County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIES FAML WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1895.

NO. 28.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

WASHINGTON NOTES.

GEN. ARMSTRONG, late assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, has been selected as one of the members of the Dawes commission appointed to negotiate with the five civilized tribes for · the dissolution of their tribal government. Gen. Armstrong enjoys the confidence of the Indians and is, therefore, eminently qualified for the duties which will devolve upon him as a member of the commission.

THE civil service commission has completed arrangements for the spring tours of examinations of office seekers. They cover eighty cities and will begin March 27, and practically end April 29. Nothing official has been received at the state department at Washington about ex-United States Consul Waller,

reported to have been imprisoned by the French in Madagascar. It was not thought at the state department that he had surrendered his American citi-

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BISSELL Will retire from office on April 4, when Mr. Wilson, his successor, will formally take charge.

SECRETARY CARLISLE, in obedience to a telegram received announcing the dangerous illness of his brother in Covington, Ky., left Washington for that place on the 28th. How long he would be absent was not known.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, after a consultation with his cabinet, has decided to act in the case of ex-United States Consul Waller, reported to be imprisoned in Madagascar by order of a French court martial, and will call for a report of the circumstances.

THE customs authorities were in receipt of information that some of the persons engaged in smuggling Chinamen, exposed a year ago, were resuming business, and small batches of Celestials were arriving at New York from both Canada and Cuba, without going through the legal formalities.

GENERAL NEWS.

PRESIDENT TRACY and Secretary Humphrey, of the Republican National gates-at-large from each state and territory, four from each congressional district and one from each Republican College league club.

THE Chicago Times building, a fivestory stone structure, was damaged early stages of the fire it looked very much as if this old landmark of Chi- places of amusement.

cago would be destroyed. THE statement which Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, made in the house of comwere small, but in Iowa, it was said,

THE northwestern portion of St. Augustine, Fla., was swept by fire on the 28th, destroying forty-nine residences well known to France that Great offices in those states. Britain would so regard it, has caused a profound sensation at London and Ditch Co., on east Rifle creek, Col., on the continent.

It was reported that a secret move and embark direct from Jacksonville and negroes for service in the insurrection in Cuba. The movement was reported to be managed by the Cuban revolutionist societies of New York and Jacksonville. The ground reported to be taken by the managers was ently denied that an insurrection existed in Cuba, they could not make valid complaint at Washington against a filibustering expedition.

ADVICES from Shimonoseki on the 28th stated that Viceroy Li Hung Chang had so far improved that it was believed the conferences between him and China would be resumed in a few to insist upon.

AT Winnipeg, Man., there was a decided sensation at the close of the sit- S. C., recently for the purpose of har- in regard to the currency. The president ting on the 27th when the government | monizing differences and preventing a | expressed to the delegation the gratifiannounced that it would adjourn the contest over the election of delegates cation he felt at their call and the inlegislature on the 29th until May. to the constitutional convention, in vitation they tendered, but gave no as-This meant that the Catholic schools which the negro vote would be a fac- surances of his acceptance, saying he remedial order could not be discussed before adjournment.

THE Texas house has stricken out the entire appropriation for the state supremacy. militia in response to populist in-

fluences. FOREST fires were reported doing much damage to farms and farm property in Brown county, Indiana.

THE Commercial bank at Cincinnat the oldest in that city, but had long been weak.

WHILE a 12-year-old son of Robert Motley, of Tecumseh, Ok., was playing with his father's Winchester, it was discharged, killing his 10-year-old sis-

Ex-Congressman William Springer, recently appointed United States judge of the Northern district of the Indian was thought might become the headattire and feasting, speeches and a reception were the order.

two miners, were entombed at the to their rooms by main strength and to

A DISPATCH from Sacramento, Cal., stated that the northbound Oregon express was held up by two men 4 miles north of Wheatland and Engineer Bowsher was compelled to stop the fatally, injured. train and go back and open the express car. Failing to secure anything in the express car, the robbers went back and started to rob the passengers in the followed he stabbed one of the men, coach and smoker. Sheriff Bogard who was later found dead in a vacant was on the train and opened fire on the robbers in the smoker, killing one Hunters report the Nanawoyd of them and was killed himself by an-

Forest fires were reported on the 31st as doing great damage in western Kentucky and southern Indiana. Several farmhouses were destroyed by the flames and three white men, two negroes and one woman had lost their

other robber.

THE Oxford and Cambridge annual boat race took place on the 30th over the usual course on the Thames. Oxford won by two lengths in 20:50.

AUGUST SWANSON, once an inmate of an insane asylum, who lived alone with his three children, aged 3, 7 and 9 years, at Clinton, Ia., put his 7-year-old son on a mattress with his neck across a block of wood and then, with an ax, decapitated the little one. He then fled.

THE Colombian government announced that the rebel armies under Gens. Smartinez and Rodriguez were cut to pieces at Boaca. The insurgents had thrown down their arms, it was declared, and the revolution was ended.

DUNCAN BROWN, wife and little daughter, of Elwood, Ind., were poisoned recently by eating poisoned cheese. It would die. It was thought that all three

LATE one night recently three masked men armed with Winchesters and revolvers entered Campbell & Connor's saloon, at Glenwood Springs, Col., and commanded all present to hold up their hands. They then proceeded to help themselves to the money in the drawers of the faro table and roulette wheel, amounting to over \$500.

NEAR Jackson, Miss., three young women on their way to an entertainment with their little brother, were overtaken by an unknown negro, who asked them to let him ride. They declined and he undertook to force himself into the vehicle, but they beat league, have issued a call for the next him off. Arriving at the entertainannual convention of the league to be ment they told what had happened held at Cleveland, O., June 19. The and a posse was organized. They ratio of representation will be six dele- found the negro and riddled him with

THE bill for equal suffrage was debated in the Wisconsin senate for products. The tone of the dry goods three hours on the 28th and then laid market had been irregular. The supupon the table by a vote of 80 to 24. Among the bills passed by the assem-\$70,000 by fire on the 30th. At the bly were those securing to negroes all the rights of white men in hotels and

MALCOLM & WATERBURY, bucket shop mons that the advance of the French they would reach \$50,000 and in Omaha into the territory of the upper Nile \$6,000. The firm did an extensive busvalley under British protection would iness in Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska be an unfriendly act and that it was and Iowa, and had a number of branch

THE reservoir of the Grand Valley gave way. It was not quite full, but there was enough water, mud and Grande Junction railroad, carrying away two bridges, a mile apart and covering the track with mud and rocks for 1/4 mile.

ALTHOUGH nothing was said at either that, as the Spanish officials persist- the condition of Li Hung Chang, the Chinese peace envoy, it was known that advices had been received in official circles that serious results were apprehended from the wound. In fact, the information had been such as to cause some discussion as to the effect fell on them. Two were instantly his death might have upon the situa- killed. tion in the Orient. It was generally and the Japanese officials looking to believed it would prevent Japan securthe conclusion of peace between Japan ing as good terms as she had intended

> Tillman democrats met at Columbia, their appreciation of his steadfastness tor. Twenty-eight out of thirty-five could not tell what the state of public counties were present. Resolutions business might be. were passed declaring for Anglo-Saxon

THE southbound night express on the Queen & Crescent railroad which left tains of Hempstead county, Ark. After Cincinnati was stopped by six men the smoke had cleared away the posse near Greenwood Ky. The railroad officials had received warning of a probable hold-up and three detectives were has closed up. The bank was one of in the express car and as soon as the train stopped the officers engaged the bandits in a sharp conflict. Three men were killed and three got away,

but were thought to be wounded. THE thirty girls confined at the state home for juvenile female offenders at City, put up at the Park hotel at Co-Chicago took advantage of the presence of the representatives of the board of management to show what they could do in the way of rioting on the territory, arrived on the field of his 28th. They smashed nearly all the crocklabors on the 27th. Vinita, which it ery in the house, broke windows, threw the contents of the pantry about the quarters for the court, was in holiday premises and filled the air with shouts. It required three wagon loads of police to quell the riot, and it was neces DANIEL JENKINS and John Hovak, sary to carry the majority of the girls Treskow colliery at Hazelton, Pa., by leave a policeman on guard througha fall of coal. Jenkins was rescued, out the night at the door of each room but was so badly injured that he can-occupied by the girls. The outbreak not live. Hovak was still inside and was caused by the alleged partiality debtedness. The situation was such

A WESTBOUND freight train was wrecked on the Panhandle about 1 mile east of Newcomerstown, O., on the 31st and four men were seriously, if not

THREE men held up and robbed William Dowdigan, a merchant at San Jose, Cal., recently. In the fight which

HUNTERS report the Nanawoyd mountain, in the wildest part of the Choetaw nation, to be on fire and a strong odor of sulphur pervading the atmosphere. Further investigation will be made as veins of silver were found at the base of the mountain.

IT was announced that James H. Clarkson, ex-chairman of the national republican committee, had purchased the Chicago Inter Ocean, paying \$900,. 000 for it. It is to be a silver paper.

The defaulting ex-treasurer of South Dakota, Taylor, has been located at Valparaiso, Chili, where he expects to

be safe from extradition. ALFRED MARTIN and Henry James, miners, were crushed to death in the Sleepy Hollow mine, near Central City, Col., by a mass of dirt and rock which

fell upon them in a drift. CLEARING house returns for the principal cities in the United States for the week ended March 29 showed an aver age increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 20.8. in New York the increase was 26.2; outside New York the increase was 14.3. THE failures for the week ended the

29th (Dun's report) were 234 in the United States against 238 last year, and 42 in Canada against 30 last year. LIEUT. YBARRA, who commanded the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadito, which fired upon the American ship Allianca, has been relieved of his command by the Spanish authorities. The

Spanish prime minister said that the government was satisfied with the attitude of the United States in the affair, and had ordered its naval commanders to avoid giving offense to the United States. THE dead bodies of two colored babies

were found in a basement at Chicago. They had lived to be 3 or 4 months old, and the police believe they were strangled to death.

Dun's trade review for the week ended the 29th said that signs of improvement were more satisfactory and that it was a peculiar feature that raw materials were raised before there was any larger demand for their finished ply of cotton in sight was 2,200,000 bales more than the world's requirements for the year, with receipts for five months yet to come. Wheat had advanced 11/4 cents. Corn was lower, while pork, lard and hogs were higher.

THE northwestern portion of St. Auwere owned by poor people, and many families were homeless.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES. WHEN Engineer Michael Parker, of

the Conn tannery, at Woburn, Mass., ment was on foot to organize, equip rocks to cover and destroy for this started to blow the whistle for work season all the ranches for 5 miles along on the 1st the boiler, which had been and Fernandina, Fla., 15,000 Cubans the creek. The flood struck the Rio troublesome for some time, exploded with terrible force. The iron smokestack on the boilerhouse was blown high into the air and fell across the roof of the shop, and the tall brick chimney fell in a thousand pieces, the Japanese or Chinese legations as to crushing the engine room beneath it. Four workmen were killed and several injured, some possibly fatally.

By an accident in the Broadhead Bros.' mine at Aguilar, Col., three men working in the east drift were crushed under timbers and a mass of coal which

THE president on the 1st received a representative delegation of Chicagoans who called to invite him to attend the reception to be tendered to him A convention of Tillman and anti- and Mrs. Cleveland as an evidence of

DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL Johnson and a posse of six men fought a gang of moonshiners in the mounfound the bodies of two of the outlaws, castured a third alive and took posses sion of an illicit still capable of making twenty gallons of whisky a day. POSTMASTER GENERAL BISSELL has

issued an order restricting second-class matter to actual subscribers for journals entitled to the pound rate.

MRS. H. H. B. WILLIAMS, of George lumbus, O., and a day or two after two of her children were found in the room dead, with their throats cut, and another one barely alive. The mother had disappeared. The father arrived on the scene soon after the tragedy.

GEN. OLIVER P. GOODING, formerly a noted Missouri politician, was declared to be insane in a court at Washington on the 1st.

SPITZER & Co., of Teledo, O., have refused to take bonds issued by Jeffersonville, Ind., to redeem outstanding indebtedness, on the ground that the bonds were issued to cover illegal inthere were no hopes of reaching him shown by the management to one of that there was strong talk of throwing the city into the hands of a receiver.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Six prisoners recently escaped from jail at Winfield.

Twenty-six prisoners escaped from the Wichita city jail the other day. A call has been issued for the eighth

annual meeting of the republican state republican league at Topeka April 25. Arthur Craig, a negro, was recently arrested at Kansas City, Kan., for stealing pants. He had 250 pairs of them

when taken in. Noah Burk, who came to Kansas fourteen years ago, but who has been lost track of, will do well to show up at his old home in West Virginia, where it is said a snug fortune awaits him.

Jacob Bartell, proprietor of the Huntington hotel at Cherokee, hanged himself to an apple tree in his yard the other night. He was 50 years of age and leaves a wife and eight children. Gov. Morrill has called the peniten-

tiary directors to look after the case of declined to take charge of the prison in the absence of Warden Chase, suspended.

The body of Capt. J. E. Dodge was found at his wife's grave in a lonely cemetery 8 miles west of Lawrence the other day, with a bullet through the heart. A letter clearly showed that he had committed suicide.

The March report of the comptroller of the currency shows a marked im-provement in the condition of the national banks of Kansas. The average reserve held has increased from 35.75 per cent. to 36.96 per cent.

Prof. Whitney, chief of the division of agricultural soils of the United States department of agriculture, lately arrived in Kansas with the view of establishing ten stations in the state for the purpose of studying the effect of subsoiling.

During a performance at the opera house in Cherokee the other night Pike Herriott, one of the actors in a duel scene in which small swords were used, accidentally pierced one arm of his opponent, E. L. Paul, inflicting a at the same time. The truth is that painful wound.

Two white men were recently jailed at Wichita for abusing a colored woman, and one night a mob of colored men were reported to the officers as intending to storm the jail and kill the brutal assailants, but the activity of the officials nipped the project in the

*Asmooth swindler recently put in his appearance near Circleville, Jackson county, where he purchased a number its withdrawal. of horses and paid for them with bogus checks on a Kansas City bank. He purchased eight horses, sold them and got away before the discovery was

S. H. Snider, state superintendent of cessor.

Senators Willcoxson, republican, and Cook, populist, and Representatives Moore and Warner, republicans, and Pancake, populist, have been appointed a committee to investigate the charges against Senator Rogers, a member of the board of regents of the state uni-

versity. The faculty of the state university recently announced that E. F. Schop-flin, of Kansas City, Kan., would be the representative of the pharmacy school, and J. L. Harrington, of Olathe, the representative of the engineering school on the commencement pro

gramme. It is stated that an old law has been unearthed in the office of the secretary of state which fixes the rate for publishing official papers, laws, etc., at fifty cents for the first insertion and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. The state has been paying

just double that price. Mrs. Mary A. Brown, an invalid 83 years of age, was recently burned to death at Ackerland, Leavenworth county. She had been left alone for a short time in an invalid chair near the fire, when a spark flew out and ignited her clothing. Her screams brought her son to the rescue, but he could not save

Department Commander Harris, of the Kansas G. A. R., who recently went to Louisville, Ky., to secure headquarters for the Kansas department and delegation at the national encampment, has returned and announces that very satisfactory arrangements were made for excellent accommodations at very reasonable rates.

The governor recently received a telegram from D. E. Salmon, chief of the animal bureau of the agricultural department at Washington, informing him that Dr. Derve, of the department had been ordered to Kansas to investigate the disease supposed to be pleuropneumonia, which affects a herd of says he cannot understand how pleuropneumonia could appear in Kansas.

A young man was recently found lying alongside the Santa Fe tracks near Elmdale in an unconscious condition and badly injured, having evidently fallen from the train. He was taken to Kansas City. Papers found the year. upon him would indicate that his name was Marshall C. Short, of Savannah, Ga. A ticket from San Francisco to Savannah and a letter indicating he was going to Alabama to claim his share of an estate were also found.

THE INCOME TAX.

Collectors Instructed to Urge Upon Person

Promptness in Making Returns.
WASHINGTON, April 2.—All collectors of internal revenue throughout the country have been instructed to urge upon the persons living in their districts the importance of getting in their returns early. These appeals are having more effect throughout the west and south than in the north. In the event of the decision of the court being against the constitutionality of the law, as has been reported, it would embarrass the treasury somewhat by reducing the receipts far below the estimates—the loss for the present fiscal year being probably in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000.

Opinions differ among treasury officials as to whether such a contingency would make an extra session of congress necessary. There is plenty of available cash in the treasury to tide over until December, when the regular session will meet, but it is gen-Deputy Warden M. H. Markham, who erally believed that a decision adverse to the law would so unsettle treasury matters as to make a drain on the gold reserve probable, thus bringing about another bond issue. It is doubted whether the administration would care to make another issue of bonds without giving the new congress an opportunity to frame some sort of relief legislation, and for that reason the president might call an extra session.

THE PAPAL DECREE.

Terre Haute Catholic Knights of Pythias Refuse to Leave the Order.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 2.—The
Terre Haute Catholic Knights of
Pythias have decided not to leave the order, notwithstanding the decree from the propaganda at Rome. They have held meetings, and by individual conference finally concluded that the church has no right to demand that they should leave the order. The church granted them permission to enter the order and nothing has taken place since which would render it any more difficult for a Catholic to retain at the same time. The truth is that these Catholic knights are somewhat encouraged in the position they have taken by the known opposition of a large majority of the clergy to the decree. Bishop Chatard, of this diocese, held the decree back as long as he could. Some of his close personal friends in Indianapolis are knights. There has gone to Rome a statement which it is expected will result in

NEW GERMAN RIFLE.

either a modification of the decree or

Remarkable Shooting Done by Capt. Mors-

Hemarkable Shooting Done by Capt. Morslarger in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 2.— Capt.
Morslager, of the steamship LaCampine, now in port, visited Fort McHenry yesterday and exhibited to the
Henry yesterday and exhibited to the but for shooting it eclipses anything yet made. It is of 32-caliber and the barrel is made of three tubes, one inside of the other, on the same plan as the Krupp gun. The inner tube is rifled and of hard, tempered steel. The powder used is a smokeless, nitroglycerine explosive, which makes little report and no smoke. Fired along at the height of the shoulder, the bullet will go nearly 2 miles before its force is spent and at 2,000 yards it would pierce the bodies of seven men, placing one behind the other.

SPEAKER PEEL.

The Official Head of the British House of Commons Has Resigned His Chair. LONDON, April 2.-Arthur Wellesley Peel, for the past ten years official head of the house of commons, has resigned. He was born in 1829, in War wickshire, and is the youngest son of Sir Robert Peel, ex-prime minister of England. He was educated at Balliol college, Oxford, taking the degree of bachelor of arts in 1852. In 1865 he was returned to the house of commons as a liberal from Warwickshire. From this time he filled several important offices up to his appointment as speaker under Mr. Gladstone's administra-

LIGHT VOTE IN MICHIGAN. Indications Are That the Republicans Will

Have 25,000 Plurality. DETROIT, Mich., April 2. - In the election of a justice of the supreme court and two regents of the university yesterday Michigan republicans were again easily victorious. The vote was very light throughout the state, not to exceed half the vote of last fall being polled. The indications are at a late hour that Moore, republican, defeated McGrath, democrat, the present incum-

bent, by 25,000. Silver Continues to Fall. WASHINGTON, April 2.-The director of the mint yesterday declared the cattle in Geary county. Chief Salmon value of foreign coins the average price of silver during the quarter ended January 1, 1895, was .62973 cents per ounce, and during the quarter ended March 31 it was 61 cents per ounce. The declared price as announced is, therefore, .01937 cents per fine ounce less than the price at the beginning of Reid brothers' packing house was com-

South Omaha Post Office Robbed. OMAHA, Neb., April 2.-The South Omaha post office was robbed of \$5,000 | it will take all of this week to remove Sunday night by cracksmen. The the debris and intends to begin work work was not discovered until yester-

METHODIST APPOINTMENTS.

Southwest Kansas Conference Assigns Ministers for the Coming Year. HUTCHINSON, Kan., April 2.—The

bishop of the Southwest M. E. Kansas conference, which concluded its session yesterday evening after a five days' session, announced the following

appointments:
McPherson district—Presiding elder, T. E. McPherson district—Presiding elder, T. E. Hodgeson. Albert, J. E. Hopkins: Bison, G. W. Baker; Burdette, C. C. Deniston; Bushton, C. E. Mann; Canton, W. E. Woodward; Chase, W. H. Gillam; Ellinwood, H. White; Frederick, C. E. West; Garfield, E. H. Rubicon; Great Bend, J. A. Davis; Hoisington, C. H. Montgomery; Kinsley, to be supplied; Larned, W. A. Vangundy; Little River, R. A. Dodisman; Lost Springs, S. B. Osborn: Lyons, S. H. Nveart: Marion, A. S. B. Osborn: Lyons, S. H. Nyeart; Marion, A. O. Ebright: Marion circuit, A. B. Hestwood; McPherson, J. T. Hanna; McPherson circuit, W. H. Walker: Pawnee Rock, J. N. Pierce; Raymond, H. W. Giddens: Rush Center, W. E. Bonefield; Sterling, A. H. Parker: Windom, G. W. Dalby.

W. Dalby. W. Dalby.

Newton district—Presiding elder, G. W.
Hower. Abbeyville, S. Brink: Annelly, J. L.
Mills: Arlington, N. A. Porter; Burns, J. H.
Pracht: Burrton, C. H. Woodward; Chelsea, J.
F. Johnson: Eldorado, J. E. Earp: Florence,
M. P. Dixon: Halstead, J. D. Woods; Heston,
G. Havensider, Haven M. P. Dixon: Haistead, J. D. Woods: Heston, G. Heavenridge: Haven, A. W. Cummings; Hutchinson, First church, J. C. Hall; Hutchinson, Hadley chapel, N. S. Sherr; J. W. Summerville was announced as transferred to First church, Lawrence; Leon, W. H. Farrell; Maxville, S. Baden; Newton, H. Waite: Nickerson, E. C. Pollard; Partridge, J. W. Frescoln; Peabody, D. Daiken: Pontiae, J. Randall; Potwin, J. P. Graham; Sedgwick, W. J. Barron: St. John, F. C. Fay; Stafford, H. E. Swan; Sylvia, A. B. Tease; Turon, J. W. Kirkpatrick; Valley Center, D. W. Phillips: Walton, B. L. Swartz. Winfield district—Presiding elder, G. Lowther. Akron, G. W. Dobblins; Anthony, C. C. Woods; Argonia, B. F. Jones; Arkansas City, E. A. Hoyt; Arkansas City circuit, C. C. Rarick;

E. A. Hoyt; Arkansas City circuit, C. C. Rarick; Attica, W. R. Rolingson; Bluff City, D. G. Watson; Burden, I. A. Heyden; Caldwell, F. Watson; Burden, I. A. Heyden; Caldwell, F. F. Bernstorf: Cambridge, C. Gray; Conway Springs, J. W. Bowen; Dexter, R. A. Sawyer; Freeport. J. H. Smith; Geuda Springs, C. W. Hancher: Harper, C. Wharton; Klowa, E. R. Williams: Lothair, D. E. Switzer; Mayfield, A. A. Parker; Medicine Lodge, R. B. Engle; Milan, J. L. Patterson; New Salem, E. N. Cunningham; Norwich, C. H. McMillan; Constant, A. M. Wilkinson; Oxford, I. W. Hodge; South Haven, J. A. Holmes; Udall, D. D. Hoagland; Wellington, J. K. Miler; Wellington circuit, J. K. Milsap; Winfield, First church, A. B. Brenner; Winfield, Grace church, R. L. George; Winfield circuit, W. F. Tomlinson; Maple City, G. L. Hayes; Whitman, L. E. McNeal, Wichita district—Presiding elder, V. W. J.

Wichita district—Presiding elder, V. W. J. Martindale. Andover, E. S. McCartner; Au-gusta, C. K. Hestwood: Belle Plaine, McCorgusta, C. K. Hestwood: Belle Plaine, McCormick; Benton, W. J. Miller; Cheney, W. F. Irwin; Clearwater, blank; Colwich, J. F. Irwin; Cunningham, B. A. Davis; Douglas, W. B. Barton; Douglas circuit, G. W. Meredith; Goddard, F. Romine; Greensburg, H. W. Cummings: Kingman, C. S. Nusbaum; Mount Hope, Frank McCormick; Mulvane, P. D. Lahr: Nashville, W. L. Beacock: Pratt, W. V. Burns; Pratt City, supplied by G. T. Renner; Preston, J. N. Roberts; Pretty Prairie, J. Peorick; Sawyer, supplied by D. R. Lathern; Spivey, supplied by H. T. Purcell: Wellsford, supplied by T. M. by H. T. Purcell: Wellsford, supplied by T. M. Eary: Wichita, Dodge avenue, J. W. Anderson; Wichita, Emporia avenue, W. R. Watson; Wichita, First church, D. S. Colt: Wichita, St.

and business houses, besides several says, his political views do not harmaller structures, entailing a loss of \$100,000, with little insurance. A large portion of the residences destroyed were owned by poor people, and many families were homeless.

Says, his political views do not harmonize with those of the present administration. His term would have experance it is something like Kragpearance it is something Lakin, C. E. Williams; Leoti, L. M. Riley; Liberal, T. V. Everett; Meade, D. E. Votaw; Ness City, J. W. Crouch: Jetmore and Nonchalanta, W. G. Cook: Santa Fe, E. T. Julian; Scott City, W. T. Ward; Spearville, P. W. Davis; Syracuse, J. A. Neal.

KANSAS GRAND ARMY. tate Headquarters Have Been Removed to the State House.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 2.-In accordnce with the provisions of a bill passed by the late legislature the headquarters of the Kansas G. A. R. have been established in the state house. The room occupied by the department officers is opposite the governor's office on the second floor of the east wing. The room is small, but well lighted and ventilated. It was formerly occupied by Bank Commissioner Breidenthal. The headquarters of the live stock sanitary commission and the G. A. R. department are in the same room.

TO NAME A RECEIVER. One Will Take Charge of the Snow & Hams

Topeka, Kan., April 2 .- Judge Hazen, of the district court, decided the case of State Printer E. H. Snow against his partner in the state printing firm, C. B. Hamilton. The decision is not a complete victory for either side. Mr. Snow's application for an injunction to prevent Hamilton from disposing of the plant was denied. The application for a receiver, however, which was asked for by Snow and one of the stockholders in the company, was granted, and the receiver will

be named soon. Shot His Brother-in-Law

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., April 2.-Theodore J. Thornton, a man who is supposed to know more of various bandit groups than becomes a good citizen rode into Bartlesville, I. T., Sunday afternoon and shot his brother-in-law, John Orton, three times with a Winchester. Orton returned the fire without effect. He died in one minute. United States marshals are pursuing Thornton. He will prabably belynched if caught.

Rebuilding at Reid's Next Week. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 2.-The work of removing the salvage from pleted this afternoon and the work of clearing away the debris of the late fire was begun. The company expects the early part of next week on the rebuilding of the plant.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, -- KANSAS.

SIGN OF THE ARROW.

Calkins' Tale of Buried Treasure and a Strange Photographer.

The amateur photographer, the naturalist, Calkins and myself lounged on our biankets about the embers of the grease-wood campfire, silently enjoying an after-supper pipe. An owl booted from the rocks near by.

"Megascops Asic Bendirei. 232. Bryant's schedule. Three dollars," remarked the naturalist, who viewed nature from a purely commercial stand. point as an aggregate of catalogued specimens of more or less value in the scientific market. He was a sub-collector for the "Johnsonian."

"By the way, to-morrow I'll show you a blue print of the-what was the name of the bird you got this morning?" inquired the amateur pho-

tographer.
"Harporrhyncus Secontei. Bryant. 413. Two dollars," replied the naturalist.

"Yes, I'd forgotten. That's it, I dare There was a curious thing about that picture. When I took the plate from the bath, I noticed a line down the bird's breast which I did not remember to have seen in the original when I propped him in position. At semi-bald streak through the feathers. that I hadn't seen it before. It merely in matter of detail a camera's eye is than one's own.'

"I seen that illustrated once in a turned toes of his boots with his empty an absent-minded way, "and I'd leather hinge. have made my everlastin' stake out of the business I'm speakin' of if only my pack, and turned the animals loose to fool nature hadn't been too confidin'." pick up what feed they could, I didn't

trustfulness.

response to our request for the story, in' 'round about San Felippe, and Here the only furnishin' was a threewas on my way in for more grub and legged stool, an old saddle-tree and a powder and a new outfit of tools. It stirrup-leather hung up on pegs, a and I was takin' it kind of easy, havin' ged, moth-eaten coyote skin tacked on nothin' much to hurry me, and was jogging along on my mule just fast went in next to the room they'd used enough to keep my pack-burro movin' on ahead of me. The sand was heavy investigatin', all nerved up to strike and the sun bore down like a hot anything from bones to bullion. It weight. You could just see the heat didn't take me long, though, to finish vibratin' up from the sand and rocks up in there, seein' nothin', aside from a all about in quivery, dancin' lines, and lot of dirt and old meat cans, but a way off, toward where the desert and table, a bench and a few greasy-lookin patches of rock held up in the air by Then I tried the bunk-room opposite, the mire-age. The trail I was travelin' run along the base of some steep, dirty- ged beddin' in the bunks, two brokenwhite limestone hills, all broke up and crumblin' from the weather, and as which was an empty bottle with a dry and bare as an ash-heap. They candle stuck in it, an old bone comb caught all the heat there was goin', and a grimy pack of cards. and jammed it over at you till you was near gaspin'.

my eyes the best I could, to find how lowered my candle to look under the much the sun had dropped since I'd bunks, as a sort of finishin' up for the looked last, when I see, 'way up above night of my examination, and there, the trail, half a mile ahead, what at under one of 'em, I see a big board box, first sight-with my eyes bein' daz- painted red and bound with rusty zled-I took for a little floatin' cloud. | hoop-iron. Then I forgot all about Then, next minute when I see it keep eatin', and my curiosity got to workin' sailin' 'round in a circle, and each time | right away. I set the candle down on it made a round droppin' a little lower, I knew it wa'n't no cloud, but a bird, just one of them big California vultures, nine feet from tip to tip of his wings, if he was an inch."

"Really, now," interrupted the naturalist, with the deepest interest, "Pseudogryphus Carifornianus. 324. Belcher's schedule - rare - no price quoted."

"Maybe," said Calkins, in a tone of indulgence, though scarcely heeding the interruption. "He was a fine sight to see, I can tell you, sailin' 'round up there like he owned things in general and was out inspectin' his property. As I've said, he kept slowly droppin', each time he swung 'round, and each circle he made was narrower'n the last on there was somethin' dead lying about on the line of the trail ahead of me. Then all to once the pack burro pricked her ears out forward, snorted and crowded 'round back on the trail, and my mule got to tremblin' and ienny and headed her off as she was stampedin' back the way we'd come. and when I'd got her cornered in among some rocks, I hitched her and in' down, and the figures '9'-'3.' walked back to see what had scared

when I seen what it was. There, lying put in my time puzzlin' away at the sprawled out on his back across the meanin' of the map, and went to sleep trail, shot through the head, was a still puzzlin'. man with his face turned up to the sun, his lips all turned blue, and drawn in again, and then, in a flash, the back from what teeth he had, and his eyes all glazed and starin'. One arm was bent under him, and the other stretched out straight, with the fingers bent in a clutch like a hawk's claw. He must have been lvin' there stone dead for a week, just shrinkin' and between the two places. I'd known the dryin' up in the sun, like all dead things do, out on the desert.

well known in them parts, and havin' speak of 'em without gettin' mad where the plunder was. mund Stua clean through, though they didn't care "Well, as you can easy understand' Argonaut-

much to meddle with 'em really, bein' I didn't waste much time when once two brothers, but more 'specially about the four or five men, who'd gone up, different times, near their cabin, and never'd been afterwards anyways considerable conjecturin' as to them clean off with a good many express boxes and mail sacks from the desert they'd ever done with the coin and bullion they must have collected. They never was known to spend nothin', and so it was generally allowed they must have it all on hand cached somewheres.

"Havin' all these ideas runnin' through my head, and bein', though you mightn't think it, naturally curious-minded, and willin' to take no end of trouble to find out about things, no matter how triffin', which I didn't know and took interest in, as I stood there with the shadow of the vulture movin' like a little cloud over the sand -he not seemin' half so much scared at me bein' there as I'd been expectin', and sort of wished he had-I got to ponderin' and plannin'.

"'Why not,' says I to myself, 'go on up to the cabin among the pinons, and examine into things up there, now there's nobody to hinder?

"Havin' concluded I'd make the trip, I didn't waste no time in startin', and, by hustlin' along pretty lively, I manfirst I thought it must be some defect aged to round-up at the cabin a little in the film, but there really was the after sundown. It seemed a gloomy line, plain enough, caused by a sort of kind of place to stop at, lookin' a long ways dismaler than the bare, hot sand It was so distinctly marked, I wondered and rocks of the desert down below Nothing all round but a low, scatterin' goes to show how much more accurate growth of scrubby pinons, just thick in matter of detail a camera's eye is enough to shut out the view any way you'd look. There was a low, tworoomed cabin, with the mud all dropstrikin' kind of way," said the hitherto pin' out of the chinks and the bark silent Calkins, slowly tapping the up- peelin' off the logs; a brush shed for stock and a little shake granary, with pipe bowl, while he gazed into the fire a warped door hangin' askew on one

"Havin' unsaddled, and taken off the Calkins paused, and sighed deeply at | wait to get supper, but started right in this reminiscence of an injudicious inspectin' the premises. There was a room in each end of the cabin, with an "The beginnin' of it happened nighon open space between 'em, just covered to twenty years ago," he resumed, in in from the weather by the roof, and some shakes nailed up across the north "one time when I'd been out prospect- side to keep out the worst of the wind. was a sizzlin' hot September afternoon, broken piece of lookin'-glass and a ragthe wall. I picked up a candle-end and for a kitchen, and commenced carefully the sky come together, was little cookin' things blackened by the fire. but found nothin' there but some ragdown chairs and a dirty corner-shelf on

"I was gazin' up in the air, shadin' start up a fire and get supper, when I the floor, and, after considerable tuggin', got the box slid out to where l could get at it. The lock was gone, all but the hasp, and the lid was only fastened down with a hair-rope lashin'. I unhitched that in just no time at all, and took off the top of the box, bein' all of a tremble with excitement.

"At first sight of 'the contents I was considerable disappointed. Aside from some rusty iron junk in the bottom of the box, there was just a lot of old flannel shirts and a faded canvas coat wrapped 'round a five-pound bakin'powder can. Inside the can there was a piece of rancheria-tanned buckskin. done up in a roll. I was puttin' this back again, feelin' discouraged all through, when I see there was some one. I knew from the way he carried | blurry lines and letters drawn on it in ink, and I unrolled it near the candle to have a better look. It was meant for a map plain enough, but of what, first along, I couldn't make out. There was a zig-zaggy shaded line meant to represent hills, with a 'T' at one end come to a dead stop. I hollered to the of 'em, and 'W W' at the other, and underneath this was a drawin' of what I made out to be a big rock with an arrow marked on it, with the head pointthe mule short up to a bowlder and was all, exceptin' a little red-ink cross marked up in a deep rincon in the hills. m. I quit looking out for anything else "I didn't wonder they was rattled that night, and after I'd got supper,

"In the mornin', first thing, I started whole thing comes to me. Everything seemed so plain, I just wondered then I hadn't seen it all at first sight. 'T' was Torros station, and 'W W,' White Water, and the crooked, shaded line was the hills borderin' on the desert. whole country thereabouts for years, and recognized every little bend and "I see just in a minute who the man corner in the hills where they'd tried was lyin' there, he havin' been pretty to set 'em out on the map. Then I see the little red cross was just meant to loa scarred, scowlin' kind of face, which cate the rock, with the arrow and the you didn't need to see more'n once to figures marked on it. Now I was on recollect it. Him and his brother'd lived the right trail, it didn't take me long for the past five years up in among the to work it all out. Under that there pinon timber, way back on the upper rock was the coin and bullion which slope of the same range of hills, folks had been conjecturin' about. '9' alongside of which I was travelin', meant nine feet out from where the arand there wa'n't but few men between row pointed down, and '3' meant three the Colorado and White Water as could feet deep in the ground. That was

mostly just good long-distance talkers. I'd struck this lead in startin' in One brother'd been killed the spring to realize, and I went stumblin' down before, while acting sort of fresh at an that trail from the cabin at a gait Indian fiesta, and now here was the other one laid out, too. There'd been somethin' of a mystery about them treasure on a map and locatin' it on the ground, I soon see was two very different things. I'd worked out the first proposition all right enough, but when I'd tackled the second, I found I had a heard from. Then, too, there'd been bigger contract on my hands than I'd been calculatin' on. I hadn't no trouble brothers bein' the ones that had got in hittin' on the rincon, marked by the red-ink cross; but there was ledges and rocky bluffs for miles each way, and stage lines, and if they was, as to what | though I put in a week huntin' for that big rock with the sign of the arrow, I wa'n't any wiser when I quit than when I started in, and at last I give up beat and went in off the desert for the

> "Now, though I'd give up, it was only for the time bein', and I still kept the map with me wherever I went, meanin' some day to go back; but one thing after another kept comin' up to In New York city proper there are 10,hinder, and it was nigh on to three 500 telephone stations, 90 per cent. of

into the White Water station and found just outside the brush-porch in front. metallic circuit system. He said they was photographs he was make pictures of anything remarkable he run against down in that country. He wa'n't no ways particular what he photographed-so it looked to me-for he made a point of takin' a picture of as we'd got in, and that led up to our gettin' tolerable friendly right away.

"He began spreadin' out his pictures, over kind of careless like, till he give sponding period of vibrations. me one of a big palm tree, growin' just in front of a steep, rocky bluff. Then be under consideration in A bany, N. I stopped short in the middle of what Y. It is proposed to place telephones the figure of an arrow pointin' to the trouble. ground.

times, without ever seein' the arrow, and Colvin. bein' as it was so all mixed up with the weather cracks, and crisscross lines on the rocks. I pointed out the arrow, as I was, and asked no end of questions about what I knew bearin' on the

"Bein' sort of unstrung with exciteonly ten or twelve miles from where forearms by the current. we was talkin'-and we was to divide even up what we found there, we both of us allowin' there'd ought to be, from all accounts, more'n enough for two.

"I was up before daylight-the moon just goin' down—potterin' 'round to get things ready for an early start, and was some surprised not to find the photographer's sorrel team tied up alongside my mule, when I went into the stable shed to feed him, where I'd seen 'em night before. Then I noticed, with a sort of misgivin', that there wa'nt no sign of the buckboard, which I'd last seen standin' out in front. Pretty quick the hostler come out, rubbin' his eyes and pickin' out straws from his hair. and when I asked about the sorrels and the buckboard, he said the photographer'd hitched up and pulled out night before just after I'd turned in.

"Well, of course, I seen then right he'd struck a good thing.

"Naturally, I saddled up right away. the rincon before he'd got away, and of cars and carriages, and as the hearse try'n' make his stay there interestin went slowly along with its curious for him; but he had too much the start, little load the general composite exdreamin' about for all them years but a less. new hole in the ground, two stove-in And when the hearse stopped at the express boxes and a dull-colored twen undertaker's rooms the driver pulled ty lyin' on the new-dug dirt, where out the vase and handed it to the pro- thereof. Modern methods of book he'd dropped and overlooked it in his prietor. hurry to make his clean-up and get well

"I was so sort of worked up and through that when the little dickeybird roostin' on some brush near the palm commenced warblin' like he was celebratin' my being done up that

wav-"Doubtless Melospiza Fasciata Fallax. 19. Lehman. Thirty-five cents," interposed the naturalist.

"Like enough," continued Calkins 'Well, his warblin' riled me that much that before I'd thought-havin' nothin and couldn't find it afterwards.

treasure.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-The Virginia Telephone Co., of Norfolk, Va., having obtained a charter, has asked the Norfolk council for establish a plant. Its officers guarantee efficient service at two-thirds of present rates.

-An English chemist named Armstrong asserts it as his belief that no chemical action ever takes place except in the presence of some substance capable of being decomposed by electricity, and that therefore all chemical phenomena are electrical. -Prof. Lucien I. Blake has succeed-

ed, it is said, in establishing electrical communication by wire between the land and a vessel anchored several miles out in the ocean. Prof. Blake is a Kansas man and occupies the chair of physics and electrical engineering at the Kansas State university.

-Within a radius of 33 miles of New York city, says Electricity, there are 3,500,000 people and 25,000 telephones. years before I ever set foot in that which are equipped on the metallic cir-"My next trip there come about this politan Telephone & Telegraph Co. op-Early one May afternoon, I got erates 10 central exchanges, seven of which are entirely for metallic circuit a fat man, with a long curly beard and a service. The New York & New Jersey a sociable sort of way with him, monk- Telephone Co. has 10,000 subscribers, eyin' with some little rolled-up papers about 75 per cent. of whom enjoy the

-An improved multiple telegraphic dryin' off, he bein' a professional, hired instrument has been introduced into so he claimed-by some concern to France, in which each key sends over the line wire at each operation an intermittent current corresponding to a definite number of vibrations a minute. The receiving sounders are each in a similar way sensitive only to currents me and my mule and the burro quick having a determined rate of vibrations corresponding to one of the transmitting keys. Consequently each receiver selects and responds to the current and I stood by talkin' and lookin' 'em sent by a transmitter having a corre-

I was sayin', and for a minute couldn't in several places easy of access, where speak, I was so dumfoundered, for on anyone who wishes to send a notice or that rock in the picture, standin' out a paid advertisement to any of the Alplain among the cleavage lines, was bany papers can do so with very little The plan was submitted some time ago to several of the news-"I gave a gasp, and the photo-grapher papers of Albany. It has been prolooked up surprised, inquirin' what the posed to place these instruments in matter was. When I asked him, he debranch offices, in stationery or drug scribed the place where he took the stores, in remote parts of the city and picture the best way he could, and be suburbs. The office will be kept open fore ever he'd got half through, I see all day and until late at night. The plain enough he was speakin' of the promoters of the scheme have tested rincon marked by the little red-ink five telephones connected with a mile cross on the map. I must have been by wire with satisfactory results, viz: the that same ledge at least half a dozen Phœnix, Harrison, D'Unger, National

-According to Nature trials have been made in London. Eng., of a new apparatus for extracting teeth by elecwhich he'd no notion of bein' there tricity. It consists of an induction till I showed it to him, and then he coil of extremely fine wire, having an seemed pretty near as much surprised interruptor capable of vibration at the rate of 450 times a second. The patient sits in the regulation arm chair, X.'s musicale is, of course, a thunderand takes the negative electrode in his left hand and the positive in his right. ment, and he seemin' terrible friendly At this moment the operator turns on and interested, and the sort of man a current, of which the intensity is generally you could tie to and trust in, gradually increased till it has obtained the utmost limit that the patient can and me bein naturally, perhaps, over-confidin, I started right in and gave support. The extractor is then put in him the whole business, windin' up by circuit and fastened on the tooth, bill. showin' him the map. Finally it come which, under the action of the vibrato this: He agreed to take me 'round to tion, is loosened at once. The opera-"I was gettin' discouraged, and tired, the rocks in the mornin' early, in a tion is performed quickly, and the paand hungry, and was just leavin' to light pole buckboard he was travelin' tient feels no other sensation than the about the country in-it bein' a trip of pricking produced in the hands and

THE MORTUARY URN.

A Peculiar and Amusing Instance of Misplaced Comment.

More than one man and quite a number of women turned round to look at the curious adaptation of old to new methods. A hearse was being driven slowly up Broadway above Twentythird street with the curtain raised so that the whole interior could be seen. There was no coffin there, but right in the middle of the inside platform there stood a small black vase about eight inches high and perhaps as many inches in width across the handles.

"Well," said one gentleman, swinging round his companion to look at the hearse, "I knew cremation was getting to be more and more practiced, but I'd no idea that the cremationists ever made a funeral of the ashes. way how it was. That fat, sociable There's the mortuary urn, you see, and photo-graphin' scut had just gone off on in it, I suppose, is the handful of dust the quiet to rake in the plunder for that represents the dear departed. I himself, not wantin' no dividin' when wonder, by the by, who the dear departed was."

There were no mourning coaches and went off on a lope, hopin' to strike that could be distinguished in the jam and when at last I got to the rock with pression on the faces of those that the palm tree in front, there was the watched it indicated that the whole sign of the arrow plain enough, and I thing might be all right from a hyknew where to look, but nothin' else gienic point of view, but that as a production and the attractiveness of left of what I'd been plannin' and funeral it was strange, cold and heart-

"The bit of a spike to that there ornamint's drapped out agin," he said "and ye'd betther be afther gluin' deathly disappointed and mad all et on this toime, I'm thinkin'."-N. Y. Sun.

Health Rules for Women. There are three things that give a

woman perfect form, movement and disposition. Resolved into rules, they are as follows: Don't fret, keep clean, and, finally, keep supple. To keep supple a woman must begin by breathing right; then she must walk with her muscles instead of her bones, and, lastly, she must exercise regularly. The else handy—I'd hove the twenty at him best way to keep clean is to rub a nice, soft cream into your skin before taking "I made inquiries for that insinuatin a bath, and then take that bath just as photo-grapher, longin to see him again hot as possible. The cream feeds the if only for just once, but I never skin and the hot water cleanses and learned nothin' more about him or the softens it. The way to keep from fretting is to put your thoughts upon some-"That's my story, gen'lemen," con thing else than yourself, and, above all, cluded Calkins, rising. "It's gettin to have an interest or object in life, late, and I reckon I'll turn in."—Ed No woman need fear old age if she has No woman need fear old age if she has mund Stuart Roche, in San Francisc lived up to these rules.-Chicago Her-

s franchise permitting the company to Indicate as surely as any physical symptom shows anything, that the organs and tissues of the body are not satisfied with their nourishment.

They draw their sustenance from the blood, and if the blood is thin, impure or insufficient, they are in a state of revolt. Their complaints are made to the brain, the king of the body, through the nervous system, and the result of the general dissatisfaction is what we call Nervousness.

This is a concise, reasonable explanation of the whole matter.

The cure for Nervousness, then, is simple. Purify and enrich your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the nerves, tissues and organs will have the healthful nourishment they crave. Nervousness and Weakness will then give way to strength and health.

That this is not theory but fact is proven by the voluntary statements of proven by the voluntary statements of ty." Mrs. S. Braddock, 404 thousands cured by Hood's Sarsapa- Williamsport, Pennsylvania. rilla. Read the next column.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me wonderfully. For several months I could not lie down to sleep on account of heart trouble and also

Prostration of the Nerves.

For three years I had been doctoring, but could not get cured. I received relief for a while, but not permanent. Soon after beginning to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there was a change for the better. In a short time I was feeling splendidly. I now rest well and am able to do work of whatever kind. If I had not tried Hood's Sevsaparilla I do not know what would have become of me. I keep it in my house all the time, and other members of the family takeit, and all say there is

Nothing Like Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have highly recom-mended it and one of my neighbors has commenced taking it. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla at every opportunity." Mrs. S. Braddock, 404 Erie Av.,

Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

BUNCO, IN HIGH LIFE.

How Society People Impose Upon the Poor Foreign Singer.

Foreign artists coming to New York complain bitterly of the treatment they receive at the hands of certain hostesses who make it a point to announce a series of musicales for the season. If the artist be a singer, pianist, violinist or mandolinist who comes from Europe with a reputation, but without having previously mapped out any tour, relying upon a New York social verdict to set the ball rolling, he or she will be sought out by a score of society lion hunters within twentyfour hours after landing in America. The artist will be told that Mrs. X. is to give a swell soiree musicale and that if the artist will but consent to appear and electrify my lady's guests, she (my lady) being the holder of the keys to the social heaven of the metropolis, from that time forth the request of the artist will amount to a command, for the reason that my lady creates the appetite for fads and the mighty phalanx of the old rich, the rich old, the newly rich and the richly new will shower the artist with invitations to sing at a fabulous price per minute.

Of course, the artist fancies that that is the way they do things in the states, and in order that the artist may get on, he or she accepts the invitation of Mrs. X. with joy and feasting. Mrs. ing success and the artist goes home elated. Not a day passes until the artist has received a visit from a dozen hostesses who make overtures for his or her services. Naturally, the artist wishes to know how much it will pay, as the landlord has just presented his

"Oh!" exclaimed the hostess. Mrs. X. paid you nothing. By appearing at our musicales you will make a great eputation. The society reporters will take you up and you will be able to de-

mand your own price." The artist again argues that no doubt that is the way they do things out name to go down for a number on the

here, and consents to permit his or her programme. But the eleven remaining hostesses all confront the artist with the same proposition-play or sing for social influence. The landlord grows impatient and no remuneration comes as the result of professional services. The season slips by and instead of having reaped a gold-

en harvest through the medium of these swell society musicales, the artist is obliged to face a financial blizzard. It is all due to the fact that the richest women, those who ought to become patronesses of music in a substantial sense, are the first to demand free service. "Get something for nothing" is their motto. "Our guests praise us for the splendid entertainment that we give them. What do we care who suffers the consequence. The artist? Who is he? Why bless you, our standing order to the caterer is so many covers, so many waiters, so many spoons, and, by the way, you might send along an entertainer, provided that you know one who is seeking a reputation through an introduction to society's ranks."-Musical Courier.

On the Decay of Paper.

The introduction of wood fiber into the manufacture of paper, its economic the article so produced, have combined to tempt the papermaker not to make for "all time," but for the day, and only sufficient for the day is the evil illustration require a paper of fine, even surface, with the property of semi-absorption of printer's ink, and this latter requirement has resulted in the very considerable use of what is known as "half-sized" paper, i. e., paper which has but a small proportion of gelatine, or other size, on which the permanent cohesion of the paper depends. Such paper cannot resist the influences of alternate variations of temperature and humidity to which all books are exposed, and thus ultimate decay is probable.—Notes and Queries.

The Pride of Bogville. Stranger (visiting Bogville)-Who is that young man the people over there take so much interest in?

Si Cradle—That? That's the champion of the village. He kivered hisself pion of the village. He kivered hisself with glory las night by eatin six quarts of eyester stew down tu the church sociable.-Puck.

-The conqueror is regarded with awe; the wise man commands our respect; but it is only the benevolent man that wins our affections.—Anon.

A Journalistic Danger. Lady—I am the wife of the editor of the Daily Blanket, and he promised me that he would see you about his health. Did he call?

Dr. Hardhead-Yes, madame. I find that he is suffering from brain strain. "Must he stop work?"

"Oh, no. All he need do is to cease trying to write on both sides of a. question in the same article.-N. Y.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and 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

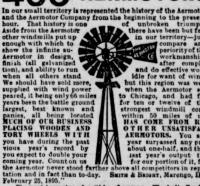
ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. ven satisfactio met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidncys, Liver 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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We do not attribute this fairly good record entirely to our efforts, but to the superiority of the goods which you make. Burnil. & Davis, Urbana, Ill., February 18, 1895.

GENTLERS: We bought and put up Aermotor No. 2, and out of the first fifty which you made we had thirteen. Since that time we have sold about 400 AERMOTORS









TAX REFORM STUDIES

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL

An Open Column.

If any one has an impression that communication s to these "Studies" will not be published unlers 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.

FOR A LAND TAX.

A Single Tax Bill Before New Castle Citi-The following legislative bill is be

ing circulated about the city of New Castle, for the judgment of citizens before being presented to the legislature: Sec. 1. That at the next ensuing elec-Castle, the question, "shall buildings

tion for city assessor in the city of New and improvements upon real estate be exempted from assessment and taxation for city purposes?" shall be submitted to the vote of the qualified electors of said city.

Sec. 2. No ballots cast for city assessor in said election shall be counted unless they have printed thereon the aforesaid question with a form printed thereunder for the elector to indicate his vote by answer "yes" or "no."

Sec. 3. If a majority of the votes gast upon said question he "yes," and such duly certified, the city assessor in the next assessment and thereafter shall not assess buildings and improvements within the said city for taxation for city, school and road purposes, and such buildings and improvements of any and all kinds whatsover shall be exempt from assessment and taxation for such purposes; but all lands within said city of New Castle shall be subject to assessment and taxation as hereto-

Sec. 4. Be it provided, however, that this act shall not apply to the farm an rural property specified in chapter 16 Vol. XVIII, Laws of Delaware, sai properties continuing to be assess and taxed as provided for in said act. Every Evening, Wilmington, Del.

(This last section is unjust to farr ers. We have frequently heard sing taxers assert that the farmer's in provements—fences, drains, plante trees, houses, outbuildings, etc.—wer of greater value than the land upo which they were situated. If this is so and we are inclined to believe it-it obviously unjust to exempt farme from the operation of such a law.-Er

For Greater Prosperity in Massachusets The Massachusetts anti-double taxation league has introduced into the legislature a series of bills relieving property that has already paid a tax from further imposts, which if they could be adopted, would go far toward making Massachusetts the wealthiest state in the union. In opposition to this salutary reform stand quite a large number of presumably honest but thoroughly mistaken individuals, who by pursuing the course they have adopted simply bring upon those whom they we adopted a scientific system of raising our public revenue. The leader of this movement in the house of representatives, Mr. Bliss, of West Springfield, is credited with the remark of wishing that all of the corporations in Massachusetts were limited in the amount of their capital to \$10,000-an assertion indicative of economic knowledge better befitting an inhabitant of Portugal or Montenegro than a responsible legislator of Massachusetts. Our system of transportation, such as railroads, street car and steamship companies, our manufacturing plants and other kindred industries involve the aggregation of enormous sums of money. A single printing press for a newspaper costs four times the money to which Mr. Bliss would limit the assets of corporations; and yet it is a man with these peculiar ideas concerning finance and economics that has it in his power, through the influence and support which the Grange and the State Assessors' association have accorded to him, to prevent the Bay state from putting itself in a condition, so far as taxation is concerned, of equality with New York, Pennsylvania and the other great and enlightened states of the union. If the bills of the Anti-Double Taxation League could be enacted, their effect would be to bring business to Massachusetts, to make markets which do not now exist for the farmers, to greatly increase the value of real estate in all of our cities and towns, and in this way, instead of done general writing for the press, making the tax rate higher than it is, published various newspapers in Calicause that rate to sensibly diminish all over the state. - Boston Herald.

Sound Reasoning.

If the present generation may lay a tax of ten dollars on each producer for all time to come it may lay one of a hundred dollars or a thousand. If it may take away a fourth of a man's income it may take away a half or, why not the whole? The right to tax posterity at pleasure is the right to establish a most terrific despotism, and yet in this city.-N. Y. Voice. this is one of the popular sophisms of the present day. -Banker's Magazine. And it will continue to be so, until the proportion to the advantages that govand applied in the levying of taxes .-EDITOR.

Trinity's Tenements.

simply because it is a religious organ- ferty, taking down the book, "I have alone than to invest it in buildings .-- swer me that, Sullivan. - Shoe and New Earth

Local Option and Local Taxation. A bill to provide for "home rule in taxation" has been introduced again in both branches of the legislature. It has been there three times before and has gained strength with each session. It can not stay defeated, because it is sound in principle and wise in purpose, and this year it ought to become

It simply provides for the separate assessment of land values, improvements upon land and personal property, and leaves to local au-thorities the option of laying taxes for their own local purposes upon land alone, or upon land with its improvements, or upon personal property alone, or upon all three classes of values. It would not affect the contribution of any community to the revenues of the state, which would still be proportioned to the full assess-

The main purpose of the bill is to permit the exemption of personal property from taxation for local purposes wherever the prevailing sentiment is in favor of the plan. There are differences of opinion about the policy of exemption, but as it would only affect the community that adopted it, it is a proper subject for local option, and there is no reason why communities which do not desire it should object to

it being tried by those that do. This is solely a home rule question, and the more fully each county or city is allowed to control in matters that concern itself alone, the more surely and safely will the problem of self-gov-ernment be solved. This particular trol, because it only concerns the method by which the people will raise money for their own exclusive objects. -N. Y. Times, Jan. 24, 1895.

They Don't "Do These Things Better" in France. One of the difficulties in the way of is the difficulty of agreeing on the the delay has arisen chiefly over the lican, except Senator Force-Bill Lodge, question of the income tax. The sources of French revenue, according to the provisional estimate for 1894, were as follows:

Buildings	78.322,353
Personal property	88,191,343
Doors and windows	57.155.514
Trade licenses	122,751,282
Tax d'avertissement	1,052,650
Carriages, horses and other special	
taxes	35,257,520
Total direct taxes	501,019,283
Total direct taxes	501,019,283
Registration	548.499.600
Stamps	
Customs	
Other indirect taxes	
Tax on movables	69,249.000
Sugar	203,393,600
Total indirect taxes	
State monopolies, posts and tele- graphs	628.901.980
Domains and forests	
Various revenues	57,268,512

Total ordinary revenue...... 3,285,136,475 his year, but if so it will be deferred The French income tax will be graduated, and will discriminate between incomes from personal exertions and incomes derived from capital.-N. Y.

The Australian Ballot and Taxes. the mayoralty. paid all his taxes, including those of this pealed. year. There must also be a registration. This led to a scramble at first, then to pitched battles daily between men for choice of places in the line of the tax collector's office. He could only issue bout two hundred receipts a day.

It was inevitable that many citizens would be shut out. Each faction hired gangs of toughs, numbering about one hundred, and including the most desperate whites and negroes of the city. These men received from five to ten dollars a day. To each was given a list of six names, the largest number the collector could accept taxes for from one person. Each morning for ten days the two gangs slugged each other in front of and inside the court house, hundreds of citizens gathered from all parts of the city daily to witness the mills.

For two weeks no citizen paid taxes for himself, all intrusting their names and money to hired heelers. At times nearly the entire force of the city had to be called out to restore order, and for a week the presence of about forty policemen has been required at the tax collector's office.-N. Y. Sun.

An Authority on 'axation. Who is Henry George, and what has

ne ever done? Henry George is a well-known Amercan writer on economics. He was born in Philadelphia in 1839. He has fornia from 1858 to 1879, but became prominent through his work, "Progress and Poverty," an exemplification of the "single tax" theory, which calls for taxing land to the full amount of the rent. He is also the author of "Social Problems," "Protection of Free Trade," and other books. Mr. George was the labor party's candidate for mayor of New York city several years ago, polling a large vote. He resides

Abutting on the Highway. Sullivan bought a goat, for which he paid five dollars. Shortly after he reprinciple of taxation being levied in ceived a tax bill on the goat of eight dollars. He called on Rafferty, the ernment affords shall be recognized assessor, and said: "Why do you tax me eight dollars on my goat when I paid but five dollars for him?" "Wasn't it your goat that butted my Why should we expect Trinity, wife?" "Yes-but-" "Well, said Rafization, to manage its worldly affairs carefully read what the statutes say, different from other worldly-wise cor- and it reads: 'Whosoever owns properporations or individuals. Under our ty a butting on the street shall be taxed present tax laws it pays, on the whole, two dollars a running foot." Now, better to keep money invested in land how many feet has your goat got? An-

Leather Reporter.

Its Record Better Than That of the Fifty.

first Congress—Read It.

Many things expected of the Fiftythird congress have not been accom plished. Its record has not been such as to make all true democrats rejoice and it has been called "incompetent" by not a few prominent democrats and democratic newspapers. Many of its most severe critics, however, recognize that, as compared with the Fifty-first, or McKinley congress of 1890, the record of the last congress is excellent.

It is not disputed that the McKinley congress was more effective in that it did more of what it was planned to do. But that is just why the record is so bad-it planned nothing for the good of the country at large. It accomplished nothing, aside from making ordinary appropriations, for the masses; all was in the interest of the classes-protected manufacturers, mine owners, bounty grabbers and subsidy

It greatly increased the protection to the mill owners but left labor unprotected, to compete, on a free trade basis, with the Italians and Huns imported by the mill owner to beat wages down. It added considerably to the sawdust protection given to farmers and attempted the new bunco game called reciprocity, which was to open up great markets for our farm products in South America—as if the great desire of South Americans was to exchange their wheat and pork for our pork and wheat. It threw bounties and subsidies in all directions, so that, by March, 1893, the \$100,000,000 surplus matter is peculiarly one for local con- left by Cleveland in 1890 was entirely exhausted and the treasury was on the verge of bankruptcy.

The Fifty-third congress has accomplished a great deal. First, It undid the Sherman silver purchase act of 1890 which, with republican extravagance, was responsible for the panic securing a working cabinet in France and depression which had already begun before Harrison left the white question of the budget. The budget house. Second, It repealed the federal for 1895 has not yet been voted, and election laws which no leading repubwould now rehabilitate. Third, It gave us free wool and reduced tariff duties generally about as much as Mc-Kinley increased them. Fourth, It gave us the income tax which, though it is not perfect, is yet a great improvement on any tariff system of taxation. It is noticeable that the republicans

are not advocating the repeal of this tax. Fifth, It abolished the payment of bounties to sugar producers. Sixth, It lessened the net protection to the sugar trust, but, unfortunately, increased the duty on refined sugar about one cent per pound. But for two or three traitors in their ranks-"senators from Havemeyer"-the democrats would have given us free sugar and left no protection to the trust.

It is noticeable that the most that the Fifty-third congress did, or attempted to do, was to undo the work of the republican congress of 1890. So far as it has succeeded it has done excellent work. Practically all that the The income tax may not be imposed all that the Fifty-third congress has on account of political complications. done is good. And yet the democratic congress receives kicks and cuffs from all sides, because it could not, in two years, undo all of the evil legislation that republicans have, for thirty years, been fastening upon this country. The democrats have partially failed because SAVANNAH, Ga.: Two factional demo- they undertook too big a contract. cratic candidates were in the field for What they have done will remain for-The election took ever a permanent benefit to this counation than would come upon them if place in January, and it was the first try. Not even the republicans will use of the Australian ballot system dare to advocate many of their old here. No one could vote who had not laws which the democrats have re-BYRON W. HOLT.

CANADA IN CLOVER.

Some of Her Pet Trusts-She Is Well Protected from the Pauper Labor Products of the United States.

Oh, what a blessed thing is protective tariff! especially in a country with small population and dependent upon foreign countries for many of its supplies. Canada is just now enjoying this blessing. Her tariff wall is not half as high as was our dizzy McKinley wall, but it is doing most effective work in shielding the numerous trusts which are springing up all over Canada since the protection cap-stone was added to the wall. This blessing is expressed in advanced prices for manufactured goods and in mills closed to restrict production and advance prices. Consequently the Canucks, who dislike work and are very fond of high prices, are enjoying themselves immensely. Their joy is added to nearly every day when they read of some new trust that is supporting or advancing prices. The Iron Age of February 21 contains several items in its Canadian notes which must make thousands of little McKinleys in Canada dance with joy. Here are some of them:

"A large manufacturing firm in the western part of Ontario claim to be able to import wire nails from the United States at a cost of \$50 a carload less than they can buy them at home." The Canadian duty on wire nails is 11/2 cents per pound. The price of wire nails in the United States being about these nails in Canada would be at least \$2.50 per keg, aside from freight and other charges. But even this is considerably below the price fixed by the Canadian trust. "No, thank you," says the Canadian mechanic, joyfully, to his cousin across the line, "we don't want any of your pauper American nails over here; we much prefer to pay 3 per keg for our patriotic Canadianlabor nails than \$1 per keg for your cheap and nasty nails.'

"The manufacturers of steel clad bath tubs have agreed upon a list and a discount of 20 per cent., with an extra 5 per cent. off for dozen lots.'

steel clad bath trust. "Wrought iron pipe manufacturers some of their smaller sizes, the change The duty on pipes and tubes varies and do more, when they have had time from 15 per cent. to one cent per pound to better adapt themselves to the novel and 30 per cent—the highest duties be- conditions, and when the country re-

ing on these smaller sizes thus ad- sumes its normal prosperity.

THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS. | vanced in price. The lot of the Canuch is a happy one. He is removed from the temptation of drinking or bathing in water contaminated by coming in contact with cheap American pipes and

tubes. "The new nail combine seems to be holding together, though the Halifax any necessity for such an impost. They think They attribute it to the democratic holding together, though the Halifax the lease price, \$2.10, is too high. They have not on their side, as the Montrealers have, prohibiting freight rates to shut out American competition, and they want to be free to lower the price when they please, as the Americans can easily afford to cut \$2.10. Also they want to be left alone in their territory free from Montreal competition.

The latter point was yielded.' This refers to the cut nail combine formed a few weeks ago and which includes all manufacturers in Canada. Prices were fixed at \$2.10 per keg for nails that sell in Pittsburgh for 85 and 90 cents per keg. The duty being only one cent per pound there is a margin of 25 cents to overcost of getting each keg into Canada. The benefits to labor, from protection and trusts, are made clear in another item in these Canadian notes. It says:

"A nail strike, lasting some time, has been brought about in Montreal again this winter. The proposal the men rebelled against was a reduction of 10 per cent. during the depression. They finally yielded."

This shows that the laborers in the

nail mills of Canada are unwilling to to but \$13,000,000 per annum. This was work for whatever their protected the annual outlay during John Quincy bosses may offer, but that they are Adams' administration, and one of the drifting towards the dreaded pauper charges made against his administrawages across the southern border. It tion was that it was extravagant. In also shows that a "depression" may occur even in a protected country. probably the "depression" and the thereafter till the days of the war of wage reductions there, like those in this country in 1893, were caused by that period and the war debt that resome wicked son of a free trader who sulted gave it enormous additional probroke up the whole protection proces-sion by shouting tariff reform through greatly at the same time in area, and a crack in the fence. Protection is a more in wealth. We had imposed a very delicate and sensitive institution. heavy taxation which enabled us to It works like a charm when everybody has implicit confidence in it, but is completely "discomboberated" at the did, what a surplus always does, it infirst sign of skepticism.

notes indicate annealed wire and as if our legislators sought to devise barbed wire combines, both of which means for spending money. This habit have had to lower prices somewhat to keep out the cheap American products. national expenditures constantly high-The unpatriotic Montreal merchant is er, until they reached the enormous kicking because the wire combine is amount of \$500,000,000 a year. We had charging him \$3 for barbed wire that begun with \$13,000,000; we ended with it sells to the Ontario and frontier \$500,000,000. trade at \$2.87, competition being keenest there from the American side. But the one item which more than

all others will give our dear McKiney unalloyed joy is the following: "Notwithstanding the duty of 35 per cent., imported bicycles from the may be said, and with some truth, that United States sell at the same price our nation is not like most other na-

here as Canadian. This duty was the tions of the world in the extent of its source of a large amount of revenue resources for taxation. Admitting last year." This demonstrates the truth of Mc-Kinley's oft-repeated and oft-denied statement that "a protective tariff is

not a tax; but if it is a tax, the foreigner pays it." In this case the for-eigner is the American. A half million mint to draw upon in our customs du-Americans generously pay \$20 or \$30 ties, and, if we had used this in a busi-more for their wheels in order that our ness spirit for purposes of revenue, it manufacturers may be able to supply might have been that we could have the Canucks at greatly reduced prices. postponed, if not have avoided, the This benevolent or missionary spirit levy of an income tax. But we entered developed in foreigners, by protection, upon the policy of fixing our rate of

ITS EFFECT.

The Predictions of Free Wool Men Thoroughly Sustained. Abraham Mills, the well-known wool view of the wool trade of America for

the year 1894: The passage of the free-wool tariff bill by congress in August, 1894, constitutes an epochal event in the history of pre-eminently industrial people abandon the policy of a generation, after long discussion and against the bitter opposition of classes greatly concerned in the maintenance of a condition of things in which their interests were heavily involved, and in which

they were intrenched by years of favorable legislation. The culmination of protection came with the McKinley bill of 1890, and its repeal quickly followed. Since last autumn, therefore, we have had to face the novel experiment of free wool and moderate duties upon goods, and to discover whether those wrong. The result of the six months past seems to be in favor of the contention that free wool is of immense advantage to the American manufacturer and to that greatest of all classes, the American consumer. With an almost prohibitory duty upon foreign wool, the American article was alone freely available to our manufacturers, and had to be made the best of, even when unsuitable for desired results. Foreign manufacturers were \$1 per keg of 100 pounds, the cost of thus left free to select the most suitable wools for every purpose, and at abnormally low prices, owing to the absence of American competition. This condition enabled them to fight successfully a high tariff upon goods, and to pour them into our markets unchecked by even the McKinley bill. This is no longer the case. Our manufacturers have now free choice of the wools of the world and of its by-products, and they can at length secure the identical cheap raw material which formerly their foreign competitors so successfully used against them. The course of the trade since the new tariff has thoroughly sustained the predic-A duty of 30 per cent. protects this tion of the free wool men. No mills have been closed, but more machinery has been started up, and the natural have reduced the trade discount on apprehension of our mill owners has given way to great confidence as to the being equivalent to an advance of 5 to future. They do not claim that profits 71/2 per cent. The advance has been are larger or even reasonable, but they made on 4-inch, %-inch and 1/4-inch." do maintain they can hold their own,

THE INCOME TAX.

Causes That Have Placed It on the Stat-

Many of those who are repining be ause an income tax has been impe by the national government are prone to object to it because of the lack of party, and they blame that party for a gratuitous levying of taxation which might have been spared those who are to pay it. It is true that the democratic party is responsible for the law, but it is not at all so plain either that it is unnecessary, or that this party is responsible for the state of facts that led up to it. That state of facts may be concisely said to be increased expenditures of the government and diminished sources of revenue. Consciously or unconsciously, those who have controlled public affairs for the last twenty-five years have been so conducting them as to make an income tax a logical, if not an inevitable, outcome of their action. To charge the responsibility for the levying of the income tax upon those who have been the immediate agents in bringing it into law is to take but a superficial view of the situation. We must go

further back to account for its appear-

ance. It must be traced in the policy

of the government for a long period. There are those now living who can remember when the expenditures of the American government amounted less than twenty years this sum had But trebled in amount. It steadily rose the rebellion. The expenditures of pay off much of the debt, and brought a surplus into the treasury. A surplus duced habits of extravagance. There Other items among these Canadian was a period under it when it seemed

Our national legislators, if they had stopped to reflect, would have realized that no nation in the world had ever spent anything like the sum of \$500,-000,000 per year without resorting to an income tax to meet the outlay. But it this, and the fact still remained that it was necessary to prudently employ the resources for taxation aside from incomes, if income taxation was to be avoided. This is exactly what we is one of the most attractive features duties primarily with a view to what of the whole beautiful system. was called protection rather than for ng ago this was begun by a repeal of the duties on tea and coffee, which cut off many millions from our national income. The friends of protection, on the one hand, thought that the repeal would give more room merchant, prepared for the New York for protective duties on other articles. chamber of commerce the following reand others who were not in agreement with them feared the charge that they were taxing the poor man's breakfast table. So these duties were abolished. This was followed later by the taking of duties from sugar. In this way of the wool trade, not only of this \$100,000,000, if not more, was removed country but of the whole world. It is from our revenue. It is not difficult

no small event when seventy million to find the genesis of the income tax right there. Take the two together-the unthinking and unscrupulous increase of government expenditures and the failure to adopt ordinary prudent methods for the raising of revenue-and we account fully for the income tax. It was inevitable if that policy was to be pursued. It must come sooner or later. The republicans, when they went to the extent of running up the expenditures of the government to \$500,000,000 a year and at the same time took \$60,-000,000 from the revenue by the repeal of the sugar duties, besides paying out who have struggled during a business \$10,000,000 of bounty to sugar prolifetime for this position are right or ducers, hastened the time of its appearance. They were more responsible for it than were the democrats, who were

the immediate agents to place it on the statute book. The former created the necessity for revenue to meet deficiencies, and this, coming just at the time when the populist feeling of the country was aroused against the possession of great wealth in comparatively few hands, was a provocative to the passage of the measure, which only blindness could fail to see was sure to result as it has resulted.

We have not discussed above the right or the wrong of this measure. We have only brought to mind the causes that have placed it on the statute book. They are much too plain to be mistaken or disregarded .- Boston Herald.

-The speculation as to whether Hawaii will send us another minister to succeed Thurston, or whether she will allow the post to remain vacant and give Minister Willis his passports, is not a very interesting one. It is probably too much to hope that Hawaii will discontinue all diplomatic relations with us. This is not within the scheme of the Dole crowd at Honolulu and their confederates in the United States, whose one aim is to bring about much closer relations between Hawaii and this country-as close, indeed, as the relations between the hand and the pocket it picks.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

-There is a growing impression that Tom Reed does not fill his political pantaloons as well as he did some months ago .- Peoria Herald.

M'KINLEY'S POSITION.

Indications of His Weakening on His P

There seem to have been some queer goings-on down at Thomasville, Ga., where Gov. McKinley and other repub lican leaders have met lately in a sort of informal caucus.

If we are to judge by an interview of Mr. Joseph Medill, one of the participants in that caucus, the results warrant this inquiry:

Does Gov. McKinley, in his candidature for the presidency, in addition to trying to straddle the silver question, propose also to try to straddle the tariff question?

To those familiar with Gov. McKinley's record on the tariff this inquiry doubtless seems ridiculous. If there has been one thing which was considered absolutely sure in current politics, it was that Gov. McKinley stood squarely and uncompromisingly for extreme protection as embodied in the tariff act that bore his name.

Nevertheless, the conference at Thomasville appears to have fully satisfied the stanchest and most aggressive opponent of the McKinley act in the republican party that the governor is misunderstood on this point, and that he is not the extreme protectionist his legislative record and his campaign speeches have led us to believe he is.

Gov. McKinley has never struck a blow for "McKinleyism" which has not been met by as strong a blow from Mr. Medill. The editor of the Tribune fought McKinleyism relentlessly when it was being enacted into law by congress, and afterward when it was being defended and lauded by the governor on the stump. During the last campaign, while the governor was touring the country in the interest of protection, Mr. Medill's paper was incessant and terrific in its assaults upon the McKinley act. No stronger indictments of McKinleyism have been made in any quarter, whether demo-cratic or republican, than those made by the Chicago Tribune.

But this Thomasville symposium has apparently satisfied Mr. Medill that the Ohio governor has been misunderstood, for the editor makes the sudden and decidedly unexpected announce-ment that his choice for the presidency next year is no less a person than Gov. William McKinley, of Ohio.

The editor of the chief republican journal of the west and the most conspicuous champion of tariff reform in the republican party not only inti-mates that he has been conciliated by the man who has been regarded as the most extreme apostle of protection, but that his platform will be virtually a. repudiation of what has been known as McKinleyism. The governor's weakness, Mr. Medill says, is that "he will have to carry the responsibility of the tariff act of 1890, which cost the republican party two disastrous defeats, including loss of the presidency. In consequence of these defeats before the mass of republicans will permit him to receive the nomination he will be required to disavow any policy that may lead to a revision of the present tariff in the direction of an increase in duties."

But if McKinley has weakened on McKinleyism, where and what is the solid ground left the republican party to stand on?-Louisville Courier-Jour-

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

-There are not going to be any American goods sold at a profit in the English markets if the McKinley brethren can help it. No, sir!-Boston Herald.

-McKinley has his Foraker and Cullom has his Fifer. Vice presidential booms are the greatest afflictions of statesmen without states.-St. Louis

Republic. -Mr. McKinley's sugar bounty has cost the people of the United States another five million dollars. And it has also cost Mr. McKinley about five

million votes.—St. Louis Republic. -The recent ruction at Indiananolis demonstrated that if Mr. Harrison can get his own state behind him in the next republican convention he will have a good fighting chance.—St. Louis

Republic. -Every time Mr. Foraker speaks well of the McKinley presidential boom he throws in an allusion to the McKinley tariff law. Mr. McKinley needs to be saved from this sort of support.—Washington Post.

-Some one has been rummaging around and has found that Gov. Mc-Kinley's family goes back to 1000 A. D. But no traces of the governor's financial views have been discovered .-Louisville Courier-Journal.

-When a reporter politely told Senator Cullom that his name was on the list of presidential possibilities he smiled and said he had not given the matter a thought. Neither has the country.—Kansas City Star.

-Now that it is too late ex-Czar Reed regrets the borish part he played in refusing to join in a vote of thanks to Speaker Crisp and shows the intensity of his human nature by trying to place the blame upon some one else.-Detroit Free Press.

--- The New York Tribune tells several things about Boss Platt, which it asserts are "open secrets." The Tribune evidently intends that they shall be, at any rate, before it gets through with him. These are great days for the laundering of republican soiled linen and the airing of skeletons in the republican family closet.—Albany Argus.

-In half a dozen great republican states, Pennsylvania included, there is more desire on the part of reigning bosses to retain their own hold on public place than to promote the real interests of the republican party and those of the country. It is a constant struggle for power and the utilization of it according to machine ideas. Perhaps before another year comes around the people in New York, Pennsylvania and other great states will take it into their heads to have something to say about these matters. They may conclude to turn the would-be bosses aside for once and direct affairs for themselves .- Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.).

W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC EDITORIAL FRA-

The next annual session of the Democratic Editorial Fraternity of Kansas, will be held at Levenworth, on Saturday, April 13, 1895, commencing at 10 o'clock a m., Mrs. Frank T. Lynch. V. J. Lane and Frank L. Webster are hereby appointed a commit tee to arrange programfor the meeting. All aditors of Democratic newspapers

All aditors of Democratic newspapers

All aditors of Democratic newspapers

The next annual session of the oters of the Universe of the Universe of a majority of the voters of the Universe of the Universe

who has an acre of good land has something as good as money or wheat in the bin. Land offers inducements for investors or home seekers in the west to-day that nothing else can duplicate.—Kansas City Star.

AN INTERESTING MACAZINE.

Mrs. Sheakespeare sounds a bit odd to our ears, and that is why thousands of people will read with curiosity the article under that title in the March Ladies' Home Journal. The paper is extremely interesting. It is by Dr. W. J. Rolf, the Sheakespearean authority, who gathers together everything that is known about Sheakespear's wife, her courtship, her married life and her children, and presents his material in a popular and most fascinatingly-interesting article. Conan Doyle, in the same magazine, tells what he thinks are the "Literary Aspects of America"; while William Dean Howells is particular entertaining in his literary autobiography this month in telling of Thomas Hardy and Tolstoy, and of the greatest literary passions of his life, Dr. Parkhurst fulfills the promise of his first article, and is very strong in what he says of "The Unit of Society;" while Mrs. Burton Harrison is instructive in fixing many of the little courtesies of social life, about which everybody likes to be right. Mrs. Jeanette H. Walworth tells a good Southern love story under the title, "The Three Miss Merritts." An excellent glimpse is afforded of the family and home life of Bill Nye, by Agusta Prescott. Whether women should be allowed into men's clubs is treated humorously by John Kendrick Bangs. Just what in which it is printed, The Kansas women will wear this spring in hats. City Star has a larger circulation than by John Kendrick Bangs. Just what women will wear this spring in hats. Women will wear this spring in hats. Wraps and gowns, and the correct shades, are made a speciality by the shades, are made a speciality by the Lower l'a fashion editors and their rule of giving its readers the best that the sprinted, The Kansas TRIP To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer in winter. The santa Fe is offering some low rate ticking the shades are made a speciality by the lower least the santa Fe is offering some low rate ticking the santa Fe is offering some low rate ticking as an any be just the place you are looking for, as a home or for investment. Journal's fashion editors, and their work, and that of the artists, is well done. The music and words of a very good devotional song are also given. And there is much more-too much, And there is much more—too much, really, to mention—in this issue of the Journal. It is a good number in every respect, and a beautiful one as well, clothed in its artistic cover by Albert Lynch, the French artist, whose chaste girls are exquisitely portrayed on this Journal cover design. The number costs only ten cents, and is number costs only ten cents, and is published by The Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The few who believe, and more who pretend to believe, that the Demogratic party is rent in twain and destined to defeat in 1896 and thereafter, will do

The errors by its servents and agents, either by omission or commission, count nothing against the fundamental principles of the free government upon which it is founded. Men go wrong and men die, but principles never, distakes in politics and dereliction of duty on the part of those temporarily in the fortable trains leave Kansas City than the two fast vestibulied daily expresses over the Santa Fe Route, at 5:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., reaching Chicage 9:15 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. Superb accommodations, with respect to dining cars, free chair cars and sleep are.

The Chase County Courant, clothed with authority may for the time being alienate the impetuous masses clamoring for redress of grievances caused by thirty years of Republican legislation and maladministration, yet

they "go but to return."

All of the Democratic statesmen could go radically wrong or die at once and still the Democratic party would live and the prime ideas upon which it is built would remain in the hearts of a majority of the voters of the United States as immutable, indestrucible and imperishable as the Declaration of Independence.

An' we'd keep a pleggin',
Till Ma'd say,
"I wish 'at you youngins
'D run away!
Ask your Pa 'bout his,
An' like ez not
He'll tell you willingly
W'at's his sof' spot."

Nen we'd 'gree to ask him,
That very day;
W'en his train 'd whistle,
W'y right away,
We'd jest skeddadle,
Clean 'cross the lot,
To be first to say, "Pa
W'at's your sof' spot?"

Pa he'd say, "My sof' spot?
Hevn't got none!"
Wouldn't tell us neither,
But jest make fun,
Nen he'd tell his brakeman,—
An' say, "Great lot!
Think I'm goin' to tell 'em
W'at's my sof' spot!"

Nen we'd all go home,
An'after while,
Pa'd tell Ma about it,
An' Ma, she'd smile;
We'd 'gin again guessin',
Till Pa'd say, "Trot!
Time you kids wuz dreamin'
In some sof' spot!"

An' Pa he'd never tell us,
W'en he wuz in,—
But ev'ry trip he come home,
We'd 'gin agin;
Onct George sez w'en prayin',
(He pray'd a lot)
"Please God, wisht you'd tell us
W'at's Pa's sof' spot!"

One day the operat'r
Sent word by Bert.
There hed bin a wash-out,
An' Pa wuz hurt;
Engineer wuz hurt too,
An' both might die;
They took us all to see 'im,
To say good-by!

An' we wuz jest so still, W'en we went in; They wuz holdin' Pa up, A fannin' him; An' Pa said, "I may die,— Jest like as not— Tell the children—I said— They're my sof' spot!"

But our Pa didn't die,
He jest got well;
We wuz all so happy
Couldn't 'gin to tell!
Cause we all leved our Pa
A great big lot!
Guess God saw that we wuz
Pa's "sof' spot!"
—D. A. Ellsworth,

In proportion to the size of the city rule of giving its readers the best that
The Star's increasing revenues could IF IT CROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S COOD. furnish and its improved facilities could supply. The Star was the first newspaper to give its readers a full week's papers—six evenings and Sun-

COING EAST THIS YEAR.

If so, the editor's advice is, take the Santa Fe Route as far as Chicago. The service is as near perfection as quickwitted managers can devise. Being thirty miles the shortest road, to defeat in 1896 and thereafter will do well to reflect that it survived the disasterous division of 1860 and the fatalities of the war to again become the chosen instrumentality of the people in the executive and legislative ple in the executive and legislative fortable trains leave Kansas City fortable trains leave Kansas City than the two fast yestibulied daily

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF

for drupkenness and opium and to bacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Safford-ville, Kans., and receive all the infor-mation in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services.
A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

The Kansas City World, although the newest, is the best daily paper published in Kansas City. It contains all the news, presented in readable style, full telegraphic service and complete market reports. The World cannot—and does'nt want to—take the place of your home paper, but it will supplement the local publication with all the news of the world spread before you daily. Send 40 cents, and try it for a month. Subscription price \$350 for a month. Subscription price \$350 per year, delivered by carrier in many Oklahoma at 10 cents a week. THE KANSAS CITY WOR

Kansas City, Mo.

It is just as necessary for a man to get good reading matter as it is to get good food.

We have just made arrangements which may be of interest to you, dear sir, who are glancing down this column of type. The arrangement is this: We will give you that greatest of all We will give you that greatest of all Democratic papers, the New York Weekly World, and this paper, both for one year each, for \$2.15, or we will send you this paper for one year and The Weekly World for six months for 35 cents in addition to the regular yearly price of this paper lone. The campaign now begun is going to be a very important onel Here is the opportunity to get your own local paper and the leading metropolitan journal of the country at extraordinarily low rates.

I am needing Some money badtraordinarily low rates.

TRY A TEXAS TRIP

RAND, M'NALLY & CO.,

THE FARMERS' 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 Farmers, a 18 to 20 page farm journal which was established in Kansss 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, benefit offers, etc., and call at this office and subscribe for the Chase County Courant and the Kansas Farmer, both papers for one year for only \$2.25.

ster are hereby appointed a committee to arrange programfor the meeting. All editors of Democration avapagers of the state are cordially invited to be present and pelasure of the state are cordially invited to be present and pelasure of the seaton.

B. J. Simindan, President.

KARIAGA LAND IN DEMAND.

In an interrier with a Topka a remove the seaton.

R. J. Simindan, President of the seaton.

KARIAGA LAND IN DEMAND.

In an interrier with a Topka a remove the seaton of the s

Embroideries

I am Sole Agent for the towns through Kansas, Missouri and Celebrated "Cycoline" cor- FREE Coklahoma at 10 cents a week. set, which I warrant unbreakable. All the ladies, THIS SHOULD INTEREST YOU. who have tried them, pronounce them "perfect," both in comfort and in

I also carry the largest

excellence.

Does this interest you?

If it does, and you think it worth while to take advantage of this great special offer while it lasts, send \$1.85 and get The Weekly World six months and the Chase County Courant for one year. Address

CHASE COUNTY COURANT.

Would have to would have to to my customers The Texas Coast country vies with California in raising pears, grapes and strawberries.
The 1893 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly \$6,000 worth of pears from 18 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topekas, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas. WANTED.— A Representive for the greatest book ever offered to the public our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$188. Another \$136.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We pive you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. We pive you exclusive territory and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. We pive you exclusive territory and pay large sommissions on the sales of sub-agents. We pive you exclusive territory and pay large sommissions on the sales of sub-agents. We pive you exclusive territory and pay large sommissions on the sales of sub-agents. We pive you exclusive territory and pay large sommissions on the sales of sub-agents. We pive you exclusive territory and pay large sommissions on the sales of sub-agents. We pive you exclusive territory and pay large somminuminations to the sales of sub-agents. Such that the largest 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, Enilepsy and all Evaluations to the spine of the Spine of the Spine, Nasal, Throat, Lung, Kidney, Bladder and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Piles, Tumors, Cancers, Paralysis, Enilepsy and all Evaluations to the spine of the Spine sult your

Tabules. Ripans

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

DISORDELED LIVER. - TAKE RIPANS TABULES. If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL CISORDERS 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 TABULE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizzinesss, 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

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

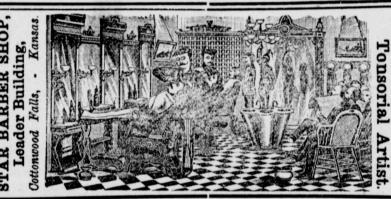
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware Farm

Machinery,

Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and **Fittings**

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

KANSAS.



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-referance 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 neighbbors 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 beai the
World. No teacher necessary. Wonderful progress in one hour. Either one mailed
on receipt of fifty cents, Mention This Paper.

COE'S SANITARIUM,

11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



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 Varicocele, Piles, Stricture, Fistulæ, Ruptures, Harelip, 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 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. W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

"No foar shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lest he chips fall where they may."

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; atterthree months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



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

BAST. At.X. Col.L. Chi.L. Chi.X KC.X mast. At. X. Col.L. Coll. Coll

O. K. & W. R. R.

8 00pm Bazaar Pass. Frt. Gladstone...... Cottonwood Falls. Strong City......3 10am 8 30am 5 20 Evans3 20 8 45 Hymer,........3 40 9 15

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Cool nights and mornings now-a

Miss Dollie North closed her school, last week.

The Rev. Thos. Lidzy was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Miss Mattie Upton closed her school at Morgan, last week.

Capt. B. Lantry is very sick, at his home, in Strong City.

Two good milk cows for sale, James Drummond, of Elmdale. meh 28 4t Andrew Jackson, of Elmdale, left

for Eldorado, last Sunday. Sheriff J. H. Murdoch had 75 acres of corn planted, last week.

Miss Cecil Park is again at home, from her visit in Colorado,

April 11th has been designated as Arbor day, by Gov. Morrill.

Wm. Hampton and G. B. Miller, of Clements, are on the sick list. C. C McDowell took a car load of

cattle to Kansas City, Monday. Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Gruwell were down to Emporia, last Friday.

Latest styles at the "Leader" milli-nery store Thursday and Friday, Misses Mattie and Jennie Upton were down to Emporia, Tuesday,

First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week. Mrs. Joe Miner and son, William, came in from Oklahoma, last Monday. Robert Teat has bought the Ed. Pratt place in the southwest part of

Lee Cochran and Geo. Hoover of Strong City, were down to Emporia,

District Court Clerk J. E. Perry is suffering with erysipelas in his face

Rain and snow, Monday, and ice formed that night, as did it also Tues-

day night. Ben L. Spence is doing the carpenter work on Frank Lee's two-story

store-building. Dennis Madden was attending the Supreme Court. at Topeka, the fore

part of the week, You can get reply postal cards, also hotograph envelopes, at the post-

office, in this city. Remember the opening at the "Leader" millinery store, Tursday and

Friday of this week. Apricot trees were in full bloom, last week, and peach trees are now beginning to bloom.

Ray Blackshere, who is attending the State University, at Lawrence, is visiting at his home near Elmdale.

Wm. Blosser, of Strong City, has returned from his visit in the South,

much impressed with that country. Next Sunday will be Palm Sunday, and the following Sunday, Easter Sunday, and then lent will be over.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Warren left, Tuesday, for San Diego, Cal., where they intend making their future home. Mrs. M.R. Dinan, of Strong City, has returned home after an extended visit

at her old home, at Bloomington, Wis. Mrs J. M. Warren is assisting her husband in carrying the mail over the rout from Cottonwood Falls to Won-

Joe. Maule, of Strong City, who is attending the Washburn college at Topeka, was visiting home folks last

County Clerk M. K. Harman is sick. with mumps; and during his illness J. M. Warren will have charge of his

Nicholas Brecht was over from Council Grove, last week, attending the funeral of his father. Adam

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging. hanging.

A Coyote Coursing meet is being held, to-day, south of this city, some of the best dogs in the State being

The telephone line from Matfield Green to Bazaar is to be extended to Cottonwood Falls and Strong City, by the fore part of May.

The Chase County Normal Institute will begin July 1, with Prof. L. A. Lowther as conductor, and Prof. D.B. Van Ostrand as instructor.

The prospects for a large crop of all kinds of fruit are very good, as yet, and if not killed latter on the peach crop will be abundant. Dr. F. T. Johnson, who is taking a

special course in surgery, at Kansas City, spent last Sunday with his family, in this city.

A small child of John Monroe, on the Lantry farm, near H.N. Simmons',

If you want an extra large (98 points) bronze turkey gobler call on A. Z. Scribner, at Bazaar, who has several to dispose of at reasonable prices. C. J. Lantry came in from the Lan

try railroad works, in Arizona, Tuesday, on a visit to his father who is confined to his home, by sickness. James Dunlap, a brother of Bert, has purchased John Engle's team and buggy, and is now assistant mail mes-

senger between this city and Strong. Miss Anna Ellsworth was called to Leadville, Colo., yesterday, by a telegram announcing the serious illness of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Geo. Ells-

worth. Miss Ophelia Romigh returned, last Sunday, from her visit in Shawnee county, accompanied by her cousin, Clarence E. Householder, and his little

daughter. Postmaster M. R. Dinan and family

Strong City. E. L. Robertson returned home, yesterday morning, from Ohio, where he was called to see his little daughter, Helen, who has been very sick, but is

now improving. W. P. Martin is having his trees and South Cottonwood avenue, Strong City, preparatory to building a residence on the same,

a carriage conservatory.

John McCallum, Foreman on rail-

Mrs A B Dothard is enjoying a visit from her mother, Mrs. Jones, from Carbondale, and she ably assisted Mrs. Dotharh and Miss Ditmars in their grand opening, last Friday and Saturday.

I have refitted the photograph gallery—new backgrounds and accesso-ries. Give me a call when you want first-class photographs. E. F. INGRAM, Successor to G.

John Shofe came home from Greenrood county, and left, yesterday Las Animas, Colo., to work on a bridge for Duchanois & Jones, being accompanied by Ansen Brace, Fred Sinclair and Eph. Meredith.

Wm. Blosser has traded his business property and residence and stock of goods, in Strong City, to C.W. White, of Strong City, for a farm, near Council Grove, and residence property at Osage City and Council Grove.

For Sale.—An improved farm of 80 acres, on Middle creek, north of D, Park, for \$850; \$450 cash; balance on time to suit purchaser. Well fenced and plenty of water. Apply to W. Hadlock, on the premises, or address him at Elmdale P. O., Kansas.

Send twelve cents in postage stamps to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will receive four copies of Kate Field's Washington, containing matter of special interest. Give name and address, and say where you saw

this advertisement. The COURANT office is the recipient of a nice bunch of orange blossoms and buds sent in from Rialto, California, by Mrs. W. P. Martin, from the fragrance of which, we judge it must be most delicious to preambulate in an orange grove when the trees are

in full bloom. The office building of J. C. Davis & Son has been moved to the east side of Broadway, between Mr. Forney's blacksmith shop and Smith Bros.' feed store, and Rockwood & Co.'s meat market will be moved to the lot left vacant by this moving, H. L. (Bert) Rockwood having bought said lot from

Isaac Alexander. A very quiet wedding took place, A very quiet wedding took place.

last Tuesday evening, April 2, 1895, in the Probate Court room by lamp light. Probate Judge Matt McDonald officiating, and the happy couple being Mr. Guy Johnson and Miss Cecil Park, both of this city, and wesleyan Business College.

T. G. Allen, Co. Supt., Chase Co., Kan. who are now at home, on the Johnson farm on South Fork.

Mrs. L. Holz has just received word from her son, Frank, residing at Lan-sing, telling her of the narrow escape his two children had from drowning. Leo fell into the water twelve feet deep, and his sister, Alma, in trying to get him out, fell in also, and before they were rescued life was almost ex-tinot; and, after four days, Leo was pronouced out of danger; but as soon as the water was got out of Alma's lungs she was all right.

Judge Earle was in town, last Thurs-Judge Earle was in town, last Thursday and Friday, hearing two cases, at mother, little baby and little girl, that chambers, viz: The injunction case were taken at the railroad photograph. Chambers, viz: The injunction case restraining Jones & Duchanois from building a railroad switch over the land leased by Rettiger Bros., for a quarry, which was settled by Jones & \$10 and \$20 Genuine Confederate Bills present.

500 Tons Ice.—Leave orders with
Kerr and get Ice delivered to your house, at 30 to 40 per cent. less than former prices.

500 Tons Ice.—Leave orders with
Kerr and get Ice delivered to your house, at 30 to 40 per cent. less than former prices.

\$100 and \$20 Genuine Confederate Bills only five cents each; \$100 and \$50 bills \$100, and the costs of suit; and a fore-closure suit between Fred Brumhouse and W. F. Dunlap, which was arranged former prices.

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Among the pleasant callers at the Courant office, this week. were Dr. W. M. Rich, of Clement, and A, J. hart, Ind., informs us that their prices will be lower for 1894 than the prices will be lower for 1894 than t Last winter's Legislature legalized ever. He wishes us to ask our readthe voting and issuing of certain bonds by joint School District No. 16, Lyon and Chase counties.

Died, in this city, on Thursday, March, 28, 1895, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. T. Baker, at the advanced age of 74 years, 11 months and 19 days, Joseph Schwilling a german by birth, who left his native land in 1849, coming to the United States, Captain Brandley was in Cottonand, in 1871' settling in Chase county, Kansas, where he had ever since resided. His wife preceded him fifteen years to the spirit world. He had been ailing since Christmas He leaves, to mourn his death, one son. three daughters and a number of grandchildren who have the sympathy set fire to some corn stalks, a few days of the entire community in their beago, and got badly burned.

of the entire community in their beago, and got badly burned.

The funeral services took place, Eriday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Baker, conducted by the Rev. Thomas Lidzy, and the remains were interred in Prairie Grove cemetry.

CRAND MILLINERY OPENING.

The millinery firm of Dothard and Ditmars (Mrs. A. B. Dothard and Miss Lizzie A. Ditmars) had their spring opening, last Friday and Saturday, and a grand affair was it, the store being crowded with ladies all the afternoon of both days, admiring the love ly hats and bonnets, beauties of creation, of all styles and shapes; and, besides, the room was handsomely decorated with exquisite flowers and beau tiful picturss, and it seemed almost like a fairy dream to look into that room and see the living, moving loveliness viewing the capping climax of fashion's sway and the ladies who have had the temerity to bring into our city such a fine array of millinery goods are to be congratulated on the success of Strong City, have taken up their of their opening, and may they bask residence in one of Patrick Raleigh's in the supplies of their prichtest residence in one of Patrick Raleigh's in the sunshine of their brightest cozy cottages. South Cottonwood ave., hopes when coming into our midst is strong City. a consummation to be wished for.

A PRESENT.

EDITOR OF THE COURANT:-For the purpose of making R. B. Brown, bet ter known as Uncle Robert, minister of the Friends Church, at Vernon, and shrubbery trimmed up on his block,on his estimable wife a present of a new carpet, thirty of their friends and neing bors gave them a most pleasant sur-prise, by taking possession of their Wm. Walters has moved his billiard home, and from well filled baskets, hall into the old Gillett hardware building, and J. D. Minick has taken most bountiful dinner. Then Uncle the room vacated by Mr. Walters, for Robert and Aunt Rebecca were plac-a carriage conservatory. Robert and Aunt Rebecca were plac-ed at the head of the table which, soon surrounded by friends, and then the carpet was brought in and presented to sons, in Arizona, came in, last week, on account of the death of Adam Brecht, his father-in-law. and the afternoon was spent in having a good, social time until evening, when their friends bid Uncle Robert and Aunt Rebecca, "good night," with many thanks for the pleasant afternoon, and wishing them a continued happy life in this world, and a greater reward in the next; that they will hear the Lord say: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, and I will make thee ruler over many things; en-ter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

EDUCATIONAL.

Common school graduates! There will be an examination of applicants for diplomas, who have finished the course of study of the common schools of Chase county, held at the school heuse in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturo'clock a. m.

In connection with this the Kansas Wesleyan Buainess College, of Salina state the following prizes:

1st. prize. To the one passing the examination with the highest average, not falling below 60 per cent on any one branch, a life scholarship, in their Business College, or Institute of

Shorthand. 2nd. prize. The second prize is worth \$25, and is transferable to any one living in the county.

These prizes are to be awarded upon the result of the respective examina tions taken for graduation, at a regular time and place designated by the County Superintendent. These are prizes worth working for. To the one receivbusiness college, the scholarship is

worth \$50.
The K.W. Business College is backed by the Northwest Kansas Conference, and Board of the Kansas Wesleyan University. an institution of a man of large business capacity and educators of the State, highly endorsed by such men as Winans, Speer, Fitzpatrick, Lawhead, Pres. Taylor and

Chase Co., Kan.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, April 3. 1895: David Curr,

J. M. Fowman. Miss Grace Waganor,
G. W. Williams.
All the above remaining uncalled or, April 17, 1895, will be sent to

the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

MATFIELD CREEN ITEMS.

April fool day went off very smooth-

There is some talk of Dr. Conaway Sr., moving his office to this place. Adron Cameron was assisting Mr. Heeg, in the Post Office, Saturday and

The Mitchell House is doing a good business under its new proprietor, Clay Jennings.

Captain Brandley was in Cotton-wood Falls, Tuesday, called there by the pending lawsuit of Brandley and S. Pracht. Charlie Fincher had a severe attact of heart trouble, Sunday night; but we are glad to see him out again and hope

he will not suffer another attact. The Joint Spelling School, between MatfieldGreen and Brandley and Rocky Glen schools combined, proved victor ious for the Brandley and Rocky Glen school.

Pastures are nice and green, and some have taken advantage by turning their stock out already; and cattle are arriving daily, from the West.

We are glad to see Mr. S. Curtis out again, after being laid up so long with an injured limb, and hope he will be entirely well again in a short time. HARRY.

CITY ELECTIONS.

The vote for city officers in the twin cities, last Monday, resulted as fol-lows, the elections being very quiet

COTTONWOOD FALLS,

For Mayor-T.M.Gruwell, 125: J. H Doolittle, 66.
For Police Judge—M. C. Newton, 166; F. B. Hunt. 3; A. L. Morrison, 4;

Jerry Brown 1. For Councilmen-H. A. McDaniels, 131: Robert Cuthbert, 123; George George, 154; H. S. Fritz, 128; Jesse Kellogg, 115; Geo. B. Carson, 69; El-mer Johnston, 60; L. B. Jenson, 71; Rockwood, 2. the first five of whom were elected.

STRONG CITY For Mayor, Wm. Rettiger, 93. For Police Judge, Geo. W. Crum,

For Councilmen-W. C. Harvey, 90 Homer Roberts, 92, Al. Ryan, 76; J.C. Petty, 86; Theo. Fritze, 77; Patrick Raleigh, 17; W. H. McMorris, 17; Wm. Martin, 27, Lee Williams, 53; the first five being elected.

IN MEMORIAM.

John S. McCabe. It is with peculiar sorrow the writer pens the memoriam of John McCabe. Young, full of life and ambition, he went through his twenty-one years like the music of a song. He yearned for the higher things, which he knew were before him in the unexplored years Times one month. ahead, and hence sought to develop the intellectual man, so that he might be capable of meeting higher ideals. Born on the farm and accustomed to labor he had those strong sympathies labor he had those strong sympathies which belong to the sons of toil. Ambition entered into the chambers of the soul and the gifted boy became a man filled with new ideas, which could only day, April 20, 1895, commencing at 8 find expression in the wider field of mind. He left the farm and the home and the familiar paths of boyhood and Kansas, offers to the graduates of the entered the Normal school, and then common schools of each county in the the Business College of Emporia. He made good progress, and won the esteem and good will of his teachers and associates. He seemed to be of that strong, sincere fiber that makes friends, because of native honesty and manhood. He was brave, which is always requisite in ambition, and he impressed you at once as a man to be trusted, and as one who could fill a breach and die if necessary for his cause. He was earnest, and though but twenty-one years old last November his face showing first prize, if wishing to attend a ed the lines of earnest manhood, and his eye expressed the deep purpose of the soul. He was one who if appearing among a hundred the stranger would say, "God has set his stamp on high rank, has at its head, Professor that face. Behold a man!" The trib-T. W. Roach, for several years County utes paid him by the faculty and Superintendent of Cloud county, Kan. students of both institutions of learning experience, and one of the leading express more than any mere words I can add. His escort to the narrow home of the dead in the Catholic cemein fact by all the old school men of tery at Strong City was made up from the State. There is prehaps, no better Business College and from the Nor-Business College, or Institute of Short mal Battalion, as follows: Business College-Frank Austin, Tony Smith and J. B. Cossingham. Normal Battalion -S. A. Bardwell, T. R. Morrissy and W. J. McCarty. Rest in peace, my dear yong friend; your heart is stilled, but your soul has found the blessed ideals of God's own truths. Friends may mourn, but you are glad in the holy joy of immortality. Death struck down the young oak, but from the wreckage the eternal vines of peace sent up an offering, and all is well. Dead in your loosened corselet, like a We also have one dozen photographs young soldier you lay beneath your

kindred mourn. You left them an

Rest in faith beneath the prairies your

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"Hallo, Fatty, where are you going?" Fatty.-"Down in town. to get fine oysters at Bauerle's.

Leany.—"I like fine oysters myself? Fatty.—"I think you do for your fine stomach."

Leany .- "Yes." Fatty.—"But what I call a fine oyster is a large, fresh oyster, too big for your fine stomach.

Leany. - "What difference is there

Fatty.-"They make a better stew; they are better raw; they make a better fry. Good bye." dec-6

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Notice to Undertakers and Carpenters.

Tuesday and Friday, is being sent to subscribers on trial four months for 25 cents. Mail a quarter in silver or stamps to the Times. Kansas City, Mo., and get 32 issues of the best paper published in the Southwest. Fifty cents buys the Daily and Sunday Times one month.

STATE OF KANSAS.) 88
County of Chase.; Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, January 14, 1895. Sealed bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk until Tuesday, April 9, 1895, at 12 o'clock, m., from undertakers and carpenters for furnishing coffins for the burial of paupers of Chase. Sealed bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk until Tuesday, April 9, 1895, at 12 o'clock, m., from undertakers and carpenters for furnishing coffins for the burial of paupers of Chase. Sealed bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, January 14, 1895.
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[SEAL] M.K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

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

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Penn, or Md. Rye, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 per gadon. Brandy, Wines, Gin, Kummel.

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Mr. EDITOR:—I stained a blue silk dress with
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making lots of money selling the Climax Dish.
Washer. Have not made less than \$10 any day I
worked. Every family wants a Dish Washer, and
pay \$5 quickly when they see the dishes washed
and dried perfectly in one minute. I sell as many
washers as my brother, and he is an old salesman. I will clear \$3,000 this year. Address the
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do as well as I am doing.

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Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in

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TWO SINGERS.

I. A Poet. Of frost and warmth, of stars and sun; He sang of poets and of fame-The silver trumpet of a name; He sang of love—of golden wine, Men called his songs divine.

He died when he had played his part-Frost on his hair, spring in his her No fairer gift from life he wrung. Than the same joyance he had sung; Died—with no thought of higher things, His songs his only wings.

II. A Court Singer. Singer am I to the king— Yours be the glory to fight Nobly and well for the right! Mine it is-only to sing.

Others sing sunshine and snow Sing of the stars in the sky-Sing the king's palace—but I Weeds in his garden that grow.

Ah, for the voice of the sea—
Songs such as theirs—the divine!
Haply the king heareth mine Such as I wish they might be.

If I should die with the year-Grieve for no tale half told-Song on the lips grown cold;
Nay! For the king will hear.

Josephine Peabody, in Youth's Companior



CHAPTER XIV.-CONTINUED.

"Do you think, then, that if a man's impulse is to do what his conscience tells him is wrong, he should follow his impulse and not his conscience?"

"You state the case with unnecessary seriousness. I think that an occasional blow-out is good for a man. But if you ever have an impulse of that kind, I think you should give way to it for once, just to see how it feels. A man who is too good gets conceited about himself."

"I half believe you are right, Mr. Yates," said the professor, rising. "I will act on your advice, and, as you put it, see how it feels. My conscience tells me that I should congratulate you and wish you a long and happy life with the girl you have—I won't say chosen, but tossed up for. The natural man in me, on the other hand, urges me to break every bone in your worthless body. Throw off your coat, Yates.'

"Oh, I say, Renmark, you're crazy." "Perhaps so. Be all the more on your guard, if you believe it. A lunatic is sometimes dangerous.'

"Oh, go away. You're dreaming. You're talking in your sleep. What, fight? To-night? Nonsense!" "Do you want me to strike you be-

fore you are ready?". "No, Renny, no. My wants are always modest. I don't wish to fight at all, especially to-night. I'm a reformed man, I tell you. I have no desire to bid good-by to my best girl with a black eye to-morrow.'

"Then stop talking, if you can, and defend yourself."

"It's impossible to fight here in the dark. Don't flatter yourself for a moment that I am afraid. You just spar with yourself and get limbered up while I put some wood on the fire. This is too ridiculous."

Yates gathered up some fuel managed to coax the dying embers into a blaze.

"There." he said. "that's better. Now let me have a look at you. In the name of wonder, Renny, what do you want to fight me for, to-night?" "I refuse to give my reason."

"Then I refuse to fight. I'll run, and I can beat you in a foot race any day in the week. Why, you're worse than her father. He at least let me know why he fought me." "Whose father?"

"Kitty's father, of course-my future father-in-law. And that's another ordeal ahead of me. I haven't spoken to the old man vet, and I need all my fighting grit for that."

"What are you talking about?" "Isn't my language plain? It usually

"To whom are you engaged? As I understand your talk, it is to Miss Bartlett. Am I right?"

"Right as rain, Renny. This fire is dying down again. Say, can't we postpone our fracas until daylight? I don't want to gather any more wood. Besides, one of us is sure to be knocked into the fire and thus ruin whatever is left of our clothes. What do you

"Say? I say I am an idiot." "Hello! reason is returning, Renny.

I perfectly agree with you." Thank you. Then you did not propose to Mar-to Miss Howard?"

"Now you touch upon a sore spot. Renmark, that I am trying to forget. You remember the unfortunate toss-up; in fact, I think you referred to it a moment ago, and you were justly indignant about it at the time. Well, I don't care to talk much about the sequel, but, as you know, the beginning, you will have to know the end, because I episode of the toss-up or of my confession to any living soul. The telling possibly do any good. Will you prom-

"Certainly. But do not tell me un-

ess you wish to."

"I don't exactly yearn to talk about it, but it is better you should understand how the land lies, so you won't stand how the land lies, so you won't make any mistake. Not on my acit, but it is better you should under-stand how the land lies, so you won't count, you know, but I would not like it to come to Kitty's ears. Yes, I proposed to Margaret-first. She wouldn't look at me. Can you credit that?"

"Well, now that you mention it, I-" "Exactly. I see you can credit it. do his duty. Well, I couldn't at first, but Margaret knows her own mind, there's no question about that. Say! she's in love with some other fellow. I found that much out.'

You asked her, I presume."

things out; and, naturally, if I do that | done nothing."

for my paper it is not likely I am gomyself. She denied it at first, but admitted it afterwards, and then bolted." | gravely. "Yes," assented Stoliker, winking "You must have used great tact and

delicacy."
"See here, Renmark, I'm not go to stand any of your sneering. I told you this was a sore subject with me. I'm not telling you because I like to but because I have to. Don't put me in fighting humor, Mr. Renmark. If I talk fight I won't begin for no reason and then back out for no reason. I'll go on."

"I'll be discreet, and beg to take back all I said. What else?" "Nothing else. Isn't that enough?

It was more than enough for me—at the time. I tell you, Renmark, I spent a pretty bad half-hour sitting on the fence and thinking about it." "So long as that?"

Yates rose from the fire indignantly. "I take that back, too," cried the professor, hastily. "I didn't mean it." "It strikes me you've become awfully funny all of a sudden. Don't you think it's about time we took to our bunks?

It's late." Renmark agreed with him, but did not turn in. He walked to the friendly fence, laid his arms along the top rail, and gazed at the friendly stars. He had not noticed before how lovely the night was, with its impressive stillness, as if the world had stopped as a steamer stops in mid-ocean. After quieting his troubled spirit in the restful stars, he climbed the fence and walked down the road, taking little heed of the direction. The still night was a soothing companion. He came at last to a sleeping village of wooden houses, and through the center of the town ran a single line of rails, an iron link connecting the unknown hamlet with all civilization. A red and a green light giimmered down the line, giving the only indication that a train ever came that way. As he went a mile or two farther, the cool breath of the great lake made itself felt, and after crossing a field he suddenly came upon the water, finding all farther progress in that direction barred. Huge sand dunes formed the shore, covered with sighing pines. At the foot of the dunes stretched a broad beach of firm sand dimly visible in contrast with the darker water, and at long intervals on the sand fell the light ripple of the languid summer waves running up the beach with a half-asleep whisper that became softer until it merged in the silence beyond. Far out on the dark waters, a point of light, like a floating star, showed where a steamer was slowly making her way, and so still was the night that he felt, rather than heard, her pulsating engines. It was the only sign of life visible from that enchanted bay-

the bay of the silver beach. Renmark threw himself down on the soft sand at the foot of a dune. The point of light gradually worked its way to the west, following, doubtless unconsciously, the star of empire, and disappeared around the headland, taking with it a certain vague sense of companionship. But the world is very small, and a man is never quite as much alone as he thinks he is. Renmark heard the low hoot of an owl among the trees, which cry he was astonished to hear answered from the water. He sat up and listened. Presently there grated on the sand the keel of a boat, and some one stepped ashore. From the woods there emerged the shadowy forms of three men. Nothing was said, but they got silently into the boat, which might have been Charon's craft for all he could see of it. The rattle of the rowlocks and the plash of



the rowers to make less noise. It was evident that some belated fugitives were eluding the authorities of both countries. Renmark thought with a smile that if Yates were in his place he would at least give them a fright. A sharp command to an imaginary commany to load and fire would travel far on such a night, and would give the rowers a few moments of great discomfort. Renmark, however, did not shout, but treated the episode as part of the mystical dream, and lay down on the sand again. He noticed that the want to wring a second promise from water in the east seemed to feel the you. You are never to mention this approach of day even before the sky. Gradually the day dawned, a slowlylightening gray at first, until the comof it might do harm, and it couldn't ing sun spattered a filmy cloud with gold and crimson. Renmark watched the glory of the sunrise, took one lingering look at the curved beauty of

Stoliker on horseback in front of one of the taverns. Two assistants were with him, also seated on horses. The constable seemed disturbed by the sight of Renmark, but he was there to

"Hello!" he cried, "you're up early. have a warrant for the avrest of your friend. I suppose you won't tell me where he is?

"You can't expect me to give any information that will get a friend into "Well, it's my profession to find trouble, can you?—especially as he has

said one of the assistants, jury,"

quietly at the professor. "That is for judge and jury to determine-not

you."
"Well," said Renmark, "I will not inform on anybody, unless I am compelled to, but I may save you some trouble by telling where I have been and what I have seen. I am on my way back from the lake. If you go down there you will still see the mark of a boat's keel on the sand, and probably footprints. A boat came over from the other shore in the night and a man got on board. I don't say who the man was, and I had nothing to do with the matter in any way except as a spectator. That is all the information have to give."

Stoliker turned to his assistants and nodded. "What did I tell you?" he asked. "We were right on his track." "You said the railroad," grumbled the man who had spoken before.

"Well, we were within two miles of him. Let us go down to the lake and see the traces. Then we can return the warrant."

Renmark found Yates still asleep in the tent. He prepared breakfast without disturbing him. When the meal was ready he roused the reporter and told him of his meeting with Stoliker, advising him to get back to New York without delay. Yates yawned sleepily.

"Yes," he said, "I've been dreaming it all out. I'll get father-in-law to tote me out to Fort Erie to-night."

"Do you think it will be safe to put

it off so long?" "Safer than trying to get away during the day. After breakfast I'm going down to the Bartlett homestead. Must have a talk with the old folks, you know. I'll spend the rest of the day making up for that interview by talking with Kitty. Stoliker will never search for me there, and now that he thinks I'm gone he will likely make a visit to the tent. Stoliker is a good fellow, but his strong point is duty, you know, and if he's certain I'm gone he'll give his country the worth of its money by searching. I won't be back for dinner, so you can put in your time reading my dime novels. I make no reflections on your cooking, Renny, now that the vacation is over, but I have my preferences, and they incline toward a final meal with the Bartletts. If I were you I'd have a map. You look tired out.

"I am," said the professor. Renmark intended to lie down for a few moments until Yates was clear of the camp, after which he determined to pay a visit; but nature, when she got him locked up in sleep, took her revenge. He did not hear Stoliker and his satellites search the premises, just as Yates had predicted they would, and when he finally awoke he found, to his astonishment, that it was nearly dark. But he was all the better for his sleep, and he attended to his personal appearance with more than ordinary care.

Old Hiram Bartlett accepted the sit-

nation with the patient and grim stolidity of a man who takes a blow dealt him by a Providence which he knows is inscrutable. What he had done to deserve it was beyond his comprehension. He silently hitched up his horses, and for the first time in his life drove in to Fort Erie without any reasonable excuse for going there. He tied his team | house and served to the hungry youngat the usual corner, after which he sat sters after they have been made to at one of the taverns and drank strong waters that had no apparent effect on him. He even went so far as to smoke two native cigars: and a man who can do that can do anything. To bring up a daughter who would deliberately accept a man from "the states," and to have a wife who would aid and abet such an action, giving comfort and support to the enemy, seemed to him traitorous to all the traditions of 1812 or any other date in the history of the two countries. At times, wild ideas of getting blind full and going home to break every breakable thing in the house rose in his mind, but prudence whispered that he had to live all the rest of his life with his wife, and he realized that his scheme of vengeance had its drawbacks. Finally he untied his patient team, after paying his bill, and drove silently home, not having returned, even by a nod, any of the salutations tendered to him that day. He was somewhat relieved to find no questions were asked, and that his wife recognized the fact that he was passing through a crisis. Nevertheless there was a steely glitter in the eye he uneasily quailed under which told him a line had been reached which it would not be well for him to cross. She forgave, but it mustn't go any further.

When Yates kissed Kitty good night at the gate he asked her, with some trepidation, whether she had told anyone of their engagement.

"No one but Margaret," said Kitty. "And what did she say?" asked Yates, as if, after all, her opinion was of no

importance.
"She said she was sure I should be happy, and she knew you would be a good husband."

"She's rather a nice girl, is Margaret," remarked Yates, with the air of a man willing to concede good qualities to a girl other than his own, but indicating Jimmy."—Chicago Times. after all, that there was but one on earth for him.

"She's a lovely girl," said Kitty, en-thusiastically. "I wonder, Dick, when you knew her, why you ever fell in love with me."

against Margaret; but, compared with my girl-" And he finished his sentence with a practical illustration of his frame of

"The idea! I haven't a word to say

As he walked alone down the road he reflected that Margaret had acted very handsomely, and he resolved to drop in and wish her good-by. But as he approached the house his courage began to fail him, and he thought it better to sit on the fence near the place where he had sat the night before and think over it. It took a good deal of thinking. But as he sat there it was destined that Yates should receive some information which would like a man.-Truth.

"That's as may turn out before a simplify matters. Two persons came slowly out of the gate in the gather ing darkness. They strolled together up the road past him, absorbed in themselves. When directly opposite, Renmark put his arm around Margaret's waist, and Yates nearly fell off the fence. He held his breath until they were safely out of hearing, then slid down and crawled along in the shadow until he came to the side road, up which he walked, thoughtfully pausing every few moments to into and aerated. The advantage is in remark: "Well, I'll be—" but speech breaking hidebound spots, tearing out get no further.

He stopped at the fence and leaned against it, gazing for the last time at the tent, glimmering white, like a misshapen ghost, among the somber trees. He had no energy left to climb over.



RENMARK PUT HIS ARM AROUND MAR-GARET'S WAIST.

tered to himself at last. "The highest bidder can have me, with no upset price. Dick Yates, I wouldn't have believed it of you. You a newspaper man? You a reporter from 'way back? You up to snuff? Yates, I'm ashamed to be seen in your company. Go back to New York and let the youngest reporter in from a country newspaper scoop the daylight out of you. To think that this thing has been going on right under your well-developed nose and you never saw it-worse, never had the faintest suspicion of itthrust at you twenty times a daynearly got your stupid head smashed on account of it—and yet bleated away like the innocent little lamb that you are, and never even suspected! Dick, you're a three-sheet poster fool in colored ink. And to think that both of them know all about the first proposal-both of them! Well, thank heaven, Toronto is a long way from New York."

[THE END.]

SCRUBBED HIS BROTHER. In His Anxiety to Secure a Free Dinner

Took the Skin Off. Philanthropic young ladies all over the city are deeply interested in the good work done for the poor at Hull house, and many of them take an active part in the work. A number of young ladies in Kenwood have taken a small store near the institution and there they take turns at noon every day in dealing out one-cent lunches to the ragged children of the neighborhood. ture has been very successful and scores of famished children patronize the place every day with their pennies, in spite of the washing regulations. They are so hungry for the steaming soup and coffee that they willingly use the soap and water first. Occasionally the young lady in charge superintends these ablutions, but oftener the big sisters of the little tots do the work themselves. The other day a small boy came in with two pennies in one grimy hand and the pudgy fist of a baby brother in the other. Both were hun-

"You must wash your faces and hands before you eat," said the young lady in charge, kindly.

"Yes, 'um," said the larger boy. "I kin wash meself an' Jimmy here, too." The fashionable young lady, thinking to make her charges cleaner than those of "the other girls," had brought with her a very stiff nail brush, and when she led the two youngsters into the washroom she asked the larger boy if he knew its use.

"Yes, 'um," he said, and she left them, returning to the hungry ones at the table outside.

After awhile she thought of the two boys in the washroom and wondered why they had not come out. She tiptoed in to investigate and found "Jimmy" struggling in his brother's grasp. The latter had soaped the stiff nail brush thoroughly and was gradually removing the cuticle from "Jimmy's" face with it, despite his struggles. The young lady went to the rescue, explaining the use of the brush, and led the two out to dinner, to which "Jimmy" did full justice in spite of his new face. When they left the young lady said:

"Tell your mamma to put cold cream or camphorated vaseline on your face, Origin of a Slang Phrase.

The term, "Get there, Eli," is said to have come about at a baseball match played in central New York state. The name of one of the players happened do be Ely, and Chapman, the leader of the "nine," was continually urging him on, and inadvertently mis pronounced his name. The cry was: "Get there, Eli!" and the expression has been taken up as an expressive bit of American slang.

But Edith Didn't Believe Her. May-I really believe Jack loves me

Edith-Indeed! May-Yes. Didn't you notice how he was trying to irritate me last night by flirting with you.-Town Topies.

Desperate. Clara-Would you accept an apology Mamie-Yes, anything, if it only looks

FARM AND GARDEN.

MEADOWS AND LAWNS. Apply Salt Very Freely and Thoroughly

I am surprised that so few persons treat their lawns to a good annual dragging. Even if no manure is applied the best possible treatment in spring is to run a harrow back and forth till the sod is thoroughly cut into and aerated. The advantage is in seemed to have failed him; he could moss and weeds, and letting the air feed the roots.

I like best to sow my lawns with salt and ashes, and all the coal ash I can get from anthracite coal-not from bituminous. Then, if to be obtained, I use slaked time or old plaster. Then the harrow is put on, and put on thoroughly. In this way a lawn that cannot be plowed can be kept in good condition for twenty years. When leaves blow over such lawns in the tall I let them alone to cover and protect the grass during the winter, and after the dragging in the spring the one cleaning takes away any leaves that are superflous. But most of such material is worked down about the grass roots and serves an admirable ourpose as a summer mulch, and adds finally to the humus.

Salt serves a double purpose, and ought to be applied very freely. It kills some weeds entirely, such as moneywort, and it fertilizes the grass. It takes a very heavy application to damage any of our lawn grasses.

Last year while digging a large cellar used the whole of the dirt as a lawn dressing, scattering even the tougher clay freely about. This, as it becomes thoroughly aerated, blends with the soil to decided advantage. By all means use the drag on meadows.-E. P. Powell, in Prairie Farmer.

CORN EXPERIMENTS.

Some Valuable Comparisons in Early and

Late Sowing. Prof. W. C. Latta, Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind. In comparing late and early sowing for a period of five years, the range of dates of planting was from May 1 to 29. The average yield of the earliest planting was forty-seven bushels; that of the latest, thirty-six bushels. These averages are considerably reduced by the poor crop of 1893, which was less than half shallow plowing were continued for three weeks. The corn ground was plowed four, six, eight, ten and twelve inches. The highest average crops were obtained from plowing eight inches, and the lowest averages from four inches. Experiments in deep and shallow cultivation were continued for five years, the cultivation being one, two and three inches deep. The average yields from cultivation one inch deep, fifty-one bushels; from cultivation two inches deep, fifty bushels; from cultivation three inches deep, forty-nine bushels. - Farmer's Mag-

GAUGE RUNNER PLOW. A Device That May Be Used Without Step-

ping from the Furrow. The value of a gauge on a plow to the entrance so that but a single bee regulate the depth at which the plow can pass is a good cure. The soup is bought from the Hull shall run is so obvious that nothing | FEEDING early in the spring is often need be said in its favor. The cut shows an attachment for that purpose. wash their faces and hands. The ven- A flat wheel out on the beam is so arranged that it can be raised or lowered by operating a lever on one of the handles, and, when set for any depth, "staying put." This device may be in place of sealed honey. used without stopping the plow or stepping from the furrow. The plowman



has complete and instant control. The wheel is made to fit either a wooden or an iron beam, and is held perfectly rigid. The inventor has tried it on a variety of plows and always with good results. Among its advantages are: When one part of a field is sandy, and another is composed of hard clay or is stony, the plow can be run at the same depth, and in a fruit orchard the plow can be instantly raised or lowered when passing near a tree, so as not to injure the roots. -D. G. Hobby, in Farm | tives. -Prairie Farmer. and Home.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

WHEN land is in danger of washing try to get a good sod on it. It will save it greatly. In fertilizing pastures never use barn-

yard manure, which disgusts the cows. Use prepared fertilizers. IF manures are permitted to remain outdoors in the storm, it is estimated

that sixty per cent. of their value is leached out. WHEN fertilizers are necessary, the

wastefulness of letting the home-made manure go to waste and buying artificial fertilizers should not be practiced.

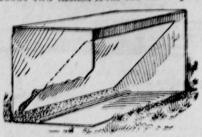
grass and clover. Then you may top dress with some prepared fertilizer. Good pastures are valuable in one direction that is not always thought of, the cow does not need to wear herself out in getting what she wants to eat. She will pretty nearly do this on a thin pasture.-Farmers' Voice.

Care of the Poultry House.

Whitewash the poultry house inside, begin early in the season.

GOOD THING TO HAVE. Sensible Arrangement for Feeding Gris to Poultry.

Get a box about one foot square and 8 or 10 inches deep, remove the top, and place it inside at an angle from one corner of the bottom of the box. leaving about three-quarters of an inch space from the bottom and one side, and the other side of the board about two inches from the other side to allow space to fill; or it may be filled tight, and the side of the box removed and hinged so as to open and fill. Place a strip of wood about one inch square, about two inches from the three-quar-



FEEDING GRIT TO POULTRY

ter inch space at the bottom of the box, to keep the grit in place. Bore two small holes in the bottom of the box near what is to be the top, and hang on nails so as to raise the box a few inches from the ground, to prevent the chickens from scratching dirt in. Put in the grit, oyster shells, charcoal, etc., and the fowls will have it fresh and clean, as it will drop down as they eat it. There will be no waste as when fed on the ground or in open boxes. The same arrangement may be used for feed when it is desirable to keep feed before the poultry all the time. The device is shown in the cut.-Rural New Yorker.

HINTS FOR BEEKEEPERS.

SHOULD a colony become queenless from any cause, three weeks may be gained by having an extra queen to give it at once.

No TIME should be lost in giving a The results of a series of experi-ments in corn culture are given by young larvae, or both, from which to raise a queen. THE best time to transfer bees from

one hive to another is about the season of swarming, but if care is taken it may be done on any warm afternoon when the bees are actively at work. Worker bees, being undeveloped

females, may now and then be sufficiently developed to lay eggs, but as they are incapable of meeting the drones a crop. Experiments with deep and and becoming fully fertilized their eggs will produce only drones. WEAK colonies may be united after smoking them well by removing the

combs, with the bees adhering, and placing them together in one hive. spraying them with peppemint water, so as to give them all the same scent. To CLIP the queen's wings, open the hive and lift the frame carefully and avoid jars. When the queen is seen, with a pair of sharp-pointed scissors,

lift one of the front wings and cut off about one-half of it. This will prevent her leaving the swarm. Working with bees at unreasonable times, leaving honey exposed among the bees, induces robbing. It is only the weak colonies that are robbed. One of the easiest and best preventives is to keep the colonies strong. Contracting

advisable to stimulate breeding and to keep the colony strong, so that when the early bloom comes, it may be sufficiently strong to gather the honey. Coffee and A sugar reduced to the consistency of honey is the best for feeding

Poultry in the Stables.

The barn and stables are not the proper places for the hens. It is bestowing unnecessary labor to hunt for eggs. The poultry should have a special place separate from the other stock, but if it is deemed best to allow the hens in the barn and stable, in order that they may pick up and utilize waste material, they should at least have a clean hen-house in which to retire at night. The fowls will soon learn to know where they belong at night, if confined in any location for a few days. The object should be to have them all roost and lay in one place, as well as being fed together at regular periods. If allowed to roost in different places, it is impossible to discover if any are missing or if disease is prevalent until too late to use preven-

Start with Strong Stock.

The eggs used in hatching outchicks should be from hens that are active and vigorous. Hardiness is the prime factor in the matter, and a good start with strong stock leaves half the battle won. Under no circumstances should eggs be used from inbred stock, or from hens that are subject to ailments, as constitutional defects are easily transmitted. To prove this, select for breeding purposes a male that is healthy, but that has some peculiarity, such as a twisted comb. When the chicks are old enough to exhibit their combs, the chances are that every chick will have a twisted comb. Such experiments with the male have been made often A wornout pasture may be improved by going over it in the spring with a slanting tooth harrow, and sowing blue great care.—Farm and Fireside.

Why Eggs Fall to Hatch. In her natural or wild state, the hen

lays in the spring and summer, when the conditions for success are favorable. She is the companion of a vigorous male who may have battled with some competitor for her favors. The eggs from such a ben always hatch and produce strong and hardy chicks. When the domestic hen lays in the Whitewash the poultry house inside, spring, the eggs usually hatch well. so as to make the interior light and In the fall and winter, when the hen cheerful. Poultry have a repugnance is stimulated to egg production, has to dark quarters, and will remain out- just passed through the molting period, side, exposed to storms, in preference is overfed and confined, and is mated to resorting during the day to a dark with some worthless male, the condiand uncomfortable poultry house. tions are not so favorable, and to se-Ducks must be kept in a house with a cure good hatches from her eggs is a. board floor covered with straw. They matter of chance to a certain extent. should be laying now, as they usually The season affects both laying and hatching.-Prairie Farmer.

Whenever He Opens His Mouth His Colleagues Expect to Hear Something Pat-His Idea of Late Financial Legislation.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Congressman John Allen, of the First Mississippi district, is regarded as one of the brightest, wittiest and most entertaining orators in the house of representatives. Whenever he is accorded the floor he has a large audience in the galleries, and the members always congregate about his seat and pay the closest attention to his remarks. This is not only because Mr. Allen is an able and fluent talker, but because everyone who ever heard him knows his uncommon power of illustration. He holds the attention of his auditors, and they have learned to expect a good anecdote from him whenever he speaks. And they usually hear at least one.



"TELL HIM TO DRAW ON ME."

Mr. Allen has a large stock of fresh stories on hand and he always takes great pleasure in entertaining his listeners by telling them. While they are convulsed with laughter, his face is as calm and serene as the countenance of a philosopher or professor of theology.

While the house, during its last session, had under consideration what was known as the seigniorage bill, Mr. Allen spoke in favor of that measure, but digressed to make a few remarks concerning a speech which Abraham S. Hewitt, of New York, had delivered at a banquet, in the course of which Mr. Hewitt had severely criticised the people of the south. Mr. Allen said: "I do not think that any man ought to be held down to a very rigid account for an after-dinner speech at a banquet. Why, sir, I recollect not long ago I went to a banquet in Baltimore where everything was so good, where I was surrounded by so many big rich men that by the time my turn came to speak I felt so well that I addressed them as 'fellow capitalists.'"

This bright saying elicited applause and laughter, which continued for some little time. Mr. Allen then referred to a speech which had been made in Baltimore by Congressman Patterson, of Tennessee, in reply to ex-Mayor Hewitt, in which Col. Patterson had made a number of very intemperate and heated assertions. Mr. Allen, referring to the Patterson-Hewitt speech, said: "Being aware of the influence surrounding a banquet, if I did not know of the abstemious habits of my friend from Tennessee, I would have thought on reading his speech that he had gotten somewhat under the influences that affected another Tennes seean that a traveling man told me about meeting once in Tennessee. This traveling man was sitting on a counter talking to a merchant about selling him goods; he and the merchant got into a general conversation, and among other things he said to the merchant: 'I used to sell these goods down in Kaufman county, Tex.'

"At this, a seedy, ragged, hard-looking fellow who was sitting on the same counter, said: 'My friend, did you say you had lived in Kaufman county, Tex?"

"'Yes, sir.' "'Did you ever know a man out there by the name of John F. Wil-

"'Oh, yes; I used to sell John goods."

"'Well, sir, he is my brother.'

"'Ah! I am glad to meet you.' "'Yes, sir, John Williams is my brother. How was John when you saw him?

'Oh, John was doing very well. He had a good farm, with plenty of stock on it; he was out of debt and doing

" 'Well, my friend, if you should be back in Kaufman county at any time, and see anything of John, I wish you would tell him that I am mighty hard up, that my farm is mortgaged, and I do not believe that I am ever going to be able to raise and educate my children. Times are mighty hard with me, and I do not see any chance to get out of debt; and if he is ever going to help me, now is the time.'

"After awhile this traveling man felt like taking a drink, and he invited John's brother out to take a drink with him. When the drink began to have its effect, the man said: 'So you know my brother John out in Texas? Well, when you go out there, say that I am getting along tolerably well, that I ain't making any great money, but I am doing pretty well.'

"They sauntered around awhile, and the traveling man asked his acquaintance to take another drink. Then the fellow began to warm up. He said: 'So you know my brother John out in Kaufman county, Tex. Well, if you are out there at any time, just tell him that I am making a good living and am getting along first rate.'

"Late in the evening my friend met the fellow again; he had meanwhile had two or three more drinks and was pretty mellow, so he said: 'You are the gentleman that knowed my brother John out in Kaufman county. Well, if you should go back to Kaufman county and see anything of John, tell him if

he needs anything, just to draw on me.' "Now under the influence of one of | you?" these New York banquets, with all that they have good to eat and the ac recover."-Atlanta Constitution.

companiments, one feels by the time the speaking begins like telling the rest of the world to draw on him. Therefore, I, on my own motion, would never quote a banquet speech on anybody because I do not think it is exactly the fair thing."

Another good story is told by the witty Mississippi statesman. He was elected to the Fiftieth congress by a slim majority over his opponent, and it was with much difficulty that he captured the election and maintained his

seat in the house. During the first session of the Fiftieth congress Mr. Allen concluded that he would spend the Christmas holidays at Tupelo. Several days after he had been home while walking about the house he sprained his ankle. One day when he was hobbling about the streets of the town helping himself along with the aid of a cane he was met by an old maid, a friend of the family, who seemed very anxious about his welfare and inquired of him why he was limping about in that way.

"Oh!" replied Allen, "I got lame running for congress at the last election." During the extra session of the recent congress which was called by President gressman Allen made a strong speech on the monetary question. In conclustory told of the farmer who went away for a visit and took his family with him to see his relatives in the city. "The affairs of the farm," said he, "were left in the hand of their trusty overseer, Uncle Eben, who was charged particularly by the farmer on his departure that Uncle Eben must let him hear often as to how things were going. Daily letters were sent telling how prosperous the crops were and one day Uncle Eben wrote as follows: 'Everything is all fine as usual. The horse, Frank, has been sick with the glanders. gave him the medicine as directed and he is now well of the disease, but he is

dying of the remedy.'"
Mr. Allen said that that was the precise condition in which the country was lingering. It had recovered from the results of the operation of the Sherman law, but was suffering from the remedy which was being given by the legisla-

tors in the house. At a banquet of the Gridiron club one evening speaking to the toast "Our Flag," Mr. Allen said: "When I was a boy our flag was different from the flag under which I now loyally live. It was a confederate flag, and I was a young confederate soldier. It was conceded by everybody in the rebel armies that I was the bravest private soldier in the ranks. On one occasion when a battle ranks. On one occasion when a battle Have ready a pan of smoking hot oil. was raging, I charged a whole regi-



HE GOT LAME RUNNING FOR CONGRESS

down with my saber just as Samson once mowed down the Philistines with the jawbone of an ass. I had them piled knee deep around me when Gen. Lee rode up to me in person and said: 'For Heaven's sake, John, stay your arm. She Sailed Like a Witch and Engaged in Do not turn noble warfare into such horrible butchery.' I never quailed before anybody in my life, but out of respect to Gen. Lee I desisted and the

battle went on. "At the battle of Missionary Ridge I a fence. Bill said that I was not a man and with a quivering voice, said: 'Oh, birdie, birdie. If I had your wings I

during the war." SMITH D. FRY. Three Days in a Cave. The sensations of a man lost in a cave are indescribable. Two young men in Tennessee recently found a cave in Lookout mountain and started to explore it. The cave was a disappointment, nothing but narrow passages, and after going some five miles they started to return, when their candles went out, evidently on account of some noxious gas. Then an anxious search revealed the horrible fact that they had used all their matches. They had blazed their way from the entrance with chalk-marks, but in the dark these were useless as a guide, and there was nothing to do but wait, in the hope that they would be missed and searched for. Three days and nights they waited and when rescued they were in an almost idiotic state of mind from celd. hunger and fear.

Not Equal to It. "You haven't read my last poem, have

"No; I'm too weak yet. Wait till I

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Breakfast Potatoes.-Cook thin slices of peeled potatoes in so little salted water that it will be evaporated when the potatoes are done, add pep-per, butter, a little sweet cream and more salt if necessary. Serve hot .-Orange Judd Farmer.

-Bread-Crumb Cakes.-Make a nice and delicate breakfast dish. The crumbs should be rolled fine and well soaked in warm milk. When soft, mix into a batter by the addition of flour, more milk and one or two beaten eggs. Add salt and baking powder, beat thoroughly, bake brown and serve

-Cottage Pudding.-Beat together well, two eggs and one-half cupful of sugar. Add three tablespoonfuls of soft butter, and beat again. Add one the old Bhuddist temples in India and cupful of milk, alternating with two Ceylon had roofs made out of cut cupfuls of flour, into which has been mixed two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in a round or square tin pan. Serve with egg sauce or strawberry sauce. - Good Housekeeping.

-Stair Carpets. -Slips of paper should always be placed over the edges of the Cleveland for the purpose of repealing stairs under the carpet. This will dithe Sherman silver purchasing act, Conminish the friction between the carpet. minish the friction between the carpet and the boards beneath it. The strips should be in length within an inch or sion he said that the condition of the two of the width of the carpet, and country under existing legislation and four or five inches in breadth. This the proposed bill reminded him of the simple expedient will preserve the carfour or five inches in breadth. This pet half as long again as it would last without the strips.-Leeds Mercury.

-Lemon Cake-Four cups of flour, five of his own. -Detroit Free Press. eggs, three cups sugar, one cup of butter, one of milk, one teaspoonful soda,

flavoring. If lemon is not used add one tablespoon vinegar. This can be made richer by using more butter and sugar; stir them to a cream with the flavoring, then add the starch .- Prairie Farmer.

-Halibut.-Cut very fine two pounds Dip each quenelle in beaten egg and drop it in the hot oil. When it is of a nice brown, remove, place on a paper to drain, then serve. Each must be taken from the beaten egg and dropped carefully at once into the oil.-Western Rural.

-Creamed Codfish .- Remove the ones and skin and flake a cupful of the fish. Put it into a sauce-pan, cover with cold water and set it on the back of the stove where it will keep warm, but not boiling, till softened. If very salt the water will have to be changed, covering it the second time with warm water. Drain thoroughly in a sieve. Put a generous tablespoonful of butter into a sauce-pan, when melted add one tablespoonful of flour, stir till smooth, but not brown, gradually add one cup of rich milk, stir till smooth, then add the fish; let it heat thoroughly and then add the well-beaten yolks of three or four eggs. Let it cook till it thickens, stirring constantly. -Boston Budget.

THE STORY OF A CLIPPER.

More Trades Than One. A young Swede came to this country in 1851 with some money and the intention of building a craft to be fitted up for passengers to the world's fair in FLOUR-Patent, per sack London. For this purpose he located was on the skirmish line with Bill himself at Portsmouth, contracted HAY—Choice timothy...... Jones, who had always been the bully with ship builders who had ship yards of the crowd of boys at school. But at Eliot, just opposite Portsmouth, for Bill got scared that day. The Yankees a ship of about a thousand tons, with CHEESE-Full cream...... kept crawling closer and closer to us, extensive cabin arrangements for pasand the bullets came very fast and sengers. The model of a ship was that and the bullets came very fast and sengers. The model of a ship was that thick, so Bill and I laid down behind of an extreme clipper. When nearly a half dozen rails which we tore out of completed the projector fell short of money. Masts, spars and sails had all HOGS—Heavy..... of family and asked me to lift my head been contracted for, and were in a SHEEP-Fair to choice....... over the fence and see how close the state of forwardness. The mechanics Yankees were getting. I replied: 'I concluded to complete the ship, and CORN-No. 2 mixed. 42
OATS-No. 2 mixed. 33
RYE-No. 2. 57
BUTTER-Creamery. 16
LARD-Western steam. 6 70
POPRE 12 40 hain't got no family yet, Bill, but I have put her in the hands of Gov. Goodwin, hopes; and I'll keep my head close to the ground.' Just then the Yankees sent a big shower of bullets over us When completed, the ship, under me When completed, the ship, under me- PORK...... 12 40 @12 45 and into those rails when a brown chanics' lien, was transferred to the thrush in a tall tree above began to governor, brought to Boston, pursing. Bill was trembling with excite chased by Sampson & Tappan, named HOGS—Packing and shipping. 4 65 @ 5 10 ment and fear, and, while lying on his the Nightingale, and under the comment and fear, and, while lying on his the Nightingale, and under the comback, he looked up at the brown thrush, mand of a Captain Dumaresqe sailed | mand of a Captain Dumaresqe sailed | WHEAT—No. 2 red. | 541/60 | for Australia with a cargo valued at | \$125,000. From there she proceeded to | OATS—No. 2 | 29 @ OATS-No. 2. 54½@ 55 RYE. 54½@ 55 BUTTER—Creamery. 12 @ 18 LARD 6 90 @ 6 92½ PORK 12 30 @12 42½ would not stay here and sing while the Yankees are shooting so hard.' You freight of the season, £5 per ton for can see that Bill was something of a London. To test her merits, Messrs. PORK..... coward, but I never got scared at bul- Sampson & Tappan, published in the lets or cannon balls, or anything else London Times a challenge to the British merchant fleet to race from the Downs to China and back for £40,000, a distance of nearly 30,000 miles. But no one could be found to accept the challenge. She was afterwards sold to a Salem house, who sent her to Rio Janeiro, where she was sold and sent to the coast of Africa as a slaver, was captured by a United States cruiser, the slaves liberated and the vessel sent home. She was subsequently used by the government during the war, and after the close of the war, was sold and put in the California trade. The Nightingale made the shortest known run from the equator to Melbourne, 25 days, her whole passage from New York was 68 days .- Proceedings of

What He Wanted.

Boston Society.

Mrs. Brooks-Count Tedout is furious against his wife-Miss Gottrow-persecutes her dreadfully everywhere she

Mr. Rivers (in surprise)-Why, she ecured her direct divorce all right. Mrs. Brooks-Yes, but he wants ali mony,-Puck.

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

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The natives of the interior of Ceylon finish walls and roof with a paste of with maple sirup.—Country Gentle. slaked lime, gluten and alum, which glazes and is so durable that specimens three centuries old are now to be seen. In Sumatra the native women braid a coarse cloth of palm leaves for stone blocks, hewed timber and split bamboo poles. Uneven planks-cut from old and dead palm trees, seldom from living young trees—are much used in the Celebees and Philippines. Shark skins form the roofs for fishermen in the Anadam islands.-Chicago

> Bric-a-Bric. "My wife and daughter," remarked

the rich American, "secured some ele-gant articles of bric-a-brac during their sojourn in Europe."

"Does the list include the count who is your daughter's affianced?" inquired a friend of the family who had views

Beware of Olutments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

ter, one of milk, one teaspoonful soda, the peel and juice of two lemons. Mix the sugar and butter, grate the lemons and squeeze the juice on the sugar. Add the eggs, then the flour and milk, first one, then the other, putting in slowly. Dissolve the soda in the milk. Use the same sized cup in measuring.—Mrs. Homer Foot, in Home.

—Pudding Sauce.—One pint of water made into a smooth starch with a heaping tablespoon flour. Cook ten minutes, strain if necessary, sweeten to taste, and pour on it one tablespoon butter and juice of a lemon or other flavoring. If lemon is not used add

THERE is nothing more foolish than to advise a man to grin and bear it. If he bears it patiently, he does enough without grinning.—Atchison Globe.

If you are troubled with malaria, constipa-

"DAH am only one day in de y'ah," said Uncle Eben, "when folks orter look at de dahk side ob life, and dat's 'Mancipation day."—Washington Star.

THE Jefferson County Exposition, Pine Bluff, Ark., solicits correspondence as to her lovely climate and unequalled opportunities for investment in farm or timber land.

"Why on earth is Mrs. Robertson studying law?" "She intends hereafter to secure her own divorces."—Brooklyn Life.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. Dieter, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '94. "I see that Hoyt is going to have his new play vaccinated." "What for?" "To see

play vaccinated. whether it will take or not."-Truth. THE woman who is proud of her back hair does not require much urging to play something on the piano.—Boston Transcript.

POPULAR rights are those that are coming our way .- Galveston News.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE-Common to prime... 4 15 @ 6 00

FLOUR-Winter wheat..... 2 50 @ 2 90

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native steers ... 4 10 @ 6 01 HOGS—Good to choice ... 4 90 @ 5 2 . FLOUR—Good to choice ... 3 00 @ 4 75

CATTLE-Native and shipping 4 00 @ 6 20

CATTLE—Best beeves......

HOGS—Good to choice heavy... WHEAT—No. 2 red......

BUTTER-Choice creamery

Native cows

RYE-No. 2.....

Stockers.....

KANSAS CI

TTY, April 2. 4 00 @ 5 95	
2 40 @ 4 60 1 55 @ 4 90	- ITWICE OF IV
3 80 @ 4 85	EWIS' 98 % LY
55 @ 551/2	POWDERED AND PERFUMEN
54 @ 54½ 43½@ 43¾	The strongest and purest Ly
28% 29	made. Unlike other Lye, it bein
53 @ 54	a time powder and packed in a ca
1 10 @ 1 40	are always ready for use. W
1 15 @ 1 55 8 00 @ 9 00	make the best perfumed Har Soap in 20 minutes without box
7 00 @ 8 50	ing. It is the best for cleansing
70 @ 71	waste pipes, disinfecting sink
18 @ 19	closets, washing bottles, paint trees.etc. PENNA.SALT M'F'G C

"Don't pull yer gun in this here court," said the judge. "You've got to respect the dignity what yoh see lyin' roun' loose here, an' if you kill a man while court's in session I'll fine you fer contempt!"—Atlanta Constitution.

A WRITER says that the sense of humor very rarely exists in children under twelve years old. This writer evidently has never seen a five-year-old child prying open the eyes of a four-days-old kitten.—Texas Siftings.

"Kind hearts are more than coronets,"
But somehow with the belles,
In choosing mates for life, it is The coronet that tells.

—Washington Star.

"Ir I could only," she exclaimed, "get it through my head." She gazed at the large hat pin and wondered how she was going to fasten her new street bonnet in place.—Detait Tribung.

Wool.—"I'm awfully behind in my reading." Van Pelt—"How's that?" Wool—"I got switched off on "Trilby,' and now I'm behind on at least nine or ten new lives of Napoleon."—N. Y. World.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "when er man tells you he's discouraged he doan' mean nuffin' by it 'ceptin' dat he's 'bout made up 'is min' ter be good an' lazy de res' ob his life."—Washington Star.

WAGGS-"Did you have a fine time last night?" Jaggs-"No, I had it this morn-ing. Ten dollars fine; three dollars costs." —Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Mamma, see how cold that poor chestnut man looks! Do give me five cents so he can earn something."—Fliegende Blaetter.

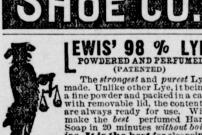
THE silent watches of the night—those that are run down.—Philadelphia Record.

=GIVE AWAY<

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HOSTILITIES CEASE.

Japan and China Coming to Terms of Peace.

The Emperor of Japan Declares an Unaditional Armistice - Attempted Assassination of the Chinese Peace Envoy the Cause.

Washington, March 30.-The emperor of Japan has declared an unconditional armistice, the news being confirmed at the Japanese legation, where it was stated that a cablegram to this effect had been received from the home government. China made the offer of the armistice and the peace plenipotentiaries of Japan were empowered by the emperor to accept it without condition. This was done in view of the "unexpected event" that happened, viz., the attempted assassination of Li Hung Chang. The armistice, Minister Kurino, of the Japanese legation, said, will be effective until the peace negotiations are concluded. After a meeting of the peace ambassadors had been decided on China requested the declaration of an armistice, but this request had not been acted upon favorably by Japan. His government, Minister Kurino said, had not been inclined to stop war-like operations except on certain conditions. These conditions are not known, but it is suggested that probably the occupation of Taku might have been one. Japan wishing something as a guarantee of the willingness and earnestness of the Japanese for an amicable settlement of the war. China evidently could not arrive at a conclusion to agree to the stipulations demanded by Japan, and the attempt on the life of the Chinese peace ambassador solved the problem for the time being and hostilities will be suspended. There will be no withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Chinese territory, however. The power of the Japanese govern-

ment to execute the armistice will now be put to a practical test. The military power of Japan, in the judgment of the intelligent observers, has almost outstripped the civil power during the war. This has caused serious concern, as it has been feared that the military element, backed by the war spirit among the people, would not submit an armistice, even if the civil authorities ordered one. To meet this emergency a change of army commanders was recently There have been three army corps operating in different campaigns and each under a general of supreme authority over his particular campaign. About three weeks ago, in anticipation of the armistice, Prince Komatsu was created commander-in-chief over all the armies. The effect of this step tannery building itself, and the strucwas to concentrate authority in one man, in close touch with the imperial household, who could thus execute an armistice by a simultaneous cessation of hostilities by the armies.

It now remains to be seen whether Prince Komatsu can execute the important commission given to him. The splendid discipline shown by the army during the war gives assurance that there will be immediate acquiescence by the military. And yet Prince Komatsu has to contend with a war spirit, inflamed by many victories. It has been said that an armistice would be so unpopular among the people and soldiery that it would assure the politstatesmen-Count Ito and Mr. Matsin -who have served as peace envoys.

WARNING TO FRANCE.

England Strongly Resents Aggressions on Its African Lands.

LONDON, March 30 .- A statement which Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, made in the house of commons last night that the advance of the French into the territory of the upper Nile valley belonging to the Royal Niger Co. and therefore under British protection would be an unfriendly act and that it was well known to France that Great Britain would so regard it, is causing a profound sensation here and on the continent

Sir Edward's announcement, which was read from notes believed to have been written by the secretary of state for foreign affairs, is looked upon as revealing the extremely critical relations now existing between France and Great Britain. The fact that the statement was prepared in writing beforehand, emphasizes the seriousness of the situation and shows that every word embodies the views of the cabinet, which considered the matter yesterday.

More Lands.

WASHINGTON, March 30.-Secretary Smith yesterday forwarded to the president the drafts of two proclamations opening to settlement the lands ceded by the Yankton Sioux Indians in South Dakota and the Alsea and other Indians on the Silotz reservation in Oregon. The president is expected to formal proclamations within a few days. The Yankton reservation embodies some of the best land in the state, and there are 168,000 acres of the ceded lands. The proclamation, as forwarded, provides that the lands shall be subject to entry within thirty days of publication. Land officials do not expect a rush for the lands such as characterized the Oklahoma opening, and will adopt measures tending to secure equal treatment for all set-

Mill Boiler Explodes DEXTER, Mo., March 30.-The boiler

of Rich Williams' saw mill in Dunklin county blew up yesterday afternoon, killing John Waynick, the fireman, and slightly injuring Lige Warner, William Snipes, John Foley, John Gowan and Charles Warner, all helpers at the mill. The machinery was literally torn to pieces, a section of the boiler 6 feet long was blown through the two walls of a gin house near by and into a field 75 yards away. Fragments of the engine room and pieces of machinery were thrown 200 yards from the

CATHOLICISM IN AMERICA.

The Official Figures Show That the Increase Has Been Great. NEW YORK, April 2.-According to the statistics of the Catholic church in the United States, as furnished by the official Catholic directory, the membership of the church increased 175,832 in 1894. The figures were furnished by the chancellors of the various dioceses

throughout the land.

They show that the Catholic population of the United States is 9,077,856. In the whole country there are 17 archbishops, 75 bishops, 10,053 priests, 5,659 churches with resident pastors, 3,650 missions with churches, making 9,309 churches in all; 5,194 stations and chapels, 9 universities, 28 seminaries for secular students, with 2,129 students; 77 seminaries of the religious orders, such as Jesuits, Franciscans, etc., with 1,474 students; 183 high schools for boys, 609 high schools for girls, 3,731 parochial schools, with 775,070 pupils; 239 orphan asylums, sheltering 30,867 orphans, and 821 charitable institutions. The total number of children in Catholic institutions is 918,207.

These figures, compared with the figures for the previous year show the following increases: Priests, 236; churches, 580; university, 1; secular seminaries, 3; regular seminaries, 16; children attending parochial schools, 10,000; charitable institutions, 68; chiltions, 5,685.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

An Accident in a Massachusetts Tannery

Woburg, Mass., April 2.—Just before o'clock this morning one of the boilers in the Conn tannery at this place exploded with terrific force, killing four men and injuring nine others. The big iron smokestack on the boilerhouse was blown high into the air and fell across the roof of the shop, and the tall brick chimney fell in a thousand pieces, crushing the engine room beneath it. When the smoke and dust cleared away from the scene of the wreck the ruin was revealed. Men hurried from all parts of the town and the work of removing those buried under the ruins was commenced immediately.

The piteous cries of the injured pinned under the debris urged the rescuers to rapid work and in a short time the bodies of four men had been removed and six of the injured had been taken out. It was then found that one of the four boilers had been blown to pieces, completely wrecking the boiler house and demolishing several sheds near by. The head of the boiler fell 300 yards from the tannery and the boiler tubes were scattered in every direction. The falling chimney and smoke stack principally wrecked the ture will have to be rebuilt.

BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY.

Visitors from All Parts of the Empire Congratulate the Ex-Chancellor

FRIEDRICHSRUHE, April 2.—At an early hour yesterday morning trains arrived here loaded with visitors from all parts of the empire, desirous of congratulating Prince Bismarck on his 80th birthday. The spokesman of the students' deputation, which numbered about 4,000, conveyed to Prince Bismarck the congratulations of his fellow students representing thirty universities, and concluded with presenting to the prince an address ical retirement of Japan's two chief questing him to accept as a birthday present a handsome shaft of marble iron, silver and gold, with symbolical figures and surmounted with the German eagle.

Prince Bismarck, having inspected and admired the monument, which occupied a prominent place in a corner of the terrace, replied to the address of the students. The ex-chancellor spoke for about twenty minutes.

During the evening there was a great torch light procession, the Sachenwald was illuminated and Prince Bismarck and his family watched the proceedings from the terrace.

MAIL ORDER ISSUED.

The Postmaster-General Makes an Impor tant Order Concerning Newspapers

WASHINGTON, April 2.-Postmaster-General Bissell has issued an order restricting second-class matter to actual subscribers for journals entitled to the pound rate. He directs that hereafter postmasters will see that the publications offered for mailing have a legitimate list of subscribers made up, not of persons whose names were furnished by advertisers or by others interested in the circulation of the publication, but of those who voluntarily seek it and pay for it with their own money, although this rule is not intended to interfere with any genuine case where one person subscribes for a limited number of copies for another.'

MOVEMENT OF COTTON.

Total Reached 586,000 Bales in March, Against 300,000 Last Year. NEW ORLEANS, April 2.-Secretary Hester's monthly cotton statement act immediately on these and issue the shows the largest March movement on record, the total reaching 586,000 bales, against 300,-000 last year, 296,000 in 1893 and 437,000 in 1892. The excess in amount brought into sight for the seven months of the season is 2,136,512 over last year, 2,983,363 over the year before and 659,-159 over 1892. The movement for the same period shows receipts at all United States delivery ports of 7,357, 601, against 5,459,000 last year, 4,539,-319 year before and 4,481,180 the same time in 1892.

DISMEMBERED.

The Body of a Woman Found Mutilated Behind a New York Bank. NEW YORK, April 2.—One of the most mysterious murders committed in this city was discovered yesterday. The victim was a young colored woman whose dismembered body was found wrapped in pieces of carpeting and partially hidden from view in the rear of the building of the New York Bank Co., on the southwest corner of Sixth avenue and Waverly place. How long the ghastly remains had been lying there is not known. The police have no clew to the person who deposited the body there.

MONEY ORDERS.

Post Office Revenues Falling Short of Anticipations in That Line. WASHINGTON, April 1.—Post office revenues are falling far short of anticipations. One thing which is affecting them is the rapid growth of the money order business of the express companies. The United States began in 1864 the issue of money orders, and until 1882 the yearly receipts steadily increased. The express companies in 1882 inaugurated a money order system, and it increased from 500,000 orders a year to 7,000,000. The government receipts from the same source

naturally dwindled. In banking circles it is alleged that the express money order business is a banking business, and were it not for the banks' friendly and gratuitous assistance to the express companies the latter's money order business would be unable to compete with the government's. Banks in the western and southern states are agitating the question. Missouri banks have decided to refuse to cash express money orders. They have used the express money orders as exchanges, but they realize that they would have just as convenient a medium of exchange in the post office money orders. Another question now being raised is as to whether the government, in the interest of the post office department, should not take some action for the purpose of estabdren cared for in charitable institu- lishing the status of the express companies and determining whether they come under the operation of state and national banking laws. If it were found that express companies were subject to the banking laws, the impression prevails that the post office money order business would be vastly in-

FOREST FIRES RAGING. Great Damage Being Done in Portions of Kentucky and Indiana.

CINCINNATI, April 1.-The Commercial-Gazette's special from points in western Kentucky and southern Indiana report that the forest fires are still raging, but definite information from any localities is lacking. The loss is estimated at \$200,000 in Kentucky and less in Indiana. Dispatches from Bowling Green, Ky., say that 8 miles from there the homes of Otis Smith, James Waters and Henry Eiler were burned after 500 acres of timber were swept away. The families mounted horses and escaped. Henry Eiler was so badly burned that he died and a negro farm hand perished in bed on Eiler's farm. At Annetta and Blowtown large tracts of timber were burned. William Edwards, colored, was burned to death while fighting the fire. Since the burning of James V. Penny's house in Indiana his wife has been missing and is now believed to have perished in the woods while trying to escape. In Clark county, Ind., the farms of Bates and Weber were burned over, causing a loss of \$20,000.

SHERIFF AND ROBBER SHOT. California Bandits Make a Desperate Raid

on the Oregon Express.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 1.—The northbound Oregon express was held up by two men 4 miles north of Wheatland this morning and Engineer Bowsher was compelled to stop the train and go back and open the express car. Failing to secure anything in the express car, the robbers went back and started to rob the passengers in the coach and

in the neck and one leg and is thought to be seriously injured.

A passenger named Sampson, of Redding, was struck on the head and cut. Several passengers were robbed. The dead robber has not been identified and no accurate description of the man who escaped has been secured.

LOOKING ATFER WALLER. The United States Ship Castine on the Way

to Madagascar.

Washington, April 1. — The commander of the United States ship Castine, now in the Red sea on its way to Madagascar, has, it is learned on good authority, been instructed to make an investigation of the case of ex-Consul Waller, recently sentenced by a French court-martial at Tamatave for conveying information of the French movements to the Hovas.

The Castine is proceeding at a moderate speed and will arrive at Tamatave about April 12. It is not known absolutely, but the impression prevails that she will proceed first to Mauritius, where her commander can communicate with Consul Campbell and learn the latest developments of the case before continuing to Tamatave. It is understood that the French government has already been requested to furnish to the state department full details of the trial.

Republican National League. CHICAGO, April 1 .- President Tracy and Secretary Humphrey, of the Republican National league, have issued a call for the next annual convention of the league. It will be held at Cleveland, O., June 19. The ratio of repre sentation will be six delegates-at-large from each state and territory, four from each congressional district and one from each Republican College

league club. Given a Life Sentence. SHOMONOSEKI, April 1.-Koyama Kokunseki, the young Japanese who attempted to assassinate Li Hung Chang, has been sentenced to penal servitude

Lost with All on Board. GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 1.-The schooner Samuel V. Colby, which sailed for Fortune bay, N. F., on February 2 with a cargo of herring, and of which no tidings have been received since, has been given up as lost by her owners. She carried a crew of six men. It is believed that all on board were lost.

The Chicago Inter Ocean. NEW YORK, April 1 .- It is announced on excellent authority that James H. Clarkson, ex-chairman of the national republican committee, has purchased the Inter Ocean, paying \$900,000 for it. It is to be a "silver paper."

KANSAS SOFT WHEAT.

Reports from Many Sections State That It Is Badly Damaged. KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 29. -Reports from Topeka, Lincoln, Salina, Hutchinson, Abilene, Junction City, Douglass, Cheney and a number of points in Nebraska, state that the soft wheat is badly damaged. A good many grain men are inclined to believe that the prospect is rather discouraging. A division superintendent of the Missouri Pacific in Southern Kansas is said to have reported that the crop is almost an utter failure between Carney and Conway Springs. "The country around Douglass cannot possibly raise enough wheat for the local mill and I have heard as high as 90 per cent. estimated killed south of us. The ground is very dry. The snow and rain we had a week ago is helping what wheat is not dead, but the general propect is the worst I have seen in seventeeu years."

growing wheat will be left. Most of the fields plowed up will be put in acres and I will plow up sixty acres. The rest is not worth much.

KANSAS CATTLE ALL RIGHT. Official Statement Issued by the Live Stock

Sanitary Commission. TOPEKA, Kan., March 29. - The state ive stock sanitary commission has isand Geary counties. The statement in- by the lawyers. cludes the opinion of Dr. Devoe, the government inspector, who failed to find any traces of the disease effects of the scare and restore confiraised the quarantine established in Morris and Geary counties. Dr. Devoe returned to that section to examine reau of animal industry.

Jobes yesterday filed his bond with the secretary of state as state bank commissioner, and to-day will make formal demand upon John Breidenthal for the office. Breidenthal will decline, and Mr. Jobes will go to the supreme court with an action in quo warranto to oust him. The case will probably be made upon an agreed statement of facts, as the only question at issue is whether, under the law, Breidenthal could be appointed for a full term of four years, or whether he is simply filling a vacancy. If the latter view is sustained Mr. Jones may enter upon his duties at once.

LOAN COMPANY CREDITORS. They Hold a Meeting in Russell and Elect a.

Permanent Assignee. Russell, Kan., March 28.—A credit- family were found. ors' meeting of the Central Kansas Loan & Trust Co. was held yesterday mortgages on Western Kansas farms.

DR. BELL'S OFFER ACCEPTED, papa; oh, mamma and papa!" The Medical College and Hospital of the

September 1.

A Catholic School Burned.

occupied by the acting pastor, Father Andrews. It was damaged to the extent of \$300, and the one on the north, occupied by the sisters, was damaged to the extent of about \$400.

A Heroic Mother. OTTAWA, Kan., March 29 .- The little child of Mrs. Frank Blockman set fire to its clothing yesterday, and, when the mother was attracted by its cries, was completely enveloped in flames. Snatching the child up she tore the flaming garments from its body and saved the child's life. Her own hands and arms were burned to a blister, however, while the child was terribly burned about the head.

Texas Fever in Cherokee County, Kan. TOPEKA, Kan., March 29.-Gov. Mor rill has issued his proclamation declaring Garden and Lowell townships, in Cherokee county, to be under quarantine. In the proclamation the go . and Col. R. F. Looney, of Tennessee, ernor says there is evidence that Teras to meet at Pittsburg Landing, Teas. fever exists to some extent in tlasse on April 2, when the commission will townships.

Official State Paper Selected., Toraka, Kan., March 28.-The execu

NOTED MURDER CASE.

Frial of the Taylor Brothers Charged with Murdering the Meeks Family in Lina County, Mo.—The State Rests.

CARROLLTON, Mo., March 28 .- The trial of William P. and George Taylor, charged with the murder of the Meeks yesterday before Judge Rucker. The murder of the family with the excep-tion of the little daughter who miraculously escaped, her story after escaping charging the defendants with the crime, the flight of the Taylor brothers, their subsequent capture, and the A buyer at Douglass, Kan., writes: prominence of the accused are facts already familiar to the general reader. there on the morning of the murder at The trial comes here on change of venue from Line county. When the accused were brought into court vester day morning they were neatly dressed, having the appearance of well to do business men. The jury was easily secured. T. M. Bresmehen, prosecutor of about 7 that morning. Linn county, read the indictment and O. T. Nest, of Cheney, writes to the made a brief statement of the state's cused, and two younger brothers said same people: "I drove sixty miles case, in which he said that it would be yesterday, examining wheat fields. proved beyond a doubt the Taylors I found them much worse murdered the Meeks family. He rethan I expected. Not over half the ferred to the murders as the most atrocious that had ever been committed in Missouri. The attorneys for the corn. That which will be left has not defense announced their readiness for over half a full stand. I have 160 trial. Several persons who were present when the bodies of the murlered family were found in the hay stack were introduced as preliminary witnesses. Mrs. Martha Meeks, mother of the murdered man, took the stand and told in a straightforward manner what she knew of her son and family going away with the Taylors and the sued an official statement in regard to subsequent finding of the bodies. Both the pleuro-pneumonia seare in Morris the state and defense are represented THE STATE RESTS.

CARROLLTON, Mo., March 29.-Interest in the trial of the Taylor brothers; among the herds of cattle exam- charged with the murder of the Meeks ined, and is intended to counteract the family, has grown to fever heat; Where one person sat in the court room dence. It shows that Kansas cattle Wednesday two stood yesterday. Fully are all right. The commission has one-third of the spectators were women, and they stood the heat and crush patiently.

W. H. Jones, of Browning, testified other herds, in order that he may make that at 8 o'clock on the evening of May a complete report to the national bu- 10 he saw Bill Taylor put some quilts in George's wagon and then George DEMAND UPON BREIDENTHAL, drove away. The next morning at 5 o'clock Jones, who lives next door to Mr. Jobes Will Ask Him to Step Out of the Bill Taylor, saw him washing his face-Bank Commissioner's Office.

Topeka, Kan., March 28.— C. S. and hands in a tub of water and brush. ing something from his clothes.

James McClintock, who lives 4 miles from Browning, on the road from Browning to Milan, met George Taylor's team in the road at 10 o'clock on the night of the murder. Bill Taylor was on the seat with George and they were driving toward Milan, where Gus-Meeks lived.

John Hope, a 15-year-old boy, was with McClintock, and he corroborated his testimony. Hope knew Bill Taylor well and knew it was he, he said:

Mrs. John Carter, to whose home Nellie Meeks first went when she crawled out of the straw stack, was put on the stand. She is 53 years old and lives with her son Frank, whose house is 175 yards from the strawstack: where the dead bodies of the Meeks

Mrs. Carter sent her 9-year-old boy, Jimmie, to see if there were any bodiesafternoon, a quarter of a million lia- in the straw, and she stood at the door bilities being represented. Charles P. and watched him. She saw Georgesmoker.

Sheriff Bogard, of Tehama county, was on the train and opened fire on the robbers in the smoker, killing one of robbers in the smoker, killing one of company has three thousand acres he drove the horses at a trot to his it," said William. Asked why he them, and was killed himself by an- of clear land and equities in many barn and took the boy with him. In a thought his brother would be accused other robber. The fireman was shot western farms, but little cash can be few moments Jimmie went back and of the crime, William said an attempt realized. The surplus of the company Mrs. Carter sent him and Nellie over had been made to involve him in a cathas gone to protect guarantees. The to the straw stack, and she went to the the stealing case with Gus Meeks, and liabilities consist of \$25,000 debenture bonds and \$225,000 guaranteed first saw them dig in the straw, and then found on his brother's farm his enehands and cried: "Oh, mamma and murder.

Jimmy Carter was the next witness Kansas University a Certainty.

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 28.—The
Kansas medical college proposal is started for the straw stack, he found: now a settled project. The regents George Taylor harrowing and told him after the body was found, because waand chancellor of the Kansas state a little girl had found some dead peouniversity last evening appointed ple in the straw stack. He asked a committee to determine a course Taylor to go and help him find them, of study and select a faculty. but George took him to the barn and The offer of the building, No. 2400 made him hold the team while he ran Southwest boulevard, Kansas City, in the house. He came out quickly, Mo., for temporary use, pending the saddled a horse and drove off, but beerection of permanent buildings on the fore going, asked Jimmy: "Did the grounds in Rosedale, Kan., which little girl say anything about her pa were donated to the university, was and ma?" Jimmie told him she did, and at no time showed the slightest agaccepted. The college will open there and Taylor rode off toward Browning. itation. He said he was 30 years old and At the afternoon session J. L. Hanris

was called. He was working for George KANSAS CITY, Kan., March 23 .- St. Taylor at the time of the Meeks mur-Thomas' parochial school on Pyle der. He spent the night of May 16 street in Armourdale was burned to at the house of Dave Gibson, and rethe ground last night. The fire was turned to George Taylor's house at undoubtedly of incendiary origin. The sunrise the morning the Meeks' bodies building was erected and furnished were found. He found George Taytwo years ago by the Catholies of Ar- lor washing mud from the horses" legs. mourdale at a cost of \$2,000. It was After breakfast Harris hitched the partly covered by insurance. The building on the south of the school was occupied by the acting pastor, Father from the wheels. Then Harris drove the team and wagon to the timber, 3 miles distant, where he was to do some work. When he removed the wagon body from the wagon he found blood on the wagon bed and an attempt had been made to wash it off with coal oil. There were big clots of blood on the coupling pole of the wagon, too. It was thick, but not dried, and appeared to be not more than a few hours' old. Will Harris was working in the timber at 9 o'clock George and Bill Taylor rode up on horseback, dis-mounted hurriedly and disappeared on

foot in the timber.

After the introduction of severa other witnesses to complete the chain of evidence the state rested.

The Shiloh Commission WASHINGTON, March 28.—The secre 'cary of war has ordered the Shiloh commission, consisting of Col. Cornelius Cadle, chairman, Gen. Don Carlos Buell be organized and will remain on the battlefield until after the re,union of April 5 and 6, making a thorough in-

THE DEFENSE.

Evidence Introduced in the Taylor Trial to Establish an Alibi-The Defendants Testify.

CARROLLTON, Mo., March 30. - As might be expected, the sole topic of conversation here is the Taylor murder family in Linn county on the night of trial. It is discussed on the streets, in May 10, 1894, commenced in this city the hotels, everywhere. At the opening of court yesterday, the state rested. and the defense disclosed their line of evidence, which is principally an alibi. Mrs. Gibson testified that George Taylor, her son-in-law; came home at 9 o'clock on the night of May 10, when the murder was committed and that he remanied at home all night, and left 7 o'clock.

Mrs. George Taylor testified that George came home at 9 o'clock the night of May 10, and slept all night with her; that they got up at 50'clocks the next morning, and that George left

J. C. Taylor, the father of the acthey examined the wagon the dead bodies had been hauled in the nightbefore, and that there were no blood stains, as had been proven by the state. Mr. Taylor was asked to explain how the wagon had become burned after the discovery of the murder, and said his grandchildren used it for a playhouse, and some straw in it might have been set on fire with matches.

The next witness for the defense was Mes. Johnson, from Milan, who attempted to impeach the testimony of Mrs. Martha J. Meeks, the mother of the murdered man.

Miss Van Wye, of Browning, whose testimony the state will try to impeach by rebuttal evidence, swore that she saw W. P. Taylor closing up the house at 10 o'clock the night of May 10, at which time they were seen going toward Milan after the Meeks family. Mrs. Cooper, of Milan, testified that she was not positive as to who came after her son the night before, but

thought it was the old Taylors. Mrs. Caroline Taylor, the whitehaired mother of the two men on trial for their lives, said she had five sons. William was the eldest and George next. On the evening of May 10 George Taylor; her son, come to her house, 1/2 mile distant, and borrowed his father's team and lumber wagon to go to Browning the next morning. Jim Harris, George's hired man, returned the wagon. Later, when she heard her sons had been accused of murder, she examined the wagon for blood stains and saw none.

THE DEFENDANTS TESTIFY. CARROLLTON, Mo., April 1.-In the murder trial Saturday several witnesses were put on the stand to prove an alibi for the Taylor brothers, after which William P. Taylor took the stand. He said that on the evening of May 10 George went to Browning and had supper at his house and left for home at dusk. He had his father's team and wagon. Half an hour later he went to his bank and did some writing and returned and went to bediat 10 o'clock. The next morning at & o'clock, while he was at the bank, George rode up on horseback. He said a dead man had been found in a straw stack on his place and he had come to town for an officer. He said he thought the dead man was Gus Meeks. Witness talked the matter over with George and advised him to not get an officer or have anything to little Nellie threw up her clasped mies would accuse him of doing the

> "George and I talked the matter over fully," said William, "and we concluded it would be wisest to leave the country at once. We apprehended it. would not be safe for us to remain knew our enemies, who were many and bitter, would stir up an excitement. against us. I then got my horse and George and I drove to the timber, where father was at work. We left the horses with him and then left on foot."

> George Taylor was next put on the stand. He talked in a low, even tone. had two children. On the afternoon of the murder he left home in his father's wagon at 3 o'clock, drove to.
> Browning with the wagon, ate supperwith his brother William and returned at 9 o'clock. The next morning he arose before sunrise, curried the horses, had breakfast, harnessed the team and sent Harris, the hired man, with it to where his father was work ing in the timber, split some wood and hauled some water and then went to harrowing in the forty-acre corn field. He had harrowed a few rounds when a little boy said that a little girl had come to his house with blood and straw in her har and said her pa and ma and two little sisters, had been killed and were in the straw stack. "Ldrove the harrowaround by the straw stack and looked," said Tay-lor. "I went up an top of the stack and saw what looked like loose straw thrown up. I pulled the straw away and saw a man's face."

"Whose face was it?"
"I thought it was Gus Meeks': Pd seen him three or four times." This was said with the utmost noachalance. George declared that he then wen't to Browning for an officer and he and Billy, on account of their enemies, ran a way.

Steamboat Beiler Explosion

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., April 1 .- The boiler of the steamboat in use about 4 miles east of this city exploded yesterday afternoon. William May, who, was at work on the boat, was instan to ly killed, and Lon Bollinger, anoth er employe, was seriously injured.

To Succeed Speaker Peel.

LONDON, April 1.—The crabinet council which was held to-day, Tremier spection of the battlefield and noting Reseberry being present, decided to tive council yesterday designated the the various locations as they will be nominate William Court Gually, Q. C., by Tom McNeal and Frank Montgomery, as the official state, paper. The tote was unanimous.

Topeka marked by the representatives of the 25s different organizations that took the speakership, to succeed Sir Arthur Wellesley Peel.