

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHICKS FARM WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1895.

NO. 27.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

WASHINGTON NOTES.

VICE PRESIDENT STEVENSON will leave for Europe April 10 with his family, where they will spend the entire summer, making London and Paris their principal abiding places. Mrs. Stevenson's poor health being the cause.

The president on the 21st appointed ex-Congressman William M. Springer, of Illinois, United States judge for the Northern district, and ex-Congressman Constantine B. Kilgore, of Texas, judge for the Southern district of the Indian territory.

FINAL ratifications of the new treaty between the United States and Japan were exchanged at Washington on the 21st, and nothing now remains to be done but issue a presidential proclamation putting it into effect, when it will become a law.

SECRETARY SMITH has decided the case of J. B. Ditter and others against Daniel F. Stiles, involving the town-site of Hartman, Ok. The decision was in favor of Stiles, and under it 300 or 400 occupants of the site will have to obtain their title from him.

A CABINET meeting was held at Washington on the 23d, only Secretary Carlisle being absent. The various complications into which the United States had become involved were considered. The session was uneventful.

GENERAL NEWS.

At Hartshorne, Ok., two miners, named Lee Bailey and Steve Ellsworth, were working in the same room of the Indianola coal mine. Each fired a blast; one shot went off, but the other failed. The men disputed as to which fuse failed to ignite, and Bailey went to his. Just as he got there the blast exploded, blowing Bailey's head off, fatally injuring Ellsworth and seriously wounding two miners.

DAN CREEDON, middleweight of St. Louis, has been matched to fight with Henry Baker, heavyweight of Chicago. The fight will come off April 1, in Chicago.

EVER since non-union men were brought to Tarentum, Pa., to take the place of the strikers at C. L. Flaccus' glass works numerous fights have taken place, and have culminated in the murder of Mr. Sutton, a non-union man, who, in company with three companions, was met by a mob armed with fence rails and revolvers. Sutton was beaten into insensibility and died from the effects.

LI HUNG CHANG, the Chinese peace envoy, was fired at by a young Japanese at Shimomoseki and slightly wounded. The would-be murderer was arrested.

ADVISES state that committees are raising funds for the Cuban insurgents in all the state capitals in Mexico.

FAILURES for the week ended March 22 (Dun's report) were 278 in the United States against 244 last year.

AMID scenes of wild disorder the eighteenth session of the Arizona territorial assembly came to an abrupt termination at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 23d. The general appropriation bill was taken up and every scheme to delay its passage was resorted to. A vote was prevented until after midnight, when the session lapsed through limitation. Nearly all territorial officers and institutions are thus left without funds for the coming two years. An extra session can be called only by congress at its next session.

FIRE broke out in the yards of the International Cotton Press Co. at New Orleans on the 21st and was not extinguished until it had destroyed between 15,000 and 20,000 bales of cotton. The loss will probably exceed \$250,000, all covered by insurance.

GREAT excitement was caused in the United States court on the 21st at Guthrie, O., when a decision was rendered enjoining the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Guthrie railroad from building through the Kickapoo reservation. This injunction prohibits the road entering the reservation, which contains 600,000 acres, and is the most valuable in Oklahoma, until Secretary Smith gives his consent.

THE diamond cutters from Holland, for whom the immigration authorities had been on the lookout, arrived at New York on the 21st on the steamship Majestic. There were 127 of them. They were sent to Ellis island, suspected of being contract laborers, and if that can be proved they will be sent back in accordance with the decision of Secretary Carlisle that diamond cutting was not a new industry, and that those coming under contract were to be treated as any other contract laborers.

JOSEPH JACKSON, a prominent politician and ex-member of the legislature of Indiana, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. Despondency over defeat at the last election was the cause assigned.

Two deaths resulted from a fire in the four-story house, 168 West Twenty-fifth street, New York. John Kurtz was burned to death and Tony Ketchum jumped from the third story window, receiving injuries from which he died soon after.

AN attempt was made to burn two of the largest Catholic churches in Washington on the 21st, but the janitors discovered the fires before much damage was done. All the Catholic churches in that city are now guarded. The incendiary was supposed to be some fanatic.

THE Empire theater in Chicago was nearly destroyed by fire on the night of the 24th.

FIRE broke out in the St. James hotel at Denver, Col., on the 23d and four firemen lost their lives. All except the captain were colored men. They went down with the floor of the rotunda and were horribly mangled and burned. There were 165 guests in the hotel, all of whom escaped uninjured. The damage by fire amounted to \$40,000.

THE three receivers of the whisky trust—Messrs. Lawrence, Mitchell and McNulta—presented their resignations to Judge Grosscup at Chicago on the 23d, which were accepted. After a lengthy discussion between the judge and attorneys and other interested parties Gen. McNulta was appointed as sole receiver.

A LEPROSY case in New York city has been brought to the attention of the board of health. The man had been living in a tenement house for six years.

JACK MAULIFFE, lightweight champion of the world, and Hugh Behan, representing Young Griffo, of Australia, signed articles at New York of agreement for a finish fight for a private stake of \$10,000 a side, the fight to be decided before the club offering the largest purse.

THREE masked men went to the county jail at Woodward, Ok., with Winchester and liberated all the prisoners. Then they marched the jailer about 1/2 mile over the prairie and kept him long enough for the prisoners to get away before the alarm could be given.

It was reported at New York that the Chinese Six Companies were to form an organization of laundrymen, in opposition to the one talked of by employees to put a stop to the cutting of rates. It was proposed to secure a charter from the legislature. Each laundry will contribute from 50 cents to \$1 a month and branches will be established all over the country.

WALTER BARK was hanged in the jail yard at Tahlequah, I. T., on the 23d for the murder of Johnson Reese in the Goingsake district several years ago.

EVERY cow of the herd at the California state university dairy has been condemned by the inspector of the board of health on account of tuberculosis in an advanced stage. The proprietor admitted that he had been serving customers with milk although he knew the cows were diseased.

THE Japanese fleet has attacked the Pescadore (Fisherias) islands, between Formosa and the Chinese mainland. It is the intention of the Japanese to make the Pescadore islands the base of operations against the island of Formosa.

JAMES BALL was ambushed near Perry, Ok., and filled with buckshot. His body was soon afterwards found. William Stoval was arrested, charged with the crime, and there was considerable talk of lynching him by the excited people.

THE total number now known to have perished in the mine disaster at Red Canon, Wyo., on the 20th, is sixty, of which fifty-one were married men and nine young men and boys. There are fifty-one widows and 250 orphaned children as a result of the disaster.

At Hominy Post, near Guthrie, Ok., Charles Wah-Re-the and Dick Hi-Kah-Mah-Kah, full-blood Osages, quarreled, and the former struck the latter on the head with a club with such force as to crush his skull and break his neck. The murderer was arrested.

ADDITIONAL news continues to be received from Cuba of insurgent victories in the east. The latest and most startling is that Guillermon Moncada, the negro leader of a band near Guantanamo, wants to turn the revolution into a race war. It is also reported that he surprised a large detachment of Spanish troops near Guantanamo recently and completely routed them. In this battle, it is said, 200 Spaniards were killed and wounded.

At Cripple Creek, Col., Fremont and Solen McCloskey, brothers, who have been in the employ of the Union Mining Co., were arrested on the charge of having stolen from the company during the past year \$50,000 to \$100,000 worth of ore.

AN explosion of gas occurred in a coal mine at Red Canon, Wyo., with terrible results. The deaths number fifteen and many more miners were still confined below and thought to be dead.

THE ninety-first anniversary of the birth of Gen. Neal Dow, the American temperance reformer, was celebrated by all the temperance societies of London. The meeting, which was remarkable for enthusiasm, passed a resolution warmly congratulating Gen. Dow upon the attainment of his ninety-first birthday and recording the deep appreciation of the meeting of his immeasurable service in the cause of temperance and prohibition to humanity.

FIRE broke out on the 19th at Burlington, Vt., in the wood working shops of J. R. Booth and spread to the Pioneer lumber mills, the large storehouse of the Baldwin Refrigerator Co. and to the shops of the Vermont Roller Shade Co., and practically wiped out those buildings, containing a large amount of stock and much valuable machinery. During the fire W. L. Millington, aged 65 years, a watchman, was burned to death. The total loss was \$300,000.

THE explosion of a saw mill boiler near Eight Mile creek, south of Carthage, Tex., was reported to have killed six persons and maimed many more. Particulars of the affair have not been received.

TWO MASKED robbers held up a Florence and Cripple Creek passenger train near Viator, Col., on the 23d, robbing the passengers and mail and express cars. From the two latter they got nothing of value, but the passengers were robbed of about \$1,000, besides a large number of watches, rings and diamonds.

THE Missouri legislature adjourned sine die on the 23d.

AT Chapeau, Ont., the house of P. Dollard was burned by the upsetting of a lamp and three of his children were cremated and one so badly burned that its recovery was doubtful.

IN Italy an earthquake on the 23d damaged one of the churches and a number of houses at Mirabella, and at Imbaccari the wall fell, burying a number of worshippers, and six persons were killed.

JOHN J. WALLER, formerly United States consul at Tamatave, Mauritius, has been tried by court martial by the French military authorities of the island and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for corresponding with the Hovas and refusing to recognize the French protectorate. Waller secured a valuable concession from the Hovas of the southern part of the island and afterwards published papers in Topeka and Atchison, Kan. He had also been superintendent of the industrial department of the Kansas blind asylum.

A SENSATIONAL story was current in New York on the 22d that a filibustering expedition was being organized in that city for the invasion of Cuba.

THE government of New Zealand has agreed to be represented at the suggested international monetary conference.

PASSENGER train No. 34 on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas collided with a gravel train 5 miles north of Dallas, Tex. Brakeman John Orr, of Sedalia, Mo., was killed, and Conductor Bolts, of the gravel train, was slightly injured. None of the passengers were hurt.

JOHN MARTIN, colored, went at 4 o'clock in the morning to the house of Mrs. Lary, a colored widow at Hot Springs, Ark., and attempted to enter the house, when she fired through the door, killing him. Deceased left a wife and several children.

THE strike of the electrical workers at New York has ended in a complete victory for the electrical contractors' association.

THOMAS HIGGINS was arrested at Providence, R. I., for holding his boy over a boiling tea kettle until he was frightfully burned and went into a fit.

HARRIET TALLEY, colored, was hanged by a mob near Petersburg, Tenn. She was suspected of burning the residence of Mr. Marshall near there a few nights ago, hence her untimely death.

YOUNG GRIFFO and Jack Hanley fought six lively rounds at the Southwick Athletic club, Philadelphia, on the 20th, and, while no decision was given, the contest ended decidedly in favor of Hanley.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THE order of the dominion government that relief be given the Roman Catholics of Manitoba by legislation granting separate schools has been received by the legislature. The order will be heard in the legislature, but there is no question but that the order will be rejected.

A DISPATCH from Kobe said that Li Hung Chang, the Chinese peace envoy, was making good progress toward recovery from the effects of the bullet wound in his face inflicted by Moyama Kokunosuki. The wound had developed no dangerous symptoms. The would-be assassin was reported to be a lunatic.

A TORNADO visited Delaware, O., and surrounding section on the 24th, unroofing houses, uprooting trees and demolishing fences. Several people were injured, but no fatalities were reported.

FROM noon until darkness on the 24th at Chicago 125 boys of all ages battled with sticks and stones and missiles of every kind. The opposing sides were seventy-five young Bohemians and fifty boys of nearly all the other European races. Nearly 100 were bruised. The boys were playing baseball when the trouble began.

THREE special trains having on board nearly 400 members of the reichstag and of the Prussian diet went to Friedrichshagen on the 25th to visit Prince Bismarck. Herr von Koeller, president of the lower house of the Prussian diet, made a speech congratulating Prince Bismarck upon the approaching anniversary of his birth. Emperor William was expected to visit Prince Bismarck on the 26th.

THE latest sensational development in the noted Fair will case is that insinuations are abroad that the deceased millionaire died by poison administered by parties interested in his death taking place at a certain time.

IN Greenville, Miss., fire destroyed the Planters oil mill owned by Delta planters and merchants. The plant cost \$112,000, and the product and stock on hand was valued at \$5,000, covered by \$72,000 insurance.

THE Waller house, a hotel at Central lake, Mich., burned recently. James Miller the porter, was cremated and the other inmates narrowly escaped with their lives.

A DISPATCH from Shanghai states that the Korean government refuses to accept a loan from Japan with the condition attached to it that it be repaid in five years.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Arbor Day.

The governor on the 19th issued a proclamation designating April 11 as arbor day. In his proclamation the governor says:

When our state was admitted into the Union it was one vast prairie. Trees were only found skirting the numerous little streams which carry the surplus waters to the sea. Artificial groves were almost unknown. Now in the eastern part of the state the prairies are dotted over with beautiful groves, offering shade to the traveler and rest to the weary husbandman. The whole aspect of the country has been changed. In many of the eastern counties it has more the appearance of a timber country which has been partially cleared. It was a wise suggestion of one of my distinguished predecessors that a day be set apart to be devoted by the people of the state to planting out trees. Every school house and every church in the state should be surrounded by them. The highways should be lined with beautiful shade trees, and every home should be beautified by the planting out of trees and shrubbery. I would, therefore, most earnestly urge that the 11th day of April be set apart as arbor day, to be devoted to beautifying the homes and public grounds of the state.

The jury in the noted Hillman case, recently tried at Topeka, failed to agree.

The governor has appointed the legislative commission to investigate the charges against Warden Chase, of the penitentiary.

Land Commissioner Lamoreaux has notified Custodian Fox to permit persons to settle on the Fort Hays military reservation.

Gov. Morrill has named John Seaton, of Atchison; Sol. Miller, of Troy, and Michael Heery, of Topeka, members of the state board of public works.

About forty Kansas banks had funds in the Kansas City national bank which recently suspended, the gross sum, however, was only about \$30,000.

The veteran editor, John Spear, of Garden City, has been appointed chief assistant to Commissioner of Labor Bird. Mr. Spear started the Lawrence Tribune in 1855.

The irrigation board has opened negotiations with the general government looking to a thorough survey and measurement of all the streams in western Kansas.

The judges of the southern department of the appellate court recently appointed Victor Murdock, of Wichita, clerk for the central, and T. J. Pettijohn, of Hugoton, clerk of the Western division.

Capt. Hatch, who has been elected superintendent of the Hutchinson reformatory, will retire from the presidency of the Farmers' national bank of Arkansas City and move his family to Hutchinson.

David Riddle, of Scotland, obtained a verdict for \$150,000 in the Shawnee county district court the other day against E. Bennett & Sons, the well-known Topeka horse breeders. The claim was for fine stock purchased.

Ex-County Treasurer Dick, charged with embezzling \$36,000 from Ellsworth county, pleaded guilty when his case was called for trial at Ellsworth and he was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years.

In the United States court at Wichita, Judge Williams, after hearing the government's testimony in the criminal action against officials of the Hutchinson national bank, threw the case out of court.

A telephone rate war has been inaugurated at Topeka, the Bell company reducing its rates to \$24 for business houses and \$18 for residences. Heretofore they have been \$50 for business houses and \$36 for residences. Competition did it.

Dr. Thomas Yarnold, a veteran of the Crimean war, died at Lawrence recently at the age of 88 years. He was born in England and had lived in Lawrence 37 years. He was the attending physician at the birth and death of his second wife.

State Bank Commissioner Breidenbach says there are fifty-two Kansas banks which held accounts with the National bank of Kansas City, which closed its doors the other day. He telegraphed each of the fifty-two for a report of the amounts involved.

The board of managers of the state reformatory at Hutchinson made arrangements with the banks of that city to get the money necessary to commence work on the building at once. The first appropriation calls for \$46,000, but it is not available till July 1.

An experiment in subsiding to overcome the effects of drought has been inaugurated at Winfield. A 5-acre tract belonging to the fair association was plowed to a depth of 12 inches, and will be cultivated by subsoiling, the results exhibited at the county fair, and the relative merits of the new and old systems thus determined.

Commander J. P. Harris, of the Kansas G. A. R., has issued an order appointing the following as his staff officers: Judge advocate, J. V. Beckman, Arkansas City; chief mustering officer, O. H. Coulter, Topeka; chief of staff, Clifford Fetter, Ottawa; assistant inspector general, George W. Weed, Topeka; chief of aides, David Miller, Ottawa. The order also appoints a long list of aides-de-camp.

In the district court at Topeka Judge Hazen decided the application of Warden Chase, of the penitentiary, for an injunction to prevent the appointment of a legislative committee to investigate the charges against him as warden of the penitentiary. In denying the injunction the court held that the courts may enjoin an officer where his acts are purely ministerial, but where an act depends on the discretion of an officer or officers, the courts should not interfere with that discretion.

A SAD FATE.

Three Sisters, One After Another, Kill Themselves by Morphine.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Frances Bailey, 28 years old, was found dead in her room yesterday, having taken morphine. She was the third of a family of four sisters to end her life in this manner. The unfortunate woman was brought up in Allegan, Mich., where her father was at one time a prosperous merchant. The parents took pride in their daughters and gave them every advantage in the way of education. They were excellent musicians and their beauty attracted general attention.

The oldest daughter, Edna, fell in love with a professional roller skater and eloped with him. One morning about a year ago she was found dead in her room in a Grand Rapids boarding-house. She had taken morphine. She was 28 years old. Her father died less than six months later of a broken heart.

For some time after the father's death the other daughters remained at home, but a few months later Grace, the youngest, eloped with an actor. She was 25 years old. She drifted to Chicago, and February 23 she was found dead in her room. She also had taken morphine.

Frances, the last one to kill herself, ran away from home with a traveling salesman. She was 28 years old. She, too, came to Chicago after she had been deserted, and she also died of morphine.

THE CEDDED SIOUX LANDS.

They Will Be Opened for Settlement on April 15.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., March 26.—In accordance with instructions from the secretary of the interior the lands granted the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co. for right of way across the ceded Sioux lands to the Black Hills, and which were declared forfeited by proclamation of President Cleveland, issued December 5 last, will be opened to settlement April 15. The terminal grounds of the forfeited right of way are valuable, embracing a tract of 188 acres east of the Missouri river and within the limits of this city, and another tract of 640 acres lying on the west side of the Missouri. Numerous persons are arranging to place homestead filings on the land. Those who are first to enter the United States land office in this city on the morning of April 15 and have their filings accepted will have a decided advantage over their competitors, and therefore standing room about the doors of the land office will be at a premium.

TO SURVEY THE TERRITORY.

Large Force of Surveyors Will Soon Be in the Indian Country.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A force of 150 men will soon be at work surveying the Indian territory under the direction of trained officers of the geological survey. G. W. Hawkins, who is to have charge of the work, started yesterday, and Charles W. Fitch, topographer, will leave this week. Before the close of the season half the territory will be laid off in section lines. The whole territory would probably have been surveyed this year if the house had not reduced the original senate appropriation of \$400,000 one-half. The surveying party will probably make their headquarters at McAlester, and work will begin on the eastern boundary of the Chickasaw nation, going through the Choctaw and Creek lands.

IN UNCLE SAM'S HANDS.

General Receivers Appointed for the Walter A. Wood Harvester Co.

MILWAUKEE, March 26.—United States Circuit Judge Jenkins, on application of J. Russell Parsons, of New York, has appointed Frank A. Seymour, Albert A. Lindke and Peter McGovern, of St. Paul, receivers of the Walter A. Wood Harvester Co. It is alleged to owe banks, corporations and individuals in the states of Minnesota, Illinois and New York over \$900,000. It is the owner of small accounts and notes of farmers in states west of the Mississippi river to the amount of \$1,100,000.

TORNADO VISITS OHIO.

Much Damage Done and Several Injured in and About Delaware.

DELAWARE, O., March 26.—A tornado visited this city and surrounding section last night, unroofing houses, uprooting trees and demolishing fences. The business block of W. E. Krueck, on Sandusky street, suffered most. Several people were injured, but no fatalities are yet reported.

Reed Will Make No Speeches.

PORTLAND, Me., March 26.—Hon. Thomas B. Reed stated yesterday that he declined the invitation to speak before the convention of College Republican clubs at Grand Rapids, Mich., on April 6, and that he will make no speeches this spring and unless an extra session of congress calls him to Washington he will remain in Portland until the summer, when he will sail for Europe with his family.

Springer Starts for Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Judge W. M. Springer left here yesterday for Muskogee, I. T., to organize the United States court for the Northern district of that territory, to which he has just been appointed. He expects to return to this city in about two weeks to close up his private affairs before entering permanently upon the discharge of his judicial duties.

THE NICARAGUA AFFAIR.

United States Cannot Object to the Creation of Commission to Fix Damages.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister, was at the state department yesterday and the inference is that he has been consulting Secretary Gresham respecting the British ultimatum. It is evident that the state department is deeply concerned in this matter, and a statement from Ambassador Bayard explaining the purpose of Great Britain is anxiously looked for. It is not believed that our government can object to the creation of a commission of fair complexion to ascertain and fix damages sustained by British subjects in Nicaragua, and the issue appears to have narrowed down to the demand of an indemnity of \$75,000 for the expulsion of Mr. Hatch, British consular agent at Bluefields. It is felt here that in the present depressed financial condition of Nicaragua this is rather an exorbitant demand, but aside from this there is already a disposition to examine into the matter further and ascertain whether the Nicaraguan government did not act entirely within its rights in expelling the consular agent.

OKLAHOMA ELECTIONS.

Judge Bierer's Decision Affecting All Cities in the Territory.

GUTHRIE, Ok., March 25.—At Newkirk Justice Bierer granted to parties backing the citizens' ticket at Perry a mandamus on Mayor Stone, of Perry, which causes him to issue a proclamation calling for an election of a full set of municipal officers of Perry from mayor to constable. In rendering his decision Judge Bierer held that the terms of all the general officers of a municipality of the first-class expire in April of the odd numbered years. The present year being odd, the terms of all officers will expire in April. Two years ago Judges Green and Clark delivered an opinion in this matter and decided directly opposite to Judge Bierer. The decision is causing consternation and will affect the whole territory. Every city elected city officers last spring for two years, and it is now too late to hold an election April 2.

WAS HE POISONED.

Insinuations That the Late Millionaire Senator Met an Untimely Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The Call says: The latest sensational development in the noted Fair will case is that insinuations are abroad that the deceased millionaire died by poison administered by parties interested in his death taking place at a certain time. Miss Phoebe Cousins, who claims to have been the affianced wife of Senator Fair, broadly hints at her suspicions that Senator Fair had been given poison at more than one time. The suspicions of Miss Cousins are backed up by a San Franciscoan, who is in a position to know a great deal that occurred to Senator Fair just before his death. This man is keeping in the background for certain reasons, but when he tells his story the public will be able to form opinions as to whether the suspicions of Miss Cousins are correct or not.

MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

Presbyterian Sunday School Completes Its Annual Meeting.

DETROIT, Mich., March 26.—The Presbyterian Sunday school missionaries completed their annual conference yesterday. The meeting was devoted principally to a discussion of the necessity for men in the field. Thirty-seven more missionaries were asked for by the various states and territories: Michigan, four; Montana, two; Illinois, four; Indiana, three; Iowa, three; Minnesota, two; Wisconsin, one; South Dakota, one; West Virginia, two; Nebraska, three; Missouri, two; Arkansas, two; Colorado, one, and Wyoming one. The Gospel Chariot, published at Topeka, Kan., was indorsed as the representative paper of the organization.

BLOOMERS NOT ALLOWED.

A Young Woman of Victoria, B. C., Warned Not to Wear the Costume.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 26.—Miss Ethel Delmont, an enthusiastic bicycle rider, made her appearance in the bloomer costume and created a sensation. The police officials conferred in regard to the matter and Miss Ethel received an official visitor, who informed her that a repetition of her appearance in the objectionable costume would mean a police court summons on the charge of creating a disturbance on a public street. Her bloomers are discarded.

The Clouds to Be Dynamited.

Guthrie, Ok., March 26.—At Seaward, 8 miles south of here, a company was yesterday organized to produce artificial rain. The meeting was attended by a large number of farmers, whose crops are suffering from drought. The scheme is headed by Capt. Cooper, who owns the farm on which Seaward was built. The idea is to dynamite the clouds and make them drop their load of water. Hercules powder, caps and fuse will be used and sent up into the air in a kite.

The Behring Sea Fuss.

Ottawa, Ont., March 26.—It is denied in government circles that there is any likelihood of a new treaty in regard to Behring sea fisheries being negotiated, as indicated in dispatches from Washington. It is true that Canadian officials will probably go to Washington soon to make arrangements for assessing the damages suffered by Canadian sealers, as congress has refused to pay the amount, but the general question of Behring sea regulations is not likely to be reopened.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

THE CURIO CLERK.

He was a clerk in a curio-shop, and curiously to say, was candid enough for a curio man, and honest as is the day. He told the truth whatever might come, no matter the consequence: For any deceit, white or black, he had no slight preposse.

SEVEN DOLLARS A WEEK.

How a City Shop Girl Spends Her Meager Salary.

"Lucy," said I to a little friend of mine who works in one of the large department stores, "what is your weekly salary?" "Seven dollars," she answered, briefly, as she carefully continued mending the worn glove which was occupying her attention, "what do you want to know for?"

in my room or go to the parks, but if the weather is fine this spring I shall walk to work and back regularly, and treat myself to a week or two at Wildwood, the working girls' summer home. When I get a raise of salary I am going to my own home for a visit, but that can't be done at \$7 a week.

count every cent as carefully as necessity requires, and, once behind, it is all but impossible to catch up again. "When I have provided for the things I have mentioned I have but \$23 dollars left with which to procure wraps for winter and spring, handkerchiefs, odds and ends, an extra waist and the thin dress I have spoken of. This is a minute allowance, to be sure, but I never buy a winter coat oftener than once in two years, and I wait until well after Christmas before looking for one. This was my year for a winter wrap, and a few weeks ago I bought one at a sale, for \$5.75. It was warm, nice-looking and serviceable, and I expect it to do duty all next winter and pretty far through the next. I got a spring jacket a year ago last autumn, and with a little alteration it will look nice all next summer. Long practice has made me an adept at making things over so as to seem new, and when I have finished with that coat it will look like the new spring styles, only, perhaps, the sleeves will not be quite as large as those of the new coats. But that is a minor point, and my summer wrap is off my mind. Sometimes I cannot get a coat as cheap as I did this year, so I always reckon \$10 for it, and should I have to pay the full amount I must either do without a coat or some of the little extras which are still unaccounted for. However, I have never paid more than \$8 for a winter coat, and that leaves me \$15 for handkerchiefs, which cost me \$2 a year (I get them at sales, too), a silk muffler, which I generally procure for \$1 in the spring, \$2 for the material for my spring waists (I cannot afford to buy them ready made), \$2 for an occasional ribbon or bit of lace and \$8 for my summer frock and the extra silk waist to which I treat myself once a year.

"I am seldom late to work, but when this happens I subtract the amount of the fine from my recreation fund. "My emergency fund amounts to \$26 in the bank, and \$10 I put into the savings bank, \$10 I either expend myself or send home, and the remaining \$5 I keep for myself. I have never, so far, been obliged to consult a doctor, so if my teeth do not need special attention I have \$3 to spend on anything I please. If, as sometimes happens, the dentist does not class him as an 'amusement,' and draw on my recreation fund as well, I must forego concerts and lectures until I am straight again, and I have only the money I save from my summer wrap with which to purchase anything special in the way of dress. I always arrange to get my summer and winter coats on alternate years; and as the lighter garment is always the cheaper of the two, and I allow the same money for both when parceling out my expenses, I generally save a dollar or two in this manner.

"In this way all the necessities of mind and body are settled, and I reach the end of each year not only free from debt, but with a trifling surplus. Of course I cannot go out much, only to entertainments where my plain black dress will not look out of place, but my classes furnish me with recreation, walking to and from town gives me the best exercise in the world, and my public library ticket enables me to have plenty of good reading. "In my leisure evenings I do a bit of embroidery, sometimes, which I offer for sale in the fancy-work department of our store, and any money which comes in this way I use in the manner which seems best at the time, but I never count on anything outside my salary, and I think I manage pretty well on that. Don't you?"

And I did; for when I came to reckon up the figures she had given me they were like this: Room and board per year.....\$208 00 Car fare..... 31 30 Laundry..... 20 80 Church dues..... 7 80 Sick fund..... 5 30 Recreation fund..... 13 00 Emergency fund..... 26 00 Footwear..... 11 00 Underclothing..... 8 00 Millinery..... 6 00 Gloves..... 3 00 Outer wrap..... 8 00 Handkerchiefs..... 2 00 Shirt waists..... 2 00 Silk muffler..... 1 00 Stationery..... 2 00 Ribbons, lace, etc..... 2 00 Summer frock, extra waist..... 8 00 Total.....\$364 00 And when this account was balanced against her yearly salary not a penny remained. How many women would do as well?—Chicago Record.

A PEASANT MATCHMAKER. Bargained with a Son-in-Law, Then Gave Him the Wrong Girl. Speaking of German weddings, a writer says: As a rule sons and daughters born and bred in slavish obedience do not even murmur. Amusing incidents do occur, and that quite often. One of these was comical enough to seem worth repeating. A peasant with four daughters, all of them decidedly unattractive in looks, disposed of his second and least homely one at the marriage last year. When the young fellow, however, came to the old man's house, the sly old fox looked at his first-born, five years older than the groom and enough to frighten anyone away. Thereupon a stormy interview, a lengthy discussion, and at last after a deal of haggling an agreement was reached, simply by increasing the mature old maiden's dowry by a thousand marks (\$250). And I saw this couple at the fair—cooling like turtle doves and happy as can be. Odd, isn't it? Yet that is the rule with these marriages concluded in such ultra prosaic fashion. Nearly all of them turn out well, I am credibly informed. You see these peasants from around Teltow are much like those Zola so graphically paints in his novel, "La Terre"—with souls that have no room for anything beside the thirst for more land and more gold. Or, to put it in a more complimentary way, they're not quite so finical as our city-bred people are.—N. Y. Advertiser.

"To borrow, on an income as small as mine, is to get into debt, inevitably and hopelessly, and debt is the curse of quantities of girls in my position. It is a little hard at first, especially, to

"During my vacations I merely rest

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Bread and Milk Poultrie.—Mix finely divided stale bread into a pulp with hot milk. This poultice loses its heat and is apt to sour.—Good Housekeeping. —Cranberry jelly served in individual molds is a pretty way to offer this piquant fruit, either as the suitable accompaniment to the dinner turkey or with almost any luncheon or Sunday night tea meet. —Baked Indian Pudding.—One quart of milk. Scald one pint of it, and add one cup of cornmeal, a scant half-teaspoonful of salt, and a half-teaspoonful of cinnamon. Add the rest of the milk and bake two hours.—Harper's Bazar. —Boiled Salt Pork.—Boil four or five pounds of pork having streaks of lean in it in plenty of water for one and a half hours. Take out, remove skin, cut gashes across the top, sprinkle over powdered sage, pepper and rolled crackers. Brown the oven. Slice when cold.—Orange Judd Farmer. —Fish Macaroni.—Flake the fish, and mix it with an equal quantity of cold boiled macaroni, half the quantity of grated cheese, pepper and salt. Put in an earthen dish, dot with bits of butter, moisten with a little cream or milk, and bake fifteen minutes, or until nicely browned.—Country Gentleman. —Baked Indian Pudding.—One pint of meal, three pints of scalded milk, one teaspoon of suet shredded and chopped fine, one-half pint of molasses, a little salt, and six or eight apples chopped fine. Mix all together thoroughly. Turn into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven four or five hours.—Boston Budget. —Oatmeal Cookies.—One cup of butter or of beef drippings, one cup of light-brown sugar, two eggs, two cups of oatmeal, two cups of flour, two level teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in two teaspoonfuls of boiling water, one teaspoonful of salt. Mix, roll very thin and bake quickly. If very warm more flour and oatmeal may be added. Roughness of the Skin.—Frost has caused many to suffer from roughness and soreness of the skin. They will find the following lotion very beneficial: Boracic acid half ounce, glycerine half ounce, simple tincture of benzoin one teaspoonful, rosewater to eight ounces. Well mix. A little to be wiped over the face with a tuft of wool after washing, before going out of doors, and after returning. —Southern Corn Bread.—Two well beaten eggs, one cup sweet milk, one heaping cup corn meal, one teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon soda. Now beat well, then add one cup of butter-milk, another cup of corn meal, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter or lard; beat again and pour in a greased sheet-iron pan, smoking hot. Never bake any kind of corn bread in a tin pan.—Mrs. Martin in Farm and Home. —An Appetizing Entree.—Take cold boiled cabbage, chop it fine; for a medium-sized pudding dish full add two well-beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of butter, three tablespoonfuls of cream, with pepper and salt ad libitum. Butter the pudding dish, put the cabbage in and bake until brown. This may be eaten cold, but it is much better if served hot. It is especially good with roast pork or pork chops.—Farmers' Voice.

ARE YOU GOING A-VISITING?

If So Here Are Some Hints as to the Duty of a Guest.

HEALS RUNNING SORES

CURES THE SERPENT'S STING

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

WEAK MOTHERS

and all women who are nursing babies, derive almost inconceivable benefits from the nourishing properties of

Scott's Emulsion

This is the most nourishing food known to science. It enriches the mother's milk and gives her strength. It also makes babies fat and gives more nourishment to growing children than all the rest of the food they eat.

STRONG NERVES

Depend upon pure, rich, red, nourishing, strength-giving blood. The nerves derive their sustenance from the blood and when they are weak it is because they do not receive the nourishment needed. The true cure for nervousness will not be found in opiate or sedative compounds. These only ally the symptoms.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Removes the cause by purifying and enriching the blood, giving to it just those qualities which are demanded for the proper support of the nervous system. Hundreds of women who once suffered from nervousness, write that they have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and nervousness has disappeared. This was because Hood's Sarsaparilla purified their blood.

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TAX REFORM STUDIES

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

An Open Column.

If any one has an impression that communication to these "Studies" will not be published unless they echo the editor's ideas, he is mistaken. Articles on any side of the question will always be welcome, so they are decent, well written, within reasonable limits and to the point, except that we do not discuss the tariff. Land owners especially should be interested, as the principle benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.

TAX EVERYTHING AND EVERYBODY.

Here is the way that a Georgia editor expresses his opinion of taxation: Tax 'em, tax 'em, don't relax 'em. Chain 'em, stamp 'em, d—n 'em tax 'em. Tax their homes and tax their clothes. Tax 'em on their crop that grows. Tax their feet and tax their hands. Tax their mules and tax their lands. Tax their goods and chattels, too. Put a tax on what they do. Tax the churches, tax the schools, put a tax on every fool; Tax the lawyers and the priest. But tax the last, indeed, the least. Yes, tax them all, let none escape. And put the town in decent shape.

MASSACHUSETTS TAX SYSTEM.

Questions Advanced by an Advocate of the Single Tax.

To the Editor of the Herald: In this morning's Herald there is an editorial on "The Massachusetts Tax System," declaring that "there is not a shadow of doubt that the system of taxation in use in the state of Massachusetts is a thoroughly indefensible method, when judged on the ground of either political economy or practical results"; also, that "there is absolutely no justice in the present form of taxation which arbitrarily taxes one class of property and exempts another."

This is a clear, forcible statement of the opinions of a constantly increasing number of the citizens of the state, and moreover the subject of taxation is one of widespread and vital importance, owing, as Capt. Candage declared, to "the growing discontent of the masses." There are those who believe our present method of taxation, which taxes a man simply because he is rich, is as antiquated as feudalism, and should be relegated to the past; that we who boast of our freedom, our equal rights, should not be taxed for producing more wealth, but according to each one's special privileges, thus equalizing opportunities.

Charles Kingsley says: "The masses hardly know yet what they want, but they are beginning to ask some ugly questions concerning the meaning of certain words—rent, taxes and freedom."

There are those who believe the single tax would do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequalities, inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor; also that this system would tax neither labor nor capital, but leave every one free to apply his labor or expend his capital in production or exchange without any fine or restriction, and so would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

It is the misfortune of nearly every new theory to be more largely known by the writings of its enemies than its friends. Let the friends of single tax be heard. If their scheme is a chimera the best way to extinguish it is to let them expose their ignorance on the subject of taxation. E. S. T.

Congressman John DeWitt Warner on Taxing Money.

TAX ON CIRCULATION.

Mr. Chairman: This bill provides for a tax upon bank note circulation of one-quarter of 1 per cent. every six months for the support of the government. To anybody who believes that it is worth while or proper not merely to tax the property of banks (to which I have no objection), but to tax their facilities for lending money, so as to make them charge higher rates of interest to borrowers, there can be no objection to such a provision as that. I do not believe that the facilities for issuing currency should be taxed at all, any more than the facilities for keeping a grocery store, and I believe it is just as impolitic and oppressive to put a tax on circulation, so that borrowers in distress will have to pay a higher rate of interest, as it would be to put a tax upon the sales of grocery stores so as to compel the wage earners of our country to pay more for their daily bread.

Mr. Richard, of Michigan. Does this tax of one-half per cent. apply to state banks as well?

Mr. Warner.—It does not; and that is one great recommendation of the bill to me. If any state is fool enough to levy a tax upon the facilities for supplying money to borrowers within its borders I want to see that state try it and find out how its borrowers like to pay higher interest than is paid in other states, and if the United States insists upon limiting the extent to which its national banks can be of use to the public by putting an obstruction at their very doors which makes the getting out of their currency more expensive, I do not want to see, under the guise of Federal power, a state forced into the same rut, or state institutions subjected to the same disabilities. I am perfectly willing to abrogate all taxes on the currency. I believe in taxing the property of banks, but not the currency of banks. It is a good point with me in this bill that the tax does not apply to the state banks. I think it ought not to apply to the national banks either.

Mr. Richardson, of Michigan.—My idea is that the effect of applying it to the one set of banks and not to the other would be to make a discrimination in favor of the state banks.

Mr. Warner.—My dear sir, if my father discriminated against me by keeping me on half the rations that your father allows you, the way to do is to try to make some kind of reform in my father, and not to put you also on half rations. [Laughter.]

New Zealand's Tax System.

To illustrate the mode in which land and income taxation is levied in the colonies, the system of direct taxation in vogue in New Zealand may be taken. The taxes consist of, first, a land tax upon actual value of land; second, a land tax upon mortgages; third, a graduated land tax where value of land exceeds £5,000; fourth, an absentee tax of 20 per cent. additional on the graduated land tax; fifth, an income tax upon companies; sixth, an income tax on income from business, and, seventh, an income tax on income from employment or emolument. The ordinary land tax is one penny for every pound of the actual value of land, but there shall be deducted from its assessed value the value of improvements thereon and any mortgage due or owing thereon. The term "actual value" is defined to mean the capital value for which the fee simple, with all improvements (if any) could be purchased for cash. The term "improvements" includes houses and buildings, fencing, planting, draining, clearing timber scrub or fern, laying down grass, etc., and any other improvement the benefit of which is exhausted at time of valuation. After deduction of "improvements" from "actual value," the balance remaining is what is understood throughout the Australasian colonies as the "unimproved value of land." The graduated land tax is an additional tax. Thus, estates valued at £5,000 and less than £10,000 pay one-eighth of a penny in the pound sterling extra, and the rate rises until estates exceeding £210,000 in value have to pay 2d. in the pound sterling. Absentees from the colony for three years have to pay a surcharge of 20 per cent. upon the graduated tax. Upon the New Zealand system, as thus described, the rest of the Australasian colonies have formed, or are engaged in forming, their land and income tax valuation.—Bradstreet.

Cheated, Instead of Robbed.

"ANOTHER merit of taxes on consumption is that they are surmounted in detail, and paid at the will of the consumer in the enhancement of price. If noted, they are self-assessed, with the least inconvenience at the best time, in the smallest sum; or they are declined and avoided without illegality.

The very fact that every citizen is obliged to contribute something, no matter how little, toward the expenses of the government, whether he owns property or not, fortifies his right to the elective franchise and augments his claim for political preferment. He should regard it as a privilege conferred upon him, a shield against political ostracism; it increases his dignity and influence, and he naturally takes a keener interest in public affairs. The true welfare of the community is subserved by this system of indirect taxation, which reaches all but oppresses none.

I am opposed to any income tax which wholly or in part proposes to supersede this wise and useful method of taxation."

SENATOR DAVE HILL.

Tips and Tax-Dodging.

It might be worth the trouble and expense of a special investigating committee if by this means the state of New York could become possessed of the secret whereby Supt. Byrnes gets money from the Goulds.

According to his sworn testimony he received from the elder Gould sums amounting to \$185,000 and from Mr. George Gould further sums amounting to \$40,000, willingly given in recognition of services rendered by him in his official position.

Yet here are the tax commissioners, also public officers and equally entitled to recognition, who are compelled to fight the Goulds through all the courts of the state merely to get the payment of taxes which are rightly due to the state and city and which represent the cost of protecting the Goulds in their vast wealth.

Nothing could be stronger than the contrast between the liberality of the Goulds in the one case and their parsimony in the other, between their readiness to enrich the police superintendent and their stubbornness in refusing to accept the assessment of the tax commissioners.—N. Y. World.

How Thomas Jefferson Was Taxed.

To the Editor of the World: Your correspondent, "A. B. C." calls to mind the fact of our ancestors paying taxes on property for the support of the government. He speaks of it as an income tax, but was it not a property tax, taxing land and other property regardless of the amount of income received, while the present income tax does not tax wealth, except on the income from the property, etc.?

I beg leave to inclose a copy of a United States tax bill as found in Thomas Jefferson's memoranda, bearing date 1800: Taxes to United States in Alabama, 1800: 5,780 acres of land, 284 per \$100..... \$97.12 One house..... 20.00 Sixty-five Negroes..... 32.50 One phaeton..... 9.00 Total..... \$158.62

I quite agree with "A. B. C." that the expenses of the government should not be on consumption alone, and believing that if any change is made in the present law it is apt to be more onerous on property. I beg leave to accept situation, pay my taxes and keep quiet. X. Y. Z.

Horrible Thought.

It is a great pity that the income tax must be levied in "camera obscura." If it were operated in broad daylight we socialists would be supplied with figures that might make a revolution. Will any reader of The People give any good reason for keeping incomes under cover?—The People.

MATCH TRUST PROFITS.

Conflicting Statements of the Trust's Officers—Enormous Profits.

The match trust (Diamond Match Co.) has a capital of \$9,000,000—about one-half water. Its annual report, made public on February 6th, shows \$1,373,084 profits for 1894. In 1893, this same trust declared regular and special dividends amounting to \$1,612,500. Within a few weeks it has increased its capital to \$11,000,000. This is the third or fourth increase since 1888 when the trust was incorporated with \$6,000,000 capital.

These enormous profits have been made, in spite of the fact that the trust closed all but about 13 of its 31 mills in 1888 and has since been buying competing plants at high prices, the most of which it promptly closes. McKinley encouraged this trust with a duty which equaled 34 per cent. The Wilson bill left only 30 per cent. It should have removed all because our exports in 1893 amounted to \$67,974. When O. C. Barber, president of the trust in September 1893, was pleading for the retention of the duty of 10 cents per gross on matches "to keep up his rate of wages we are now paying," his company was exporting matches to 35 foreign countries and selling there on a free trade basis. While the Wilson bill was pending the Chicago spokesman of the trust said in an interview printed in the Milwaukee Journal: "We ask no protection of congress, because we do not need it. Matches are made so cheap in this country that foreign goods cannot be sold in competition with us. True there has been a duty on matches for several years but it has not been kept at our request. There may have been a time when such a protective duty was necessary to develop the industry in this country, but that day has passed a long time ago. It will probably surprise a great many people to know that less than \$100,000 worth of foreign matches are sold annually in the United States. These are chiefly fancy brands put up in odd and attractive packages. The fact is, matches cannot be made in Europe as cheaply as we make them here. In Sweden nearly all the work is done by hand, while in America machines are used almost exclusively. We have one machine, for illustration, which takes a piece of straw board and forms 165 perfect boxes of it every minute. The cheapest hand labor on earth cannot compete with a machine like that."

After the passage of the bill leaving 20 per cent. duty on matches Wool and Willow Ware said: "The Diamond Match Co. was able to induce the managers of the Gorman tariff law of the last congress to leave it 20 per cent. protection in spite of the fact that officers of the company had been talking about putting up a factory in Liverpool to compete with foreign manufacturers. Now it is announced that plans have been completed for the factory, and that O. C. Barber, president of the company, will soon leave for Liverpool to put the plans into effect. Evidently the only reason for the 20 per cent. tariff on matches is to enable the so-called trust to make its prices in this country that much higher—providing domestic competition does not compel them to be reduced."

Protection to the match industry (as to all other industries) is a great big swindle on the American people. But the people don't seem to mind it and the manufacturers are not asking congress to give the country free trade and thereby stop the swindle, which puts millions into their pockets each year. As long as everybody is satisfied the swindle will be continued—and not much longer.

DECIDEDLY UNFAIR.

Do Not Protect the Unprotected Farmers, but Help the "Squalling Infants."

The unfairness of taxing some interests in order to give bounties to others was made clear in the house the other day by Hon. John De Witt Warner. Mr. Warner had before him the Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer, which was complaining about "adverse legislation in crippling south Louisiana and high produce taxes, brokerage charges, etc., which had caused the value of sugar plantations to decline." After sympathizing with the overtaxed sugar growers he took up the question of farm values in this way:

"In another number of the same paper a point is made of the fall in values of sugar plantation property, and the suggestion is offered that where an assessment had been \$50,000 it should be reduced to \$40,000. Now, I believe this to be fair. I believe that sugar plantations are probably worth fully 20 per cent. less than they were worth a few years ago. But is there a wheat field in Dakota from the former valuation of which you would not now have to take off a greater discount? Is there a cotton field in the south which, based on the price for which its product can be sold to-day, is worth 80 per cent. as much as it was worth a few years ago? And, if the sugar planters of Louisiana have lost 20 per cent. in value of their property is that any reason why the wheat growers and the cotton growers of other parts of the country, who have lost 30, 40 and 50 per cent. by the depreciation of their property, should be taxed to make up this loss to the planters of Louisiana? I do not believe it is."

In another part of his speech Mr. Warner held up before the unprotected farmer the great profits of the protected sugar trust. He said:

"There is another matter to which I want to call attention, and that is the scale upon which those who, on behalf of the refiners, are now opposing this report in favor of the removal of the one-tenth differential, expect that we should give a larger to the refiners and planters. I am quoting how from the sugar trust's organ of January 3, 1895. It calls attention to the action of European countries, and especially Germany:

"In promoting, fostering and protecting their beet-sugar industries under a system of bounties which, even at such reduced prices, enable their sugar factories to pay 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. dividends, and as the beet

raisers or farmers have prospered and become stockholders in those factories, the agriculturists reap the full benefit. There is no reason why the last increase of 1,000,000 tons in our consumption should not have been provided by our own agriculturists under exactly the same stimulus as has been given by Germany. Our own farmers are throwing away their energies and their capital in raising wheat at 50 cents a bushel or less and for which there is no market."

"Such is the moderation of the trust's demand—that we assure it only 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. annual dividends. Such is the salvation offered American wheat and cotton growers—to tax themselves to give the sugar trust profits, so that they can get rich by buying sugar trust stock. Was ever anything more simple—in every sense of the word?"

"CHEAP WOOLEN GOODS."

What We Need Is Less Shoddy and More Woollens by Means of Free Wool and Reduced Duties.

The American Economist, the great McKinley organ, on February 15, contained an editorial entitled "Cheap Woollen Goods." This editorial declares, first, that "prices for woollen goods are extremely low;" second, "the consumption of wool has greatly increased since the wool schedule of the new tariff came into effect;" third, "imports and re-exports coming must, of course, curtail the output of American woollen mills;" fourth, "still lower prices must mean lower wages for the people who are working in the American woollen factories."

Cheaper woollens and more of them will not scare us. With the thermometer below zero as it has been much of the time during this cold winter, there are worse bugaboos to think of than plenty of cheap, warm wool clothing. In fact, this is what the people voted for in 1890 and 1892. It shows that the democrats were right when they promised to give us less shoddy and more woollens by means of free wool and reduced duties.

Cheaper woollens would be a blessing to over 60,000,000 people, even if thereby some of our woollen mills had to close and if wages of a few thousand weavers were reduced. But the Economist is greatly mistaken on both of these points. If it will consult the files of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter since wool became free, last August, it will find that more new mills have been built and planned, more old ones have been enlarged, and more closed mills have been started up than during any six months of the whole McKinley period.

Moreover, the decline of wages, which has been going on for ten or twelve years in the textile industries, has been so checked that for the first time in five years many mills have been compelled to advance wages to get workers. Scarcely a week passes that in which wages are advanced in some big mill. Thus on the same day that these editorials appeared in the Economist, the Wool and Cotton Reporter said that the Johnson Woollen Co., in North Adams, Mass., had voluntarily raised the wages of its fancy weavers 12 per cent. On the same day it mentioned that the woollen mills in Rockville, Conn., were in operation much more generally than last year; that the Mohawk knitting mill was running over time four nights in the week; and that a woollen mill in Maine is running over time. Of the blanket trade it said that while there are no indications of a boom "there is every reason for believing that a steady, healthy demand will be enjoyed."

It is a shame that the Economist can't be accommodated by either closed mills or lower wages, but it has to confront facts—free wool facts—now, and its theories are proven to be false and worthless. B. W. H.

FACTS AGAINST FUSTIAN.

A Statement That May Astonish the General Reader.

Ever since the new tariff was passed the republican organs and orators have denounced it as "democratic free trade." The monetary panic of 1893 and all the ills that have followed it have been attributed by these partisans to this revision. Some of them have even proposed that the McKinley law be restored to "revive American industries."

It now appears from the official record that the average rate on dutiable goods during five months under the Wilson-Gorman tariff has been 45.14 per cent., against an average rate of 45.05 under the republican tariff of 1883 and 48.19 under the McKinley law. It thus appears that the new duties average a fraction higher than under the Arthur tariff, and are only 3.14 points below the McKinley tariff.

The Tribune in noting these facts says that "it may be granted that the democratic party intended to accomplish much more, but did not know enough." Say rather that it was thwarted by a treacherous cabal of trust agents in its own ranks in the senate. But let that pass. The important fact is that the tariff is now a shade higher than it was before the McKinley congress revised it upward in the interest of monopolies, and that on all imports, free and dutiable, it is less than half of 1 per cent. below the McKinley level.

This being so, what fustian it is to keep up the cry of "free trade!" How fatuous is the partisanship that would agitate for a reopening of the question when the country needs most of all a period of peace! Except to repeal the odious tax of the sugar trust or to correct technical errors there should be no tariff tinkering for the next two years at least.—N. Y. World.

Can't Afford Sugar.

The great masses of the citizens of Italy and Russia cannot afford to eat sugar at all, at the prices which they must pay for it. The per capita consumption in these countries is small as compared with the consumption in this country or in Great Britain. Let the United States be as wise as England rather than as foolish as Italy or Russia. Cheap food and clothing is a blessing to the citizens of any country.

THE REPUBLICAN RECORD.

Review of Their Unpatriotic Acts in the Fifty-Third Congress.

There can be no question of democratic failure and disgrace in the congress that closed recently. We have discussed it in general and in detail more than once and have pointed out its causes with frankness. But it would be a mistake to say that the democratic party is alone the subject for blame as represented in that body. In the conspicuousness of democratic (and) fault of duty the sins of the republicans against the public welfare should not be forgotten. There is a heavy responsibility here as well. The country has been deprived of needed legislation through republican agency in several important instances, and there would have been more of these, as well as positive legislation that promised to be pernicious, had the representatives of that party often had their way.

The partisan reply to this will be that the republicans were in the minority, and are not, therefore, to be held blamable for anything done, or omitted to be done, in the last congress. This may be plausible, but it will not bear examination. Practically, the minority has the power to prevent legislation in the United States senate, and it is for the use of this power that we are disposed to arraign the republicans. They exercised it constantly and relentlessly. They exercised it for political ends in the second session of the senate; in the third one, at a time when they had the democrats so much at their mercy in the country that there was no need for them to seek further party advantage, they persisted in continuing to play the game of party politics, regardless of the needs of the country. Of the six hundred amendments put upon the tariff bill of last year many were forced in by the minority of the senate, under a threat that, if they were not adopted, the bill should be talked into a delay that threatened its death. These amendments, therefore, were republican work, not democratic. Aside from this, owing to the contumacy of certain democratic senators, there was never a democratic majority for practical legislation in the senate, and before the late session was ended there had ceased to be even a nominal one.

In the late short session the more direct blame for the failure of legislation that was obviously needed, and which had necessarily no political bearing, in a party sense, must be assigned to the republicans. The two most prominent instances of this were in the defeat of the bill repealing the rebate duty upon alcohol and that removing the differential duties upon sugar. The alcohol section of the tariff law was placed there by a republican senator, with the avowal that it was experimental, and with a pledge not to insist upon it if it should be found to operate to the public injury. That it did so operate was as clearly demonstrated as anything could be, yet the republicans refused to keep their pledge. They were willing that the country should suffer in revenue in order that they might make the democratic party odious, hoping to deceive the people as to the fact that this measure was one that their own party had forced upon the democrats.

The differential duties upon sugar were in the same category. They were operating direct injury upon the export trade of the country. The democrats stood ready to repeal them, and did pass a bill to repeal them in the house of representatives. The republicans took advantage of their power as a minority in the senate to defeat this bill. They thus wrought harm to a portion of the exports of the country, and added to perpetuate an unfortunate feeling on the part of some of the best customers of American products in Europe. They made this sacrifice of the public interest that they might score another point against the democrats in politics.

A similar reproach is the republican one for the party's action on the Behring sea awards. The judgment was against our country here. Secretary Gresham made a favorable arrangement for the payment of the indemnity which was implied in it. Senator Sherman and other republicans who held the public interests of the country above party politics urged that it should be paid. The republicans prevented such payment. The responsibility is not all theirs here, for many democrats acted with them, but they bear a heavy share of it, and it is probable, if they had not played politics in the matter, the bill would have passed. As it is, our nation is compelled to bear the blame in the eyes of foreign powers of refusing, at least temporarily, to agree to the award of a tribunal which she had part in creating, and, if Senator Sherman is right, she will have in the end to pay a much larger sum than that which Secretary Gresham had succeeded in obtaining as her due.

If, therefore, the democratic record in the late congress is very bad—and we are among the last who would undertake to excuse it—the republican record, also, is far from creditable. In the odium that attends the one case, the blame that belongs to the other should not be forgotten. While the democrats were floundering, the republicans came far short of rising to the scale of patriotism. They did much to sacrifice the interests of the people to the promotion of their selfish partisan aims and purposes. This cannot be left out of sight in a candid review of the transactions of the late congress.—Boston Herald.

—From one point of view it is not to be regretted that republican victories, due to democratic apathy, are so general. What the country needs is a first-class object lesson in republican government and insincerity, and the more republicans temporarily in office the more general and effective the lesson, and the surer and more certain the reaction.—Albany Argus.

—There is very little to be said in favor of the Fifty-third congress, but as compared with that over which Mr. Thomas B. Reed presided it had virtues too numerous to mention.—Kansas City Times.

BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES.

What the Democracy Must Do to Be Restored to Power.

That wise remark of Herbert Spencer that "the American nation must go backward before it can go forward" has many applications. It is as true today of the democratic party as it is of the nation. Since the war it has been wandering in strange paths foreign to the democracy. Commanded by the people to resume its traditional course, it has floundered about, unable to find and resume its traditional course. It is a fashion among the orthodox to lift up Jackson as the ideal democrat, and it is treason in the minds of many to even hint that any but Old Hickory, save possibly Jefferson, is the ideal of democracy.

If being a democrat consists in having a clear view of democratic principles and policies and adhering to them with unswerving firmness, then an impartial judgment will award to the much-maligned Martin Van Buren a higher station in the ranks of democracy than even Jackson's. In none of the state papers of Jackson will one find so clear-cut, exact and accurate a definition of the federal government, and, in fact, of state governments, as in the message of Van Buren to the extra session of congress called by him to devise means to carry the treasury over the panic of '37, which broke upon him before he was fairly warm in the presidential chair.

He reminded those who look to the government for relief from the embarrassment caused by the panic that they lost sight of the purpose for which governments are created. Said he: "It was established to give security to us all in our lawful and honorable pursuits under the lasting safeguard of republican institutions. It was not intended to confer special favors upon individuals, or on any classes of them to create systems of agriculture, manufacture or trade, or to engage in them, either separately or in connection with individuals or corporations. * * * All communities are apt to look to governments for too much. We are prone to do so especially at periods of sudden embarrassments and distress. * * * The less government interferes with private pursuits the better for the general prosperity. It is not its object to make men rich, or to repair, by direct grants of money or legislation in favor of particular pursuits, losses not incurred in the public service."

It is to this conception of government thus clearly defined by Van Buren that the democratic party must go back and begin its forward march. It must declare this emphatically and distinctly. If any industries in this country have grown to be dependent upon government sustenance they must be notified in advance that, if the party is returned to power, its sustaining hand will be totally withdrawn. There must be no nambypambyism of concession and compromise and tenderness, but, going back to its primal principles of government, it must write them plainly on its standard and go again to the people declaring them, advocating them, and, when again restored to power—as it always has been and always will be when it is truly democratic—see that no traitor hand tears down the banner, and no traitor counsel is received at the board. This is the path to victory, and a sure one, even if it be temporarily a severe and rugged one.—St. Paul Globe.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

—The future of the democratic party is all right. All it has to do is to watch the indicator and not get gay.—Albany Argus.

—Ex-Czar Reed made himself a vivid reminder of small potatoes when he refused to join in the vote of thanks which the house gave to Speaker Crisp.—Detroit Free Press.

—Mr. Reed will probably perceive that there were a great many persons ready and anxious to contribute to a continuous turmoil in the next congress.—Washington Post.

—The campaign between Messrs. Reed and McKinley is picking up a little. The governor has come out boldly and said that he always regarded Speaker Crisp as an impartial presiding officer.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—McKinley will capture most of the delegates from the south to the national republican convention and may get the nomination. The democrats ask nothing softer than another whirl at McKinley.—Nashville American.

—Notwithstanding the fact that the republicans of the house proposed and voted almost unanimously for the resolution thanking Speaker Crisp for his fairness ex-Speaker Reed was one of three republicans who refused to vote for it. Hon. Thomas B. always was known to be a big man—physically.—St. Louis Republic.

—Gov. McKinley lifts up his voice and complains that "the late bond issue of sixty-three million dollars was made in secret—made out of sight of the public." It seems, then, to have been made in precisely the same way that Gov. McKinley's views on the silver question were made—if he has any such views.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—The sugar trust is all right, apparently, as it declared a three per cent. quarterly dividend the other day. But if the republican senators hadn't joined in a solid body to prevent the repeal of the differential duty on sugar the condition of the trust wouldn't have been so satisfactory. The republican party is the great friend of monopoly.—Kansas City Times.

—As to the silver question Reed is carrying water on both shoulders. McKinley is for silver or for a gold standard, according to the crowd he is with. Allison says that he would sign any financial bill congress might send him were he president. Harrison is saying "good lord, good devil" when he can be induced to say anything; and the minor presidential possibilities are skillfully keeping under cover. The whole kit of them are watching the political weather signals and trying to trim their sails to the most favorable winds.—Detroit Free Press.

We reprint elsewhere in this issue a letter from Col. W. C. Jones, late chairman of the State Central Committee, to W. P. Tomlinson, of the Topeka Democrat. Until very recently Col. Tomlinson's politics was anything but the Populist's, but about a month ago he took a new turn and began to champion the organization of a silver party. Of course nobody in Kansas pays any serious attention to Tomlinson's vagaries, nevertheless Col. Jones' letter was timely received and to the point. If any legislation favorable to silver is secured during the coming decade, it will come through the Democrat party.

To get the railroad out of the hole into which its former management ran it the re-organizers of the Santa Fe have decided to levy an assessment on stock and bond holders. The financial condition of the road is not the fault of those now in charge. The democratic receivers of the national treasury have been obliged to resort to similar means for escaping total bankruptcy to the verge of which the republican managers ran the government. We are not altogether surprised with the way in which the difficulties have been handled, but it is nevertheless true that the serious condition with which the Democrats have had to deal was created by Republican mismanagement and grew out of a Republican system of finance.—Lawrence Gazette.

Bill Chandler monkeyed with a New York buzz-saw and a Kansas cyclone on the floor of the senate, with the result that usually follows an indiscreet interference with such forces. He started a partisan and personal fight and was knocked under the ropes in two rounds. Senator Hill referred to the "fraud by which the great Samuel Tilden had been kept from the presidential chair," and then turning to Mr Chandler said: "We all remember the course of our friend Chandler at that time in going to Florida and stealing that state from democracy." Then John Martin of Kansas hit the old hypocrite between the eyes. He said: "No one had ever charged that he bought his seat in the senate, but could the senator from New Hampshire say as much. If one half was true that was charged against the senator from New Hampshire, instead of being in the United States senate he should be in the penitentiary. Instead of the eagles that had represented the great state of New Hampshire a buzzard had taken their place."

SOL. MILLER'S OPINION.
The legislature postponed its most creditable act until the very last—that was the adjournment after having condemned the late Democratic congress and the calamity, legislature we can not say "well done" of a body that discredited them both in worthless and extravagance, simply because it was republican. Therefore, we are compelled to say that the late legislature of Kansas was the most scandalous of any body that ever sat in Kansas. We would add, the most corrupt, but we have no proof of it, except appearances. How the republican party can go before the people and ask for continued confidence, on the record of that legislature, we cannot imagine. It was thought that defeat and exclusion from power for two years would have been a lesson, and that when they returned to power, they would have used extra exertions to commend themselves to the people; but instead they seem to have become ravenous for their enforced absence from the fodder rack, and to have gone in to gorge themselves, regardless of all else.—Troy Chief.

AN INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE STAMP.
According to a recent consular report received by the State department from our diplomatic representative at Ghent negotiations have been opened by the German government with other members of the international postal union relative to the issue of an international postal stamp. Such a stamp has been proposed at various times in different quarters, but has never met with any very encouraging reception. This time it appears that almost all the more important countries concerned, excepting the United States, have at least in principle agreed to the project. An official conference of the powers interested has been suggested, in order to put the matter into tangible form, but it is more than likely that it will be postponed until the next meeting of the Universal Postal Union, which, by the way, is to be held at Washington, in this country. Since the formation of the postal union in the early 70's, no little progress has been made in the direction of uniform international postal facilities. The uniform rate of 5-cent for foreign postage has been almost everywhere adopted. If, however, there was an international postage stamp, designed especially for this part of the postal business, it is believed communication between different countries would be greatly simplified and powerfully stimulated. The postage stamps being good in any country belonging to the union, could readily be used to remit small sums, without payment of exchange. A person writing for information from a foreign country could also enclose return postage for the answer, something now next to impossible. In fact, an international postage stamp would give correspondence throughout the entire postal union the same facilities as are now accorded correspondence within the boundaries of a single Nation. Up to this time the National pride of the delegates from each country has prevented the acceptance of any plan for international postage. It begins to look as if this jealousy will be overcome and a favorable agreement reached at the next conference of the Postal Union.—Omaha Bee.

STAND BY THE PARTY.
LOLA KAN., March 9, 1895.
Hon. Wm. P. Tomlinson.
DEAR SIR: In answer to your esteemed favor of recent date, in which you ask my opinion concerning the probable action of the Democratic national convention of 1896 on the silver issue, and whether a necessity for the organization of a silver party, I will say that in my judgement no party will be organized on this continent with more free coinage voters, even though such an organization should be effected wholly on that issue, than there is, and always has been, in the Democratic party.

I believe that the Democratic platform in 1896 will, in such clear and pronounced language, declare on the silver question, and be so free from misleading terms and vagaries, that no man can misinterpret its declarations for the free and unlimited coinage of all silver offered at the rate of 16 to 1. The gentleman who receives the nomination for president at the convention will have a record far back so determined and uncompromising in his efforts in behalf of silver, that his name alone, regardless of the platform, would carry the silver vote of the whole country.

You will see a great effort made by gold gamblers in that convention to defeat, in the committee room, any resolution favoring silver, but they cannot win. Long before the assembling of the Democratic national convention and in fact at this very time the goldites are secretly and noiselessly scheming to organize a silver party for the sole purpose of dividing the Democratic vote in an effort to elect their eastern Republican allies.

The gold men know very well that a resolution declaring for free coinage can never be defeated before the Democracy of the country when in convention assembled; and when that issue has been made so conspicuous as it has during the past three or four years. There is not an intelligent citizen in the whole country who does not know that there are more free coinage voters in the Democratic party than in the Republican party, and the entire voting strength of all other parties combined.

With equal propriety could the members of an orthodox church renounce Christianity because a few backsliders have proved unfaithful to their christian vows, as that Democrats could abandon that great political organization because a few members of their party had seemingly abandoned a time-honored and cherished principle of that organization.

The silver question will be the great issue in the next national campaign, and Democracy will win the greatest victory ever won by any political organization on the continent.

The party that demonized silver in 1873 can never return to power when the question of restoring it is the main issue in the campaign.

HAS BEEN A TEACHER.
Democrats will not begin at once to glorify the congress which expired not long ago. It will be some time before they are in humor to press aggressively what is a truth—that the good accomplished was Democratic and the evil chiefly Republican.

In two previous issues the Republic reviewed at length the history of the eventful two years. Democratic voters will be better prepared to pass judgment if they will keep those two reviews at hand and refer to them frequently. They will see that the three sessions were not barren.

The obstructive tactics which brought down public condemnation were Republican. Republicans incited and led the opposition to a conservative and prompt arrangement of the Sherman act trouble of the extra session. It was Republicans who furnished the strength of the tariff blackmail the next year. Republicans insisted on piling up appropriations. The majority of the Democrats were in every case ready to carry out the pledges made to the people.

Not all the Democratic members were true to party and pledges, and the few who, with Republican assistance, broke through obligations to the public welfare introduced a spirit of disorganization which subsequently affected many others.

of men in power without instant condemnation.
While none of us are happy over the work of the Fifty-third congress, we shall all discover that it accomplished much of lasting good and its shortcomings taught the popular intelligence how to preserve a higher activity and greater happiness in private affairs by contracting the field of ignorant and selfish meddling at Washington.—St. Louis Republic.

LETTER LIST.
Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Mar. 27, 1895:
Miss Inez McAdams.
All the above remaining uncalled for, April 11, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.
W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE
for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Saffordville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services.
A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

GREAT MUSIC OFFER.
Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on piano or organ together with eight cents in postage and we will mail you one copy Popular Music Monthly, containing ten pieces, full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. Address: Popular Music Monthly, Indianapolis Ind.

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

Think of it! The news from New York right at your door fresh every three days—104 papers a year.

TWO TICKETS.
The official ballot, to be voted at the city election, next Monday, contains the following tickets:
CITIZENS TICKET.
Mayor, T. M. Gruwell.
Police Judge, M. C. Newton.
Councilmen—H. A. McDaniel, Robert Cuthbert, George George, H. S. Fritz, Jesse Kellogg.
CITY TICKET.
Mayor, J. H. Doolittle.
Police Judge,
Councilmen—Geo. B. Carson, Elmer Johnson, J. J. Comer, L. P. Jensen, BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

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

STAMPING PATTERNS FREE.—All our readers should send to the Publishers of The Home, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass., and get a set of their beautiful stamping patterns. They can be used for embroidery outlining or painting. All desirable and good size, some 8x10, others 5x8 inches. There are ninety-one (91) different patterns and two alphabets, one a large forget-me-not pattern. With this outfit the publishers send The Home, a 16-page paper containing stories, fashions, fancy work, etc., for 3 months, and only ask for 10 cents to cover cost of postage on patterns and paper. Illustrated premium list sent free to any address.

In proportion to the size of the city in which it is printed, the Kansas City Star has a larger circulation than any other American newspaper. Its remarkable success has been achieved by its unflinching adherence to the rule of giving its readers the best that the Star's increasing revenues could 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 Sunday morning—for 10 cents, a thing that could not be profitable except when done on the big scale on which The Star does everything. The Star was also the first to establish a weekly edition for the trifling price of 25 cents a year; 110,000 regular circulation for the weekly edition demonstrates the wisdom of the idea.

GOING 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, you can depend on getting through on time. The line is run as straight as modern engineering could make it. Track is laid with heavy steel rails. No prettier, cosier and more comfortable trains leave Kansas City than the two fast vestibuled daily expresses over the Santa Fe Route, at 5:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., reaching Chicago 9:15 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. Superb accommodations, with respect to dining cars, free chair cars and sleep'g'rs.
Inquire of nearest agent.

TRY A TEXAS 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 tickets with liberal conditions as to limit. Texas may be just the place you are looking for, as a home or for investment.
IF IT GROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD.
The Texas Coast country vies with California in raising peaches, grapes and strawberries. The 1892 record of H. M. Hinglewood, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly 800 worth of peaches from 18 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

COME

Everybody, and see my new "Carpet Samples," for this season. They represent over \$4,000 worth of Carpets, from double cotton chain to the best of 3 ply, all wool Ingrains. Top and body brussels, velvets and moquettes. Also the finest line of laces and Embroideries ever brought to the city.

I am Sole Agent for the celebrated "Cyclone" corset, which I warrant unbreakable. All the ladies, who have tried them, pronounce them "perfect," both in comfort and in excellence.

I also carry the largest and best lines of China, Queensware and Glassware in the county.

I am needing some money badly, and have concluded to give the interest I would have to pay, should I borrow the money, to my customers in discounts, yes; for the next sixty days I will give all cash buyers a double discount. If you will consult your best interests, financially; you will come and see me.

T. M. GRUWELL,
Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

Ripans Tabules.

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

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or HAVE A DISORDERED LIVER, TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER DISTRESS AFTER EATING, TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, 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 TABLE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, azziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.

One Gives Relief.

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 cents by the wholesale and retail agents,

McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do so.

They are easy to take, Quick to Act and Save Many a Doctor's Bill.

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Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings

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Leader Building, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.



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IN ONE HOUR YOU CAN LEARN TO PLAY and ACCOMPANY on the Piano or Organ by using our lightning Chord Method. This method is wonderfully simple. It is a delight to all beginners and a ready-reference to advanced players. A limited number will be given away to introduce it. The price of this book is One Dollar, but if you will take it up and show it to your neighbors we will mail you One Copy Free. Send twenty-five cents to defray expense of mailing. (Postage stamps or silver.)

Address at once, The Musical Guide Pub. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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ESTD 1866

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The Journal of Agriculture Being \$1.00, the Two Papers, Singly, Would Be \$2.50. JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE and THIS PAPER, TOGETHER, for \$1.90. OR, THE TWO PAPERS ONE YEAR and THE NEW COOK BOOK, \$2.20. Do not delay! Remember our arrangement covers a limited time only.

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ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS under above Great Combination Offer hand or send to W. E. TIMMONS, publisher of the Chase County Courant, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

Have sold to consumers for 21 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the Oldest and Largest manufacturers in America selling Vehicles and Harness this way—ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for 2 years. Why pay an agent \$10 to \$50 to order for you? Write your own order, shipping free. We take all risk of damage in shipping.

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No. 71, Surrey, \$75
No. 72, Road Wagon, \$26
No. 73, Top Buggy, \$37.50
No. 1, Farm Wagon, \$43.00
No. 2, Farm Wagon, \$43.00
No. 74, Road Wagon, \$55
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MUSIC FREE TO YOU.
We will send 125 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic, absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NATION, our charming illustrated magazine. The first week's work one agent's profit is \$105. Another \$100.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to

RAND, M'NALLY & CO.,
NATION Co., 172 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.

The Chase County Courant, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, MAR. 28, 1895.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

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

TIME TABLE. EAST. At. K. Col. L. Ch. L. Ch. K. C. X. Cedar Grove, 12:55 10:15 2:45 11:18 10:13

LOCAL SHORT STOPS. Warm, windy weather. Mrs. J. H. Scribner is very sick. Will Walters was down to Emporia last Sunday.

W. F. Dunlap received 600 head of 4 year old cattle, yesterday, the first arrival of 3,500 that have been shipped to Farrington, Dunlap, Robinson and others, for pasture.

Probate Judge Matt. McDonald has had placed in his office in the Court-house a fine receptional for records, with pigeon holes and book spaces, that is a credit to his judgment.

The Ladies' Social Union, of the M. E. Church, and Lady Friends of the work met at Mrs. A. L. Morrison's on Wednesday, March 13, and contributed forty-eight dollars and fifty cents towards the salary of the Rev. Thomas Lidzy, for the conference just past.

District Court Clerk J. E. Perry wants the names and post office address of all the pensioners in Chase county, who are receiving less than \$6 per month.

Mrs. Rose Anna Fitch, aged about 45 years, died, on Friday, March 21, 1895, at her home on the Carter farm, north of the railroad bridge, leaving a husband and two children to mourn her death.

When in Emporia, last Saturday, we had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, one of the pioneers of Chase county, who is now living in a handsome residence near the Normal School, where she furnishes board and lodging to students; and we would recommend her to all who may wish either board or lodging in Emporia.

The Strong City Derrick has changed hands; that is, the firm of White and Wilcox, its editors and publishers, was dissolved by mutual consent, March 18th, instant, C. W. White retiring from the paper and J. B. Wilcox continuing the same. While we regret to lose Mr. White from the fraternity, we congratulate Mr. Wilcox in being the sole proprietor of one of the best papers in Kansas.

Yesterday morning, Claud Hawkins, of Clements, aged 15 years, rode from Clements to Elmdale, on the east bound passenger train, and, in getting off at Elmdale, he stepped on the siding, in front of a freight train which passed over his left leg before it could be stopped, crushing his leg so badly it had to be amputated at the knee.

School District No. 6 (this city) was supposed to be greatly short of money, on account of taxation of judgments on which no taxes were collected.

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

A marriage license was issued by the Probate Court, Monday, to Mr. Enoch Van Eaton, of Sedan, and Miss Daisy McDonald, of Middle creek.

D. S. Gilmore, of Emporia, was a most welcome caller at the COURANT office, last Tuesday, as he at one time belonged to the COURANT force.

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.

Died, at Elmdale, on Thursday, March 21, 1895, of bilious fever, Mr. Frank Eads, who leaves a wife and three children to mourn his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Shomber, of Love-well, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Christ Hoffman, Strong City. Mr. Shomber is agent of the Santa Fe rail road, at Love-well.

The Rev. Thomas Lidzy has returned from the M. E. Conference, at Burlington, and we are pleased to announce, he has been returned to this charge for another year.

H. W. Huffman, of El Paso, Texas, General Manager of the Pan American Coupon Investment Co. was in this city, Tuesday, the guest of his time honored friend, Ed. D. Forney.

Ex-County Superintendent J. C. Davis will speak at Gypsum City on Decoration day, and the people of that place may look for a healing plaster on the old sore of sectionalism.

I have refitted the photograph gallery—new backgrounds and accessories. Give me a call when you want first-class photographs.

E. F. INGRAM, Successor to G. W. Harlan.

Miss Minnie Ellis entertained the Shakespear Club and the city school teachers, last Saturday evening, with a royal luncheon, delightful, well chosen games being a feature of the evening's pleasures.

W. F. Dunlap received 600 head of 4 year old cattle, yesterday, the first arrival of 3,500 that have been shipped to Farrington, Dunlap, Robinson and others, for pasture.

DEATH OF JOHN MCCABE. At 9:30 o'clock, last Sunday morning, March 24, 1895, the spirit of John S. McCabe, aged 31 years, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. McCabe, of Bazaar, Chase county, Kansas, took its flight from its earthly tabernacle into the realms of eternal bliss.

At Emporia, the body was followed to the graves by a large number of friends and relatives, three of his classmates being among the pallbearers. Many of the friends of the family, in Emporia, followed the corps to its burial, and the attendance at the funeral was so great that many could not gain admittance to the church.

The grief-stricken family have the heartfelt sympathy of this entire community, in their bereavement; because to know John McCabe was to admire him for his good qualities of both head and heart.

Resolved, that we offer a tribute of respect to the memory of our school-mate, to express our sorrow, and that we regard this remote from our midst the loss of one who was in every way worthy of our love, respect and regard.

Resolved, that we sincerely condole with the family in their bereavement in the death of their beloved son, and commend them to the Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best.

DECEASED. Died, at his home in Clements, on Wednesday, March 20, 1895, of blood cancer, John Snyder, in the 45th year of his age.

The deceased had been under the medical skill of several physicians for the past two years, and, for many months, his pain was very intense, though his estimable wife, with the assistance of friends and relatives, did everything in human power to alleviate his suffering, but to no avail.

He became reconciled to his fate six months ago, and was perfectly willing to submit to God's will; and as he passed from the toils of earth to his home above, where all is joy, peace and love, a change came over his countenance that spoke for itself that he was entering a haven of rest.

Mr. Snyder was born near Petersburg, Huntington county, Pennsylvania. He came to Kansas in 1879, was married to Cora E. Wheeler, of El Dorado, July 25, 1882. They moved to Clements in February of 1886, where they have since resided.

On Friday morning the funeral services were held at the residence, conducted by the I. O. O. F. lodge, of which he was an honored member. After reading the service some appropriate songs were rendered by the singers, then the line of march was taken up for the cemetery, of this place, where his remains were laid away, according to the beautiful and solemn rites of the order of the Odd Fellows.

He leaves a wife and one son, aged ten years, a mother and two sisters, to mourn his death. His relatives and many friends and his loving and faithful wife, who had stood by her post of duty from first to last, in this sad hour of affliction, have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

Enroll him among the many Whose patient feet have trod, Over stormy paths and weary, The road that leads to God.

Enroll him among the many Whose strength in his soul was not wanting, Though strength of frame was small; With not a fear or murmur, He answered the upward call.

IN MEMORIAM. John P. Gardener, aged 41 years departed this life, at Rocky Ford, Colorado, on the 25th day of March 1895. Mr. Gardener formerly resided at Hillsboro, in Marion county, Kansas; and it was while a resident of that place that he was married to Miss Josie Park of this county, Aug. 1883.

Some six years ago on account of failing health Mr. Gardener was compelled to locate in Colorado where for a time the dry atmosphere of that region seemed to do him good.

But for the last six months he had been growing worse until last Monday he quietly went to sleep.

His devoted wife stood by him to the last, and did for him what she could and all she could. He was a good citizen and a capable man.

During all of his illness he was wonderful patient and was always grateful for the kind attention of those who waited upon him.

Program For the next Teacher's Association which is to be held at Cottonwood Falls, April 13, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m.

Song, by the teachers led by S. A. Lowther. Invocation.....Rev. Thos. Lidzy. Paper, "The Uses and Abuses of Rewards and Punishments".....J. S. Stanley. General Discussion.....Led by O. S. Wiley. Select Reading.....Miss Minnie Ellis. Paper, "School-room Attractions".....Miss Minnie Myser. Music.....Quartette.

Final Notice. STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF CHASE, ss. Office of Treasurer of Chase county, Kansas, Cottonwood Falls, March 1, 1895.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested in the following described lands and town lots in Chase county, Kansas, sold on the 6th day of September 1892 for the taxes of 1891, will be sold to the purchasers as thereof unless redeemed on or before the 7th day of September 1895 and that the amount of taxes, charges and penalties on each parcel of land and lot calculated to the 7th day of September 1895 is set opposite each description and lot:

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP. Name. Des. S T R Amt. J. A. Murphy, s 1/2 NW 1/4 & N 1/2 sec 12 21 7 255.86

CECILE TOWNSHIP. A. H. Brown, N 1/2 NW 1/4 sec 21 21 7 62.44

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP. Geo. Semler, SW 1/4 NW 1/4 sec 12 18 6 6.36

FALLS TOWNSHIP. A. C. Kimbler, E 1/2 NW 1/4 sec 12 18 6 161.07

BRING It Back!

That is what we say if you buy anything here and it is not what we say it is. We are making 1895 prices now, and 1895 prices are lower than they used to be. New goods are arriving daily, and bargains are plenty in our store this season.

We sell Embroideries at two cents per yard that used to retail at five cents. We sell embroideries at five cents per yard that used to bring eight cents.

We sell genuine Lonsdale bleached muslin at seven and one half cents that is worth ten cents now.

We sell hats. Well, we sell hats at just about one half price.

We sell men's good fancy Laundered Shirts at seventy-five cents that should bring one dollar.

We Sell SHOES. Ladies', Children's and Men's shoes, all the late styles and best shapes.

We sell Ladies' fine dongola Oxfords, patent leather tips, solid leather counters, at one dollar, they should bring one thirty-five. Then we have them at a little less than popular prices up as high as four dollars, and we say, bring them back if they are not as we say they are. See our Children's school shoes at ninety cents and a dollar twenty-five, they are the best ever shown at the prices.

CEO. B. CARSON, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.



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

PHYSICIANS. F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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Notice to Undertakers and Carpenters. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, January 14, 1895.

MEALS ALL HOURS AT UBLE

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

Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

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

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By order Board of County Commissioners. (SEAL) M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

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 county for one year. Price and material used in each coffin to be stated. Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

GOOD-NIGHT.

"Good-night," the star-worlds seem to say
As they go speeding on,
The ray that sweet, by the heart stilled
Until the wintry dawn.



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CHAPTER XIII.—CONTINUED.

"Margaret, you must have seen long ago how it is with me. I love you, Margaret, loyally and truly. It seems as if I had loved you all my life. I certainly have since the first day I saw you."

out to him? Not even the incentive to live. He found himself walking towards the tent, but, not wishing to meet Renmark in his present frame of mind, he turned and came out on the Ridge road. He was tired and broken, and resolved to stay in camp until they arrested him. Then perhaps she might have some pity on him. Who was the other man she loved? or had she merely said that to give finality to her refusal? In his present mood he pictured the worst, and imagined her the wife of some neighboring farmer—perhaps even of Stollker. These country girls, he said to himself, never believed a man was worth looking at unless he owned a farm. He would save his money and buy up the whole neighborhood; then she would realize what she had missed. He climbed up on the fence beside the road, and sat on the top rail, with his heels resting on a lower one, so that he might enjoy his misery without the fatigue of walking. His vivid imagination pictured himself as in a few years' time the owner of a large section of that part of the country, with mortgages on a good deal of the remainder, including the farm owned by Margaret's husband. He saw her now a farmer's faded wife coming to him and begging for further time in which to pay the seven per cent. due. He knew he would act magnanimously on such an occasion and grandly give her husband all the time he required. Perhaps then she would realize the mistake she had made. Or perhaps fame rather than riches would be his line. His name would ring throughout the land. He might become a great politician and bankrupt Canada with a rigid tariff law. The unfairness of making the whole innocent people suffer for the inconsiderate act of one of them did not occur to him at the moment, for he was humiliated and hurt. There is no bitterness like that which assails the man who has been rejected by the girl he adores—while it lasts. His eye wandered towards the black mass of the Howard house. It was as dark as his thoughts. He turned his head slowly around, and like a bright star of hope there glimmered up the road a flickering light from the Bartletts' parlor window. Although time had stopped as far as he was concerned, he was convinced it could not be very late, or the Bartletts would have gone to bed. It is always difficult to realize that the greatest of catastrophes are generally over in a few minutes. It seemed an age since he walked so hopefully away from the tent. As he looked at the light the thought struck him that perhaps Kitty was alone in the parlor. She at least would not have treated him so badly as the other girl; and—she was pretty, too, come to think of it. He always did like a blonde better than a brunette. A fence rail is not a comfortable seat. It is used in some parts of the country in such a manner as to impress the sit-



A FENCE-RAIL IS NOT A COMFORTABLE SEAT.

ter with the fact of its extreme discomfort, and as a gentle hint that his presence is not wanted in that immediate neighborhood. Yates recollected this with a smile as he slid off and stumbled into the ditch by the side of the road. His mind had been so preoccupied that he had forgotten about the ditch. As he walked along the road towards the star that guided him, he remembered he had recklessly offered Miss Kitty to the callous professor. After all, no one knew about the episode of a short time before except himself and Margaret, and he felt convinced she was not a girl to boast of her conquests. Anyhow, it didn't matter. A man is surely master of himself.

As he neared the window he looked in. People are not particular about lowering the blinds in the country. He was rather disappointed to see Mrs. Bartlett sitting there knitting, like the industrious woman she was. Still, it was consoling to note that none of the men folks were present, and that Kitty, with her fluffy hair half concealing her face, sat reading a book he had lent to her. He rapped at the door, and it was opened by Mrs. Bartlett with some surprise.

"For the land's sake, is that you, Mr. Yates?" "It is." "Come right in. Why, what's the matter with you? You look as if you had lost your best friend. Ah, I see how it is—Yates started—"you have run out of provisions, and are very likely as hungry as a bear." "You've hit it first time, Mrs. Bartlett. I dropped around to see if I could borrow a loaf of bread. We don't bake till to-morrow."

can serve it. But I couldn't go without seeing you. You'll come, sure?" Again Kitty nodded, after looking up at him in alarm when he spoke of the warrant. Before anything further could be said, Mrs. Bartlett came in, and Kitty was absorbed in her book. "Won't you have something to eat now before you go back?" "Oh, no, thank you, Mrs. Bartlett. You see, the professor is waiting for me."

"Let him wait, if he didn't have sense enough to come." "He didn't. I offered him the chance." "It won't take us a moment to set the table. It is not the least trouble." "Really, Mrs. Bartlett, you are very kind. I am not in the slightest degree hungry now. I am merely taking some thought of the morrow. No; I must be going, and thank you very much."

"Well," said Mrs. Bartlett, seeing him to the door, "if there's anything you want, come to me, and I will let you have it if it's in the house." "You are too good to me," said the young man, with genuine feeling, "and I don't deserve it; but I may remind you of your promise—to-morrow." "See that you do," she answered. "Good night."

Yates waited at the gate, placing the loaf on the post, where he forgot it, much to the astonishment of the donor in the morning. He did not have to wait long, for Kitty came around the house somewhat shrinking, as one who was doing the most wicked thing that had been done since the world began. Yates hastened to meet her, clasping one of her unresisting hands in his.

"I must be off to-morrow," he began. "I am very sorry," answered Kitty, in a whisper. "Ah, Kitty, you are not half so sorry as I am. But I intend to come back, if you will let me. Kitty, you remember that talk we had in the kitchen when we—when there was an interruption, and when I had to go away with our friend Stollker?"

Kitty indicated that she remembered it. "Well, of course you know what I wanted to say to you. Of course you know what I want to say to you now." It seemed, however, that in this he was mistaken, for Kitty had not the slightest idea, and wanted to go into the house, for it was late, and her mother would miss her.

"Kitty, you darling little humbug, you know that I love you. You must know that I have loved you ever since the first day I saw you, when you laughed at me. Kitty, I want you to marry me and make something of me, if that is possible. I am a worthless fellow, not half good enough for a little girl like you, but, Kitty, if you will only say yes I will try, and try hard, to be a better man than I have ever been before."

Kitty did not say "yes," but she placed her disengaged hand, warm and soft, upon his, and Yates was not the man to have any hesitation about what to do next. To a practical people it may seem an astonishing thing that the object of the interview being happily accomplished there should be any need of prolonging it, yet the two lingered there, and he told her much of his past life, and of how lonely and sordid it had been because he had no one to care for him—at which her pretty eyes filled with tears. She felt proud and happy to think she had won the first great love of a talented man's life, and hoped she would make him happy and in a measure atone for the emptiness of the life that had gone before. She prayed that he might always be as fond of her as he was then, and resolved to be worthy of him if she could. Strange to say, her wishes were amply fulfilled, and few wives are as happy or as proud of their husbands as Kitty Bartlett that was. The one woman who might have put the drop of bitterness in her cup of life merely kissed her tenderly when Kitty told her of the great joy that had come to her, and said she was sure she would be happy; and thus for the second time Margaret told the thing that was not, but for once Margaret was wrong in her fears.

Yates walked to the tent a glorified man, leaving his loaf on the gate post behind him. Few realize that it is quite as pleasant to be loved as to love. The verb "to love" has many conjugations. The easiest he had ever walked upon. The magic of the June night was never so enchanting before. He walked with his head and his thoughts in the clouds, and the Providence that cares for the intoxicated looked after him and saw that the accepted lover came to no harm. He leaped the fence without even putting his hand to it, and then was brought to earth again by the picture of a man sitting with his head in hands beside a dying fire.

"Why is it not possible?" "If that is a conundrum I can answer it the first time. Because you are a fossil. You are too good, Renny, therefore dull and uninteresting. Now, there is nothing a woman likes so much as to reclaim a man. It always annoys a woman to know that the man she is interested in has a past with which she has had nothing to do. If he is wicked and she can sort of make him over, like an old dress, she revels in the process. She flatters herself she makes a new man of him, and thinks she owns that new man by right of manufacture. We



"I MUST BE OFF TO-MORROW." owe it to the sex, Renny, to give 'em a chance at reforming us. I have known men who hated tobacco take to smoking merely to give it up joyfully for the sake of the woman they loved. Now, if a man is perfect to begin with, what is a dear ministering angel of a woman to do with him? Manifestly, nothing. The trouble with you, Renny, is that you are too evidently ruled by a god and well trained conscience, and naturally all women you meet intuitively see this and have no use for you. A little wickedness would be the making of you."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

BROWN GOT THE MONUMENT.

And as He Had Been a Good Fellow the Boys Said He Deserved It. At a little settlement on the Indian river, Florida, before the railroad was built, lived a penniless, good-hearted fellow of the name of John Brown. When Brown got any money he would divide it to the last cent with his friends among the boys, and, of course, the boys liked him. One day the boys found Brown dead in the woods. They dug him a grave, rolled him in a horse blanket and let him down in it and then drank several bottles of east coast bitters to his health and expressed the hope that whatever new climate he was in he would be healthy.

Some time later than that a stranger came among them. He died, and as the weather was too warm to ship his body off he was buried next to Brown. A week or two passed and the relatives of the stranger sent down money to erect a monument over the grave of the stranger.

The boys took the thing in hand and discussed it pro and con. They came to the conclusion that Brown was a "durned" sight better fellow in every way than the stranger and more entitled to a monument, so one night they went out and swapped the men from one grave to the other. As a result Brown, the ne'er-do-well Bohemian, and all-around good fellow, sleeps beneath a handsome marble monument and the rich stranger lies in an unmarked grave.—Chicago Times.

He Addressed the Jury. A man who had never seen the inside of a court room until he was introduced as a witness in a case pending in one of the Scottish courts, on being sworn took a position with his back to the jury and began telling his story to the judge.

The judge in a bland and courteous manner said: "Address yourself to the jury, sir." The man made a short pause, but, notwithstanding what had been said to him, continued his narrative. The judge was more explicit, and said to him: "Speak to the jury, sir—the men sitting behind you on the benches."

The witness at once turned around, and, making an awkward bow, said, with perfect gravity: "Good morning, gentlemen."—American Nation.

The Man Whose Neck-Tie Rises. There are a great many well-meaning persons who think themselves entitled to sympathy for one reason or another and have the disposition to insist upon it. On the whole, however, I am inclined to the opinion that the man whose neck-tie insists upon climbing over the back fence of his collar as he walks down Broadway on a Saturday afternoon is the most deserving of popular sympathy. But he doesn't get it. He is watched with a sort of good-humored pity that is half contempt, followed by ridicule and chased with biting shafts of sarcasm. Nobody dares stop him with: "Sir, I beg your pardon, but your neck-tie is rising." He is allowed to go on his way to his own disgrace. Therefore he deserves the sympathy, because he doesn't get it.—N. Y. Herald.

Common Origin of Myths. The English tale of Cinderella is found in the Serbian tale of Papallaga, in the German tale of Aschenputtel, and in the fable of La Fontaine about the milkmaid and her pail. The legend of "Beauty and the Beast" is also found in the myths of Hindoo, Greek and Norseman. All of these tales had a common origin in central Asia.

Which Side Do You Sleep on? A French physician who accompanied a detachment of 235 soldiers for six months for the purpose of making observations on their manner of sleeping, found that 37 per cent. habitually slept on the right side, 23 per cent. on the left and 40 per cent. on the back.

THE FARMING WORLD.

CULTURE OF GINSENG.

A Crop That Can Be Made to Pay Very Handsome Profits. This has yielded me over \$300 from less than two square rods of ground in less than five years. I have taken this season (1894) from seven beds (3x16 feet each) 2,334 roots, weight 131 pounds. From these were taken out for replanting 1,906 roots (50 1/4 pounds), leaving 504 pounds to be dried for market, making 29 1/2 pounds dry, which sold for \$5 per pound; 629 seedling roots, worth \$2 per hundred, for transplanting, were also taken from the same beds, and are not included in above figures. The 2,334 roots had been under cultivation in one bed five years and in the other four years, and had produced during the time at least \$75 worth of seed. The first cost of stocking the beds with wild roots was less than \$25. It will be observed that the stock has been decreased only 328 roots.

The above figures show something of the possibilities in ginseng culture. I have at this writing (December, '94) 38 beds in the garden stocked with roots and seeds, 25,000 seedling roots in forest nursery beds, 21,000 seeds sown in forest, from which plants are expected next spring, and this season's crop of seed, packed in loam in condition to promote germination, ready to besown next season. I have also during the past four years furnished the public with over 60,000 seeds and about 1,500 roots for cultivation. I am aware of the general impression that ginseng culture is a slow business, and that it cannot be made a profitable success. I admit that it is slow starting and must be worked up from small beginnings, but when once fairly started can be developed quite rapidly. But no one need think he can rush into ginseng culture and make a fortune in one or two years. Setting a few roots or sowing a few seeds, and giving it no further attention, will never develop ginseng culture on a paying basis. It won't spread over your ground like weeds.



ARALIA QUINQUEFOLIA, (THE AMERICAN GINSENG).

To my mind the business is best suited to the small farmer and market gardener. A Chinaman came to Boston a few years ago wanting five hundred tons of ginseng—he succeeded in getting about four hundred pounds. This is the way we are supplying the demand. The exports of ginseng from the United States during ten years, 1882-1891, amounted to nearly eight million dollars—an item of some importance. This valuable source of income will soon be a thing of the past, unless an effort is made to develop its cultivation, as the wild plant is fast being exhausted in this country.

Ginseng is native in China, Tartary and Korea. It has been cultivated in Korea for hundreds of years. It is a royal monopoly, cultivated under license, and the value of the crop is estimated at five hundred thousand dollars a year. I am often asked how can we get started in ginseng culture. My advice to all is to go into the forest, gather the wild roots and transplant them. A few weeks devoted to this work each year for a few years will give a good start.

OPPOSED TO TAXATION. Why a Great Many Farmers Do Not Want Improved Roads. Wisconsin's farmers are afraid of an increased tax if the agitation for good roads is successful, and they are showing a deep interest in the question. President Blackstock of the Good Roads league says: "We do not desire to interfere with the wishes of the farmer on the subject. All we intend to do is to encourage the building of better roads."

My plan would be to appoint some good, practical, sound-headed farmer for each farmers' institute held in the state. Let him study this road question in his district, and then let the institute have him conduct one evening during its session; by the end of two years a sentiment would be created among the farmers in favor of good roads, and we might then appeal to the legislature to change our road laws. With proper education on this matter at the end of five years we shall have graveled or macadamized roads all over the state, built at one-quarter what is now being paid for bad roads.

For Shade or Ornament. Where a tree is desired for shade or ornamentation, the advantages of the nut bearing trees should not be overlooked, as many of them are symmetrical in form, give a dense shade, are hardy and the nuts after ten or twelve years of growth will more than compensate for the interest on the land they occupy. Plant only the kinds that are known to do well in the section where they are to be grown. The chestnut, hickory, walnut and butternut are hardy, and by a little attention for a few years will take care of themselves. In many situations some of the hardy fruit trees will produce the desired shade and give an abundance of fruit at the same time—important considerations.

EASTERN Washington will become a great peach growing section.

VACCINATION OF LAND.

Interesting Experiments Being Made in France and Germany.

One of the strangest things in recent science has to do with the recent "vaccination" of land. Everyone knows that it enriches, instead of impoverishing, a field to plant it occasionally with a leguminous crop, such as clover or lucerne, the roots of which have a power of absorbing and retaining more nitrogen than they take from the ground. But where the nitrogen comes from is another matter. The air suggested itself at once when people began to study the problem, and Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert, among others, spent many months in fruitless endeavors to trace the source to the air, coming at last to a negative conclusion. The discovery was eventually made by Herren, Hellriegel and Willfarth, of Germany, that the absorption was due to minute organisms (a sort of disease) in the roots, which, when the supply of nitrogen in the soil began to fail, appeared in the form of small excrescences, drew nitrogen from the air and so caused the enrichment. When this had once been settled it became a matter of importance to foster and, if possible, hasten the growth of the disease in the fields sown with leguminosae, and extensive experiments have been made during the last few years in France and Germany with this object. Fields have been literally "vaccinated" by spiking over them soil in which tuberculous crops have grown, or even water in which they had been soaked. In 1890 a tract of old peaty land was sown with clover and vaccinated with about one and a half tons to the acre of an old clover field. Scarcely any other manure at all was used. A more convincing experiment still was performed in Prussia, where a large field was sown with lupins, and divided, one part being treated in the ordinary fashion, the other inoculated from an old lupin crop. The yield in the latter part was five and a half times as great as in that under the normal treatment. A remarkable point in these operations is that each variety of the leguminosae has its characteristic microbe, and that it is no use inoculating a field of clover, for instance, with lucerne, or of lupin with clover.—Rochester Times.

UNIQUE FLOWER BOXES.

How to Make One from the Rough Branch of a Tree.

While house plants, if thrifty, green and blooming, are charming, even if they grow in such humble holders as tin cans, no one will deny that they are still more lovely if the box or pot or vase be an attractive one. It should not, however, be gaudy so as to detract from the plant and its blossom.

I saw the other day, at the window of a beautiful house in New York, what seemed to me a very unique flower pot. It consisted of the rough branch or trunk of a tree about two feet long and ten inches in diameter. The bark, moss and rough knots were left on, the inside hollowed out and filled with rich earth, and in this, evidently, seeds of quick-growing vines had been planted; for as it hung in the sunny bay window, suspended by galvanized picture wire from either end, vines twined upward and hung down and sent out little shoots toward the sun and rioted about in the most charming confusion.

The accompanying sketch will show how the work is done. Blooming plants



UNIQUE FLOWER POT.

might be placed in them. Nasturtiums and morning glories in a very sunny window would give delightful results. Small logs set on end might be used in the same way, and would be infinitely prettier than the ordinary flower pot.

In summer this idea might be carried out in a variety of ways. A charred old stump could have bits hollowed out here and there just large enough to hold a single nasturtium seed or a clump of ferns, according to whether it is to be placed in the sun or shade. Small, upright mossy logs, filled with flowers and placed on the gate-posts or on the piazza railing, would add to the beauty of any country house.—Country Gentleman.

Neat Packages for Butter.

When packing butter, learn what sort of a package suits the customers best and give it to them as desired. A square brick or print is always suitable and neat and tidy in appearance. Bricks or prints are made by printers of the form desired and will weigh up butter to very near the desired weight. It is wrapped in parchment paper, making the butter attractive and of uniform size. The parchment may be printed with the name of the farm, dairy or creamery on it. Parchment preserves the butter in every respect and the air is excluded. The pound package is just the size required by city customers. Anyone would pay more for a neat pound print than for butter put up from a tub with a mangled appearance.—Farm and Home.

Maintaining Flow of Milk.

Cows which are not bred may be milked for two years or more if they are supplied with an abundance of succulent food. The chief rock to be avoided is the tendency of the cow as her milk flow diminishes to turn what would go into the milk pail into flesh and fat on herself. Unless plenty of succulent feed is provided for winter months milk will dry up at that season if they have been giving milk a year or more. The plan of keeping a cow farrow is not advisable for those who have a herd, for the yield through the year is much greater after a short rest and the springing of the udder, which always accompanies the birth of a calf.

MORE CAPITAL STORIES.

Funny Things Heard in and Out of Congress' Halls.

Ex-Speaker Reed Quoting Scripture for Speaker Crisp's Benefit—When Niagara Was Harness—Sad Closing Days of a Government Clerk.

[Special Washington Letter.] It is related of Thad Stevens that on one occasion when he was exasperated by a ruling of the chair, and turned his back upon the presiding officer, as he slowly walked down the main aisle of the house of representatives, the speaker became very angry and shouted: "Does the gentleman mean to show his contempt for the chair?"

"No," responded Stevens, "I am trying to conceal it."

Reed Refused to Expound. On one occasion when Speaker Crisp was hammering the desk and compelling ex-Speaker Reed to take his seat, the big man from Maine said: "I hear



"I HEAR A SOUNDING BRASS."

a sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal." "What does the gentleman mean?" angrily inquired the speaker. "The rules of the house do not require me to expound the Scriptures," said Reed, as he disappeared in the cloakroom.

Then it suddenly dawned upon the minds of many that Speaker Crisp had been seemingly uncharitable in his manner toward his distinguished predecessor, and that St. Paul had written that who had not charity became as "a sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal."

A Case for the Cattle Doctor. Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, on one occasion in the heat of debate called a prominent Illinois congressman an ass; and thereby created a great sensation.

The following colloquy occurred: "The speaker (to the gentleman from Indiana)—Does the gentleman from Indiana withdraw the epithet? The gentleman from Indiana—I withdraw the language, Mr. Speaker, but maintain that the gentleman from Illinois is not in order. The gentleman from Illinois—How am I out of order? The gentleman from Indiana—Probably a veterinary surgeon could tell you.

Senator Sanders' Queer Quotation. Speaking of Scriptural quotations reminds me of the unique use of a text by Senator Sanders, of Montana, during the contest for reelection before the legislature in Helena during the winter of 1893-3. I telegraphed him that if he could not be reelected that he should by all means prevent the election of a certain other seeker of the position. The answer came back over the wire: "Read fourteenth chapter of John; first verse. W. F. Sanders."

Turning to the Bible I read: "Let not your heart be troubled. Ye believe in God; believe also in Me." The senator did not mean to be sacrilegious, but to convey his answer in a manner which would be intelligent to me, and not to others.

One of Vest's Pleasant Comments. Senator Vest is the ablest ready debater on the democratic side of the senate; and he was the only member of his party in that body with whom the brilliant Ingalls of Kansas never sought a forensic wrangle. Senator Vest is a very apt story-teller, and sometimes makes some of the most telling points in his speeches by anecdotal illustrations. One of his most telling applications of an incident was delivered when he ridiculed Senator Hill, who is known to be Cleveland's worst enemy, but who had delivered a long speech in the senate, ostensibly in defense of Cleveland for his course in tariff legislation. Senator Vest said: "I once made a speech in defense of a noted criminal, but in order to save him it became necessary for me to picture him to the jury as a man of such low order of moral sensibilities that he was ignorant of the extent of his legal responsibility and therefore could not commit crime. Well, I saved him; but he afterwards came to me and said that he would rather go the penitentiary for life than hear that speech again. And I presume that the president felt something the same way when he read the speech in his behalf which was delivered by the senator from New York."

When Niagara Ceased to Roar. Congressman Dan Lockwood, of Buffalo, says that within his recollection the great waterfall at Niagara was suspended, and that many people passed over its dangerous rocky places dry shod. He says that this miracle was wrought in 1848, during the month of March. To be exact, it was on the morning of March 29, 1848; and for several hours the wonderful, the resistless, the ceaseless torrent did cease to flow, and the greatest river in the world ran dry. Its power was paralyzed. Its roaring sunk into silence. It was quenched and humiliated, bleak, bare and barren as a desert. The preceding winter had been a severe one, and the ice which had

FORMED IN LAKE ERIC WAS OF PHENOMENAL THICKNESS.

There came on March 27 a sudden exceedingly warm spell of weather which melted the snows, and then a warm rain poured down in torrents during the entire day of the 28th of March. The ice was loosened and a strong east wind drove it far out in the lake during the night. But at sunrise on the 29th the wind came from the west, and, as the sailors say, it was "blowing great guns." This terrific gale drove the immense mass of ice into the mouth of Niagara river, where it was gorged and piled up from shore to shore, hermetically sealing the river and damming the waters back into the lake. Thus it happened that Niagara ran dry, its falls became bleak, barren rocks, and its mighty thunders were put to sleep. Within four or five hours tiny streams of water began to trickle through the gorge. The tremendous power back of those streams accelerated their flowing; and in a short time the ice dam gave way and there never was such a wild, roaring, mad flood in Niagara before or since. And thus the cataract became itself again.

This story suggests to me the thought that the same power which thus throttled the mighty Niagara may as readily have divided the Red sea and the Jordan; and unbelievers may no longer have reason to doubt those miracles.

The Wages of Prodigality Is Want. Nothing could be more startling to a business man or a literary worker than to have the ghost of a former friend walk into his office, take a chair, and begin a conversation as though many years of time had not elapsed nor the natural event of death had intervened since their last meeting. You can faintly imagine how surprised and shocked I was this morning when the ghost of a friend of years ago walked into my office, took a chair, rested a little hand satchel on the floor and commenced to talk about a practical business affair. As soon as I realized that it was a friendly spirit on a friendly visit and understood that my assistance was desired and sought, the feeling of astonishment and amazement passed away and I became interested in the subject of the conversation which was broached by the visitor.

When I saw him last twelve years ago he was strong, robust, active and popular. He was eminent in odd fellowship, free masonry and the pythian fraternity. To-day when he entered my office, pale, thin, with straggling gray locks, and venerable beard, with pallid countenance, sunken cheeks, but large glistening eyes, I recognized my former friend with difficulty and only realized after some moments of conversation that he is still in the flesh



HE HAD LOST HIS POLITICAL GRIP.

and was not a visitor from the mysterious universe beyond the river of time.

"I am old, feeble and very poor," he said. "I have no home of my own, but am paying rent as I have done all my life. I have lost my political grip, have lost my office, and the friends who were once strong and powerful have died and left me here alone. I am now sixty-five years of age and am selling a little patent invention for holding open doors in offices or houses. I would like to show it to you and demonstrate this method of its operation. You need not look surprised, for I am an honest man and have been all my life; and this is an honest way of making a living. I am too feeble to do manual labor, but I am able to walk around and show this patent device and urge people to take it, and thus I manage to make enough to keep body and soul together during the few remaining days of the years of my life, which is fast drawing to a close."

The old man had spent his life in government employment, with good pay all the time, and yet, like so many thousands of others, he had saved nothing for his latter years. The average government clerk is thrifless. They are nearly all careless of the future. And many of them, when adversity comes, as it had come to my aged friend, must go "over the hills to the poorhouse," or else depend largely upon the charity of the friends of better days.

A Dream and its Fulfillment. A young man, living in Florence, dreamed that he had been bitten and mortally wounded by the marble lion which stood with open jaws in front of a certain church. Walking past the church with a few friends on the following day he told them of his dream, and placed his hand in the lion's mouth, with the words: "Now bite me." At that very instant he felt a violent pain, for a scorpion that lay concealed in the lion's jaws had stung him so severely that he died in a few hours.

The Floral Jardiniers. Jardiniers of china in large floral designs are new and effective. Naturally colored pansies, pink and white azaleas, daisies and full-blown roses are used to hold palms, dwarf pines and ferns. They are a charming addition to a drawing-room. In sending a growing plant as a gift it is a pretty fancy to place it in one of the new floral jardiniers.

FOR LUNCHEONS AND SUPPERS.

A Polished Table, with Dainty Embroidered Doilies, is Fashion's Preference. For formal luncheons preference is given to the polished table, covered only in the center and under each plate.

Broad ribbon is often folded or laid flat around the center, or from end to end, on each side, holding all the bonbon dishes and perhaps small candlesticks. A pretty effect is imparted by placing a large bow of wide ribbon at each corner, the loops being cut and so spread out as to form six ends laid flat, each one holding a tiny dish of sweets, olives or almonds. Such a scheme would be detracted from by additional arrangement of doilies and ribbons on the polished surface. It needs only the central figure, these four centers and the several individual doilies, with their proper articles.

It is easy to get too much on the table. Keep away the crowded look produced by a variety of elegancies.

The massing of individual bouquets in a close bank around the center vase, or epergne, is a simple arrangement that is always artistic. A ribbon end reaches to each cover, and at the end of the meal the decorating bank appropriately resolves itself into separate bunches, thus suitably prolonging their decorative service. At a violet luncheon given recently by a modest entertainer, two beautiful orchids and two large maiden-hair ferns responded to the pull of each long violet streamer.

Luncheons, suppers and the Sunday night teas are generally served upon the polished table. If there is not one available a white cloth of fine, neatly ironed linen is always in vogue.

Designs are largely all over, but no special style is advocated in the shops, where, it is said, fancy dictates choice. Open drawn work is too difficult to launder to continue popular and coarse laces also seem to have fallen into disuse. Effects are fine and dainty. Bolted cloth squares, painted, drawn, and embroidered, are as exquisite covering as one need wish for centerpieces and separate covers. Irish linen is highly recommended for many reasons. It wears well and is beautiful and effective, especially so as a setting for cut glass and dark wood.

Satin covers are considered too showy. They are not sufficiently dainty for all surroundings. Extreme and massive elegance is the fit accompaniment of brilliant, gorgeous satin spreads. Lofy furnitures, rich wood carvings, heavy furniture, gold plate, and altogether a palatial atmosphere may permit the use of a "thick-as-a-board" satin cover, which it should be at all.

Harmony ought to be the watchword in any moment of extra table effort. To overload with a profusion of ornamentation, because it is possessed is a poor reason for spoiling what otherwise might be beautiful. Harmony in china is a first principle. A mixture of Japanese, French, German, English, and other styles at one time is not effective. A series of plates, each kind differing for each course, is permissible; a variety, however, of odd plates and small dishes representing characteristic workmanship is in poor taste, and one beauty is very apt to destroy another.

Glassware and silver fall in line anywhere, but to use cups and saucers of Japanese, plates of Haviland, and platters of some other sort is not a good selection. Have the general plan of the table service in one style, then a few odd dishes are a pleasant variety. In making purchases it is well to keep this idea in mind, else one may accumulate a lot of incongruous designs that preclude pretty or tasteful arrangement.—N. Y. Times.

Not Very Substantial. Oscar Wilde, when in this country, went into a very swell restaurant in Milwaukee, and ordering a large bouquet of English violets he buried his nose in them, took a long draught of their delicious perfume and with a look of delicious joy, murmured: "I have dined," paid his bill and went out. A large, wide German sat near by and watched the esthetic performance. He called the waiter to him, ordered a big hunk of limburger, took a good, long inhalation of it, rose and said: "I also had mittag gehabt," paid his bill and passed out.—Life's Calendar.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, CORN, OATS, RYE, BUTTER, EGGS, and POTATOES across different locations like Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago.

EAST INDIAN HOTELS.

Unlike Those of Any Other Country in the World. A hotel in India is in some respects quite unlike a hotel anywhere else in the world. Every guest has a servant of his or her own. The hotel has some servants, but the guests do not depend upon them at all. My servant takes care of my room, brings me my tea and toast when I arise, prepares my bath, and waits upon me at table. He also keeps my clothes clean and my boots blacked, sees to my laundry, gets me a carriage when I want one and does my errands. When traveling he will attend to the tickets and the luggage and make my simple bed on the cars, for India is a country of magnificent distances, involving considerable night travel. There are no regular sleeping cars, like ours, but the seats are long enough for the passengers to stretch out on and wide enough to make a reasonable couch, which the traveler provides with his own thin mattress, pillow and wraps. The number of servants in a great hotel is confusing at first. In a long corridor you see one before each door. They usually sleep there wrapped in a sheet or blanket and curled up on the floor.—Scientific American.

MICHIGAN'S BENEFACITOR. An Oft Repeated Story of True Philanthropy. What Chas. H. Hackley Has Done for Western Michigan. (From Grand Rapids, Mich., Evening Press.) The most beautiful spot in all this city is inseparably associated with the name of Hackley. Chas. H. Hackley has been in the lumber business here continuously since 1856 and in that time has amassed a fortune which gives him a rating among the wealthy men of the nation. But with wealth there did not come that tightening of the purse strings which is generally a marked characteristic of wealthy men.

It is not a wonder then that the name of Charles H. Hackley is known at home and abroad. His munificence to Muskegon alone represents an outlay of nearly half a million. For the past twenty years he has been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and rheumatism, also numbness of the lower limbs, so much so that it has seriously interfered with his pleasure in life. For some time past his friends have noticed that he has seemed to grow young again and to have recovered the health which he had in youth.

To a reporter for the Press Mr. Hackley explained the secret of this transformation. "I have suffered for over 20 years," he said, "with pains in my lower limbs so severely, that I could not get at night was by putting cold water compresses on my limbs. I was bothered more at night than in the day time. The neuralgic and rheumatic pains in my limbs, which had been growing in intensity for years, finally became chronic. I made three trips to the Hot Springs with only partial relief and then fell back to my original state. I couldn't sit still and my sufferings began to make life look very blue. Two years ago last September I noticed an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and was induced to try them. I received them and was so relieved that I bought a larger supply. I had never before experienced any perceptible betterment of my condition. My disease was of such long standing that I did not expect speedy recovery and was thankful even to be relieved. I progressed rapidly, however, towards recovery and for the last six months have felt myself a perfectly well man. I have recommended the pills to many people and am only too glad to assist others to health through the medium of this wonderful medicine. I cannot say too much for what it has done for me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

A Different World. Bobby—There isn't any telling what to do in this world. Tottie—What's zee matter? Bobby—Mamma is always makin' me eat things I don't like, 'cause they are good for me; so to-day I said I didn't care for pudding, and instead of makin' me eat a holl lot, she didn't offer me any.—Good News.

Best of All. To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; for the large size \$1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

Blonns—"Why do you call your elevator boy Feather?" Slobbs—"Because I'm tired of calling him down."—Philadelphia Record.

I cannot speak too highly of Pilsa's Cure for Consumption.—Mrs. FRANK MORRIS, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1894.

THERE are some communities in which Solomon would not have been considered smart.—Kam's Horn.

ST. JACOBS OIL. CURES PAIN ONLY A RUB TO MAKE YOU WELL AGAIN. OF PAINS RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, LUMBAGIC AND SCIATIC.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED SAPOLIO. GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

EDUCATIONAL. FOR TEACHERS AND OTHERS. SPECIAL SPRING AND SUMMER SESSION. DICKSON SCHOOL OF Shorthand. SESSIONS DAY AND NIGHT.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. A. N. K.—D 1545.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK. IN all receipts for cooking requiring a leavening agent the ROYAL BAKING POWDER, because it is an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder and of 33 per cent. greater leavening strength than other powders, will give the best results. It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor and more wholesome.

"SOMETIMES," said Uncle Eben, "when er man tells yeh he's discouraged he doan mean nuffin' by it 'cep'pin' dat he's 'bout made up his min' ter be good an' lazy de rest of his life."—Washington Star.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo County and State aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Call It a Craze. AN ALARMING STATEMENT CONCERNING WOMEN. HOW BAD HABITS ARE FORMED. The New York Tribune says: "The habit of taking 'headache powders' is increasing to an alarming extent among a great number of women throughout the country. These powders as their name indicates, are claimed by the manufacturers to be a positive and speedy cure for any form of headache. In many cases their chief ingredient is morphia, opium, cocaine or some other equally injurious drug having a tendency to deaden pain. The habit of taking them is easily formed, but almost impossible to shake off. Women usually begin taking them to relieve a raging headache and soon resort to the powder to alleviate any little pain or ache they may be subjected to, and finally like the opium or opium fiend, get into the habit of taking them regularly, imagining that they are in pain if they happen to miss their regular dose."

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING. \$5. CORDOVAN. FRENCH KENAMUELLED CALF. \$4.35 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$3.50 POLICE. 3 SOLES. \$2.50 22 WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE. \$2.12 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES. \$3.50 22 1/2. BEST GONSOLE. \$3.50 22 1/2. SCHENECTADY. W. L. DOUGLAS. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes. All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. Their equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform, stamped on soles. From \$1 to \$5 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

WALTER BAKER & CO. The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES. On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH. For durability and for cheapness this preparation is truly unrivalled.

THE SUN PASTE POLISH for a quick after-dinner shine, applied and polished with a cloth. MORSE BROS., Props., Canton, Mass., U.S.A.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. A. N. K.—D 1545. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

OVER A MILLION LOSS.

Reid Bros' Big Packing House a Mass of Ruins.

Exploding Dust in the Fertilizing Works the Cause—Six Hundred and Fifty Men Thrown Out of Employment.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., March 25.—The most destructive fire in the history of Kansas City broke out at 6:45 o'clock last night in Reid Bros' big packing house in Armourdale. Of all that magnificent plant, covering fifteen acres of ground and valued with its contents at \$2,000,000, only three buildings were saved. Eleven buildings were destroyed and the loss will probably aggregate considerably over \$1,000,000.

The cause of the fire is not definitely known, but is said to have been an explosion of dust in the fertilizer works, which formed part of the mammoth "hog building," in which the flames were first discovered. The fire swept over the plant with terrific rapidity, licking up the fat and grease-saturated structures like a famished monster.

The fire departments of both Kansas City, Armour Packing Co., the Missouri Pacific railway and the Reid Bros' own company united in fighting the flames, but owing partly to the poor head of water and partly to the inflammable nature of the buildings' contents, they were able to accomplish but little, and even that only by the hardest and pluckiest of fighting. After three hours of steady combat the firemen gave up to the flames.

The immense brick storage building, 300x200 feet, four stories, containing \$100,000 worth of pickled meats in the basement alone and altogether representing \$800,000. Five ice houses, frame, each 200x125 feet, nineteen feet high. The hog building, an immense rambling three-story brick structure covering several acres and including in its various wings the fertilizing plant, the engine and boiler building, an ice manufacturing plant, a tin shop and cannery. The saw mill and six stories of hog pens and several other minor buildings.

There were saved only the beef building, a two-story brick about 150x100 feet, containing 5,000 dressed beefs and \$150,000 worth of canned meat; the smoke house, a four-story brick 80x140 feet, and the office building, a small three-story brick.

The loss—Manager W. J. Reid estimated at \$1,100,000 on the storage building, \$80,000; other buildings, \$300,000. This is fully covered by insurance. The insurance is divided among all insurance companies that will place insurance on packing houses. The principal company is the Indemnity Exchange, a co-operative institution which is composed of eighty firms. It had \$300,000 on the Reid plant. As nearly as could be learned last night, the rest of the insurance was divided among 100 companies. These include various board companies, \$500,000; various Lloyd companies, \$250,000; Individual Underwriters, \$50,000.

The fire will throw 650 men out of work, the majority of them residents of Kansas City, Kan. Their average daily wages were \$2.50, and the loss in minor trade channels is sure to be severely felt. However, the loss will be but temporary, for Manager William J. Reid said last night, while he was watching the progress of the fire, that the company would certainly rebuild and at once. This will, of course, give employment to a great number of workers, so that what is lost to one class will be largely made up to another. Mr. Reid said that a large force would be set to work at once clearing away the debris and preparing for the rebuilding.

LI HUNG CHANG SHOT.

Reported Attempt to Assassinate the Ven-erable Chinese Viceroy. SHIMONSEKI, March 25.—As Li Hung Chang, the Chinese peace envoy, was returning to his lodgings in this place yesterday, a young Japanese fired a pistol at him. The bullet sped straight, but most fortunately did no more harm than to inflict a wound in Li Hung Chang's face. At the time of sending this dispatch it is impossible to learn whether or not the wound is serious. The attempt to assassinate the representative of the emperor of China caused the most intense excitement, and on every side there were expressions of deep regret. The would-be murderer was arrested.

CATLEMEN MUST MOVE.

The Government Determined to Eject Leaseholders on National Reservation. OMAHA, Neb., March 25.—The United States has asked that the white men who hold 55,000 acres of farm and grazing lands on the Winnebago and Omaha reservations in this state shall be ejected by injunction and its attorneys intimate that in the event of further resistance to this order, if granted, and further annoyance of the Indian agent, the use of the military may be resorted to.

Small Farms for City Men. ST. PAUL, Minn., March 25.—President A. B. Stickney of the Chicago Great Western railway, who has been urging emigration from the cities to the farms for some months past, has selected lands about Stanton, which will be divided into small holdings suitable for raising produce, and then leased at low rates to men with families from the cities who may wish to settle there.

Double Inspection of Cattle. OMAHA, Neb., March 24.—The appointment of additional meat inspectors at South Omaha develops a plan of Secretary Morton to have a double inspection of all cattle killed there. One set inspects the cattle at the scales as they are weighed and the other is on duty inside the packing house.

Poisoned With Baking Powder. GUTHRIE, Ok., March 25.—Five or six people in Lincoln county have been poisoned by eating bread made with a cheap baking powder. One of the victims, Mrs. J. B. Stewart, is in a very serious condition.

SPRINGER AND KILGORE.

The Two Ex-Congressmen Named for the Indian Territory Judgeships—Other Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The president to-day nominated William M. Springer, of Illinois, and Constantine Buckley Kilgore, of Texas, to be United States judges for the Northern and Southern districts of the Indian territory.

The two Indian territory judgeships are newly created offices established by an act of the last congress, framed for the purpose of checking in a measure the great spread and growth of lawlessness and crime in the Indian territory, which had become a refuge of robbers and outlaws.

The new judges are well-known ex-congressmen. Mr. Springer served in the house of representatives for many years and took a prominent part in debates as one of the democratic leaders. He was chairman of the banking and currency committee in the last congress and of the ways and means committee in the preceding congress. He has always kept up his legal reading and has been counsel before the United States supreme court in many cases during his congressional career.

Soon after his defeat for congress in the landslide of the last election he was tendered the supreme court practice of one of the principal Granger roads, and had its acceptance under advisement for some time. He owns a house in Washington and is fairly well-to-do. Judge Kilgore served in the last four congresses and attracted a great deal of attention by reason of his vigorous personality and frequent objections to various bills. He is a Georgian by birth and 60 years of age. He served in the late war, and his courage, it is believed, will make him useful in dealing with the lawless element who must be tried in the Indian territory courts.

The president also made these additional appointments: United States marshals—Samuel M. Rutherford, of the Indian territory, for the Northern district; Lucien L. Snow, of the Indian territory, for the Southern district. United States attorneys—James V. Walker, for the Central district; Andrew C. Cruce, of the Indian territory, for the Southern district.

A CONFERENCE.

The President and His Advisers Debate England's Nicaragua Ultimatum.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—For three hours yesterday afternoon the president, Secretary Gresham and Secretary Carlisle were in close conference at the white house. It is known that the subject under consideration was the aggressions of Great Britain in South America. The president and his official advisers look upon Great Britain's demands on Nicaragua and Venezuela with the greatest concern, and a formal remonstrance has been made by this government to Great Britain against the ultimatum of that government to Nicaragua. There is reason to believe that the British government is stubborn and has intimated an intention of protecting the rights and property interests of British subjects in Nicaragua and Venezuela. There is no division of sentiment in the cabinet as to the proper course for this country to pursue under the circumstances. The Monroe doctrine must not be allowed to make a Matabeleland of Venezuela, or an Egypt of Nicaragua. It is suspected that at a conference between the president, the secretary of state and the secretary of the treasury yesterday afternoon an amplified dispatch to Great Britain was drafted in which the Monroe doctrine was forcibly reaffirmed and perhaps broadened.

THE WYOMING DISASTER.

Later Reports Place the Number of Dead at Sixty.

EVANSTON, Wyo., March 22.—The total number now known to have perished in the mine disaster at Red Canon Wednesday evening is sixty, of which fifty-one are married men and nine young men and boys. There are fifty-one widows and 250 orphaned children as a result of the disaster. About thirty of the men belonged to the A. O. U. W., in which order they were insured for \$2,000 apiece. There are thirty-eight unrecovered bodies in the mine. The greater part of the men who have perished are covered with debris at the seventh level where they were gathered awaiting the car. Work is being pushed with all possible speed to recover the dead. There is no fire in the mine.

The timbering is largely blown out and the walls and roof of the whole interior are wrecked and scattered so that the volunteer searching party now seeking the bodies of their comrades are every moment in danger of being burned.

Women Taking Out Naturalization Papers. ATCHISON, Kan., March 22.—There is so much interest in the coming local election that the women of foreign birth are taking out naturalization papers. Fifteen took out their first papers yesterday, and a large number is expected to take them out before closing of the polls Saturday evening. Four times as many women have registered this year as ever before, and their activity is the result of the labors of experienced men politicians. Equal suffragists have never been able to work up much enthusiasm.

THRIFTY CONGRESSMEN.

They Have Sold Garden Seeds and Public Documents for a Money Consideration.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Morton, before he leaves the agricultural department, intends to abolish as far as possible the free distribution of seed. He says this business has been so much abused that it has become an evil instead of a benefit and he intends to put a stop to it. His next annual report to congress will contain names of several congressmen who have actually sold their quota of seeds for a monetary consideration. It has been common practice for members from large cities to exchange their quota of seed with their colleagues who represent agricultural districts, but the fact has just been brought to light that an extensive business has been carried on by brokers who dispose of seed for members of congress. Secretary Morton, however, has caught one member in a trap, but who this member is will not be known until the secretary's annual report is made public. Some officials of the agricultural department say he is from Tennessee, while others maintain that he represents a New York city district. He sold his quota of seed to a broker for \$75, receiving a check, which he indorsed and cashed. This check was turned over to the secretary by the alleged broker, who was a special agent of the department, and Mr. Morton now has both the order of the congressman for the seed and the indorsed check in payment for them. The signatures are identical. This whole matter will be printed in the secretary's report.

Secretary Morton also says that he could have purchased recently, from a second-hand book dealer in this city, the quota allowed to three members of congress for \$150 each. Besides these, he says he has the names of probably 100 members of congress who have given orders for the transfer of their entire quotas of seed, or a great portion of them, to other persons. Some of them are probably in exchange for patent office reports and other government publications, according to the constituency of the respective members. He will print all of these names in his next annual report, in order that the practice prevailing may be shown to the public. The last agricultural appropriation bill provided for \$180,000 for seed distribution for the fiscal year of 1896, \$20,000 of which is to pay the expenses incident to the publication of farmers' quota, notwithstanding the secretary suggests that only \$500 be allotted to each of the forty-eight experiment stations to purchase new and improved varieties of seeds, cuttings, etc.

STATE OF TRADE.

Dun Says Indications of Business Improvement Are Growing More Distinct.

NEW YORK, March 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Indications of improvement in business grow more distinct. The most obstructive of them, the speculative advance in cotton and in stocks is the least reliable, nor can either of these be said to reflect actual improvement in business conditions. Railroad earnings are scarcely better, and the speculation is largely based on expectation of more effective monopoly in coal and some other products. London was buying largely, but likely to sell on any rise.

More valuable indications are that the volume of domestic business gains a little; money is in much better demand, and the force of hands at work gradually increases in some industries, and in others is restricted only by strikes, which are presumably temporary. The rise in wheat, which started with the report of wheat in farmers' hands, has been followed by reaction, so that prices are lower than they were prior to that report, having fallen 2 1/2 cents for the week. Western receipts were 1,988,214 bushels, against 1,633,331 last year, and for three weeks were practically equal to last year's, while Atlantic exports are small. Corn has not followed, but after a rise to 5 1/2 cents, holds the price of a week ago, receipts being about a third of last year's, and exports insignificant. Pork has declined 25 cents per barrel, and lard 10 cents per 100 pounds.

Lead is weaker with heavy sales, 2,500 tons domestic and 1,500 tons to foreign takers at 3.05 cents to 3.10 cents, but large sales of the plate are reported with prices a shade stronger. Sales of wool gradually decrease, and for the week are smaller than last year, 4,174,900 pounds, against 4,338,808 pounds. For three weeks of March, sales indicate about 70 per cent of a full consumption. Failures during the past week have been 378 for the United States, against 244 last year.

DEBS STRIKE BELITTLED.

Chicago's Chief Declares That His Police Could Have Handled It. CHICAGO, March 23.—Chief of Police Brennan, in his annual report, declares the Debs strike an unimportant affair. According to him the most annoying element consisted of half grown boys who were determined to do mischief. He says: "It is a notable fact that there was no trouble where there were no troops. In all cases where the police were left to themselves peace was preserved, and property was kept unharmed and the interference with non-union workmen was trifling." The report severely denounces the conduct of the deputy United States marshals, who are declared to have been hastily gathered, largely from the scum and refuse of the lowest class of the city's population.

Railroad Y. M. C. A. Building. ST. LOUIS, March 23.—At a meeting yesterday the St. Louis Terminal association decided to guarantee, on behalf of the twenty-two railroads entering this city, the interest on bonds which will be issued to build a Y. M. C. A. building for the use of railroad men. The building which will be located on ground given by the Terminal association, will contain a dormitory and in addition will have every appointment of a first-class club. It is expected that plans for the building, which will cost about \$60,000, will be completed soon and the structure be ready for use before next summer.

WAR ON AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

The Administration Has a Grave Problem in Dealing with the Discrimination Against American Food Stuff.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—In the recent rapid succession of diplomatic events the question of what shall be done to the European countries which are unjustly discriminating against the products of the United States has been lost sight of temporarily. The administration has a very grave problem to deal with in the action of Germany and other European countries in excluding American food products. The president and Secretary Gresham are still very reluctant to adopt retaliatory tactics, for the reason that it would injuriously affect the foreign commerce of the United States and reduce the revenue from customs. They are being strongly pushed, however, to take such action by the farmers, meat packers and others interested in the exporting of farm products. Whether there will ultimately be a commercial war or not will depend in large part on the action of Germany. Advice which were yesterday communicated to the state department put a more hopeful aspect on the situation. The German consuls are beginning to make their influence felt with that government, and the department has reason to believe that there will be a reaction against the agrarian movement, and that the ports of Germany will once more be opened to American meats and other products.

WALLER IMPRISONED.

The Ex-Kansas Sentenced to a Long Confinement in Madagascar.

NEW YORK, March 25.—A dispatch from Port Louis, Mauritius, states that John L. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tamatave, Island of Madagascar, has been tried before a court-martial by the French military authorities, has been found guilty of having been in correspondence with Hovas and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. April 20, 1894, Waller secured a concession from the Hovas government of the whole of the southern part of the Island of Madagascar, in spite of the repeated protests of the French residents and the French colony generally. According to the pioneer French colonists, all of the nationalities engaged in the India rubber trade considered that their vested interests had been injured by the concession.

John L. Waller is well known to all politicians in Kansas on account of his ubiquitous persistency in office seeking. He was born a slave in Missouri, but moved to Kansas and began to practice law in Leavenworth twelve years ago, but soon went to Topeka, where he associated himself with another negro named Morton in the publication of a weekly paper devoted to the interest of the negro race.

STORM IN ENGLAND.

Much Damage Done to Property by a Terrible Gale.

LONDON, March 25.—A terrific gale set in late Saturday night and is still prevailing. The storm is general throughout Great Britain. There has been damage to property in many towns. Roofs and chimneys of a number of churches were blown off and many manufactories were similarly damaged. In many places church services were suspended. A great number of trees were prostrated by the gale and much damage was done to the dwelling houses. In many parts of the country the telegraph lines are down. A few minor casualties are reported from along the coast. Many people have been injured by falling debris.

EARTHQUAKE IN COLORADO.

The Yampa Valley Is Severely Shaken—Little Damage Done.

DENVER, Col., March 25.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt in Yampa valley from Pleasant springs, about 12 miles south of Steamboat Springs, to Hayden, about 15 miles west of the town. The shock was accompanied by a report resembling the discharge of a blast in a mine, accompanied by a low, rumbling sound which is described by some like breaking of ice in a river or lake. The sound was accompanied by a distinct vibration of the earth from east to west and violent enough to cause windows to jar and spoons to dance.

FOUR FIREMEN KILLED.

They Went Down with a Floor and Were Horribly Mangled.

DENVER, Col., March 25.—Fire broke out in the St. James hotel Saturday night. Four firemen lost their lives. All except the captain were colored men. They went down with the floor of the rotunda and were horribly mangled and burned. There were 165 guests in the hotel, all of whom escaped uninjured. The damage by the fire amounted to \$40,000, about half on the building and half on the furniture.

The War Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The war indemnity of China to Japan is likely to be paid in Chinese bonds. No official information of this fact has been received here, but those familiar with Japanese finances declare that such an adjustment is much more probable than a demand by Japan for the payment of a great mass of gold or silver. The Japanese cabinet is governed by an enlightened, economic and political policy, and there are a number of reasons why it is not likely to insist that China shall dump a fabulous amount of bullion at one time into the Japanese treasury.

Army of the Cumberland Renoun. WASHINGTON, March 25.—Gen. H. V. Boynton, corresponding secretary of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, has been authorized by Gen. Rosecrans, its president, to appoint the next annual reunion of that society at Chickamauga, Tenn., on September 18, being the day before the dedication of the National Military park.

Buchanan to Be Electrocutted. NEW YORK, March 25.—Dr. Robert S. Breichanna, the wife prisoner, was sentenced to death yesterday by Recorder Goff. The execution is to take place in the week beginning April 22.

SOUTH KANSAS METHODISTS.

List of Appointments Made by the Methodist Episcopal Conference at Burlington.

BURLINGTON, Kan., March 26.—The twenty-second annual meeting of the South Kansas conference of the M. E. church, held at this place adjourned yesterday evening. The following are the appointments: Emporia district—Hugh McElmrey, presiding elder; Altoona, Larkin Martin; America, Isaac Hill; Burlington, W. H. Maloney; Cedar Point, J. B. McKendall; Climax, T. A. Nichols; Cottonwood Falls, Thomas Lindsey; Coyleville, Dunlap J. Smith; Emporia First church, H. J. Colker; Emporia Grace church, R. M. Cullison; Eureka, G. W. Stanford; River Falls, J. R. Blackburn; Fredonia, C. E. Gregier; Gridley, D. A. Leeper; Hamilton, W. R. Begie; Hartford, R. T. Harkness; Howard, Azor Dole; Howard circuit, William Simmons, supply; Lebo, E. Whiteside; Madison, J. W. Mackenzie; Matfield, J. M. Cramer; supply; Malvern, A. A. Horner; Plymouth, T. O. Stephenson; Quenemo, — Koepsel; Reading, Wesley Emerson; Severy, D. F. Holtz; Seaway, P. H. Monroe; Strong and Emdale, H. E. Cullison; Toronto, Bascom Robinson; Virgil, T. J. Caldwell.

Fort Scott district—J. E. Brant, presiding elder; Baxter Springs, J. A. Young; Beulah, A. D. Woods; Bolcourt, supplied by D. R. Tripp; Bronson, supplied by J. H. Rhea; Cherokee, A. Cullison; Crestling, W. T. York; Columbus, R. H. Vollmar; Erie, W. T. Freeland; Eskamora, J. S. Budd; Fort Scott, First church, C. T. Durbin; Fort Scott, Grace church, J. M. Payne; Fulton, C. B. Sears; Galena, T. Pingry; Girard, H. G. Girard circuit, H. J. Carter; Hallows, supply; La Cynne, V. H. Calvin; McCune, M. E. Brannan; Mound City, F. W. Otto; Mulberry Grove, supplied by J. R. Eubanks; Osage Mission, W. H. Ashbaugh; Parsons, H. B. Price; Pittsburg, A. B. McLean; Pittsburg circuit, supply; Pleasanton, I. B. Pulliam; Prescott, J. K. White; Retford, Salem Hedges; Seaman circuit, supplied by A. B. Way; Stark, Edgar Coons; Walnut, B. F. Summers; West City, A. G. Lockwood. Ottawa district—S. S. Martin, presiding elder; Baldwin, R. P. Hammons; Blue Mound, J. B. Seiss; Buffalo, C. E. Gramley; Colony, W. U. Hamblin; Fontana, L. B. Buel; Garnett, P. J. Volmer; Greeley, H. I. Dolson; Humboldt, C. V. Penn; Iola, James Hunter; Kincaid, L. J. Gilman; Lathrop, S. W. Gamble; Leroy, H. A. Cook; Louisville, C. W. Long; Moran, W. H. Howard; Mount Ida, William Reace; Neosho Falls, P. B. Kneipp; Ottawa, north, L. M. Rhodes; Osawatimie, W. T. White; Ottawa, J. W. Stewart; Paola, J. F. Kellogg; Parker, W. M. Lieser; Princeton, M. L. K. Morgan; Hantock, supply; Richmond, J. W. Pike; Somerset, supply; Vernon, L. S. Jones; Waverly, S. F. Stevens; Westphalia, M. S. Rice; Williamsburg, S. P. Cullison; York, C. N. Y. Moore.

Independence district—S. S. Murphy, presiding elder; Altamont, D. B. Brummitt; Angola, to be supplied; Caney, S. A. Day; Cedarvale, J. H. Hubbard; Chanute, R. C. Sparks; Chanute circuit, L. A. Rorick; Chautauque and Peru, George T. Tift; Cherryvale, R. E. Maclean; Chetopa, John Maclean; Coffeyville, S. A. Freed; Coffeyville circuit, supply; Dennis, P. G. Wager; Edna, G. F. Bundy; Elk City, J. M. E. Speer; Galena, R. H. Pickinger; Grenola, W. M. Stranahan; Independence, J. W. Wright; Jefferson circuit, William M. Betze; Labette, John P. Martin; La Fontaine, J. B. McNary; Lebo, J. C. Slaley; Liberty, B. E. Carey; Moline, J. D. Smith; Mound Valley, J. R. McNabb; Neodesha, J. N. Funston; Oswego, C. R. Rice; Sedan, S. L. Chase; Thayer, L. W. Foster; Wauwata, E. H. Spencer.

FEAR OF A LYNCHING.

A Mob of Colored Men Threaten Two Men in the Wichita Jail.

WICHITA, Kan., March 25.—The chief of police was notified last night of the organization of a mob of 180 colored men in this city to storm the city prison and kill the two white men in their cells who have been suspected of being the men who assaulted Mrs. Dacey House, a colored woman, Saturday night. The plan was to shoot the white men through the bars, after gaining entrance to the building. The city building guard was immediately strengthened to resist any attack that might be made. The colored people are terribly excited over the affair. Trouble is feared.

WAIT AFTER HIS ACCUSER.

He Alleges That the Man Who Preferred Charges Against Him is a Fugitive.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 26.—W. S. Wait, whose conduct as a member of the state board of charities is to be investigated, has addressed a letter to Gov. Morrill, charging that Charles R. Young, who preferred the accusations against him, is a fugitive from justice; that he ran away from Concordia to escape arrest for violation of a state law. Wait also questions the right of the governor, the lieutenant-governor and the speaker of the house to appoint a committee to investigate him.

Petition for Mattox's Pardon.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 26.—President Cleveland will shortly be asked to pardon Clyde Mattox, the murderer. Mattox will be hanged by order of the federal court unless his excellency intercedes. The date for the execution has not been fixed, but it will be so soon as the decree from the United States supreme court, sustaining the tribunal below, be entered here. The petition is in circulation by the friends of Mattox. It is a voluminous document. While Mattox's friends ask for a pardon, they hardly expect more than a commutation of sentence.

The Sultan Getting Bold.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26.—The sultan has ordered that the sale or exhibition of portraits of Mr. Gladstone or Prof. Bryce, president of the British board of trade, be prohibited in Constantinople. Copies which have been sent to the Armenian clergy have been seized as coming under the classification of "seditious literature."

Teeth Knocked Out by a Pistol Bullet.

PITTSBURG, Kan., March 26.—Careless handling of a revolver by some young men last night resulted in its discharge, the ball striking a man named Burns in the mouth, knocking his teeth out and lodging under his ear. It is reported that the shooting was not accidental, and the matter is being investigated.

Cutting a Fray at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Kan., March 26.—In a fight in a notorious resort here last night Thomas O'Connor was set upon by two Italians who badly cut him with knives. The physicians say there is no hope for his recovery. One of the Italians is under arrest.

Reward Offered for Bill West.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 26.—Sheriff Allen has offered a reward of \$50 for Bill West and \$25 for each of the other prisoners who escaped from the jail here Sunday night, and United States Marshal Neely has offered \$300 for the capture of West.

SUCCESSOR TO BREIDENTHAL.

Gov. Morrill Has Named C. S. Jobs, of Atchison—Other Appointments.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 22.—Gov. Morrill yesterday afternoon announced the following appointments: C. S. Jobs, of Atchison, Harper county, to be bank commissioner, to succeed John W. Breidenthal; O. E. Sudler, of Butler county, to be fish commissioner, to succeed J. W. Wampler; John D. Moore, of Lawrence, and J. C. Johnson, of Manhattan, to be members of the board of pharmacy, to succeed themselves.

Mr. Jobs is a banker at Atchison. He is well known throughout that section as a business man, but his political experience is limited. It was not known by the general public that he was a candidate. The politicians figured it out that either Charles F. Johnson, of Osaloosa, or Andy J. Felt, of Atchison, would be appointed.

WARDEN CHASE SUSPENDED.

Gov. Morrill Requests Him to Step Down and Out Pending an Investigation.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 22.—Gov. Morrill has suspended Warden Seth Chase, of the penitentiary, pending an investigation. M. H. Markum, the deputy warden, was instructed to take charge of the institution temporarily. Gov. Morrill thinks that Chase will step down and out quietly and peaceably, but those who have transacted business with the warden look for trouble. Capt. Joe Waters, Chase's attorney, said that his client would refuse to surrender. "When they attempt to suspend Chase," Waters said, "he will lock his doors and they never will get him out of there except by law."

LUTHERAN DELEGATES.

Those Selected by the Augustana Synod to Attend the Chicago Meeting.

SALINA, Kan., March 22.—Before adjournment the Augustana synod decided to hold the annual meeting next year at Round Rock, Tex., beginning March 25. The president in his report suggested a number of changes to the synod which will be elected. The delegates elected to represent the conference at the meeting of the synod at Chicago in June are: Dr. Carl A. Swenson, Revs. J. E. Floren, J. A. Brandelle, L. A. Edman, G. Berglund, Hon. C. J. Strongheart, N. O. Carlson, O. W. Longquist, J. Waldman and J. Samuelson. The president belongs ex-officio. Alternates were also elected.

IRRIGATION PLANTS.

The Kansas State Board Has Finally Located Them by Districts.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 22.—The state irrigation board was in session yesterday. Commissioner Frost has selected the location for the three plants in the southwestern district, as follows: One near the east line of Hamilton county, one near Ullyses in Grant county and one near Cimarron in Gray county. Commissioner Sutton has selected Oakley for one plant, and will place the other in Scott and Greeley county. Commissioner Tomblin will establish one plant at Goodland and another near Almena, Norton county. Commissioner Frost expects to use wind power to pump water. Commissioner Tomblin will try gasoline engines.

A BULLET IN HIS BRAIN.

Edward Campbell, of Wichita, Kan., Aets Upon the Advice of His Girl.

WICHITA, Kan., March 22.—Edward Campbell, the 21-year-old son of one of the oldest settlers of this city, called on his sweetheart and during their conversation the subject of suicide came up. She expressed the idea that the best way to commit suicide was to put a bullet in the brain. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, after being up an hour, he went to his room and fired a shot into his head, dying instantly. He was despondent because he could not obtain a position.

Kansas City's First Woman Lawyer.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 22.—Mrs. Mary D. Lawrence is the first woman to apply for a license to practice law at the Jackson county bar. She filed a formal application yesterday afternoon in the office of Circuit Clerk Stonestreet stating that she was more than 21 years old, was of good moral character and desired to be one of the law students who will be examined in April by the regular committee of the bar association.

Reward for Heroism.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 22.—Miss Fannie Nesbitt, night operator at the Union Pacific station in North Topeka, was presented with a gold medal by her fellow operators on the road for the heroism she displayed at Bonner Springs when a robber attempted to raid her office. Miss Nesbitt stood the robber off with a revolver and saved express packages containing \$1,200 in cash.

To Force Payment of Bonds.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 22.—The state board of school fund commissioners has called upon State Treasurer Atherton for a list of the bonds upon which interest is in default and of the matured bonds unpaid. The board intends to at once commence action in the courts to force payment.

Major-General Daniels Resigns.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 22.—Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Percy Daniels has tendered his resignation as major-general of the Kansas national guard to Gov. Morrill. It will be accepted as soon as the governor can decide upon somebody to take his place. Col. J. W. E. Hughes has been nominated for the position.

More Room for the Insane.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 22.—The state board of charities is pushing the work on the new building at the Osawatimie insane asylum, in order to have it ready for occupancy by July 1. The building will accommodate about 300 people.

To Transcribe War Records.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 22.—The executive council last night appointed Col. Lewis Hauback, of Kansas City, Kan., to be transcriber of the war records in the adjutant-general's office. The legislature appropriated \$200 to pay for the work.