and probably in time a higher rate of wages with the means to supply their own needs and the needs of their families.—Boston Herald.

## Jugosists Repudiated.

The Buffalo Commercial is a republican newspaper, but it has no sympathy with the "jingoists" who are deploring the fact that Blaine was not alive to handle the Nicaragua situation for this country. Here is an extract from its columns:

"Uncle Samuel undertakes to uphold every Central and South American country in its quarrels with European powers and to save it from the penalty of its lawlessness, he will be a bigger fool than he has ever given the world cause for suspecting him to be. Insuring Peck's Bad Boy against lynchings for cause wouldn't be a patch to this contract."

If Mr. Blaine's coddling of the South American republics has made them any more friendly to the United States in their trade relations, there is no conspicuous evidence of it.—Brooklyn Eagle.

—The increase of wages in all the cotton mills at Fall River is another severe blow to the McKinley calamity howlers. Returning prosperity has no regard for the feelings of false prophets.—N. Y. World.

—What the republican party wants as a presidential candidate is some good figure head—the figure being more important than the head.—Albany Argus.

## FREE TRADE DEMOCRATS.

The Minnesota Movement—A Little Advice.

If the Minnesota democrats who are reported to have begun a systematic free trade propaganda purpose enforcing their views through the democratic party they are acting with wisdom, and merit the fullest countenance and assistance. If, on the other hand, they are planning to build a distinctly free trade party, outside of the democratic party, superior to it and expected in time to supplant it, they are embarked upon a fool's errand. There is enough explicitness in the reports from Minneapolis to give reason for apprehension that the latter plan is the one the free trade democrats of Minnesota have in view.

The present chief mission of the democratic party is the establishment of free trade in the United States, the sweeping away of every barrier to our commercial intercourse with other nations, the destruction of those special privileges conferred by the protective tariff upon which great corporations have grown fat and their workmen lean. This duty can only be performed by the democratic party. If attempt be made to rally the friends of free trade about any standard other than that of democracy a division of forces will result, from which will inevitably follow the triumph of the united phalanx of protection—what President Cleveland calls the communism of self.

Organization of democratic free traders is commendable, and never was more desirable than to-day. But the purpose of the organization should be to dominate the democratic party, to make acceptance of free trade a condition precedent to receiving political honors from that party. There can be good service done by a democratic free trade organization in driving spurious democrats like Gorman, Brice and Murphy out of the party. But to leave them the party organization, and to attempt the establishment of a new party to oppose them, would be the height of political folly.

Unless the Minnesota democrats are more short-sighted than the careers of some of them would indicate they will so direct the movement which they have set under way that in the end the machinery of the democratic party shall be in the hands of the free traders, and the burden of forming a new party left to Gorman, Brice and their pals.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## PROTECTION IN ITALY.

How Protective Duties Make Paupers in That Sunny Land.

The New York Press is rejoicing because Italy is extending her protective system to include raw cotton. The Press says that southern Italy has for years produced cotton but not in quantities sufficient to supply the Italian cotton factories. With the new duty of two cents per pound the Press thinks that Italy can supply her own mills, and perhaps detain in Italy the class of immigrants which are deemed least desirable here.

Italy is, perhaps, the most protected country on the globe. Not only is the country as a whole well protected from the labor products of France, England and America, but her provinces, and even her cities, are protected from each other by octroi taxes—substantial tariff duties levied on goods imported into one province from another. If there is any virtue in "protection," Italy ought to be filled with happy and prosperous homes. Instead it contains a larger percentage of wretched, poverty-stricken excuses for homes than any other country as far advanced in civilization. Farming ceased to pay many years ago, and a large portion of the tillable districts are now untilled. Both farmers and laborers have been emigrating as fast as they could obtain funds to pay their passage to other countries. And now cotton goods which have formerly been cheap and have been worn largely by all Italians who could afford to wear clothing at all, are to be made dear to all in order that a few cotton growers may receive a protection bounty while they are experimenting in this line. More protection of this kind will starve out and drive out more poor from Italy.

But suppose that it would make Italy more independent of the United States as to its cotton supplies; why should the press rejoice over such a change? Has the Press lost its Americanism since Congressman Quigg became its editor? Is it published in the interest of Europeans?

## BANEFUL PARTY SPIRIT.

A Warning from the Father of His Country That Should Be Heeded.

The solemn warning of Washington in his farewell address against "the baneful effects of party spirit" was intended for just such an exigency as existed in the late congress.

At the instigation of the sugar ring a discriminating duty was placed in the tariff bill upon all sugar imported from countries that pay a bounty to encourage its production. The object of this was to prevent our people from getting sugar at a price below that fixed by the sugar trust. It was an act of hostility towards countries with which we maintain profitable trade relations, and a robbery of every consumer of sugar in the United States.

In retaliation for this unfriendly act Germany, France, Belgium and Austria have united in shutting out American cattle, and the two former countries propose to increase their tariffs on all American imports to a point that would practically exclude many of them.

Two motives operated to block in the senate the bill passed by the house repealing the discriminating sugar duties. A small clique of senators, representing both parties, were agents and servants of the sugar trust. They would not prevent injury to their country at the cost of diminishing the trust's monopoly and profits. Another was that republicans who really favored tariff reform would not act with other tariff reformers for fear of aiding the democratic party.—Exchange.

## REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The New Tariff Prematurely Assailed—Better Await Results.

Our present tariff law has been assailed because it is not yielding revenue equal to the expenditures. It has been shown that this is only a temporary condition, and that in time it will yield abundant revenue. It would be yielding enough now but for the panic brought on by republican legislation.

But little attention has been paid to the fact that it was absolutely necessary to repeal or modify the McKinley law because it was not yielding enough revenue. It has been said that it yielded enough under Mr. Harrison's administration, but this is not true. Else why was the surplus squandered? Why was a trust fund covered into the treasury and used to pay current expenses? Why were bonds to the amount of \$25,000,000 continued after they were due? Obviously, because expenditures exceeded the ordinary revenue receipts.

A comparison of receipts of the last fiscal year with those of the present year is instructive in this connection. The McKinley law was in force during the whole of the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1894, and until August 28 in the present fiscal year. Up to March 1, 1895, embracing eight months of the present fiscal year, the revenue has been twelve and one-half million greater than it was in the last fiscal year under the McKinley bill. It is true that July and August of this fiscal year were also under the McKinley bill, but the collections from customs during those months were less than in the preceding year. The collections of customs have been larger in every month since August than in the corresponding month of the preceding year. In December, 1894, they were greater than in December, 1893, by two millions in round numbers. In January, 1895, there was an increase of six millions as compared with January, 1894. In February the increase was about three millions. There was some falling off in the internal revenue for these three months, but the total revenue increased in December, January and February, as compared with the preceding year, by about seven millions of dollars. This shows that the present tariff bill is yielding more revenue than did the McKinley bill under similar conditions.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## WONDERFUL SHEEP.

Georgia's Protected Sheep Have Fleeces of Remarkable Weight.

They have wonderful sheep down in Georgia. The protection editor of a Georgia paper is great on statistics. He had a long article lately on what Georgia wool growers have lost by free wool.

He tells us that the McKinley tariff put a duty on "all wools and hair" of from 11 to 13 cents a pound. "This," he says, "had the effect of raising the price by that amount, which went directly into the pockets of the wool growers of the country. Under this operation at the present prices for wool the Georgia wool growers alone would get \$13,297,218 (!) representing the duties, and \$16,923,792 (!) representing the market price abroad, making the total protected price \$30,221,010 (!) The Georgia farmer has lost that \$13,297,218, and the question is who have benefited by it?"

The Atlanta Journal, has some fun with these statistics. It says: "According to our neighbor's wool statistician the annual clip of the 402,946 sheep in Georgia, even under cruel democratic tariff which admits wool free, is worth \$16,923,792. With wool at 14 cents a pound, the figure given by the protectionist statistician, this would make every Georgia sheep grow the neat little amount of 535 pounds of wool a year! This puts Georgia clearly in the lead in the wool business, and as soon as the wonderful effect on our climate and soil on sheep is fully known the wool growing industry will be transferred bodily to this state."

Thus, with wool at 14 cents a pound, the Georgia wool grower gets \$42 a year on an investment of \$1.33. But still he is not satisfied and wants "protection" that will enable him to get \$75 annually for the wool of each sheep. Protection is a great institution and can accomplish wonders; but even it cannot satisfy everybody.

## Theoretical Editorials vs. Wage Facts.

The Tribune philosopher on wages and the tariff goes on his course of delightful reasoning in vacuo. He will not even read his own news columns. On the editorial page he informs us that "working people do not get the old wages," in spite of the business revival; yet on the page next preceding we read of restorations of wages to the old rates in iron works and woolen manufactories, affecting many firms and operatives. Especially Brutus-like is the stroke of Thomas Dolan & Co., of Philadelphia, in advancing wages 15 per cent. at the very moment the Tribune was asserting that the increased imports of woolen goods would "turn 125,000 hands out of employment permanently." This, as it says, "is no trifle," but the actual facts, the daily reports of restored wages and improving business, are such trifles that no true philosopher will pay any attention to them.—N. Y. Post.

## Ill Advised Income Tax Opposition.

Recent reported remarks on the income tax lead to the suggestion that it is of doubtful policy on the part of those who are to be affected by it to show a great amount of feeling against the operation of the measure. Some of them have gone so far as to say that it is to destroy the party that passed it, because those who have to pay the tax will leave that party. They are presumably among the richer class of people, and the question may well be asked by those who are not rich, why should the placing of taxes upon property be regarded as a burden so insufferable as to cause an outcry? It is the acceptance of a classification by the richer people and a resistance to taxation on their part which afford a bad example in the present condition of affairs.—Boston Herald.

**The Chase County Courant.**  
**W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher**  
**Issued every Thursday.**

Thursday, June 27, has been selected for Children's Day, at the Ottawa Assembly. Excursions will be run on that day from various points. A great program and many train loads of children are a certainty.

If the silver dollar is only worth fifty cents who will be benefited by the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1? Will it benefit the farmer or the wage earner? If so, in what way? These are questions that interest both of these parties.—*Wyan-dotte Herald.*

Here is an item from the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* that furnishes food for thought, and we publish it to show Democrats how the Republicans are trying to ruin the party: "The best way to serve the Republican party is to make the silver question as troublesome as possible to the Democrats."

The St. Petersburg mint is coining over \$25,000,000 worth of Russian gold a year, and the amount will grow larger as the Siberian railway is extended. It is a significant fact that every gold-bearing country in the world is adding rapidly to its production of the metal and in a short time gold may become more plentiful than silver.

Now that Governor Morrill has started this investigation business for the benefit of the Populists, would it not be a good idea for him to incidentally include some of his own household. For instance, State Treasurer Atherton, accused of drunkenness and lewdness. Be a little impartial about this investigating business, Governor.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee in the parlors of the Troup hotel at Topeka, Kansas, on Wednesday, May 29, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of deciding on a time and place for a Democratic State Convention to select a Candidate for the position of Chief Justice of the State of Kansas, and for such other business as may come before the Committee.

"I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man," wrote Edward Hine, of the *Liverpool Mercury*, "if the worst case of small pox could be cured in three days, simply by the use of cream of tartar. One ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in a pint of boiling water, drank at intervals when cold, is a certain remedy. It has cured thousands, never leaving a mark, never causing blindness and avoids tedious lingering."

The Atchison Champion, ex-Lieutenant Governor Fel's paper, is out in an editorial, in which he says that State Treasurer Atherton is the man who attempted to ruin the young lady enrolling clerk, last winter, during the session of the Legislature. The drunk charge against Atherton is not nearly so serious as this last charge. An investigation should be ordered at once, and if the charges are substantiated, Atherton should be summarily bounced.

There is no more productive soil on earth than that of Kansas. Her farmers, gardeners and fruit growers ought to raise enough of everything in their respective lines that is consumed in the State. If they did we would not be so poor; but they don't, as a visit to any of our grocery stores will disclose. Minnesota flour, Colorado, Utah and Oregon potatoes, Michigan apples, Arkansas strawberries and Texas vegetables are to be found in nearly all the stores. It takes hard cash to buy all these articles and when it goes for articles grown in foreign States it takes just that much cash out of our home farmer's pockets and makes him just that much poorer. The Kansas farmer should get a move on him and supply his own home market.—*Wyan-dotte Herald.*

One of the papers out in Jewell county tells the following story: "In the western part of Jewell county is an old soldier who is in rather straitened circumstances; when a car load of aid arrived at the county seat, he went and made application for relief. He was told that he must make affidavit that he was a pauper in order to receive aid. The old man is a little hard of hearing and understood them to say 'he must make affidavit that he was a Populist.' The old man's eye flashed, his lips compressed and bringing his clenched fist down with force he exclaimed: 'I'll be hanged if I won't starve and freeze before I'll swear that I am a Populist.'"

**BABYLAND FOR MAY.**  
 The May Babyland opens with a funny story of a father's difficulties in finding out "How Gamma Dressed Jack." There is a timely Arbor day poem, with a pretty picture by McCulloch. Mary Ellen, in "The house of the Grandmothers," masters the art of creeping—it is amusing episode. The Marching Play (or Nursery and kindergarten) will appeal to every child, being about "The House Mouse." This play has pictures by Mr. Bridgman and music by F. E. Saville. "The Nimble Pennies" turn into a bear this month. 50 cents a year, 5 cents a number. Specimen (back number) sent free upon request.  
 ALPHA PUBLISHING CO., BOSTON.

The Supreme Court has decided that the families of deceased old soldiers may select their own undertaker when an old soldier dies, and the county must pay the \$50 allowed by law for burial of destitute veterans of the war. When Carl H. Peterson, of Topeka, died, last July, his relatives had no money but they secured M. Hogan, a friend of the family, to bury the old veteran. Mr. Hogan's bill was \$53, but he deducted the \$3 and put in a claim to the county for \$50. The county refused to pay the bill because the county officers did not hire the undertaker, but the supreme court has now decided that Mr. Hogan must be paid and county officers can not interfere with the family in the selection of an undertaker in such cases.

**THE JUDGESHIP.**

The following item appeared in the *Kansas City Times* of Thursday morning:

Topeka, Kan., May 8.—Joseph G. Lowe, the Democratic member of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, is in favor of the nomination of a Democratic candidate for chief justice of the supreme court. He says that the Democratic party can not afford not to make a nomination. Judge Lowe has no choice for the place, but suggests the names of several gentlemen who would make good timber to select from. Among those mentioned are Judge James Humphrey of Junction City, Judge Jerry McCreary of Independence, Judge Lucien Earle of McPherson, Judge G. F. Thompson of Seneca, Judge John T. Burris of Olathe, Judge J. D. McClevery of Fort Scott and Charley Hayden of Holton.

So far as the above relates to Judge Earle as a possible candidate for the Supreme bench, it is an impossibility, as the state constitution specifies that a district judge cannot become a candidate for any other office during the term for which he was elected, and the term of Judge Earle does not end until January, 1896. Besides Judge Earle will be a candidate to succeed himself as judge in the 25th judicial district.

He does not believe the Bone law abolishing this district is constitutional and will test its validity before the Supreme court. Many eminent attorneys believe as does Judge Earle on this point and feel confident that the law will not stand. In the meantime Judge Earle is a candidate to succeed himself.—*McPherson Democrat.*

We copy the foregoing for the purpose of saying that we understand that Judge Earle, who has worn the ermine of the 25th Judicial District, with exceptional ability, will be a candidate for re-election, with a disintegrated District.

**THE EDITORS' MEETING.**

It Was Not Largely Attended, But All Had a Pleasant Visit.

The annual meeting of the Democratic Editorial Association of Kansas, in this city, yesterday, was not largely attended, but it was a pleasant affair throughout. Editors were present from all parts of the State, and they were a fine looking set of men. Some were old grey headed, while others were young, and all seemed bent on having a good time.

Some of the visitors did not arrive until noon, and no meeting was held in the morning, as was originally intended. The business meeting was held at Chickering hall, in the afternoon and it was presided over by B. J. Sheridan.

The question of changing the time of holding the annual meetings was brought up and it was decided to meet the second Tuesday in April in the future. After some discussion as to the best place to get members of the association to attend, it was decided to meet in Salina, next year. A few favored Topeka. All seemed to favor Leavenworth for holding one of the state conventions next year.

The election of officers for the ensuing year came up and resulted as follows:  
 B. J. Sheridan, of the *Paola Spirit*, re-elected president; Mrs. S. B. Lynch, Leavenworth *Standard*, vice president; J. H. Padgett, of the *Salina Herald*, secretary, and J. E. Watrous, of the *Burlington Independent*, treasurer.  
 This executive committee was chosen: A. P. Herold, *Seneca Courier*, First district; Frank Webster, *Lawrence Gazette*, Second district; T. M. McIntyre, *Arkansas City Democrat*, Third district; W. E. Timmons, *Chase County Courant*, Fourth district; B. L. Strother, *Abilene News*, Fifth district; Jack Stewart, *Smith Center Journal*, Sixth district; J. A. Hagedy, *Wichita Beacon*, Seventh district; T. W. Morgan, *Eureka Messenger*, at large.

The question of accepting a banquet came up next, when several citizens of Leavenworth, who were in the hall, told them it had been prepared and was ready for them. A number said they could not remain over for it and after considerable discussion it was decided to attend a banquet in Leavenworth some other night. Before adjourning this resolution was adopted: Resolved, That we deeply appreciate the kindness of the citizens of Leavenworth in tendering the association a banquet this evening, and that we return to them our warmest thanks for the hospitable reception given us, and we regret that, owing to the absence of so many members who were placed on the program, we are obliged to adjourn without carrying out the formal arrangements made by the citizens of this city.

Last night the editors who remained in the city were given an informal dinner at the National hotel. They all enjoyed a fine menu, but there was no speechmaking of any kind.  
 To day some of the editors will be taken to Fort Leavenworth and the Soldiers Home, where they will be shown the points of interest.—*Leavenworth Times*, May 12 1895.

**IS IT RIGHT?**

EDITOR COURANT:—Your issue of May 24 contained some remarks in regard to the publication of the names of persons receiving aid from the county. You say that, for the life of you, you cannot see the necessity of such publication. The publication of the aforesaid names may be some additional labor for you, consequently you would rather not publish them. It is a deplorable fact that the pauper portion of our population has been steadily increasing, for many years past. The taxpayers are now inquiring: "Who are these people that are getting so much aid? Are they worthy people? Are they industrious people who will work at honest labor if given an opportunity? Or are they chronic beggars, who despise labor and prefer to live in idleness, and be supported at public expense?" The present condition of the industrious people of our State and nation demands a close and searching scrutiny of the expenditure of all moneys raised by taxation. This county has been, for many years, the camping ground for tramp paupers. We had no poor farm to put those people on and compel them to earn a small portion of their cost. We furnished them with lodging, and supported them right royally. After remaining with us a sufficient length of time to build up the inner man and clothe the outer one, they departed in search of newer fields, chalking on telegraph poles and other available objects, the signs peculiar to their profession in order to enable their comrades to tarry with us and partake of our Samaritan kindness and genial hospitality. Now, Mr. Editor, the people, too much, and it is only benefiting a few professional and business men. The cost of the 46 names as published for medicine and doctor attendance is extremely high, their medicine and medical treatment costing one-third of their keeping. They surely must be sick. If the doctors would prescribe some sweat producing exercise the health of the patients would be improved and the fees of the doctors reduced. We unsophisticated farmers and hay seeders, in our innocence, imagined that when the county had secured a poor farm, our paupers would be put on it and kept at first cost to the county; but, instead of one poor farm, we have several—one in each township. The Township Trustees and the local doctors have hereby an opportunity to earn an honest dollar. This is home rule, surely. I undertake to say that there is no county in this State, of equal population, whose pauper expense is as great as ours. This is an injustice to the honest working people of the county and is a positive injury to the class that are receiving aid. It supports them in idleness, and virtually countermands the divine injunction: "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread." There will be poor people in Chase county and in all the world, till the end of time. The present and all future generations of mankind will have to take care of their poor fellow man. I am in favor of giving the helpless worthy poor a liberal support, one suitable to their station in life. I am emphatically opposed to the public support of idle chronic beggars, who never had and never will have a spark of American manhood or independence, neither will their posterity; taint in them. I am well aware that it is often hard to distinguish between the worthy and the unworthy recipient of charity or aid. It is the duty of Township Trustees to make a thorough investigation before allowing aid to any applicant, and to prevent, as far as they can, the perpetration of fraud. There are many people getting support or partial support from the county, who have grown up daughters and many who have grown up children sufficiently able to earn their own living, and would have to do so, if the people had competent officials whose duty it is to attend to such matters of public interest. Of course the doctors, merchants and druggists who have been receiving large bills from the county for merchandise, medicines, etc., will denounce this statement as a calamity howl; but, gentlemen, I want to remark, right here, to all objectors to the above and foregoing, that the men who hold the plow and feed the steers, and toil from early morn till dewy eve, and economize and deprive themselves of many of the necessary articles that sustain life and health, in order to keep the roof tree over them and their families, are beginning to think; yes, they are thinking loud; they are going to demand a new deal—honesty in office and economy in public expenditure. Yes; publish the names let the people know who the worthy and the unworthy are. P. B. Mc.

**ROAD NOTICE.**

STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF CHASE, Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, April 9, 1895.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 9th day of April, 1895, a petition signed by H. H. Chadwick and 24 others, was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location and location of a certain road described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point where the Henry Straub road intersects with the Richard Gause road, thence on the most practical line ground to the north-east corner of section eleven (11) township twenty-one (21) range six (6) east leaving the spring on the east of said road. And also the location of the road from the Richard Gause road not touched by this road being the point of commencement and ending.

Whereupon said board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Wm. Simpson, S. W. Blackburn and John Leith as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement in Cottonwood Township on Monday the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1895, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the board of county commissioners. M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

**ROAD NOTICE.**

STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF CHASE, Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, April 8, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of April, 1895, a petition signed by W. A. Deyle and twenty-nine others, was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the south-west corner of the south-east quarter (1/4) of the north-west quarter (1/4) of section eight (8) east and running thence west to the quarter section corner on the south line of said section twenty-two (22) thence north on half section line to the right of way of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad thence north to a point on the south side of said right of way to a point on the line between sections twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) at or near the south-west corner of the north-west quarter (1/4) of the north-west quarter (1/4) of said section twenty-two (22) thence west on subdivision line to the right of way of the Chicago, Kansas and Western railroad thence north-west and north along and outside of said right of way of the Chicago, Kansas and Western railroad to a point on the center of Church street in Strng City, Chase county, Kansas thence west to the west line of the last above mentioned right of way. Said road to be sixty (60) feet in width.

Whereupon said board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Jew Becker, Wash. Beckel and P. B. Mc as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement in Falls Township on Friday the 5th day of May, A. D. 1895, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the board of county commissioners. M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**

I am authorized by the Chase County Fish Protective Association to offer a reward of \$10.00 for any information given me which leads to the conviction of any party for violating the State Fish Laws. JOE ARNOLD, Warden, Strong City, Kansas, may 2 6mos

**NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.**

STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF CHASE, Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, May 1st, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, constituted as a Board of Equalization, will meet in compliance with section 74, chapter 167, of the General Statutes of the State of Kansas, on Monday, the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1895, for the purpose of equalizing the valuation of all the property assessed in said county, for the year 1895, at which meeting, all parties or persons feeling themselves aggrieved with the assessment made and returned by the assessors can appear and have the errors in the returns corrected.

M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

Notice is hereby given, that proposals for the building of a double arch bridge across the Cottonwood river, at or near what is known as all States bridge, and also proposals for two stone abutments; and also, proposals for a superstructure of 110 foot span iron truss bridge, 14 foot roadway, at the same place, will be received at the county clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until Wednesday, June 5, 1895, at 12 o'clock p. m. Each proposal to be accompanied by a forfeit of \$50 deposit. Specifications on file with the county clerk. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order Board of County Commissioners. Witness my hand and official seal this 15th day of April, A. D. 1895. M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

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**Publication Notice.**

In the District Court of Chase County, Kansas. D. C. Breneman, Plaintiff, vs. Lydia P. Breneman, Defendant. The above named defendant, Lydia P. Breneman, is hereby notified that she has been sued by the above named plaintiff in the above entitled cause and court and that said plaintiff is entitled to judgment and forever divorcing said plaintiff, D. C. Breneman, from you the said defendant, Lydia P. Breneman. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

**THE FARMER'S PROBLEM.**

The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus the more necessary that every farmer who expects to prosper in his business, avail himself of all the aid and information obtainable. And there is nothing more useful in this line than a subscription to a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the old reliable KANSAS FARMER, a 16 to 20 page farm journal which was established in Kansas in 1863. It ranks above most of the journals of its class, and no enterprising farmer can afford to deprive himself or family of it. Every issue has information worth the price of a year's subscription. It only costs \$1.00 per year. Send at once to Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas, for a free sample copy and supplement of premiums, best offers, etc., and call at this office and subscribe for the CHASE COUNTY COURANT at the KANSAS FARMER, both papers one year for only \$2.50.

**Ripans Tabules.**  
 Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.  
 If you suffer from HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA or TAKE RIPANS TABULES.  
 If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have a TAKE RIPANS TABULES.  
 If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you suffer TAKE RIPANS TABULES.  
 For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL IMPROBES OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES.  
 Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABLET taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, aizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.  
 Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.  
 If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.  
**One Gives Relief.**  
 A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 cents by the wholesale and retail agents,  
**McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.**  
 Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do so.  
 They are easy to take, Quick to Act and Save Many a Doctor's Bill.  
 SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., NEW YORK CITY.

**W. H. HOLSINGER,**  
 DEALER IN  
 Hardware, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings  
 Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery,  
**COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.**  
**RAZOR GRINDING & HONING**  
 on short notice, and guarantee work to be first-class in every respect.  
**NEW HANDLES PUT ON BLADES.**  
 I carry a general line of Barbers' Supplies, such as Razors, Strops, Leather Brushes, Hair Oil, Etc., Etc.  
 DOERING'S FACE CREAM—An excellent preparation for use after shaving, for chapped hands, lips, etc. It is made of the purest materials.  
 Is your Razor dull? If so, have it sharpened at the  
**STAR BARBER SHOP,**  
 Cottonwood Falls, Kans. JOHN DOERING, Prop.  
**FREE SIMPLIFIED INSTRUCTOR**  
 For the PIANO or ORGAN.  
**ABSOLUTELY NO TEACHER NECESSARY.**  
 IN ONE HOUR YOU CAN LEARN TO PLAY and ACCOMPANY on the Piano or Organ by using our Lightning Chord Method. This method is wonderfully simple. It is a delight to all beginners and a ready-reference to advanced players. A limited number will be given away to introduce it. The price of this book is One Dollar, but if you will take it up and show it to your neighbors we will mail you One Copy Free. Send twenty-five cents to defray expense of mailing. (Postage stamps or silver) Address at once, The Musical Guide Pub. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Our Simplified Instructor for the Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo or Violin beat the World. No teacher necessary. Wonderful progress in one hour. Either one mailed on receipt of fifty cents. Mention This Paper.

**DR. COE'S SANITARIUM,**  
 11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
  
**THIS SANITARIUM**  
 Is a private hospital, a quiet home for those afflicted with medical and surgical diseases, and is supplied with all the remedial means known to science, and the latest instruments required in modern surgery. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of patients, together with our complete brace-making department, makes this the largest and only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the west.  
**WE TREAT**  
 Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Nasal, Throat, Lung, Kidney, Bladder and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Piles, Tumors, Cancers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, and all Eye, Skin and Blood Diseases. CHRONIC DISEASES of the Lungs, Heart, Head, Blood, Skin, Scalp, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Bones, etc., Paralysis, Epilepsy (fits), Scrofula, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Tape Worm, Ulcers or Fever Sores, Dyspepsia and Gastritis, Eczema, etc.  
**SURGICAL OPERATIONS**  
 As a means of relief are only resorted to where such interference is indispensable. In such cases as Varicocle, Piles, Stricture, Fistula, Ruptures, Hernia, Cleft Palate, Cross Eyes, Tumors, etc. Although we have in the preceding made special mention of some of the ailments to which particular attention is given, the Sanitarium abounds in skill, facilities and apparatus for the successful treatment of all chronic ailments, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means. We have a neatly published book, illustrated throughout, showing the Sanitarium, with photographs of many patients, which will be mailed free to any address.  
**IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED**  
 With any of the above diseases, or in any way in need of medical or surgical aid and are thinking of going abroad for treatment, you are requested to call on the Editor of this Paper, who will give any information you may desire concerning the reliability of this Sanitarium.  
 Address all communication to  
**DR. C. M. COE, Kansas City, Mo.**

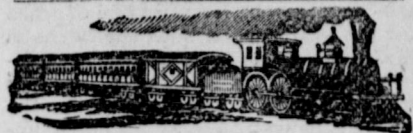
# COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1895.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

Terms—Per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.75; for six months, \$3.00; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



### TIME TABLE.

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

Station	AM	PM	AM	PM
Cedar Grove	12:05	10:30	2:45	11:18
Elmdale	1:14	11:39	3:55	11:48
Strong	1:51	12:16	4:32	12:05
Elmdale	2:28	12:53	5:09	12:42
Strong	3:05	1:30	5:46	1:19
Elmdale	3:42	2:07	6:23	1:56
Strong	4:19	2:44	7:00	2:33
Elmdale	4:56	3:21	7:37	3:10
Strong	5:33	3:58	8:14	3:47
Elmdale	6:10	4:35	8:51	4:24
Strong	6:47	5:12	9:28	5:01
Elmdale	7:24	5:49	10:05	5:38
Strong	8:01	6:26	10:42	6:15
Elmdale	8:38	7:03	11:19	6:52
Strong	9:15	7:40	11:56	7:29
Elmdale	9:52	8:17	12:33	8:06
Strong	10:29	8:54	1:10	8:43
Elmdale	11:06	9:31	1:47	9:20
Strong	11:43	10:08	2:24	9:57
Elmdale	12:20	10:45	3:01	10:34
Strong	12:57	11:22	3:38	11:11
Elmdale	1:34	11:59	4:15	11:48
Strong	2:11	12:36	4:52	12:25
Elmdale	2:48	1:13	5:29	1:02
Strong	3:25	1:50	6:06	1:39
Elmdale	4:02	2:27	6:43	2:16
Strong	4:39	3:04	7:20	2:53
Elmdale	5:16	3:41	7:57	3:30
Strong	5:53	4:18	8:34	4:07
Elmdale	6:30	4:55	9:11	4:44
Strong	7:07	5:32	9:48	5:21
Elmdale	7:44	6:09	10:25	5:58
Strong	8:21	6:46	11:02	6:35
Elmdale	8:58	7:23	11:39	7:12
Strong	9:35	8:00	12:16	7:49
Elmdale	10:12	8:37	12:53	8:26
Strong	10:49	9:14	1:30	9:03
Elmdale	11:26	9:51	2:07	9:40
Strong	12:03	10:28	2:44	10:17
Elmdale	12:40	11:05	3:21	10:54
Strong	1:17	11:42	3:58	11:31
Elmdale	1:54	12:19	4:35	12:08
Strong	2:31	12:56	5:12	12:45
Elmdale	3:08	1:33	5:49	1:22
Strong	3:45	2:10	6:26	1:59
Elmdale	4:22	2:47	7:03	2:36
Strong	4:59	3:24	7:40	3:13
Elmdale	5:36	4:01	8:17	3:50
Strong	6:13	4:38	8:54	4:27
Elmdale	6:50	5:15	9:31	5:04
Strong	7:27	5:52	10:08	5:41
Elmdale	8:04	6:29	10:45	6:18
Strong	8:41	7:06	11:22	6:55
Elmdale	9:18	7:43	12:00	7:32
Strong	9:55	8:20	12:37	8:09
Elmdale	10:32	8:57	1:15	8:46
Strong	11:09	9:34	1:52	9:23
Elmdale	11:46	10:11	2:30	10:00
Strong	12:23	10:48	3:07	10:37
Elmdale	1:00	11:25	3:45	11:14
Strong	1:37	12:02	4:22	11:51
Elmdale	2:14	12:39	5:00	12:28
Strong	2:51	1:16	5:37	1:05
Elmdale	3:28	1:53	6:15	1:42
Strong	4:05	2:30	6:52	2:19
Elmdale	4:42	3:07	7:30	2:56
Strong	5:19	3:44	8:07	3:33
Elmdale	5:56	4:21	8:45	4:10
Strong	6:33	4:58	9:22	4:47
Elmdale	7:10	5:35	10:00	5:24
Strong	7:47	6:12	10:37	6:01
Elmdale	8:24	6:49	11:15	6:38
Strong	9:01	7:26	11:52	7:15
Elmdale	9:38	8:03	12:30	7:52
Strong	10:15	8:40	1:07	8:29
Elmdale	10:52	9:17	1:45	9:06
Strong	11:29	9:54	2:22	9:43
Elmdale	12:06	10:31	3:00	10:20
Strong	12:43	11:08	3:37	10:57
Elmdale	1:20	11:45	4:15	11:34
Strong	1:57	12:22	4:52	12:11
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Elmdale	12:26	10:52	3:30	10:40
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Strong	2:17	12:43	5:22	12:31
Elmdale	2:54	1:20	6:00	1:08
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Elmdale	4:08	2:34	7:15	2:22
Strong	4:45	3:11	7:52	2:59
Elmdale	5:22	3:48	8:30	3:36
Strong	5:59	4:25	9:07	4:13
Elmdale	6:36	5:02	9:45	4:50
Strong	7:13	5:39	10:22	5:27
Elmdale	7:50	6:16	11:00	6:04
Strong	8:27	6:53	11:37	6:41
Elmdale	9:04	7:30	12:15	7:18
Strong	9:41	8:07	12:52	7:55
Elmdale	10:18	8:44	1:30	8:32
Strong	10:55	9:21	2:07	9:09
Elmdale	11:32	9:58	2:45	9:46
Strong	12:09	10:35	3:22	10:23
Elmdale	12:46	11:12	4:00	11:00
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Elmdale	10:38	9:04	1:53	8:52
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Elmdale	4:48	3:14	8:03	3:02
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Elmdale	9:44	8:10	1:00	7:58
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Elmdale	1:46	12:12	5:02	12:00
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Elmdale	1:32	11:58	4:48	11:46
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Elmdale	10:10	8:36	1:26	8:24
Strong	10:47	9:13	2:03	9:01
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### A TOSPY-TURVY TIME.

The country's topsy-turvy, that is very, very plain; Things everywhere are upside down, from Mexico to Maine. Just take a glance around you, and you're very sure to see That what I say is simple truth and not a fantasy.

The women are becoming men; the men effeminate. The mothers wish to leave the home and take charge of the state. The fathers push the baby-carts, and soon will darn the socks. While wives and daughters sally forth to run the ballot box.

Our boys are mostly little men; as for our little girls, They are not now content at all with frills and pretty curls. They do not care for joys that made our lives couleur de rose. But think of naught but grown-up things in books or furbelows.

Poor Mother Goose is on the shelf—the baby loves her noose. He wants a block of railway shares, a trotter, or a yacht. The papers issue "EXTRAS" several dozen times a day. With nothing extra in 'em, save perhaps the price you pay.

Most tragedies are farces, and the farces tragedy. There's little that is comic in the modern comedy. And if you wish to get into a sober frame of mind, The comic paper of the time's the best thing you can find.

And yet there is no slightest need to sigh or to despair; Though things are going upside down, you need not tear your hair. Contrariwise, accept it—sing and dance; rejoice instead. Adapt yourself to circumstance and stand upon your head.

For when all things are overturned, when east is turned to west, You'll find that then, upon the whole, it's happened for the best. And possibly 'twill go so far that all our aged men Will find, as years go by, that they are growing young again.

—Harper's Bazaar.



### CHAPTER III—CONTINUED

"It is paper of native Indian manufacture," he remarked. "It has at some time been pinned to a board. The diagram upon it appears to be a plan of part of a large building with numerous halls, corridors, and passages. At one point is a small cross done in red ink, and above it is '3.37 from left,' in faded pencil-writing. In the left-hand corner is a curious hieroglyphic like four crosses in a line with their arms touching. Beside it is written, in very rough and coarse characters, 'The sign of the four,—Jonathan Small, Mahomet Singh, Abdullah Khan, Dost Akbar.' No, I confess that I do not see how this bears upon the matter. Yet it is evidently a document of importance. It has been kept carefully in a pocket-book; for the one side is as clean as the other."

"It was in his pocketbook that we found it."

"Preserve it carefully, then, Miss Morstan, for it may prove to be of use to us. I begin to suspect that this matter may turn out to be much deeper and more subtle than I at first supposed. I must reconsider my ideas."

He leaned back in the cab, and I could see by his drawn brow and his vacant eye that he was thinking intently. Miss Morstan and I chatted in an undertone about our present expedition and its possible outcome, but our companion maintained his impenetrable reserve until the end of our journey.

It was a September evening, and not yet seven o'clock, but the day had been a dreary one, and a dense drizzling fog lay low upon the great city. Mud-colored clouds drooped sadly over the muddy streets. Down the Strand the lamps were but misty patches of diffused light which threw a feeble circular glimmer upon the slimy pavement. The yellow glare from the shop-windows streamed out into the steamy, vaporous air, and threw a murky, shifting radiance across the crowded thoroughfare. There was to my mind something eerie and ghost-like in the endless procession of faces which fitted across these narrow bars of light—sad faces and glad, haggard and merry. Like all human kind, they flitted from the gloom into the light, and so back into the gloom once more. I am not subject to impressions, but the dull, heavy evening, with the strange business upon which we were engaged, combined to make me nervous and depressed. I could see from Miss Morstan's manner that she was suffering from the same feeling. Holmes alone could rise superior to petty influences. He held his open notebook upon his knee, and from time to time he jotted down figures and memoranda in the light of his pocket lantern.

At the Lyceum theater the crowds were already thick at the side entrances. In front a continuous stream of hansoms and four-wheelers were rattling up, discharging their cargoes of shirt-fronted men and bewigged, bediamonded women. We had hardly reached the third pillar, which was our rendezvous, before a small, dark, brisk man in the dress of a coachman accosted us.

"Are you the parties who come with Miss Morstan?" he asked.

"I am Miss Morstan, and these two gentlemen are my friends," she said.

"He bent a pair of wonderfully penetrating and questioning eyes upon us. 'You will excuse me, miss,' he said, 'with a certain dogged manner, but I was to ask you to give me your word that neither of your companions is a police officer.'"

"I give you my word on that," she answered.

He gave a shrill whistle, on which a street Arab led across a four-wheeler and opened the door. The man who had addressed us mounted to the box, while we took our places inside. We had hardly done so before the driver whipped up his horse, and we plunged

away at a furious pace through the foggy streets.

The situation was a curious one. We were driving to an unknown place, on an unknown errand. Yet our invitation was either a complete hoax—which was an inconceivable hypothesis—or else we had good reason to think that important issues might hang upon our journey. Miss Morstan's demeanor was as resolute and collected as ever. I endeavored to cheer and amuse her by reminiscences of my adventures in Afghanistan; but, to tell the truth, I was myself so excited at our situation and so curious as to our destination that my stories were slightly involved. To this day she declares that I told her one moving anecdote as to how a musket looked into my tent at the dead of night, and how I fired a double-barreled tiger cub at it. At first I had some idea as to the direction in which we were driving; but soon, what with our pace, the fog, and my own limited knowledge of London, I lost my bearings, and knew nothing, save that we seemed to be going a very long way. Sherlock Holmes was never at fault, however, and he muttered the names as the cab rattled through squares and in and out by tortuous by-roads.

"Rochester row," said he. "Now Vincent square. Now we come out on the Vauxhall Bridge road. We are making for the Surrey side apparently. Yes, I thought so. Now we are on the bridge. You can catch glimpses of the river."

We did indeed get a fleeting view of a stretch of the Thames with the lamps shining upon the broad, silent water; but our cab dashed on, and was soon involved in a labyrinth of streets upon the other side.

"Wordsworth road," said my companion. "Priory road. Lark Hall lane. Stockwell place. Robert street. Cold Harbor lane. Our quest does not appear to take us to very fashionable regions."

We had, indeed, reached a questionable and forbidding neighborhood. Long lines of dull brick houses were only relieved by the coarse glare and tawdry brilliancy of public houses at the corner. Then came two rows of two-storied villas, each with a fronting of miniature garden, and then again interminable lines of new staring brick buildings—the monster tentacles which the giant city was throwing out into the country. At last the cab drew up at the third house in a new terrace. None of the other houses were inhabited, and that at which we stopped was as dark as its neighbors, save for a single glimmer in the kitchen window. On our knocking, however, the door was instantly thrown open by a Hindoo servant clad in a yellow turban, white, loose-fitting clothes, and a yellow sash. There was something strangely incongruous in this oriental figure framed in the commonplace doorway of a third-rate suburban dwelling house.

"The sahib awaits you," said he, and even as he spoke there came a high



"THE SAHIB AWAITS YOU."

piping voice from some inner room. "Show them in to me, khitmutgar," it cried. "Show them straight in to me."

### CHAPTER IV.

THE STORY OF THE BALD-HEADED MAN. We followed the Indian down the sordid and common passage, ill lit and worse furnished, until he came to a door upon the right, which he threw open. A blaze of yellow light streamed out upon us, and in the center of the glare there stood a small man with a very high head, a bristle of red hair all round the fringe of it, and a bald shining scalp, which shot out from among it like a mountain peak from fir trees. He writhed his hands together as he stood, and his features were in a perpetual jerk, now smiling, now scowling, but never for an instant in repose. Nature had given him a pendulous lip, and a too visible line of yellow and irregular teeth, which he strove feebly to conceal by constantly passing his hand over the lower part of his face. In spite of his obtrusive baldness, he gave the impression of youth. In point of fact he had just turned his thirtieth year.

"Your servant, Miss Morstan," he kept repeating in a thin, high voice. "Your servant, gentlemen. Pray step into my little sanctum. A small place, miss, but furnished to my own liking. An oasis of art in the howling desert of South London."

We were all astonished by the appearance of the apartment into which he invited us. In that sorry house it looked as out of place as a diamond of the first water in a setting of brass. The richest and glossiest of curtains and tapestries draped the walls, looped back here and there to expose some richly mounted painting or Oriental vase. The carpet was of amber and black, so soft and so thick that the feet sank pleasantly into it, as into a bed of moss. Two great tiger-skins thrown athwart it increased the suggestion of eastern luxury, as did a huge hookah which stood upon a mat in the corner. A lamp in the fashion of a silver dove was hung from an almost invisible golden wire in the center of the room. As it burned it filled the air with a subtle and aromatic odor.

"Mr. Thaddeus Sholto," said the little man, still jerking and smiling. "That

is my name. You are Miss Morstan, of course. And these gentlemen—"

"This is Mr. Sherlock Holmes, and this Dr. Watson."

"A doctor, eh?" cried he, much excited. "Have you your stethoscope? Might I ask you—would you have the kindness? I have grave doubts as to my mitral valve, if you would be so very good. The aortic I may rely upon, but I should value your opinion upon the mitral."

I listened to his heart as requested, but was unable to find anything amiss, save indeed that he was in an ecstasy of fear, for he shivered from head to foot. "It appears to be normal, I said. 'You have no cause for uneasiness.'"

"You will excuse my anxiety, Miss Morstan," he remarked, airily. "I am a great sufferer, and I have long had suspicions as to that valve. I am delighted to hear that they are unwarranted. Had your father, Miss Morstan, refrained from throwing a strain upon his heart he might have been alive now."

I could have struck the man across the face, so hot was I at this callous and off-hand reference to so delicate a matter. Miss Morstan sat down and her face grew white to the lips. "I knew in my heart that he was dead," said she.

"I can give you every information," said he, "and, what is more, I can do you justice; and I will, too, whatever Brother Bartholomew may say. I am so glad to have your friends here, not only as an escort to us, but also as witnesses to what I am about to do and say. The three of us can show a bold front to Brother Bartholomew. But let us have no outsiders—no police or officials. We can settle everything satisfactorily among ourselves, without any interference. Nothing would annoy Brother Bartholomew more than any publicity." He sat down upon a low settee and blinked at us inquiringly with his weak, watery blue eyes.

"For my part," said Holmes, "whatever you may choose to say will go no further."

"I nodded to show my agreement. 'That is well! That is well!' said he. 'May I offer you a glass of Chianti, Miss Morstan? Or of Tokay? I keep no other wines. Shall I open a flask? No? Well, then, I trust that you have no objection to tobacco smoke, to the mild balsamic odor of the eastern tobacco. I am a little nervous, and I find my hookah an invaluable sedative.' He applied a taper to the great bowl, and the smoke bubbled merrily through the rose water. We sat all three in a semicircle, with our heads advanced, and our chins upon our hands, while the strange, jerky little fellow, with his high, shining head, puffed uneasily in the center.

"When I first determined to make this communication to you," said he, "I might have given you my address, but I feared that you might disregard my request and bring unpleasant people with you. I took the liberty, therefore, of making an appointment in such a way that my man Williams might be able to see you first. I have complete confidence in his discretion, and he had orders, if he were dissatisfied, to proceed no further in the matter. You will excuse these precautions, but I am a man of somewhat retiring, and I might even say refined, tastes, and there is nothing more unattractive than a policeman. I have a natural shrinking from all forms of rough materialism. I seldom come in contact with the rough crowd. I live, as you see, with some little atmosphere of elegance around me. I may call myself a patron of the arts. It is my weakness. The landscape is a genuine Carot, and, though a connoisseur might perhaps throw a doubt upon that Salvator Rosa, there cannot be the least question about the Bouguereau. I am partial to the modern French school."

"You will excuse me, Mr. Sholto," said Miss Morstan, "but I am here at your request to learn something which you desire to tell me. It is very late, and I should desire the interview to be as short as possible."

"At the best it must take some time," he answered; "for we shall certainly have to go to Norwood and see Brother Bartholomew. We shall all go and try if we can get the better of Brother Bartholomew. He is very angry with me for taking the course which has seemed right to me. I had quite high words with him last night. You cannot imagine what a terrible fellow he is when he is angry."

"If we are to go to Norwood it would perhaps be as well to start at once," I ventured to remark.

He laughed until his ears were quite red.

"That would hardly do," he cried. "I don't know what he would say if I brought you in that sudden way. No, I must prepare you by showing you how we all stand to each other. In the first place, I must tell you that there are several points in the story of which I am myself ignorant. I can only lay the facts before you as far as I know them myself."

"My father was, as you may have guessed, Maj. John Sholto, once of the Indian army. He retired some eleven years ago, and came to live at Pondicherry lodge in Upper Norwood. He had prospered in India, and brought back with him a considerable sum of money, a large collection of valuable curiosities and a staff of native servants. With these advantages he bought himself a house and lived in great luxury. My twin brother Bartholomew and I were the only children."

"I very well remember the sensation which was caused by the disappearance of Capt. Morstan. We read the details in the papers, and, knowing that he had been a friend of our father's, we discussed the case freely in his presence. He used to join in our speculations as to what could have happened. Never for an instant did we suspect that he had the whole secret hidden in his own breast—that of all men he alone knew the fate of Arthur Morstan."

"We did know, however, that some mystery—some positive danger—overhung our father. He was very fearful of going out alone, and he always em-

ployed two prize fighters to act as porters at Pondicherry lodge. Williams, who drove you to-night, was one of them. He was once light-weight champion of England. Our father would never tell us what it was that he feared, but he had a most marked aversion to with men wooden legs. On one occasion he actually fired his revolver at a wooden-legged man, who proved to be a harmless tradesman canvassing for orders. We had to pay a large sum to hush the matter up. My brother and I used to think this a mere whim of my father's, but events have since led us to change our opinion."

"Early in 1883 my father received a letter from India which was a great shock to him. He nearly fainted at the breakfast table when he opened it, and from that day he sickened to his death. What was in the letter we could never discover, but I could see as he held it that it was short and written in a



scrawling hand. He had suffered for years from an enlarged spleen, but he now became rapidly worse, and towards the end of April we were informed that he was beyond all hope, and that he wished to make a last communication to us."

"When we entered his room he was propped up with pillows and breathing heavily. He besought us to lock the door and to come upon either side of the bed. Then, grasping our hands, he made a remarkable statement to us, in a voice which was broken as much by emotion as by pain. I shall try and give it to you in his own very words."

"I have only one thing," he said, "which weighs upon my mind at this supreme moment. It is my treatment of poor Morstan's orphan. The cursed greed which has been my besetting sin through life has withheld from her the treasure, half at least of which should have been hers. And yet I have made no use of it myself—so blind and foolish a thing is avarice. The mere feeling of possession has been so dear to me that I could not bear to share it with another. See that chaplet tipped with pearls beside the quinine bottle? Even that I could not bear to part with, although I had got it out with the design of sending it to her. You, my sons, will give her a fair share of the Agra treasure. But send her nothing—not even the chaplet—until I am gone. After all, men have been as bad as this and have recovered."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### JUST JUDGMENTS.

The Oracular Observations of One of the Fair Sex.

All things come half way to the man who can't wait too long. Diversity of opinion should never breed hatred; it does though. A man with inflexible adherence to a purpose can half control his destiny. There are plenty of philosophers who can stand tribulation, but not vexation. It does not always do to make a small start; sometimes a good bluff does better.

The worst of an unheroic life is that it affords no taste of the luxury of self-forgetfulness.

Be like glass, and draw the sunshine of happiness. Then let it shine through you upon others.

A good many men go around preaching: "Trust to Providence," whose wives do dressmaking and keep boarders.

"The age of chivalry is never past," wrote Kingsley; but, Charles, how about these days of female bicycles, bloomers and ballots? There is no reason why a woman should not seek the society of men if she prefers it; but let her see to it that she behaves herself like a gentleman.—Madeline Orvis, in Judge.

### The Wonders of Psychology.

"Does I bleep in dem trance mejum? Deed I does! Didn't I go to see one o' dem to fin' out how de policy numbahs was to come a-runnin'? What did dat trance mejum say? Why, chile, he jess close he eyes and say: 'You zhad trouble. You z' bin 'cused ob 'k'ency. Yo' keeps fo' dawgs. Yo's unlucky at craps. Yo' likes chockin' fried. Yo' carries a razor, but yo' doan shave. Yo' lubs a yaller gal! What of dem numbahs didn' win? Dey mus' be sumpin' in dat trance mejum business, w'en dey reads yo' kah'actah an' de in-mos' secret ob yo' hah't like dat. Now, yo' lissen to me!'—Puck.

### Stick to It.

The Atlantic cable was not laid under the ocean by a man who gave up. Brave Cyrus Field! When you remember him, hold stiff to your purpose. Your employer will soon acknowledge your worth. Your teacher will mark you as a "winning pupil," your father will trust you and your mother have much confidence in her son who does not give up nor give in for trifles.—Christian at Work.

### Malice.

Mr. Sowers—I hear that the Browns are going to celebrate their silver wedding next week.

Mrs. Sowers—The idea! Why, everybody knows that the best they could afford would be a plated one.—Indianaapolis Journal.

A GREAT nature is always dignified and beyond the reach of satire.

### HE LOVES HIS WORK.

Mr. Thomas W. Smillie, Uncle Sam's Chief Photographer.

Some of the Wonders Contained in the Camera Shop of the Smithsonian Institution—What Will Be Done in the Future

(Special Washington Letter.)

One of the most interesting as well as important branches of the Smithsonian institution is the photographic establishment, which was organized many years ago with a view of collecting and disseminating valuable information in the art of photography among scientists and inventors and to develop that art among scientific institutions. The establishment has lately grown into national prominence on account of its wide scope and character of its work. The chief photographer is Mr. Thomas W. Smillie, who for twenty-six years has held the position. He is a Scotchman of five-and-fifty years. He is tall and slim, with pale features. His mustache is light and so is his hair,



of which latter, however, there is not much, and what there is circles the horizon only of a well-shaped head. His brownish-gray eyes are as kindly as his soft voice. He is thoroughly contented when at work in his studio and loves to mingle with his appliances in the shop just as an inventor loves to test and operate a machine of which he is the happy author. Mr. Smillie is an expert on photographic work, and owing to his reputation was engaged to take charge of the photographic office when the organization was established. He modestly asserts that he is as yet only a rudimentary worker, but it can be said that he ranks as one of the foremost of American photographers.

The camera shop is connected with the Smithsonian institution, but is located within the building occupied by the national museum. The studio embraces a number of rooms on the top floor of the building, completely isolated from the rest of the structure and quite remote from the exhibits of curios. The quarters occupied are by no means suitable for the work which is done, but owing to the lack of funds there has been no adequate provision made for the enlargement and improvement of the present facilities. Several blind doors shut off the sight of the gallery from the communicating corridors, and the gallery is only reached after climbing a rather perpendicular and perilous circular flight of iron stairs. The room where the principal work is done is occupied by the innumerable tools and appliances of the workers, and affords anything but an agreeable place to labor. It is lighted by a large skylight, the roof of which starts from the surrounding walls, about five feet from the floor. The room is therefore close and squatty, and disagreeable in summer on account of the heat, while it is uncomfortable in the winter months on account of the cold. There is also a number of windows or small doors on the walls from which are built large board platforms. On these the negatives are placed when the pictures are being printed by exposure to the light.

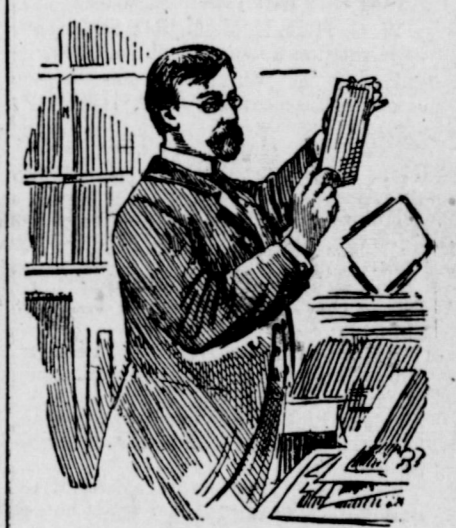
Although the photographers have inadequate and disagreeable quarters their scientific appliances are said to be the best obtainable. The institution is fortunate, too, in being the recipient of valuable specimens of improvements, which are donated by the manufacturers who desire them to be tested officially, and great importance is attached to the opinion of the photographers at this studio who examine the various appliances and put them to the best use. The room has a varied collection of cameras of all kinds, from the little miniature plaything to the immense tripod camera for use in taking pictures and views of extensive landscapes and large buildings. The largest camera in the collection has a plate 25x30 inches. To the visitor to the studio the most interesting figure in the collection is a small daguerreotype camera which was presented to the National Photographers' association, September 21, 1871, by Prof. S. F. B. Morse, the well-known inventor of the telegraph. That association was the prototype of the Photographic association of to-day. The former association ceased to exist a few months after Prof. Morse made his donation. Its history is very interesting, as it numbered among its membership as nearly all of the early and famous photographers of the country, and to it is due much credit for the place which photography holds to-day in the world of arts and refined mechanics. This camera was the first daguerreotype apparatus made in our country and before its presentation the father of practical electricity sent to Paris and secured the first achromatic lenses ever made, and which have since that time played a very important part in photography.

Along the low wall of one side of the room are several cabinets which were formerly used to hold curios downstairs in the Smithsonian institution, and have been taken up for use in the studio. These cabinets are exhibited specimens showing the entire process of taking a picture from the time of re-

moving the cap from the lens until it is mounted and polished on the cardboard back. This fine collection of specimens is the result of years of extensive research on the part of the photographer, Mr. Smillie, who has gathered together samples of each of the articles used in taking and developing a photograph from the time the first machine was invented until the present day. It is believed that the national museum will in a short time have an additional building constructed, specially for its own use, in which the photographic studio will be allowed a large section of space for the exhibition of such specimens as Mr. Smillie has been able to accumulate. For the present the collection is packed away in the cabinets on the sides of the wall, almost unknown, unnumbered, and unused. There is also piled in confusion on the shelves in these cabinets a large assortment of photographic paraphernalia which, if sufficient space were afforded, could be assorted and arranged in groups to form another valuable addition to the exhibition.

A special room to the left of the photographic office is given up entirely to microscopic work and is known as the microscopic room. This branch of photographic work is Mr. Smillie's forte. He is an expert in the work and has won fame abroad as well as at home. The Parisian academy of inventors awarded him a medal for excellence of workmanship in the photography of thin sections of wood. The microscopic room is dark and small, and the only entrance which the sunlight has is by means of a window filled with yellow-paned glass. In this room is done all of the fine and delicate work in connection with the enlargements. Small atoms have been increased to a marvelous magnitude. Enlargements are also made of the photographs taken by the biggest of the cameras.

The principal work in which Mr. Smillie is engaged is that of making photographs of the curiosities which are intended to be placed on exhibition in the institution downstairs. It is imperative that all of the valuable specimens should be first photographed for the future preservation and restoration of the specimens, in the event of their destruction. The various objects are so numerous that the establishment is kept constantly busy on this special work. There is a picture department where each photograph after it is taken is catalogued and stored away with the many thousands of others which have been taken before. Probably the branch which furnishes the most subjects for work is the section of Indian curios and relics. There are myriads of these incessantly com-



ing into the hands of the museum authorities and ample work is afforded the photographers.

This photographic studio also performs some valuable service in that it furnishes photographs for use in illustrating scientific magazines and journals. The publishers of the various scientific papers call upon Mr. Smillie from time to time for photographs of specimens of the various curios which they intend to describe in their next issues. Work is also done for the papers published by the national museum, and every illustration of a curiosity printed in the museum's annual journal, "Contribution to Knowledge," is copied from a photograph furnished by Mr. Smillie.

This important branch of work established in connection with the Smithsonian institution, although well developed, can be said to be only in a primary condition. Much work of a valuable kind can be accomplished in the future, and it is expected that in later years this establishment will develop into a camera shop of such magnitude as to attract attention from scientists and inventors of the whole world. The world moves on and takes no notice of the deaths of men, because others arise and take their places; but the world would be much poorer if the light and life of this national photographic establishment, in the person of Mr. Smillie, were taken away. He is in the full strength and vigor of robust manhood and bids fair to live to see the work of his creation honored and appreciated by his country and by the civilized nations of the earth.

SMITH D. FAN.

### Awkward Speech.

One of the first duties of a lecturer is to consider his audience. This should be done while he is preparing what he is to say, lest he be put to the necessity of hurried and awkward qualifications while on his feet. An exchange reports that a professor was lecturing to a class of three young ladies, and in the course of his remarks came to an exposition of his views as to woman's function in the body politic. "Women," he is reported to have said, "are the element of beauty in human life. Their business is to make life graceful, and they can't do that, you know, unless they themselves are pretty and graceful. If a girl is not pretty she might almost as well vanish from the face of the earth—that is," he explained, "as he looked at the three sober, spectacled faces before him—"that is—unless—she is tolerably pretty, you know."—Youth's Companion.

### RENEWING THEIR YOUTH.

#### A Strange Story from a Nebraska Village.

The Villagers Excited Over the Increased Health and Vigor of the Older Inhabitants—The Experience of Two "Vets."

(From the World-Herald, Omaha, Neb.)

A World-Herald reporter was attracted by the evidence of renewed activity of some of the older inhabitants of the village of Florence, a suburb of Omaha, Neb., and enquired the cause. Mr. Andrew Pinkenkeiler, who was a member of Company B of the First Iowa Volunteers during the war, made the following explanation so far as he himself is concerned:

"In July, 1866, while my company was on the march through to Austin, Texas, I was attacked with rheumatism of the kind in one leg at Alexander, La. Being weak I was sunstruck and remained unconscious for several hours. Every summer since I have been unable to stand the heat of the sun, and have been compelled to give up my work. There was in my head a bearing down feeling which increased until I was unable to stand. It burst, and it caused a ringing in my ears, and palpitation of the heart set in, so that the slightest noise would set my heart thumping. Several times it has rendered me unconscious for from seven to ten hours at a time. In addition to this the rheumatism extended up my entire side until it drew my head down on my neck. I lost my strength and flesh and was totally unfit for work."

"For twenty-eight years I have consulted physicians and taken their prescriptions without deriving any material benefit. My ailments increased in intensity until I was assured that there was no hope for me. During last year I went into the butcher business, but the dampness from the ice used increased my rheumatic pains to such an extent that I was not only compelled to quit the business, but was confined to my house and bed for nearly six months."

"I had given up all faith of being a well man again, when in November last I read in the World-Herald a case of a man who had been entirely cured from the ailments from which I was suffering, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. On November 29 I purchased a box. In a week I was able to get up and walk around a little. On February 9, I was so thoroughly cured that I accepted a position as night watchman in the Forest Lawn Cemetery, remaining out of doors from 6 P. M. until 4 A. M. I have gained in weight from 14 pounds which I weighed in November last, to 172 pounds which I weigh now."

Mr. R. W. Cowan, keeper of a general store at Florence, was also seen by the reporter. Mr. Cowan is also an old soldier, having been a member of the 144th Infantry, Company C, and later of Company M of the First Minnesota Cavalry. Mr. Cowan stated that he contracted chronic diarrhea while he was in the army and has never until within the past few months, received any relief. He stated that he had taken the wonderful Pink Pills and was now almost thoroughly cured, so much so in fact that he has discontinued their use.

He was also cured in the left eye of his face, the mouth being drawn up at the left corner, and he was entirely unable to move the muscles of his forehead or to close his left eye. He stated that he is owing to the use of the Pink Pills that he has recovered the use of his left eye, which, prior to his taking the pills, had been fastened down by a physician. The sight would not be destroyed from the eye filling with dust, and ascribes the recovery to the Pink Pills. He has gained fifteen pounds in weight since he took the pills and feels healthier and stronger than at any time since the war. He intends to recommence using the pills with the expectation of a complete recovery from the paralysis.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the lot by dressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

#### Travel in Spain.

One of the greatest charms of Spain to a reflective mind is the entire absence of anything like an atmosphere of labor. There is none of the fretting energy of bread winning, and the traveler in her provinces seems to himself to have stepped out of the nineteenth century and crossed the magical portal into the sixteenth, for anything he can discover that bespeaks what we term the "spirit of the age." No one is in a hurry; even the beggars whine lazily. Toiling and spinning and harvesting is not a part of their code of life. There is no planning or thought for the morrow, for they know the prodigal Ceres will care for her children, and the sun-browned idlers fall asleep on the cool marble steps of the cathedral, or by the road-side in the shade of the olive woods, and no one thinks to question their privilege or right to do so. They live for the sole enjoyment of each day by itself. Now and again the air is stirred by the sounds of preparation for some picturesque procession or festival in honor of a favorite saint or for some royal tournament or bull fight, but it is all a mere matter of pleasurable enjoyment, and the thought or anxiety of their daily bread does not enter into the question of the hour.—Art Interchange.

#### An Oklahoma Courtship.

Miss Gladys Mork—How did you come to accept Alkali Ike?

Miss Birdie Slade—Because he was so brave and fearless. Why, when I asked him to do something heroic, to prove his love for me, he whooped and swore and kicked the chairs over till paw got out of bed and came down stairs, as mad as a hornet, to quiet the uproar. And then he jumped on to him and licked him in less than three minutes. And you know that paw has always been considered one of the hardest men in the country to handle.—Puck.

#### One on Mike.

A grumpy old gentleman, after making his will, called his serving-man, and remarked: "Michael, I've left you in my will all the impudence I possess."

Michael—Faith, I'm glad to see that by your generosity I inherit the greater part of your estate.

"Well, well, Michael, you've come into your inheritance remarkably soon."—Harper's Young People.

### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

The best way to clear out lead pipes without the expensive aid of the plumber is to pour a strong solution of concentrated lye down them. The lye will dissolve all animal and most vegetable matters, and so open the pipes.

**Creamed Eggs.**—Six eggs, one pint milk, one pint cream. Put the milk and cream into a double boiler, or farina kettle. Break the eggs into it and stir constantly until as thick as clotted cream. Add pepper, salt and butter. Serve hot.—Housekeeper.

For a damp closet or cupboard, which is liable to cause mildew, place in it a saucer of quicklime, and it will not only absorb all apparent dampness, but sweeten and disinfect the place. Renew the lime once in a fortnight; if the place is very damp, renew it as often as it becomes slackened.

**Ten-Egg Sponge Cake.**—Beat the yolks of ten eggs very light; add one and one-half cupfuls powdered sugar, the grated peel and half the juice of a lemon, then the well-beaten whites of the eggs and one cupful sifted flour. Bake in two tins and cut in squares. It is improved by a soft icing.—Country Gentleman.

**Baked Onions.**—Select even-sized onions. Cover with hot salted water and simmer thirty minutes without removing the outside skin; when ready to bake carefully remove this thin membranous skin, place the onions in a baking-dish and bake until tender, basting often with melted butter. The onions must be thoroughly done, but should not lose their shape.—Prairie Farmer.

**Scalloped Onions.**—Remove the skins and put them into boiling salted water. Boil them twenty minutes and pour off the water entirely, then put in equal parts of hot water and milk and boil them twenty minutes longer. When done, drain, cut in slices, put into a shallow dish, cover with white sauce and buttered crumbs, and bake till the crumbs are brown.—Boston Budget.

**Egg Salad.**—Twelve hard-boiled eggs, one-half pint of cream, butter the size of an egg, a little parsley chopped fine, two tablespoonfuls of flour. Take cream, butter, parsley and flour, mix and cook until thick. Slice the eggs, and after each layer of eggs add one of bread crumbs, over which pour the cream to cover. When the dish is full bake until brown. Garnish with parsley and serve hot.—N. Y. Ledger.

**Orange Souffle.**—Peel and slice six oranges, place in a glass dish a layer of oranges, then one of sugar and so on until all the orange is used; let stand two hours. Pour over this a warm custard made of the yolks of three eggs, one pint of milk, sugar to taste, with grated orange peel for flavoring. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, sweeten and flavor and pour over the top of souffle.—Orange Judd Farmer.

**Scotch Broth.**—Take about one and a half pounds of shin of beef, cut it small, and place it in a saucepan, with half a teacupful of well washed pearl barley. Add to the meat two quarts of water, and bring to a boil, skim well then add two carrots, two turnips, an onion, a leek, and a little celery, all cut into small pieces suitable for serving in the soup. Simmer all for two hours, adding a little chopped cabbage for the last fifteen minutes' cooking. Skim off the soup all the fat that you are able to take up. Remove the bones and larger pieces of meat, and serve. The bones and extra meat should be reserved for further broth making.—Leeds Mercury.

#### RATS AND MOTHS.

Rules for Warfare Upon Them During Spring House-Cleaning.

In the spring there is a wholesale resurrection of domesticated insects that fill a house-keeper's mind with forebodings. Furnace fires have not only kept the family warm all winter, but also innumerable cozy mice nests, the larvae of moths and the irrepressible cockroach. At the first warm, sunshiny day every one of these small abominations are up and doing unless a strong hand of resistance is put forth at their first active demonstration.

This is accomplished by using naphtha and benzine liberally on mattresses, pillows, etc., that are sunning in the back yard.

Where a movable wooden washstand becomes infected with croton bugs or cockroaches there is a sovereign cure in washing it out with hot suds, leaving it open to dry in strong sunlight and then soaking every joint of the wood with pure ammonia. To guard against any return to the old haunts cut a few squares of stiff brown wrapping paper, paint them lightly with mullage, dust over heavily with borax and lay squares in the drawers and cabinet.

For moths there has at last been found a present preventive. If a florist can not supply one with sprays of dried English lavender the corner apothecary will be sure to keep it in packages; when on closet shelves, in drawers and trunks it will defend one's woollen things against the most aggressive onslaughts of the enemy.

As one by one the draperies come down dust, sun and fold them up with squares of tar moth paper and directly the furnace fire is put out send for an expert rat catcher to examine the walls and cellar for those most offensive of parasites, mice that breed vermin of all kinds. If it is a country house order him to send ferrets through the walls, but in the city insist on traps and forbid any use of poison, else the creatures will die in the walls and render the house unlivable. After three days' experiment he should have coaxed every mouse from its nest and the five or six dollars he asks for his work is well invested. Where a rat catcher can not be had buy a half dozen round tin spring traps and set them all every night for a week in every suspected spot, baiting each time with a different dainty and scalding the traps to clean them in the morning.—Boston Herald.

### BUD MADE UP THE FEUD.

#### A Touching Story of the Tennessee Mountains.

HOUGH Bud Prock had been in bed for several hours, he had scarcely slept at all. Midnight having passed, he was roused by a heavy tread in the next room and the sound of his father's voice.

"To-morrow night is the time," he heard his father say. "We must do the job then. There'll be nobody there but Rube and his mother, and, mabbe, that there parson. I tell ye, Burge Spillman, it was Rabe Hawkins as had the revenu out up my still three weeks ago. It was him and the rest as run your son off to the nation last winter, on charge of that shootin' scrape he got into down on Smoky Run. Now is a good time for us to get even."

"That young preacher you speak of and the Hawkinses are some kin, I reckon," remarked Burge Spillman. "Hit minds me, too, as he and your Bud seem to be master thick. I've seen them together more'n once. They was at the Horum gap to-day."

"Long with that Parson Sneed, was he? I'll wear him out if I hear any more such tales. I believe I'll wear him out anyhow."

At this point Bud became so agitated he knocked over an ox yoke that was leaning against the wall. Then Bud heard his father rise, open the door and approach the bed.

"Was you a-listenin'?"

"I couldn't hardly help it, when you talked so loud," returned Bud, whose fears would hardly carry him to the point of a downright lie. "Besides, I ain't deaf."

"Well, then, you've heard, and I reckon you know. But you 'tend to what I say." John Prock struck the table until the glasses on it rattled.

"If I hear of you cheepin' a word to anyone—anyone, I say!—I'll wear the very hide off'n ye. Hye hear?"

"Hold up your head and look at me! Don't you be seen 'long with that Preacher Sneed no more. I'll baste you for that if it happens agin."

"You know I wish you well, father," he said. "I've nobody else to care for since mother was put away. But I wish you would give up this thing, father. You and them Hawkins' have been a-jowling for months. What good do it do?"

"What thing? Is the boy crazy?" Prock gazed at Spillman in simulated surprise.

"You know what, father," Bud hesitated, for he had heard nothing explicit.

"Listen at the little fool! He'll be makin' out next that his pap wants to kill somebody. Look here, Bud. You get to bed, and quit botherin' your head. I reckon I know what I'm about."

Bud had neither brothers nor sisters. Since his mother's death, owing to his lameness and sensitive temperament, he became a creature of retiring habits, having no intimates, and but few associates.

The morning following the events just related, John Prock shouldered his rifle and left the house with scarcely a word for Bud, who, growing lonely, wandered off into the woods later on.

Ought he to warn some one against something? Or was he in honor bound to hold his tongue? He was still debating the question in his mind, rather aimlessly, when the crack of a rifle was followed by the appearance of a gentlemanly, slender young man, carrying several dead squirrels and a gun on his shoulder.

"Why, Bud?" said Parson Sneed, "I hardly expected to see you so far from home to-day."

Yet the boy held his peace, and after a time the young man strolled off. Bud, still undecided and more vaguely distressed than ever, dreaded to go home. He wandered yet farther away, until at sundown he was considerably nearer the Hawkins cabin than his own.

Instead of turning homeward, he lay down at a point where, through the gathering darkness, he could see the freight within the open door of the Hawkins house. The road leading from his own home passed through the glen just below his position.

The stars came out and the night wind sighed gently. A new fear came over the lad. Perhaps his father might suspect, from Bud's prolonged absence, that the boy was up to "some mischief." Yet he waited on wearily.

As the moon rose higher it whitened the trail for a long distance. Looking down this he noticed a cluster of dark objects moving round a shoulder of a ridge in the direction of his own home.

The Hawkinses were his family enemies, yet Parson Sneed, his friend, was with them. The boy's sensitive heart revolted from the thought of violence and bloodshed.

He had nearly a mile the start of those crawling objects, and but half a mile to go in order to reach Hawkins' cabin. He scrambled down into the road and hastened onward with a vigor

of which he would not have been capable in calmer moments.

Inside the Hawkins' house were Rabe Hawkins, his mother, the young divinity student and two half-grown girls, Rabe's sisters. Bud Prock entered, his thin face drawn and pale, and his usually sad eyes filled with a strange, eager light. Fixing his gaze on Mr. Sneed, he exclaimed:

"They're a comin' up the road, parson. They've got their guns, too. I wanted to give you warning to-day, but, somehow, I couldn't get the words out."

Rabe seemed to understand at once. He took down his rifle and produced a couple of revolvers from a bureau drawer, one of which he offered to Sneed, who refused it with a shake of the head, as he led Bud to the fire.

A sound of rapidly-approaching footsteps was now audible on both sides of the cabin. Then a door was violently burst open. In rushed John Prock, accompanied by three other men, one of whom was Burge Spillman.

The sight of Hawkins armed and apparently expecting an attack appeared to take them by surprise. Prock noticed Bud at the side of Mr. Sneed.

"I'll remember you for this, Bud, when we get back home," he said, in a fierce, grating tone that indicated volumes to the lad.

He threw up his rifle suddenly, but the young parson placed himself boldly before Rabe, who had also cocked his own weapon.

"Stranger," said Prock, "it's a good plan not to meddle in other people's concerns. But if you're for Hawkins, say the word."

"Father!" exclaimed Bud, hobbling forward and grasping his parent's arm boldly, "before you do harm to that man, take a good look at him. See if you ain't seen him someh'ere else. Have you fur got the log camp



WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE KID, ANYWAY?

down at Grip's gorge, father?" urged Bud. "Father—you must not—I—I—"

"What!" at last Prock exclaimed, staring at Sneed. "It can't be him. Yes—seems like you favor him powerful."

"Right you are, Mr. Prock. I am the man who nursed you when you had the smallpox that winter. I should have made myself known to you before, but for the unfortunate state of feeling between you and my Cousin Rabe here."

Prock, who had been gulping down his amazement as if a lump were sticking in his throat, turned to his followers excitedly.

"The feller's right," said he. "I owe my life to him, I reckon. He stood by me in camp, when every one else as knowed me run. If he says quit, our job is over for to-night, boys. That's all I've got to say."

"Father," pleaded Bud, "shake hands with Mr. Sneed and Rabe."

"Here you are agin!" shouted Prock, not sorry to find some object on which to vent his baffled wrath. "Always a puttin' in your oar!"

He shook his son roughly and pushed him away.

Next morning Bud did not rise as usual to prepare the breakfast after the father had made the fire. Prock called him, but, receiving no reply, went into Bud's room and shook the boy, whose flesh felt cold.

Prock bent down. Bud's eyes were half closed and the pupils set unnaturally. His thin face looked wan and death-like.

"Wake up, Bud. What's the matter with the kid, anyhow?"

All at once it dawned upon him that Bud might be dying. He rushed into the other room and roused Spillman, who had remained there that night.

"Run!" he exclaimed. "Fetch somebody. Tell the neighbors to run over. Hurry! Don't you see Bud's dyin'!"

Spillman left the house at a run. John Prock gathered his son's light figure in his arms and rocked to and fro. A vivid consciousness of his own brutal neglect and Bud's truthfulness and affection had come over his hard nature.

Minutes that seemed like hours passed before Spillman came back with Parson Sneed and Rabe Hawkins, whom he had met and, in his anxiety, had persuaded to accompany him back.

Sneed examined Bud carefully and pronounced him to be seriously though not dangerously ill. Hawkins surveyed his old enemy with gradually softening features.

At last Bud's respirations grew easy and regular. His lips lost their death-like hue, his skin grew warm, and finally his eyes opened. When he saw Hawkins and his father both bending over him anxiously, he made a feeble movement as if to join their hands.

The two men divining Bud's meaning looked at each other, then Prock suddenly reached forth his hand.

### Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

#### The Lake of Blood.

Every polar expedition and whaling vessel which visits the Baffin bay region puts in at Yareke Bank, so as to allow explorers and seamen to visit the celebrated Lake of Blood. Of it the author of "My Summer in the North" says: "It is a lake of considerable extent, lying only a few feet above the level of the sea, and appears of a deep, dark blood red. \* \* \* Careful examination proved, however, that the water itself was as pure and clear as possible; the red effect being due to the fact that the bottom and sides of the lake, as well as the few stones which were scattered about in it, were coated most perfectly with the red snow plant. In some places, where the water had evaporated, the withered red plants on the soil and rocks looked exactly like dried spots of blood."—Boston Herald.

#### Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. When this tube is restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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REVENGE.—De Bann—"I don't think the Gummys liked that chating-dish we gave them for a wedding present." Mrs. De Bann—"Why not?" De Bann—"I met Gumby to-day, and he invited us around to eat something they are going to cook in it."—Brooklyn Life.

GAGS.—"The fin de siecle bonnet of the season doesn't seem to be larger than a humming bird." Waggs—"That's true; but if it was built in proportion to its bill it ought to be as large as an ostrich."—N. Y. Tribune.

The affections are like lightning; you cannot tell where they will strike till they have fallen.—Lacordaire.

The biggest hero is the one who is scared the most and runs the least.—Ram's Horn.



### LOOK FOR THIS LOCK!

IT IS ON THE BEST SCHOOL SHOE Made.



SECURITY SCHOOL SHOE

PRICES FOR CASH

5 to 7 1/2—\$1.00 11 to 13 1/2—\$1.50 8 to 10 1/2—1.25 1 to 3—1.75

IF YOU CAN'T GET THEM FROM YOUR DEALER WRITE TO HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO., ST. LOUIS.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR

### IMPERIAL GRANUM

IT IS THE BEST FOOD FOR

Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm and AGED PERSONS

★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

BEST IN THE WORLD.



THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

FOR DURABILITY AND FOR CHEAPNESS THIS PREPARATION IS TRULY UNRIVALLED.



Ely's Cream Balm QUICKLY CURES COLD IN HEAD

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

A. N.

## MR. BRIEDENTHAL ACCUSED.

The Kansas Bank Commissioner Charged with Grave Offenses—What He Says.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 9.—Gov. Morrill yesterday called Bank Commissioner John W. Briedenthal into his office and charged him with neglect of duty, gross incompetency and misappropriation of public funds. Mr. Briedenthal, realizing that it was not his inings, held his peace and withdrew from the governor's presence.

State Accountant Challenger examined Briedenthal's accounts last week and filed his report with the governor yesterday. The report showed that Briedenthal and his deputies had examined 933 banks from March 1, 1893, to March 15, 1895, receiving fees to the amount of \$13,120. Of the sum only \$11,946.80 had been turned into the treasury, leaving a shortage of \$1,173.20. The report also showed that Briedenthal had not complied with the law which says that fees must be turned into the treasury immediately upon collection. Briedenthal did not turn over any money from June 1, 1894, to November 1, same year. On November 3, 1894, he had on hand \$5,273, of which sum he turned over \$840, keeping in his possession \$4,433. No more money was turned over until after the campaign. During the twenty-two months Briedenthal was in office under Gov. Levellings he turned over \$6,300. During the four months he has been in office under Gov. Morrill he has turned over \$5,600.

Briedenthal admits that he has been guilty of a technical violation of the law, in that he has not turned fees into the treasury immediately upon collection. He says there is absolutely nothing in the charge of shortage. He has fees to the amount of \$700 in his possession, which will be turned into the treasury to-day, and the balance is in the hands of Deputies Waterman and Osborn, who have not been at the office to report for over a month.

## KANSAS CROPS.

Bulletin of the United States Service as to Their Condition.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 9.—The federal crop bulletin for Kansas for the week ended the 6th says: In the eastern division, from Neosho and Crawford to the north line of the state, it has been a fine growing week and the rains have enabled crops to go ahead of the chinch bug. Wheat in the eastern part of Osage and western part of Franklin is finer probably than in other parts of the division. Cut-worms have become injurious in Wilson and Elk. Fruit still gives good promise.

In the middle division all crops in the northern counties are in good condition, and from McPherson to Cowley they have improved decidedly during the last days of the week. Fruit has been dropping badly in some districts, from the dry weather, but is doing better since the rains. Much corn remains ungerminated because of the dryness of the soil.

In the western division grains of all kinds are in good shape in the northern counties, though a much larger acreage has been put in corn than for years. Grass is doing finely generally and stock is thriving on it. Wheat is doing no good in the central or southern counties, while in the southwestern small grains and grass are at a standstill.

## INDIGNANT VETERANS.

An Order Made at the Leavenworth Home by Gov. Smith.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 9.—There is great indignation at the soldiers' home over an order that was issued yesterday calling for check roll call at 4:45 o'clock p. m. each day, after which hour no member is allowed to leave the home grounds for the remainder of the day; also an order that no pensioner can leave the home grounds within ten days after the quarterly pension pay day. Gov. Smith, of the home, in this order, says that he has only the welfare of the old men under his charge at heart, but many of them assert that there are other reasons behind the movement.

## No Figures Given Out.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 9.—The state board of railroad assessors will give a hearing to all companies holding railroad property in Kansas on Friday and Saturday of the present week. The board as yet refuses to make public any figures as to the assessment levied against any company, but Auditor Cole denied the newspaper report that the assessment of the Santa Fe was to be lowered, and that of other roads raised.

## Six Maple Leaf Cars Wrecked.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 9.—At 7:30 o'clock this morning, on the Maple Leaf road, between this city and Fort Leavenworth, a through freight of eighteen loaded cars from St. Joseph to Kansas City, broke in two and six cars, three loaded with merchandise, one with cattle and one a refrigerator, rolled down a 30 foot embankment. Six head of cattle were killed. The road was torn up for 100 feet.

## Big Pension Payment.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 9.—The United States pension office at Topeka did a rushing business yesterday, paying 13,881 pensioners the aggregate sum of \$487,564.21. Ex-Gov. Glick, the agent, says that it was the largest payment of pensions ever made in one day in America.

## Must Audit Chase's Accounts.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 9.—The supreme court issued an order yesterday instructing the directors of the penitentiary to audit the April accounts of Warden Chase, or show why they do not. Pending the investigation the accounts have not been audited and the business of the institution hampered.

## The Lane County Deal not Closed.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 9.—It is now stated that the Lane county bond deal was not closed by the state school fund commissioners, and that it never progressed further than an offer by the owners of the bonds at par, with six months interest thrown in.

## TREATY RATIFIED.

Japan and China Once More on Speaking Terms—Conditions of Peace.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—An official dispatch from Tokio received at the Japanese legation yesterday afternoon states the ratifications of the treaty of peace between Japan and China were exchanged at Che Foo Wednesday. No change was made in the text of the treaty as originally concluded. Taking into account, however, the recommendations made by Russia, Germany and France, the Japanese government has agreed to renounce the permanent possession of the Liao Tung peninsula on condition that the arrangement regarding the terms and form of renunciation shall be reserved for adjustment between itself and the government of China. This latter stipulation is construed to mean that Japan will not surrender the peninsula until a suitable indemnity shall have been paid, and that it may have been agreed between Japan and China that the possession of Port Arthur itself will be retained by the Japanese for a term of years, leading beyond the date when the indemnity has been paid in full, thus assuring to Japan not alone the payment of the indemnity itself, but also sufficient time to safeguard herself against anything like a war of reprisal.

## TRAYNOR'S ADDRESS.

The President of the A. P. A. Makes Suggestions on Every Leading Issue.

MILWAUKEE, May 10.—President Traynor, of the supreme council of the American Protective Association, to-day delivered his annual address, which was a very long document, making suggestions and recommendations covering practically every leading question of the day. He strongly urged the establishment of a national headquarters of the A. P. A., and a national organ at the national capital, with earnest officials chosen from the active representatives of the order from the various states of the union. He declared himself to be in hearty accord with the movement to extend the A. P. A. to every civilized country on the globe. In regard to political action he recommended the effort to raise the standard of politics by educating the masses on the lines of patriotism laid down by the constitution and declaration of principles of the A. P. A., and advised the support of any political party which would endorse the leading principles of the order, or the support of a new national party. He favored the suspension of immigration until the country had assimilated the foreigners now in it, and also favored the taxation of church property.

## A. O. U. W. SECEDERS.

The Order in Oklahoma Protests Against Dues Assessed in Texas.

GETTYSBURG, Ok., May 10.—Judge Dale, in the district court here, refused the petition of the supreme lodge A. O. U. W., of this territory, to operate under the name and with the pass word, ritual and paraphernalia of the parent order. The court held that an order was not organized for trade and business; that it is in the nature of religious or charitable institution organized for benefits.

The Oklahoma grand lodge was originally organized as an off-shoot of the supreme lodge and was attached to the Texas jurisdiction. Assessments were so high that the Oklahoma department seceded and organized a jurisdiction of its own, and sent representatives to the supreme lodge asking for recognition as a separate jurisdiction. They were refused recognition. The secession was a saving of more than half in the assessments. Judge Dale holds there can be no exclusive right in a non-corporation to rituals and formulas used for charitable or religious purposes.

## GORDON IS DISCHARGED.

The Judge Decides That the Louisville Tragedy Was Justifiable Homicide.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 10.—The city court was crowded again yesterday when the case of Falton Gordon, charged with the murder of his wife and Archie Brown was recalled. After arguments were completed and the case closed Judge Thompson announced that he could not hold the prisoner and that he would discharge him, as an object lesson to other adulterers. In explanation, the judge said that there was no evidence of guilt on Gordon's part, but that the adulterer and adulteress stood on the verge of an abyss of ruin and death and that their fate was only what could be expected. Thus ends the last chapter to the most sensational tragedy in the history of Kentucky.

## A FREIGHT WRECK.

Two Men Instantly Killed and Two Others Seriously Injured.

CELINA, O., May 10.—An eastbound freight on the Lake Erie & Western was wrecked 1 mile west of this city. Ten cars were smashed into splinters. Ole Bierely, of St. Mary's, O., and Peter Finch, of Portland, Ind., were instantly killed. George Anderson, of St. Mary's, and William Dewey, of Portland, Ind., were seriously injured. Anderson probably fatally. These parties were all stealing rides. The wreck was caused by the engineer suddenly putting on the air brakes while coming down a steep grade and lifting an oil-tank car clear off the track. The car turned and fell across the track, and the next nine cars were thrown in all directions.

## WILL INVESTIGATE WALLER.

Promise Made to Look into the Court-Martial at Madagascar.

PARIS, May 10.—The United States ambassador, James B. Eastis, has not received a reply to his note to the foreign office here regarding the trial by court-martial and sentence to twenty years imprisonment of John T. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tamatave. But M. Hanotoux, the minister of foreign affairs, has promised upon receipt of the necessary documents from the island of Madagascar to give the question the fullest consideration.

## FOUR PERSONS KILLED.

Terrible Result of a Gas Explosion in a Colorado Mine.

TRINIDAD, Col., May 11.—A terrible gas explosion occurred early yesterday morning at 4 o'clock in the mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., at Sopris, which resulted in the instant death of four persons and the injury of two others. The positions of all the bodies when found showed that the men were at work when the explosion occurred. They were lying across the track near the car which they had been using, and evidently met their fate while unwarmed of any danger. They were all badly burned and blackened from the explosion. It is thought that the fire originated in the accumulation of coal gas, and ignited from a miner's lamp, as none of the mines in this region has ever been troubled with gas, and the ventilation of the mine is good. Had the explosion occurred during the daytime when the men were all at work, the results would have been frightful, as ordinarily there are from 200 to 300 men employed in the mines.

## A FATAL FIRE.

One Man Dead and Several Others Injured at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 11.—A fire in which one man is known to have lost his life and ten others were injured, four of them probably in a fatal manner, occurred in a rooming house at 10 Sherman street at 1:15 this morning. The building is a three-story brick concern, standing directly across Sherman street from the north end of the board of trade building. The first floor was occupied as a saloon by H. Happel and floors above were used as a cheap hotel and rooming house by August Michael. The fire was started by an explosion in Happel's saloon and inside of a minute the whole lower front portion of the building was a mass of flames. The inmates never had the slightest chance of escape, for the only door by which entrance was had to the hotel was in front and close to the saloon door. The flames blocked that means of escape at once.

## MAIL CARRIERS AFLOAT.

A Marine Postal Service Will Be Established at Detroit.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The postmaster-general has decided to establish marine postal service at Detroit, Mich., for the free delivery and collection of mail matter of the vessels that pass up and down the Detroit river without touching at Detroit. They carry a floating population of 2,500 to 3,000. This new departure will prove very convenient to the merchant marine of the great lakes. More tonnage passes Detroit than any other port in the world. During the season of navigation a vessel passes Detroit every seven minutes during the day of twenty-four hours. The new service, will, therefore, be continuous and will be conducted by means of a steam launch which will be used by the postal employees.

## MANY BIBLES SENT OUT.

Annual Report of the American Bible Society—Many Copies to Japan and China.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The American Bible society held its meeting at the Bible house last evening. The annual report showed that during the past year 1,581,128 Bibles and Testaments were issued, of which 735,321 were circulated in foreign lands. The total issued to date is 59,599,558. A report was received that 148,000 copies of the gospels had been distributed lately to Japanese and Chinese. The emperor of Japan, it is said, now permits his soldiers and sailors to receive the Bible. The Bible is also in the palace of the emperor of China.

## CATS GROWING POPULAR.

The Feline Show at New York Will Find Many Imitators.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The cat show seems not only to have taken the city but the country at large. Dispatches and letters have been received by Secretary Hyde from Boston, Minneapolis and Providence, asking his assistance and advice on the organization of cat shows, which it is said, will be held in those cities in the near future. Steps are already being taken toward the formation of a national association along the same lines as the dog clubs, and cats will be registered as dogs are now.

## DIED A PAUPER.

Pathetic Fate of Ex-President Hitchcock, of the Illinois Midland Railroad.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The county infirmary reports the death as a pauper at that institution of Dwight J. Hitchcock, ex-president of the Illinois Midland railway, now a part of the Vandavia. He became an inmate May 3 and was in the last stages of consumption. He had formerly been quite a wealthy man, but the records bear the inscription: "No friends." He lost his money in unfortunate speculation.

## Crushed by Love.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—A terrible tragedy was enacted on the sidewalk in front of 36 North Seventh street, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, in the presence of a throng of passers-by, by August Tepper, manufacturer of novelties, aged 36 years. He shot Clara Herhold, alias Schmidt, aged 28 years, twice in the right side, and then sent a bullet into his right temple, killing him almost instantly. The girl was removed to a hospital, where she died half an hour later without having regained consciousness. The murder and suicide were due to love.

## More Iron Wages Raised.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 11.—The Wheeling Iron & Steel Co. to-day made a straight advance of 10 per cent. in the wages of all their employes. Twenty-three hundred men in both concerns are benefited.

## Tinsley Won in Four Rounds.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 11.—"Red" Tinsley, of this city, and "Kid" Saunders, of Omaha, welterweights, met at a resort near this city early yesterday morning in a finish fight. Tinsley put his man out in the fourth round with a blow on the chin.

## DECLARED SANE.

The Jury in the Duestrow Case So Pronounce the Double Murderer.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—The jury in the circuit court at Union, which for the past week had been hearing the insanity case of Dr. Arthur Duestrow, the millionaire of this city who in February, 1894, shot and killed his wife and child in cold blood, found him sane this morning. This is the second time the case has been tried, the first resulting in a disagreement. There were but few persons present when the verdict was rendered. Duestrow appeared to be the happiest of men, smiling triumphantly when the verdict became known. He said: "This nonsense is over now."

## AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Celebration of Its Fifteenth Anniversary—Financial Report.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The American Tract society celebrated its seventeenth anniversary yesterday by commemorative services in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, Rev. John Hall, D. D., vice president of the association, presiding. Rev. Dr. G. L. Shearer, secretary, read the annual report from which it appeared that the receipts for the year ended March 31, 1895, were \$133,943.63. The expenditures during the same period were \$123,193.93, leaving a balance on hand of \$10,749.70. In the business department the receipts were \$95,727.80, and the expenditures \$89,466.43, leaving a cash balance of \$15,030.99 and a legacy in suspense, \$58,230.77. Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler preached on "Books as Bread, or Books as Poison." He spoke at length on the advantages to be derived from reading good and wholesome literature.

## EX-GOV. CHASE DEAD.

The Indiana Evangelist-Statesman Succumbs in Maine to Erysipelas.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 13.—Several weeks ago ex-Gov. Ira J. Chase left this city for the purpose of engaging in evangelistic work in Maine and soon after reaching Lubec was seized with erysipelas. Saturday afternoon a message was received here, announcing that he had died there.

Ex-Gov. Chase was 51 years old and was born in Illinois. While still young he entered the army and rose to the rank of major. At the close of the war he returned to Illinois, studied theology, united with the Christian church, and entered the ministry. In 1888 he was elected lieutenant-governor, and when Gov. Hovey died in 1891 succeeded to the gubernatorial chair.

## THE MEN ALL FAILED.

Five Out of Sixteen Women Passed a Civil Service Examination.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Woman's rights advocates will find comfort in the remarks of the civil service commission on the examination recently held for library cataloguers and library clerks for the agricultural department. Of the thirty applicants for the former, all the men failed to pass, while five out of the sixteen women did so. Of the ten applicants for the latter, eight men failed and two women passed. Although Secretary Morton wanted men for the places, he was moved by these results to change his mind and appointed Miss E. R. Wales, of Chicago, clerk, and Miss G. E. Leonard, of Albany, N. Y., state library cataloguer.

## SUPREME A. P. A. OFFICERS.

The National Council at Milwaukee Choose Leaders for the Coming Year.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—The supreme officers elected by the A. P. A. council are: W. J. N. Traynor, Detroit, president; Judge J. H. Jackson, Fort Worth, Tex., vice president; E. H. Dunbar, Boston, secretary of state; J. M. Taulbee, Covington, Ky., chaplain; C. T. Beatty, Detroit, secretary; F. C. Campbell, Minneapolis, treasurer; J. H. Woodman, San Diego, Cal., sergeant-at-arms; John H. King, sergeant guard. Supreme trustees chosen were: W. J. Palmer, Butte, Mont.; J. M. Snyder, Washington; W. M. Stark, West Superior, Wis.

## HIS LAST LAW SPEECH.

Ex-President Harrison Proposes to Retire From Active Legal Business.

RICHMOND, Ind., May 13.—Ex-President Harrison made the closing speech for the plaintiffs in the Morrison \$700,000 will case Saturday afternoon, and later it was announced that it was his last speech before a jury. The attendance in court was large and as Mr. Harrison was in fine health the address was a masterly one. Mr. Tibbetts, Mr. Harrison's private secretary, said last night: "Mr. Harrison will never again speak before any jury, as this argument is his last. He will soon abandon the practice of law entirely, and will never again be seen so actively engaged in any pursuit."

## Boldness of Footpads.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Patrolman William C. Williamson, of the Madison street police station, was held up, robbed and murdered by three men in Allen street near Grand Saturday night at an hour when the thoroughfare was crowded with people. Though dozens of persons were eye witnesses of the deed, not a hand was put forth to assist the victim or to prevent the escape of the assassins, who, at a late hour, were still at large.

## Two Steamers Sunk.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., May 13.—During a heavy fog yesterday the steamer Cayuga, bound down, loaded with merchandise, ran into the steamer Joseph L. Hurd, bound for Chicago with lumber, and both sunk. Both crews were picked up by the Minnow, except the cook of the Hurd, George Johnson, of Chicago, who was drowned.

## More Iron Works Wages Advanced.

ELY, Minn., May 13.—The Chandler Iron Co. has advanced the wages of its 700 employes from 10 to 15 per cent., making a difference in the monthly pay roll of \$8,000.

## THE WALL BROKEN.

The Result of the Japan-China War Will Be of Great Benefit to Civilization.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Large opportunities for the introduction of American machinery and the investment of American capital are offered by the peace agreement Japan has just effected with China. A provision is made that China shall hereafter be open to the introduction of all forms of modern machinery, and that such machinery shall be admitted free of duty. American cotton machinery should benefit especially from the new opening presented, and also telephones, electric lights, printing presses and many other devices of civilization which heretofore have been kept out of China. The emperor of China has heretofore prohibited the introduction of modern machinery. As a result the Chinese are using wooden plows similar to those used centuries ago. Modern tools are included under the head of machinery and mechanical devices, so that the American plow and all other implements of civilization which heretofore have been kept out of China, will be brought at once into extensive use, thus enlarging the demand for cotton from the southern states. The Chinese use so much cotton that the emperor granted a monopoly of using cotton machinery to the viceroy of the southern provinces of China. He has since produced large quantities, and has prevented the British and Americans at Shanghai and elsewhere from using similar machinery. Now, however, the viceroy's monopoly is at an end and American machinery is expected to be freely introduced throughout the empire.

## THE A. P. A.

An Auxiliary Organization by the Supreme Council.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—The supreme council of the A. P. A. has closed its session in this city and its last acts were among the most important of the week's work. The junior A. P. A. was organized, which will be under the jurisdiction of supreme council of the United States and will reach into Canada and England. Boys and girls, aged from 14 to 18 will be eligible to membership. It is proposed to teach the children patriotism and it is understood that the society will not be of the ironclad oath-bound order. It was also decided to have a national political board to be composed of members from different states who shall be appointed by the state councils.

President Traynor will appoint a committee of five to meet with the Council of Patriotic Organization at Washington, December 10, 1895, to take under consideration the question of the campaign of '96. It is the intention to unify the action of the various patriotic organizations. The committee will also have charge of the A. P. A. legislation that is to be urged before congress, including the proposed sixteenth amendment prohibiting the appropriation of public money for secular purposes, the citizenship act, etc.

## WRECK ON THE ERIE.

A Fast Train Ditched and Three Men Killed—Five Horses Lost.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., May 13.—One of the worst wrecks that was ever known here took place on the western division of the Erie 3 miles west of here at an early hour yesterday morning. Fast freight No. 92 was thrown in the ditch by a broken wheel and ten cars were piled up in a confused heap. One of the cars that was in the wreck was from Mercer, Pa., and contained horses that were being taken east to enter the races. There were eight men killed in this car that were attending by their grooms. Three men were killed in the wreck, all of them being grooms. Their names are unknown. Foster, one of the managers of the car of horses, had several ribs, both arms and a leg broken. The physicians say that he cannot live. Two other men, names unknown, were severely injured. Patrick Shanellie, the brakeman, was thrown into the air when the accident occurred. An ankle was broken and his head was badly cut. Ten of the horses that were in the car were killed. The debris of the wreck is piled on the track so as to block all trains from Corning to Buffalo.

## THE LATE FROSTS.

Considerable Damage Done in the Northwest—Southwest Kansas Slightly Hurt.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Reports from many points in the northwest are to the effect that considerable damage was done to small fruits and vegetable crops in many sections by Saturday night's frost. Corn in some places has been badly injured, but may yet be replanted. Other grains are said not to have suffered much. Kansas escaped the ravages of frost Saturday night, except in the southern part of the state and the lowlands generally along the Arkansas, Walnut and Kansas rivers and tributaries.

Yesterday, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. received reports from more than a hundred agents at stations along its lines in central, western and northwestern Kansas, which show that Saturday night's frost was severe on vegetables and garden plants; that the fruit was not materially damaged, and that the wheat and other small grain generally escaped, and was not injured except in a few localities.

## Towboat Burned.

IRONTON, O., May 13.—The towboat City of Chartiers, owned by the Evansville Contracting Co., of Evansville, Ind., burned to the water's edge and sank yesterday morning. The boat was lying at the Ironton Fire Brick Co.'s landing in readiness to take several barges of brick to Indiana. The fire originated in the rear end of the kitchen, and owing to a heavy wind which prevailed all attempts to save her were futile. The crew saved their personal effects. The boat was built at Pittsburgh eight years ago for a packet. She was valued at \$10,000, and was partially insured.

## THE BUSINESS WORLD.

R. G. Dun & Co. Report the Outlook As Growing Brighter Every Day.

NEW YORK, May 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: The event of the week is the demoralization of foreign exchange caused by enormous sales of bonds abroad. Besides a sale of \$10,000,000, Manhattan and other railroad bonds through the syndicate, large purchases on foreign account have been covered for some weeks, so that the aggregate probably exceeds \$50,000,000 since the sale of governments. Safety for the summer means much for all business, and the syndicate deems it so fully assured that it distributes 40 per cent. of the money advanced by its associates which relieves a large amount to stimulate operations in security and products. Crop prospects also have greatly improved and this is of still higher importance, as it will do much to determine the character and volume of all business after summer uncertainties are over. In addition, business is reviving, although the gain in great industries is retarded by many strikes.

Sales of wheat for the week have been 34,000,000 bushels against 95,000,000 the previous week, and 81,000,000 the week before, and sales of cotton 542,000 bales against 1,066,000 the previous week, 1,192,000 the week before. But Thursday brought new activity. Wheat has fallen 2½ cents, but rose 2 cents that day. Western receipts are 1,467,100 bushels against 1,254,764 last year and Atlantic exports of flour included 1,615,651 bushels against 2,214,041 last year. In three weeks since the rise in wheat these exports have been 5,160,121 bushels against 7,340,971 last year. Pork has fallen 25 cents per barrel, lard 20 cents and hogs 30 cents per 100 pounds. Cotton is lower and receipts in spite of a bad prediction of great decline, still exceed those of 1892. The industries were distinctly gaining when strikes began, which have spread quite widely.

Sales of wool for the week are less than in 1892, but larger than in the past two years, though prices do not rise. Rather more demand appears for men's woolsens, but cancellations are also more numerous, and imports of woolen goods with withdrawals from warehouses were about \$19,000,000 in the first quarter of the year, against about \$5,900,000 last year. Cotton goods continue strong, mills being well employed, and they hold heavy stocks of raw cotton bought at low prices.

The failures this week have been 227 in the United States, against 206 last year, and 34 in Canada, against 42 last year.

## SOUTHERN BAPTISTS MEET.

Twenty-five Hundred Delegates Present—Officers for the Ensuing Year Elected.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The semi-centennial convention of the Southern Baptist church began in this city yesterday with almost 2,500 delegates and visitors present, including all the most eminent divines and laymen of the Southern Baptist church. The opening session was devoted to organization. Jonathan Haralson, of Alabama, was unanimously re-elected president.

R. J. Willingham, secretary of the Foreign Missions society, presented some very interesting facts in connection with the work in foreign fields. Over \$130,000 was expended, and 92 per cent. of this was directly used for the work of converting heathen. Rev. I. T. Tichenor's report on home missions showed steady increases in all respects.

The Education society of the church met and discussed at great length the plan for the extension of the Columbia university, a Baptist institution of this city. It was estimated that \$1,000,000 would be required to carry out the ideas for the extension of the university. The whole matter was finally referred to the executive committee, which alone has the power to act. The society elected the following officers and adjourned: President, Prof. Andrew McLeish, of Illinois; vice president, Rev. Dr. J. P. Greene, of Missouri, and Senator J. N. Dolph, of Oregon; recording secretary, Rev. F. M. Potat, of Connecticut; corresponding secretary, H. L. Moorhouse, of New York; treasurer, Joshua Levering, of Maryland; auditor, William M. Isaacs, of New York.

## BIG FRAUDS IN CHICAGO.

A Million Dollars Probably Stolen from the Public Works Department.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Frauds of the grossest nature in the pay of the department of public works have been uncovered by Commissioner Kent. Dead men, the commissioner declares, have been enrolled and their names forged to time checks. Names have also been duplicated and residences located where there were vacant lots.

All of these facts are now in the possession of the commissioner and in course of preparation for submission to the legal department of the city for prosecution. It is estimated that \$1,000,000 has been stolen from the city in this manner.

## RUSSIA MEANS BUSINESS.

Japan Forced to Yield by Orders of Mobilization of Troops.

LONDON, May 11.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that up to Sunday it was believed that Japan would refuse to give up Port Arthur. Orders were given to mobilize 110,000 troops in the Irkutsk and Tomsk districts and a credit of 20,000,000 roubles was opened. It was in view of this attitude of Russia that Japan immediately yielded to the demand made by Russia, France and Germany.

## Women Fight a Duel With Razors.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Two colored women fought a duel with razors yesterday. Ella Goodall was cut fourteen times by Frankie Lee. The former was taken to the hospital and will die. The other woman is fearfully wounded but may recover. They quarreled about a man.

## Poisoned by Ammonia Fumes.

DAYTON, O., May 11.—Mrs. Margare Bach died yesterday after a night of agony as a result of inhaling fumes from ammonia placed in a tub of hot water. Another woman in the neighborhood using ammonia in the same way for washing was badly scalded.