#### COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1895.

NO. 25.

#### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SPECIAL AGENT NEWTON, of the national department of justice, who was sent to Oklahoma to investigate charges against Judge Scott, has made a report unfavorable to the judge and recommends his removal from office.

THE jury in the C. H. J. Taylor-Chase libel case at Washington, after being out only ten minutes, returned a verdict of guilty against Chase, the colored editor, as indicted. A motion for a new trial was entered.

CAPT.-GEN. CALLEJA has demanded the recall of the American consulgeneral at Havana, Cuba, and the Spanish cabinet at a meeting on the 6th agreed to support the demand.

THE emperor of Japan has formally executed the ratification of the new treaty with the United States and the document has been forwarded. It was expected to arrive at Washington March 20, and the ceremony of the exchange of ratifications will be held shortly after.

CHARLES A. DANA, editor of the New York Sun, and William Laffin, the publisher, have been indicted by the District of Columbia grand jury for criminally libeling Frank B. Noyes, proprietor of the Washington Evening

ABOUT 400 printers have been discharged from the government printing office since congress adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

FIRE broke out on the 10th at the Old Abe mine at White Oak, N. M., and in a few minutes the hoist structure was a mass of flames. The damage runs up into the thousands, but the most distressing feature was that eight miners were imprisoned in the depths whose fate was unknown, but who were thought to have been suffocated. Rescuing parties tried to work, but the smoke and gases from charred wood had penetrated the upper levels and

they could not be passed for some time. THE cable chess match between the Manhattan Chess club, of New York, and the British Chess club resulted in there was an anticipation of an ima draw. When play ceased at 6:30 o'clock on the 9th only one game was

finished. THE military commission appointed by Gov. McKinley to inquire into the shooting of certain citizens at Washington Court House, O., by troops under Col. Coit, while defending a negro prisoner from being.lynched, sustained Col. Coit and the governor has indorsed

the report. JOHN SWEENEY, of Allegheny, Pa., early on the 10th. His wife was so wheel, seeing they were at the mercy him that she had to be taken to the hospital, where she was lying in a very Nearly all on board were drowned. serious condition. An exploded lamp was the cause of the fire.

THE police were called out to quell a disturbance by tramps at the rail mill east of Boone, Ia., which the tramps had taken possession of. When the officers arrived at the mill they were attacked by the tramps. The police used their revolvers and Jim Freeman, alias Riley, was shot through the heart and instantly killed; Tim Lanman, an- 4.4. other tramp, was shot through the breast and fatally wounded; a third tramp was shot through the arm. Twelve of the tramps were captured and jailed.

A TERRIFIC explosion of the tank of Arctic oil works' dock at the Potrero. San Francisco, caused great excitement in that section of the city on the and burned, receiving what are thought to be mortal injuries, and the vessel was badly strained.

THE tunnel on College hill, Providence, R. I., was blown up by a gas ex- reported and the epidemic was very plosion which shook the city. One man was killed. The explosion seriously crippled the counter weight system used in connection with the electric at least one member ill.

FREDERICK E. SICKLES, a well known inventor in the engineering line, died declared in a state of siege. The capsuddenly in Kansas City, Mo., on the 8th of heart disease, aged 76 years.

THE steamer Rosedale sunk in the Wabash near New Haven, Ill., on the Cuba, equipped and ready to take the 8th. One man was drowned. She was loaded with corn. The boat was val- 2,000,000 cartridges to Cuba from Spain. ued at \$5,000.

THE principal of the Burroughs school at Chicago, Samuel Harrison, Ullao and succeeded in routing them. was severely beaten by Albert Rolston, a constable. Rolston claimed that Harrison had blacked the eyes of boy's face. The fight lasted so long that the patrol wagon 'was sent for. Rolston had Prof. Harrison arrested on ficult to carry on effective military the charge of assault and battery.

DRIED beef poisoned the entire family of Mrs. Eliza Cowen, of Northfield, O., and Mrs. Cowen and her three children were lying at the point of death on the 7th. The members of the family were taken ill within fifteen minutes after partaking of the dried beef.

years old, perished by fire in a six-story double flat building, and for a time the forty or fifty other occupants of the building were in great peril of sharing her fate.

by shooting them, near Newkirk, Ok. Cyrus Cowen was arrested. The trouble was over a claim of thirty acres lying in the Arkansas river bottoms. Mayes and son were also arrested for being implicated in the affair.

THE Japanese captured the coast | forts near Yin Kow, the port for New Chwang Tai. For four hours a fierce battle raged, but the Chinese were defeated after losing 2,000 killed or ninety kalled or wounded.

GEN. LEWIS M. AYER, a leading figure in the Kansas war and a member of port. Both bodies were recovered. the South Carolina secession convention, member of the confederate congress and a personal friend of Jefferson

of a well to do farmer at Roxton, Tex., ed that they surrender, which they regave her three children a dose of morheavy breathing of the children and to death. physicians were summoned, but could do nothing for the two youngest and 10th in the Hazleton slope of the both died. The oldest, a girl of 14, was recovered. Mrs. Carruthers admitted after her arrest that she had given the children the morphine for the purpose of getting them out of trouble and that she intended to follow them. It developed that she and her husband were on bad terms and that she had been carrying on a secret correspondence with another man and the to destroy the children and leave the country.

WHILE a blast was being made in a stone quarry at Birdsboro on the 9th a 300 pound rock fell on George Reamstine, fracturing his skull. He died the next day. John Lloyd was badly injured.

An attempt was made to wreck the midnight passenger train on the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, near Valparaiso, Ind., recently. A pile of ties was placed on the track and the engine struck the obstruction and the track was plowed up for 200 yards. That was the fourth attempt on different roads in that vicinity.

FAILURES for the week ended the 8th were 234 in the United States against

Dun's review of trade for the week ended the 8th said that prices had not risen and that there was no gain, on the whole, but some loss in wages; but proved demand for goods in general. Wheat had risen % cent because of rumored injury to the grain in some states. Corn had declined 1/4 cent, but pork, lard, hogs and beef were higher.
A LETTER received in Philadelphia from the steward of the missing American bark, Portland Lloyd, which left Junin for New York, stated that while the ship was going out of Junin sev- to cherish a feeling of resentment eral Peruvians appeared on deck and against him and they waylaid him at the captain and most of the crew were hight and shot him and Coleman killed by them and the men at the emptied his revolver at them, killing was literally roasted alive at his home killed by them and the men at the badly burned in her efforts to rescue of desperate men, purposely steered the vessel on a rock and wrecked it. The Peruvians were revolutionists who wanted to seize the vessel for use against the government.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities of the United States for the week ended March 8 showed an average decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year of 6.8; in New York the increase was 10.2; exclusive of New York the increase was

THE suit for divorce brought by Charles Glasscock against Carrie W. Glasscock, his wife, in which Senator office. Stewart, of Nevada, was named as corespondent, was dismissed in the equity court at Washington. Glasscock had the steamer Bawnmore, lying at the charged Senator Stewart with improper relations with Mrs. Glasscock and the senator had denied the charge and claimed collusion between husband and 8th. Two men were terribly bruised wife for the purpose of blackmailing

> An epidemic something like smallpox was raging in Mud Creek, in Floyd county, Ky. Two hundred cases were severe on middle-aged people. Ten deaths were reported on the 7th in less than three hours. Many families have

> OFFICIAL dispatches state that the Cuban province of San Kriel has been tain-general has asked the Spanish government that reinforcements for the island be sent direct to Santiago de field. The cruiser Mercedes will take The government troops came upon a large party of Cuban insurgents near

A DISPATCH from Kingston, Jamaica, stated that there was a full-fledged active revolt in the northern province Rolston's son and badly marked the of the republic of Hayti and that President Hippolyte, having failed to raise funds, by means of a loan, finds it difoperations against the insurgents.

FIVE men disguised as whitecaps entered the house of Farmer George I. them with the hope of resuscitating Wagner in Extra township, near them. The other men were practically Wilkesbarre, Pa. They heated a fire shovel red hot and applied it to Wagner's feet, at the same time demanding all the money he had in the house. The In New York Mrs. Rose Kennelty, 50 farmer told them and the thieves secured \$2.17. Mrs. Wagner and her little daughter were prostrated by fright.

There is no clew to the perperators. A FIRE in the apartments of John Lewis at Brooklyn resulted in the death CYRUS COWEN killed Burt and Willie of his 4-year-old daughter, Gertie, and Coleman, aged respectively 22 and 16, the serious burning of his 2-year-old son, Daniel. Both children had been left alone, when the clothing of the little giri ignited while she was playing at

QUARANTINE rules are being enforced at Hoxie, Ark., and the traveling pub-Chwang. The first division of the lic was requested to procure genuine Japanese army attacked a force of 10,- health certificates. Tramps and bums 000 Chinese, under Gen. Sung, at Thien were prohibited from entering the town under any circumstances.

Samuel Smith, aged 18 years, and George Leake, aged 21, both of South wounded. The Japanese loss was only Lawrence, Mass., were drowned by the upsetting of a boat while gunning near one of the many islands off Newbury-

A SPECIAL from Enterprise, I. T., stated that a posse had pursued two men who had stolen horses in the Choc-Davis, died at Anderson, S. C., aged 74. taw nation for three days and sur-MRS. MOLLIE CARRUTHERS, the wife rounded them in a cabin and demandfused to do. The posse then set the phine. Her husband detected the cabin on fire and the pair were burned

Lehigh Valley Coal Co. It started six weeks ago and thousands of dollars have been spent trying to put it out. It threatens the destruction of other great collieries by means of subter-ranean openings. It was estimated that \$1,000,000 will have to be expended before the fire can be overcome.

A DISPATCH from Cincinnati said that the steamer Longfellow was to have woman and her lover had planned left for New Orleans, but when within a short distance of the piers of the Chesapeake & Ohio bridge, the currents began to interfere. As the bow pointed to the Kentucky shore the wind blew the smoke in such a way as to entirely blind the pilot. The next moment the vessel crashed against the pier, striking near the boilers. Soon after the current broke the Longfellow in two. Five lives were lost.

HARRY HAYWARD was convicted at Minneapolis, Minn., on the 8th of the murder of Catherine Ging, the dressmaker. The trial had been on for about seven weeks and was sensational throughout.

MISS TILLIE HANGEL lies in a dying condition at Cleveland, O., as the result of a murderous assault committed on her by a robber. While she was alone in the house a man came to the door and demanded all the money she had. The girl declared there was nothing of value in the house. This angered the robber and he attacked Miss Hangel with a sandbag, fracturing her skull.

AT Temerane Oak, Ala., some stories defamatory to the character of some young ladies were traced down to a young man named Luke Coleman and he gave the names of two brothers, James and Martin Lentz, as his informants, which caused the brothers both. Public sympathy was with Cole-

THE loss to the American Missionary society through the shortage of Treasurer Oakley will amount to about \$12,-

On the 116th ballot Lieut.-Gov. Miles was nominated for congress by the Michigan republicans to succeed Mr. Burrows, elected senator.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES. SECRETARY MORTON stated that he will set apart a share of seeds for Kansas sufferers and parties in the arid region of that state who are in need of assistance should send their requests for seeds at once to the nearest land

THE latest news about the disaster at the Old Abe mine at White Oaks, N. M., was that six bodies had been rethat eight men had lost their lives.

GREAT excitement was caused at Chandler, Ok., recently by a man who rode into town and announced that of Col. S. N. Wood, a well known President Cleveland had declared the Kickapoo Indian country open for settlement and that hundreds of people | the map of Kansas. from all telegraphic points were crowding into the new land for claims. Scores of people mounted horses, raced claims. Later they returned to Chandbelieve their informant was a joker.

THE Toledo, O., high school building was caused by an explosion in the laboratory. Loss, \$150,000.

NEAR Woodward, Ok., a dugout occupied by Charles Thomas and family caved in, crushing Mrs. Thomas to death and fatally injuring her mother. PRESIDENT JOHNSON of the Western pointment of Sandy McDermott, John Sheridan, Timothy O'Brien and John Hoagland as umpires.

THE shaft house at the famous Sultana gold mine at Rat Portage, Man., caught fire on the 11th and cut off the supply of air to the mine in which were working about twenty-five miners. Four men had been brought up and the doctors were working over given up for lost.

WORTH, the famous "man dressmak er," died at Paris, aged 70 years. THE Indiana house broke up on the

11th in a wild riot, in which almost every member participated. The republicans tried to prevent the governor's ecretary from delivering a message to the speaker and the democrats were bent on having the message delivered. Revolvers were drawn, chairs and desks broken up and there were cries of "Kill him!" Women fainted in the galries and one member was probably fatally injured. The message was sto-len out of the secretary's hands and the kitchen stove. The other child, though badly burned about the body and I'mbs, will probably recover.

#### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The governor has appointed G. V. Bartlett, of Ford county, commissioner of forestry.

The governor appointed Charles R. Noe, of Butler county, a regent of the state agricultural college.

Bennett Brown, of Linn county, has been appointed state mine inspector. He succeeds A. C. Gallagher.

The governor appointed George A. Clark, of Geary, and J. E. Wilcockson, of Logan county, members of the state board of charities. Dr. McGlocher, a colored physician of Argentine, died the other day from

taking some of his own medicine that he had prepared for a patient. J. C. Caldwell, of Shawnee county; Sol Miller, of Doniphan county, and

Charles Smith, of Washington county, have been appointed members of the board of pardons by Gov. Morrill. Miss Lizzie Broyles, of Kansas City, Kan., committed suicide at Caldwell

the other night by taking carbolic acid. Ill health said to have been the A constitutional defect was found in the bill establishing the court of appeals and a bill covering the defect,

was rushed through both houses of the legislature. The body of Joseph Percheron was recently found floating in the river at La Cygne, near where he was last seen

when he disappeared in January. There were no marks of violence. Gov. Morrill nominated John Armstrong of Barton county (pop.), James Humphrey of Bourbon (rep.) and Tully Scott of Decatur (dem.) to be directors of the Hutchinson reformatory.

The nominations were confirmed by the senate. Two tramps captured a switch engine in the yards at Hanover the other day and started east under full steam. About the time the engine was well under way it ran into a siding and crashed into a string of cars. The

men were arrested. The general manager of the Santa Fe road has issued an order increasing the time of the men at the shops in Topeka from eight hours a day, four days a week, to ten hours a day, six days a week. The time over the entire system is increased to nine hours a day,

six days a week. The state bank commissioner reports the banks of the southern part of the state in first-class condition. He further says that people in the east are making numerous inquiries in regard to Kansas property, and half a dozen capitalists have expressed a desire to go into the banking

Capt. John H. Smith, of Columbus, one of the most widely known politicians in Kansas, died suddenly in the wash room of the Copeland hotel at Topeka the other morning of heart disease. Five minutes before being stricken he was in his usual health. Capt. Smith was warden of the penitentiary under Gov. John A. Martin.

The governor has appointed S. C. Parmenter, of Baker university; Nannic Anderson, superintendent of public instruction of Johnson county, and A. B. Klock, superintendent of the Leavenworth public schools, to be the state board of education, and S. S. Juno, of Ford county, to be a director of the state soldiers' home at Dodge City.

Among the bills passed by the late legislature was one vacating the towncovered and that it was a certainty site of Woodsdale, in Stevens county. This town was once a rival for the county seat of the county, and the bad blood stirred up resulted in the killing pioneer citizen of Kansas. But this once historic town has been wiped off

The state will spend \$101,000 within the next two years for the completion and maintenance of the reto the Kickapoo country and staked off formatory at Hutchinson. The reformatory property is very valuable. ler, but received no news and now they It includes 640 acres of land adjoining the townsite of Hutchinson. A part of it is under cultivation. was destroyed by fire on the 11th. It Under the provisions of the bill for the establishment of the reformatory only persons between the ages of 16 and 25, convicted for the first time, shall be

confined therein. The report of the state treasurer for February shows that the receipts for the general revenue fund amounted Baseball league has announced the ap- to \$415,312.45, from these sources: State taxes, \$408,914.61; earnings of the state penitentiary, \$5,474.79; earnings of silk station, \$357.30; bank commissioner's fees, \$345; auditor of state's fees, \$28,50; secretary of state's fees, \$192.25. The disbursements during the month were \$363,938.69, as follows: General revenue, \$128,833.75; interest, \$26,802.42; current university, \$5,894.67; permanent school, \$4,050; annual school, \$187,-277.85; normal school interest, \$3,000;

agricultural college interest, \$8,080. Ossa Tereso, the Mexican, who was arrested for assaulting Miss Fannie Nesbitt, the night operator and agent for the Union Pacific Railway Co. at Bonner Springs, on the night of December 19, with intent to kill and rob. was found guilty of the charge in the district court of Wyandotte county. Tereso entered the depot by breaking a window in the waiting room. The plucky young woman made a determined fight against the robber and, securing her revolver, fired five shots at him and drove him away. She had gotten a good look at the man's face and was able to give a description which led to the Mexican's arrest.

#### IMITATING KANSAS.

The Indiana Legislature Adjourns as a Mob -The People Pay the Freight.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 12 .- The legislature broke up in a wild riot last night in which almost every member participated. Revolvers were drawn and many persons were seriously injured. Adams, of Park county, perhaps fatally. For fully twenty minutes the state house was filled with a howling, surging mob. Men who had been friends and sat side by side during the session became deadly enemies and made every effort to injure each other. Myron King, Gov. Matthews' private secretary, was locked in the elevator and a big burly man guarded the door and refused to allow him to leave. The police finally drove the man away and the secretary was released. When he arrived at the door of the house at 11:55 he found it locked. He had an party massed and charged the two important message from the governor, and a great deal depended upon its delivery to the speaker of the house before 12 o'clock. He pounded on the door, but was de-

door was locked and requested that it be opened as he had a message from the governor. His voice was heard by a number of democrats who were in the corridors and they ran to his assistance. An attempt was made to force open the doors, but the crowd of republicans, who were bent on keeping the governor's secretary out with his message, resisted with all the force they could command. The heavy oak doors were unable to stand the pressure brought to bear upon them, and they were forced open. King, who was in front, was forced right into the crowd of republicans, who were bent on keeping him from reaching the speaker. With one ccord the men began striking at each

nied admission. He cried that the

danger of being killed.
"Kill him! Kill him!" cried a hundred voices. The women who were in the gallery screamed and one or two of them fainted. In a moment everything was confusion and friends and enemies alike were fighting. The sole aim of the democrats was to get King through the crowd to the speaker's desk with the governor's veto and the republicans were determined to hold him back until 12 o'clock, at which time

other, and the secretary was in great

the house would ad journ sine die. At 11:57 the excitement was intense; men were fighting in every part of the room and several of them were bleeding from numerous wounds. The democrats were gradually forcing King toward the speaker's desk and the republicans were growing weaker on account of many of their number being injured. high water and to keep that place A few seconds later King, with his clothing torn almost from his body being exerted. To remove the water and his face bleeding, was pushed by main strength through the crowd and fortune, and it is estimated that before was thrown heavily against the speak-er's desk. He still held Gov. Matthews' come \$1,000,000 will have to be exveto in his hand, but it never reached pended.

the speaker. Just as King was about to place it in his hand Speaker Adams kicked and beat back the crowd and, in a voice which could be heard above the terrible din, cried: "The house has adjourned; the house has adjourned!"

crowd and everybody made a rush toward the speaker. The veto was torn from King's hand by a man who dashed out of the crowd with it and made good

supplant a minor democratic officer by a republican.

#### MINERS SMOTHERED. Twenty-five Men Caught in a Manitoba

Mine-The New Mexico Disaster. WINNIPEG, Man., March 12.-The shaft house at the famous Sultana gold mine, 14 miles from Rat Portage, caught fire early yesterday afternoon and before the flames were discovered they completely enveloped the building.

This, of course, shut off the air supply to the mine, in which were working twenty or twenty-five miners. A messenger who arrived at Rat Portage from the mine at 8 o'clock last night says when he left at 4 o'clock only four men had been brought up. A number of doctors were working over these in the hope of resuscitating them. but with small chances of success

The other men in the mine were cer-

tainly suffocated, and practically given

up for lost. THE DISASTER AT WHITE OAKS, N. M. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 12.-Yesterday's stage from White Oaks to Carthage, 12 miles from here, brings additional news of Saturday's disaster at the first division of the Japanese army the Old Abe mine. When the stage attacked a force of 10,000 Chinese, left White Oaks Sunday it was certain eight men had lost their lives, the only | For four hours a fierce battle raged, one escaping being one who was close to the mouth of the shaft when the fire been recovered.

#### WORTH DEAD.

The Renowned Man Dressmaker Has Made His Last Dress.

PARIS, March 12. - Worth, the famous 'man dressmaker," is dead, at the age of 70. His greatest service to fashion remains his invention of the walking dress, the coat and short skirt all of the same material. It took all the prestige of his name to force this great re form upon womankind, accustomed to trailing street dresses, but his persist ence succeeded in banishing, probably forever, the sweeping skirt from the highways. It has always been said that Worth invented this reform for no greater purpose than to show the Em press Eugenie's exquisite Spanish feet

#### ROBBERS ROASTED.

Indian Territory Horse Thieves Hunted Down and Burned Out.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 11.—A special from Enterprise, I. T., says that a posse in pursuit of two men who had stolen thirty horses in the Choctaw nation, followed the thieves for three days, finally surrounding them 10 miles east of that place. The thieves refused to surrender and kept up firing, having dismounted their horses and taken to the woods. The posse pressed them closely and the fight was kept up for two or three hours, both pursuers and pursued firing as rapidly as they could load their revolvers. One of the posse, in trying to head off the thieves, received a bullet in his arm, shattering it, and causing him to fall criminals, forcing them to take refuge just at the edge of the woods in a cabin. Here the thieves barricaded themselves and defiantly proclaimed that they would not be taken alive. After repeated efforts to induce them to give up the house was set on fire. Still the men inside refused to come out, although the roof was a mass of flames. They still threatened death to any of the posse who ventured near.
At last the frame of the building fell in burying the desperadoes in the ruins, and they were roasted to death in the burning building.

#### COLLIERY FIRES.

Valuable Mines in Pennsylvania Burning-

The Loss Will Be Very Great. HAZLETON, Pa., March 11.—The worst mine fire in the anthracite region is now raging in the Hazleton slope of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. When the fire broke out six weeks ago it was at first thought to be of little consequence. The slope was closed shortly afterwards. Since then hun-dreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in efforts to subdue the flames. The chances of getting the fire out in the next six weeks are dubious and the probable loss to the company cannot be estimated. The mine was the deepest operated by the company and was one of the most valuable, employing some 1,100 men. The destruction of this great colliery is not alone threatened now, but those adjoining it are imperiled. The subterranean openings connect the Hazleton mine with three other valuable coal properties, and the effects of the fire are now being felt there. At the Laurel Hill colliery the mules have already been hoisted from the mines owing to the alone from the mine will cost a snug

#### FORGER'S FATE.

A Prominent Citizen of Iowa a Forger and

Suicide. CRESTON, Ia., March 11.-At Cromwell, a little town near this city, Dave Blossar, a prominent citizen, com-This raised a great cry from the mitted suicide. It developed yesterday that Blossar was a forger, what extent is not known definitely and probably never will be. The Creston national bank became aware that it had collateral on Blossar All this trouble was over the effort to that was forged and the investigations revealed that the peculations of Blossar extended over a period of three years. All this time Blossar bore the best reputation. It is variously estimated that Blossar's forgeries will reach \$5,000. Besides he has borrowed large sums from wealthy citizens on his own notes. These notes will probably reach \$15,000. Saturday evening the Creston national bank filed attachments against Blossar's estate for \$1,350, the amount that Blossar has forged on the bank. When the officer went to the blacksmith shop owned by Blossar to arrest him, he endeavored to evade the officer, and failing drew a revolver and shot himself in the right temple. It was learned that within a week he attempted to commit suicide by taking strychnine.

#### TWO THOUSAND SLAIN.

Gen. Sung Defeated by the Japs at Thien Chwang Tai with Great Loss.

YOKOHAMA, March 11 .- On Thursday last the Japanese captured the coast forts near Yin Kow, the port for New Chwang. The forts held out after the capture of Yin Kow. On Saturday under Gen. Sung, at Thien Chwang Tai. but the Chinese were defeated after losing 2,000 killed or wounded. The broke out. Already six bodies have Japanese loss was only ninety killed or wounded.

#### Bishop Thomas Is Dead.

SALINA, Kan., March 11. Bishop Thomas died Saturday night at 9:25 o'clock. During the day he rallied and recognized his friends, and strong hopes were entertained that he would recover. At 8 o'clock he had a relapse, and from that time he grew weaker until life became extinct.

#### Gen Lewis M. Ayer Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 12 .- Gen. Lewis M. Ayer, a leading figure in the Kansas war and a member of the South Carolina secession convention, member of the confederate congress and personal friend of Jetterson Davis, died at his home in Anderson, S. C., yesterday, aged 74.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, -- KANSAS.

#### STEW FOR THE MILLION.

BY N. A. M. ROE.



TE didn't believe in woman suffrage, and alsermon he reaching the that subject.

Now the women of Quincein suffrage, and when a pastor's first sermon

does not meet with the approval of the ladies of his congregation, it is a sure sign that he will only stay one year. But the minister's wife was "lovely," and it would, of course, hurt her feel-

ings if they said a word against her

husband, so what could they do? Rev. Arthur Kenney let it be known on all occasions and in all places that he considered a woman's place to be at home, looking after the children, mending the clothes of the family, getting the dinners, and otherwise making herself useful. The lovely wife of Rev. Arthur Kenney let it be known in a very quiet way that her opinions and his were very different, and then the ladies were more at a loss what to do than before. The men knew that something was disturbing the even tenor of Quincetown life, but as their wives were not much given to worrying their men folks with troubles they could not ap-

preciate, they never knew what a fer-

ment was going on in the breast of every woman in the town. Finally a meeting of the ladies' social circle was held, and at this meeting the whole affair was thoroughly canvassed. The sermon of the pastor had been announced two Sundays before, and the day it was given there was not a vacant seat in the church. The galleries were filled and a row of chairs were brought in and set behind the last row of pews on the floor of the audience-room. No minister had ever filled a church in that town before, and the trustees and other prominent members congratulated themselves on having secured such a man.

After that Sunday a gloom seemed to settle over the female portion of the town. The men remarked one to another that the minister was pretty hard on the women, and one said he "guessed his wife wouldn't like that sermon."

Dr. Beals and his wife were looking forward to attending the Philharmonic concert on Monday evening. The tickets were expensive, and they couldn't go to many such things, so they picked out the best and enjoyed it heartily, contented to give up minor entertainments in order to save money for this

Monday night his wife hardly spoke a word at the tea table, and when the doctor inquired anxiously if she felt dies had increased well, she threw herself on the lounge and cried-cried hard. The doctor was almost frantic. He could be very calm when it was sickness in another man's laid on the table in order that the out of use or partly used, and more family, but when his own wife was suffering-and he was sure she never would cry so about nothing—why, that hold the office till their successors were here, but the reader can readily do that was a very different matter. soothed and questioned, and finally found out that she had been struggling

with herself all day, debating in her

mind whether she ought to go to the concert or not. "I want to go awfully-it's almost the only thing all winter we do go tobut Mr. Kenney said it wasn't a woman's place out in public with the men, and she ought to stay at home and mend and bake; and he's been to college, and of course he's studied up all these things, and he's here to teach us about temporal things as well as spiritual, and-I just wi-wish he'd



then she cried harder, till a nervous chill was the result, and Dr. Beals

spent the evening putting her to bed and looking after her. passed the minister, he did not ask him to "jump in and ride a piece," but used the whip on his horse till he was out of sight, while Mr. Kenney wondered who was dangerously ill that the

doctor was in such a hurry. Mr. Hammond and his wife were never known to absent themselves from that a vote was to be taken at the the Wednesday evening prayer-meeting, and of course Mr. Hammond was decide whether women should be admuch astonished that his wife continued her sewing so late. He fidgeted

awhile, and then said: "It's most time to go, Martha." "I thought I wouldn't go to-night. I

shall have it nearly done when you and he knew of no reason why they

"Well, I'll read the new paper." bsent. I want you to tell me about it." Zion's Herald.

hear about it, but he sat down without saying a word.

"Did you have a full meeting?" "Full of men," was the laconic answer. "I asked Carroll where his wife was, and he said he left her mending stockings, but she insisted on his coming; and then I asked Jennings, and his wife said the minister said the women ought to stay at home and do the mending, and she was going to stand by the minister if it took a leg. so I didn't say any more; but there wasn't a woman there, and I'm free to say the meeting wasn't what it ought

Nellie Cordis was ill, and Mr. Kenney preached after called on some of the leading ladies of the church to ask them to visit the place was on sick girl, but each one had some home duty to attend to, so she could not possibly go. He felt sure of Hannah Keen, but though she said there was town did believe nothing she could not readily put off, she fully agreed with him that a "woman's place was at home," and she ought not to interfere in any way with man's work. Nellie had the doctor and the pastor, and she understood they had notified her young man, and she didn't see that they would need any of the

Mr. Kenney made no more calls that

Then it was told in the village that the great concert had not been a financial success, and the singers would hereafter give Quincetown a wide berth.

Sundry errands that Mrs. Kenney

had been accustomed to do herself

were transferred to her husband's shoulders. He now was required to do the marketing, because the last number of the Woman's Home said it was man's work, and he should attend to it. Sunday came, but the women of the town didn't come-to church, at least. The children were all in Sunday school, but one little girl said they'd had "company dinner every day that week;" and another volunteered the remark that "Papa said he couldn't pay the bills if they lived so high all the time, and mamma said she was just going to spend



"I DIDN'T SEE YOU AT CHURCH."

all her time, now she hadn't to do any more church work, in getting things to eat, and papa said: 'Hang it!'

Nobody could be found to get up the supper at the church; the secretary resigned, the treasurer resigned, and the would be well to disband the church added to the present tax on land values, circle. The resolutions were adopted, but at Mrs. Kinney's request they were become a losing business to hold land The secretary and treasurer agreed to hold the office till their successors were appointed.

The secretary and treasurer agreed to hold the office till their successors were appointed.

It seems to us that tax reform can have the world did you buy hat kodak for?" Sours—"I wanted to see f I couldn't get my wife to 'look pleasant'." appointed.

Green. Everybody in town knew it, tax on land values, the land-owner's eastate, on live stock, on occupation and, moreover, everybody said it was a need to improve would be still more ursplendid match-both members of the gent. It would be quite impossible for the number of dogs and of occupations. church, both prudent, helping the good any owner to hold land without using cause in every way possible; both anx- it, and, it may be added, without putious to do right and help others on the ting it to the best use to which the same road. John went to make his needs of the community considered. she had gone to bed with a raging ed, it needs no further arguheadache, and had left a letter for him. ment to show that land-owners He wondered, but opened the letter, finding therein his ring and a formal nishing the best possible "homes" as dismissal, giving as a reason that she must remain at home and take care of "honest dollar," and competition waited till after the concert;" and agreed with her.

"John, I didn't see you at church last Sunday. I missed you," said the circumstances who need homes. Im-

minister. "I shall never go to hear you preach again. I don't believe in a man who New York were forced by self-interest thinks a woman can't go for pleasure or business where her husband or lover can; and when it comes to breaking lay of capital, instead of the poorest engagements and spoiling homes with your nonsensical ideas"—he turned get, and you have that condition which away, afraid he should say something the shifting of taxes above outlined the minister would not like to hear. "Why-why, John"-but John was

Mr. Kenney heard from his wife that Alice had broken her engagement, and he heard from another source the reason of his depleted audiences, and there were enough to tell him why Dr. Beals had seemed less friendly-there are al-

ways people to tell of things. One day Mr. Kenney brought a roll of manuscript to his wife, saying: "I want you to take care of this and put it where I shall never see it again. I tions for revenue, it can not by the preached on that subject in all sin- multiplicity of these exactions get any nd looking after her.

Next morning she stayed in bed till lieve me when I say it; but I also want nearly noon, and when Dr. Beals to say that the views I put into that limit to the revenue. The state can sermon do not fit this day and generation, and I do not hold them myself never to have given that sermon."

Some weeks after Mr. Kenney gave a notice from the pulpit to the effect Wednesday night prayer-meeting to mitted to the conference on the same body would go and vote for the ladies. He believed them to be efficient workers in the church; they had filled well have a big pile of mending to do, and I all the places they had tried to fill,

should not do as well in other places. The official board will ask for the re-

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL

An Open Column.

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

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

Land owners especially should be interested, as the principle benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.

AN HONEST DOLLAR'S WORTH OF HOUSE.

Suggestions as to How Landlords Can Be Made to Give It. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

Sir:-Referring to your article on "Fair Rents for Homes" in the issue of December 3, it is quite true, as there stated: "Geography by no means ex-cuses high rents." It is equally true that, "Gifts of homes to the poor or houses in which they live, as a matter of favor, will not serve the purpose." Continuing, the article states: "But fair business dealing with them, giving an honest dollar's worth of house for ano honest dollar, will do much to improve the moral conditions of the

Doubtless you will concede that the article would be more satisfactory, did it show how the poor may get "an honest dollar's worth of house." There's the rub. That is the point which alone gives value to any discussion of the subject of cheaper homes. Happily, the answer is not far to seek Landlords will furnish cheaper homes for an "honest dollar" whenever they find it to their interest to do so. Let us see how it may be made their interest. It pays as well now, all things considered, to hold land out of use, or partly used, as to loan the market price of it at interest. That is to say, the average rise in land values, due to the growth of population, is equal to valuation of capital stock. the current rate of interest on money, all risks and incidents of investment considered. Were this not 4 mills.

3. Tax on corporate, county and municipal loans held in the state; rate, investment considered. true, land-owners would sell their land and loan the money, or money lenders would cease to lend and buy land. But they actually do both of these things to just such an extent as preserves an equilibrium between the average rate of interest and the average rise in land values. It is, therefore, a matter of secondary import- 8 mills; other companies, 2 per cent. ance, when not of indifference, to the land owner whether he improves his land or lets it lie idle. If he does im- per cent. prove, his interest is to furnish to tenants the nearest and cheapest possible house that he can make them pay an "honest dollar" for. And, as the interests of all land owners are alike in this respect. they do not compete with one another in "fair business dealing" to furnish an "honest dollar's worth of

house for an honest dollar," with what

result we everywhere see.

Now let us see how small a thing will it is easy to see that it would at once for himself. If taxes now laid on per- every thing else is exempt.-Ed.) John Carey expected to marry Alice sonal property were also added to the would find their interest in furher parents, and that her mother among them would quickly lead to agreed with her.

among them would quickly lead to agreed with her. and the poor and those in moderate agine, if you can, the changes that would occur if all the land-owners in to furnish the best house for the least money consistent with the needed outwould produce. It would solve the problem of cheaper and better homes on Manhattan, as the great areas of unused and partly used land attests.

JAMES S. REYNOLDS.

San Francisco.

Where the State Gets Its Power to Tax-Another View of This Subject.

"The state gets its power of taxation from the fact that the community or state is the superior land owner, or 'over-lord' within a certain area, and real estate as personal property.-ED.) no matter how it may levy its exacmore than it can by one form-for the use of the land. There is the ultimate levy revenue only over the territory which it controls and the amount it now as suited to this church. I ought can raise is always governed by what men are willing to pay for the privilege of living within that area.

"Now, with the state as with the individual landlord, the rent tax will afford the largest revenue with the least trouble and expense. Take the manifold taxes we levy to-day through our various governments. They are footing with men, and he hoped every- literally as stupid and barbarous as it would be on the part of an individual owner of an estate to go back to petty feudal exactions. We tax business, occupations and wealth wherever we find them, and levy burdens on all the sources—not of revenue, but of production. The tax we advocate would raise official favoritism to a minimum and "Oh, you must go; we can't both be turn of Mr. Kenney another year. - all the revenue at the lowest possible secure the correction of errors.

He went, and his wife was waiting to TAX REFORM STUDIES cost, and without checking the sources lear about it, but he sat down without

A GOOD SUGGESTION. "It would be the most certain tax. The land can not be carried away. It can not be hidden or disguised. You do not now even have to know the inon every lot simply giving its dimensions, saying it was valued at so much for taxation would bring public opinion and the public conscience to the aid of the assessor. You can ascer-tain the value of the lots even under the most costly buildings, but how can giving qualities. This is why Hood's Sarsayou find the value of what is con- parilla Cures when all other preparations tained in those buildings, or even the and prescriptions fail. value of the buildings themselves? Still less, how can you find out the amount of wealth a man has? The present system of taxation requires a horde of officials. They constantly provoke evasion, frauds and perjury. All taxes upon capital, upon buildings and improvements are and must be paid ultimately by the user. They are shifted from hand to hand, increasing as they go, so that the ultimate payment by the people is very much greater than that received by the state.

"All such taxes are stupid and bar barous. They check production. They create monopoly and strengthen it, and gives to the man who has much an from strangers. It will go to the unnatural advantage over the man former, and coil itself up in their who has little. Every dictate of good hands to enjoy the warmth, or will

Very Much Pleased With Itself. Pennsylvania report on valuation is two ways of defending itself. The that which outlines the Pennsylvania most singular of these is the power it system.

The fiscal system of this state is so glands in the lower part of the body an much superior to that of any other state of which we have information, that the fact of any attempt being that the fact of any attempt being that the fact of any attempt being the state of the state o ing sources:

A ROUND DOZEN. 1. Bonus on charters of corporations,

on authorized capital. 2. Tax on capital stock of all corpora-

ies and manufactories; rate, 5 mills on pen. Then, too, the snake is able to

4. Tax on gross receipts of transportation, transmission and electric light Journal.

companies; rate, 8 mills. 5. Tax on bank stock; rate, from 4 tions.

6. Tax on gross premiums of insurance campanies; rate, state companies, 7. Tax on net earnings or income of brokers and private bankers; rate. 3

8. 9. Bonus on commissions and tax on gross receipts of notary public; rate, \$25 each and 5 per cent. 10. Tax on sale of fertilizers; rate,

from \$10 to \$30 per article. 11. 12. Annuity for right of way from N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. and miscellaneous revenue.

(The tax on the sale of fertilizers is particularly stupid and wicked. Truly Pennsylvania "fancies itself" very signed, the treasurer resigned, and the president drew up a set of resolutions to the effect that as so many of the late to the effect that as so many of the late to the effect that as so many of the late to the effect that as so many of the late to the cost of fertilizers and the same amount which adds to the cost of fertilizers.

Now let us see how small a thing will Pennsylvania "fancies itself" very much if it can find men to appoint on a committee who will commend a tax committee who will commend a tax committee who will commend a tax which adds to the cost of fertilizers. for Pennsylvania farms, whilst the Pennsylvania farmer has to compete with other states in the cost of his

product.

The local taxes include a tax on real and on dogs. (These taxes keep down

Tax Real Estate Only.

The total revenue of Pennsylvania and the proportion in which each of usual call on Alice, and was told that the site is suitable. Thus situat- these items contributed to the stategovernment, is shown as follows: Year ending November 30, 1891.

License, sixteen and four-tenths per cent. Personal property, seventeen and six tenths per cent.

Collateral inheritance, ten and nine tenths per cent. Corporations, fifty and one-tenth per

Interest, sales, fees, etc., five per

For local purposes the following is to be added: Personal property, six and nine tenths per cent.

Occupations, two and five-tenths per

Real estate, ninety and six-tenths

per cent. It is seen that while real estate pays

90.6 per cent. of the local taxation, its proportion of the entire burden of state expenses is only about 76.6 percent. The late tax conference found that the actual value of the real estate of the state was about 54 per cent. of its entire property. (The committee, how-ever, counted franchises, mortgages, railroad bonds and other interests in

The committee appointed to examine the laws of other states also makes a report. The following is one of its excellent suggestions: "The best guarantee for the faithful discharge of public duties is thorough and tireless public scrutiny. Publicity purifies affairs as surely as free circulation puri fies air or water. We suggest that every taxpayer should be informed at least once in three years, of all important matters concerning the assess-ment of each taxpayer in his district. Taxation is mutual in its operation and hence the interest of each tax payer is affected by the listing and valuation of every other taxpayer in the township or municipality.

He should be informed of all matters which tend to increase or diminish his burdens. This object could be accomplished by giving to each tax-payer a complete printed slip of all the assessments in the district in which he

# Pure Rich Blood

organs with life and the power to perform their functions.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

acts directly upon the blood, making it rich and pure and giving it vitality and life-

"I have tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it to be an excellent medicine for impure blood. I highly recommend it.' FANNIE E. PRICHARD, Utica, N. Y.

Blood is life and upon the purity and vi dividual who owns it. A little placard blood is the vital fluid which supplies all the tality of the blood depends the health of the whole system. The best blood purifier is

#### Hood's Sarsaparilla

This is proved beyond any doubt by the wonderful cures which have been accomplished by this medicine. Weak, tired, nervous men and women tell of new strength and vigor and steady nerves given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sufferers from. sleeplessness, scrofula, salt rheum and then severest forms of blood diseases have found relief in Hood's. This is because Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Creat Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and

Snakes as Pets. As a pet, the snake becomes very tame, readily distinguishing its friends policy and good morals calls for their grawl up their coat sleeves and lie abolition."—W. J. Atkinson. of being rubbed gently under its chin. The most interesting portion of the It has no means of offense, and only has of discharging from a pair of small

made to alter it seems singular. A lense, and no one who has experienced short synopsis would not be out of it is likely to forget it. We used to order. The revenue paid directly to keep several snakes in a case in our the state, is collected from the follow-bedroom, and on one occasion, when showing them to a friend, threw one of them on the bed. Becoming alarmed, it hurried away under the blankets, except railroads; rate, 1/4 of 1 per cent. giving vent to its feelings meanwhile in such a way that it was almost impossible to stay in the room all night, tions except banks, insurance compan-even with door and windows wide erect its scales, pressing them so ightly against the sides of any hole into which it may have crept that it is next to impossible to pull it out tail irst without injuring it.-Chambers'

-The word chivalry is from the French chevalrie, riders on horses. to 8 mills, according to certain condi- Chivalry as an institution was in its orime from about the beginning of the enth century to about the close of the ifteenth. A century added for its growth and another for its decline will over its total history.

Best of All For cleanse the system in a gentle and truly peneficial manner, when the springtime omes, use the true and perfect remedy, 3yrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the arge size \$1. Try it and be pleased. Manuactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

FIRST PEASANT WOMAN—"I am so sorry your husband died. And then the funeral expenses!" Second Ditto—"Oh, I wouldn't lave minded the funeral expenses if he had only remained alive."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Sales for 1895 up to March 1st......\$1,002.834.44 Sales for same period 1894...... 904,958.24

Gain 1895 to March 1st...... \$97,876.20 SWEET-"What in the world did you buy

CURES SCROFULA.

BLOOD POISON.

CURES CANCER. ECZEMA, TETTER.

player what place he occupied in the field—was he a full-back or a half-back? "No," was the reply, "he was a drawback."—Tit-Bits. Ir was asked about an indifferent footballa

A MAN may run into debt, but he seldomatomes out at anything faster than a walk.—Texas Siftings.



A friend advised me try Ely's Cream Balm and after using it six weeks believe myself cured of catarrh. It is a most valuable remedy.-Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand Ave., Brooklyn,

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM

Opens and cleanses the Nasai Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from colds, Restores the Senses of Tasterand Smell. The Baim is quickly absorbed and gives relief at the terms of the same support of the A particle is applied into each nostril and is agree-ble. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS. 56 Warren Street, New York.

Last year we commenced an elaborate plan of advertising, but before we were half through, OUR ADVENTISEMENTS-DISAPPEARED. Why? Because WE WERE OVERWHELMED-WITH BUSINESS. There was but one thing to do: withdrawthe advertising and devote every energy to filling the orders with which we were fooded. This we did, and handled with reasonable promptness a most unprecedented year's business. WITH ENLARGED PACTORIES, INCREASED FACILITIES, AND TWENTY BRANCH HOUSES FROM WHICH TO DISATRIBUTE OUR GOODS, WE CAN NOW CARE FOR ALL WHOCOME. Last year we could not reduce prices because we were compelled in some way to limit the demand for Aermotor goods. We would have been satisfied with lower prices, but why creates a demand which we could not supply? We have made the heaviest purchases of steel and material bought in America this year, and at unprecedented prices, and have made terms to dealers which enable them to make unprecedented prices. In quality, character, variety, finish, and accessibility to-full stock of goods and repairs, we are without competitors. In our plan of advertising last year, we proposed to furnish as

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

# SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

# **Babies and Children**

thrive on Scott's Emulsion when all the rest of their food seems to go to waste. Thin Babies and Weak Children grow strong, plump and healthy by taking it.

### Scott's Emulsion

overcomes inherited weakness and all the tendencies toward Emaciation or Consumption. Thin, weak babies and growing children and all persons suffering from Loss of Flesh, Weak Lungs, Chronic Coughs, and Wasting Diseases will receive untold benefits from this great nourishment. The formula for making Scott's Emulsion has been endorsed by the medical world for twenty years. No secret about it.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE. Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and \$1.  Stringent Anti-Gambling Laws Enacted-The New Appellate Court Bill and Other Measures-Cost of the State Government.

The Kansas Gambling Laws.

Among the most important measures enacted by this legislature are those commonly known as the "Cubbison gambling bills," and are numbered house bills 1, 2 and 3. While these laws bear Mr. Cubbison's name, they were drafted by an organization known as the "Good Citizen's league" of Kansas City, Kan., the president of which is Dr. Dougherty, the well known anti-gambling lecturer and preacher.

House bill No. 1 was introduced the second day of the session, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Upon motion of Mr. Cubbison the bill was placed upon second reading immediately after its introduction. Upon the second day of the session the house entered into committee of the whole and after an remaining counties of the northhour's session the bill was reported back to the house for passage and was at once placed upon third reading and passed with but few negative votes. A bill of such general importance was never passed in such a short time by a Kansas legislature. Within ten days after its introduction and passage in the house of representatives the bill passed the senate and became a law. House bill Nos. 2 and 3 followed house bill No. 1 at a rate calculated to demonstrate the earnestness of the legislators, and also to dishearten the gamblers, who imagined themselves safe in the Sunflower state. House bill No. 1 is what is known as the lottery law proper, and provides that any person convicted of running a lottery or of being in any way connected with one, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and the punishment is fixed at hard labor in the penitentiary for a term of not less than only ear nor more than three years. The same punishment under this law is also in store for the man found guilty of selling a lottery ticket or acting as agent of a lottery company. The law also prohibits lottery gambling of any kind

Any person who, by way of lottery, or by any scheme in the nature of a lottery, disposes of any property of value, or under the pretext of a sale, gift or delivery of any other property or any right, privilege or thing whatever, disposes, or offers, or attempts to dispose of property, with the intent to make the disposal thereof dependent upon, or connected with any chance by lot, dice numbers, game hazard or other gambling device, whereby such chance or device is made an additional inducement to the disposal or sale of such property, and who ever aids, either by printing or writing, or is in any way concerned in the setting up, man-aging or drawing of any such lottery or in such disposal, or offer or attempt to dispose of property by any such chance or device, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for a term of not less than one year nor more than two years.

It also makes it a felony punishable by a term of two years in the penitentiary for owners of buildings or shops to permit such gambling in their build-

House bill No. 2, which was the second bill to pass the house of representative, provides that every person who commonly called A B C. device faro bank, E O, roulette, equality keno, wheel of fortune or any kind of gambling device or gaming table, shall on conviction be adjudged guilty of a felony and punished by imprisonment and hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than five years.

House bill No. 3 provides that any person found guilty of directly or indirectly betting any money or property at any common gaming house or any place kept for a gambling house, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than one year nor more than three years. It also provides that any person who is convicted of betting upon any game of chance, whether at a gaming table, bank or gambling device, or upon the result of the movement of any wheel or other device. or the throwing of dice or the playing of cards, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than thirty days, or by both fine and imprisonment.

House bill No. 4, which was delayed and did not become a law until near the close of the session, is one regarding the selling of pools or betting upon horse racing. It prohibits the selling of pools or betting upon any race, either within the state or elsewhere, except a provision of ten days wherein betting may be indulged in in any enclosure where the races actually occur. This provision was made in order to exempt county fairs and make the races a little more interesting by the Kansas countrymen staking a part of their hardearned dollars upon the "winner."

The Appellate Court Bill. Another important measure enacted during the session just closed was that creating an appellate court. The supreme court of Kansas has been praying for relief for a number of years. the supreme court commission which expired March 1, 1893, after a term of six years, the supreme court was granted temporary relief, but with the expiration of the commission the court was then four years behind with its work, and at this time it is estimated that the court house by the secretary, and passed the is at least eight years in arrears in its lower body of the legislature the next appellate courts for a period of five there. Next to the lottery bills it

than has been usually conceded. courts was introduced in the senate by senate bill No. 404, exempting all prop-Senator Dillard, of Bourbon county, mittee near the close of the session. tion. Church property in Kansas is

known as the northern and southern state which does not "render unto came to Topeka with the intention of departments. The northern depart- Cæsar the things which be Cæsar's." ment is constituted of the counties of Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Johnson, Douglas, Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Morris, Dickinson, Saline, Ellsworth, Ellis, Russell, Trego, Gove, Logan, Waliace, and all counties lying north of said coun-

The southern department is composed of all the counties lying south of the counties above named. These two departments are each divided into three ern division of the northern departdivision in the state, being composed of the counties of Wyandotte, Johnson, Douglas, Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Pottawatomia, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Atchison, Doniphan, Brown, Nemana and Morris, with terms of desire. court at Topeka. The central division of the same department is constituted Riley, Washington, Clay, Dickinson, Saline, Ottawa, Cloud, Republic, Jewell, Mitchell, Lincoln, Ellsworth, Osborne, and Smith, with terms of court at Concordia. The western division of the northern department consists of the ern department, with terms of court at Colby. The eastern diviision of the southern department is made up of the counties of Miami, Linn, Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Labette, Neosho, Allen, Anderson, Franklin, Osage, Coffey, Woodson, Wilson, Montgomery, Chautauqua and department consists of the counties of Lyon, Greenwood, Chase, Marion, Mc-Pherson, Reno, Harvey, Butler, Sedgwick, Kingman, Barber, Harper, Sumner, and Cowley, with terms of court at Wichita. The western division of the southern department consists of the remaining counties of the southern department, with terms of court at Garden City. The judges appointed by Gov. Morrill a few days ago will hold their term of office until January 1, 1897. The law provides that at the general election in 1896 their successors shall be elected by the people. The salary of the appellate judges is

fixed at \$2,500 per year. Washington's Birthday.

House bill No. 137, which became a law early in the session, make's February 22-Washington's birthday-a legal holiday. For several years past the public schools in Kansas have been observing this day as a holiday, but not until the bill above mentioned was passed has it been made a legal one. The bill was passed during the first three weeks of the session and was signed by the governor about February 1, and was very generally observed as a holiday on the 22d.

For Western Kansas Sufferers. One of the practical things done by the session just closed was that of sending aid to the destitute in western Kansas. During the cold, blustering days of January train after train load of coal left the state mines at Leavenworth bound for western Kansas, where the destitute were suffering. Two appropriations of \$2,000 each was made for this purpose in the enactment of senate bill 7 and house bill No. 862.

The sending of coal was not all the aid rendered, however. More than anxious that more than twenty wells shall set up or keep any table or gam- \$100,000 were appropriated for the pur- shall be sunk, and if the appropriation farmers of the western part of the state. The provisions of this appropriation are such as make this seed only a loan, and caused much dissatisfaction in some counties, a few of them refusing to accept any seed from the state at all under such conditions.

The railroad commissioners have charge of the distribution of the grain, and while they find numerous complaints as to the conditions imposed by the state yet they have demands for seed grain to the full amount of the appropriation, and will have no difficulty in distributing all they are authorized to disburse under the provisions of the bill, which is senate bill No. 541

For the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Grand Army of the Republic has no cause for complaint in the matter of legislation. For several years that organization has been asking for a room in the state house in which to establish a museum. Senate bill No. 365, which was passed unanimously through both houses of the legislature, provides for this very thing. The museum is ta be in charge of some one to be appointed by the department commander. The only cost to the state involved s that of fitting up a suite of two or more rooms in the state house for the purpose designated, after which all the expense of retaining the museum is to be borne by the G. A. R.

The law provides "that in said rooms shall be stored and properly displayed such records, relics, flags, banners and mementos of the service of individuals and organizations who fought in the late war of the rebellion as shall now be or may come into the possession of the Grand Army of the state of Kansas, or which shall from time to time come into possession of such Grand Army museum, all such records being at all times under suitable rules and regulations accessible to the members of the Grand Army of the Republic or others engaged in collecting historical information; it being understood that there shall be no expense to the state of Kansas for any salary of the person in

charge of said museum.' This bill was introduced in the senate one morning by Senator McTaggart. It passed that body without a dissenting vote, was messaged to the work, so that the establishment of two day without finding a dissenting voice years is a matter of greater importance made the best record of any law enacted this winter in passing both The bill creating the appellate branches. The legislature also passed erty of the Grand Army of the Repub but was remodeled by a conference com- lic-halls, grounds, etc.-from taxa-Its provisions as finally adopted divides not taxed, but the G. A. R. is the only

Monuments for Kansas Soldiers.

By an act of congress approved August 19, 1890, provision was made for the purchase of 7,600 acres of land in Tennessee and Georgia, to be known as the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military park for the purpose of preserving and suitably marking, for historic and professional military study, of the fields of some of the most remarkable maneuvers and most briddivisions, known as the eastern, cen- liant fighting in the war of the rebeltral and western divisions. The east- lion, in which Kansas troops won distinguished honors. The same act proment is the largest and most important vides that the authorities of any state having troops engaged either at Chattanooga or Chickamauga may mark the lines of battle troops engaged therein by monuments or tablets, or any way the state may

By the provisions of house bill No. 201, the Kansas legislature approof the counties of Marshall, Geary, priated \$5,000 for the erection of monuments in memory of the Kansas soldiers engaged in these two battles. The Eighth Kansas, especially, made themselves famous at Chickamauga, losing more than any other regiment engaged in the fight. The bill appropriating the money for monuments, also provides for a commission to superintend the erection of the same, and provided that the commission should consist of three Kansas soldiers who took part in the battles. Gov. Morrill appointed as the commissioners: Col. J. L. Abernathy, Leavenworth; Maj. Sol R. Washer, Atchison; Hon. G. W. Elk, with terms of court at Fort Scott. Johnson, Seneca; Leonard Aker, The central division of the southern Liberal; J. F. Starns, Sabetha.

Hon. G. W. Johnson, of Seneca, and Leonard Aker, of Liberal, are members of the house of representatives.

Kansas Irrigation. The matter of irrigation will not be mere theory in Kansas any longer. It will be a matter of actual experiment, during the coming year, or so much of an experiment as \$30,000 will provide for. This is the amount appropriated by the legislature for irrigation purposes. The law making the appropriation provides for a commission of five Kansans. The governor appoints three of this commission and the law appoints the president of the state agricultural college-Prof. Fairchild-and Prof. Haworth, the professor of geology at the Kansas state university. The law also provides that the commissioners shall receive from the state their actual expenses while engaged in the work of superintending the irrigation experiments. The money appropriated is to be expended by the commissioners in obtaining geological surveys of the western part of the state, in making maps of the same, and establishing experimental stations and sinking not less than twenty wells at different points in the irrigation district. The state senate at first appropriated \$10,-000 for irrigation, and the lower house appropriated \$50,000. The two houses were not able to agree—through their conference committees—until near the close of the session when the \$30,000 compromise was agreed upon and passed both branches without opposition. It is believed that the commissioners will sink the twenty wells, or the majority of them at least, in the twenty extreme western counties. The friends of the irrigation theory are warrants it, the commissioners wil

make the number fifty. Judicial Districts Abolished. The judicial apportionment bill, introduced and championed by Hon. H. J. Bone, of the lower house, became a law after a long discussion, passing the senate by a close vote in the closing hours of the session. The bill does not materially alter the judicial districts in the eastern part of the state, as they have existed under the old law. In the western part of the state, however, the boundary line of nearly every district was changed, and six judicial districts were abolished entirely. This reduction is in line of Gov. Morrill's recommendation in his message. These districts were created at a time when Kansas was in the midst of her never-to-be-forgotten "boom." but since that time the population in the western part of the state has greatly lecreased, so that it was not necessary o maintain so many courts as in former times. The abolishing of these six districts will save the state, it is estimated, at least \$15,000 annually. An Interesting Bill Killed.

There was one bill which created much discussion at the state capital while it was pending before the legislature. This was senate bill 540 introduced by Senator Sterne, and provided that each county in Kansas should care for its inebriates. The bill designed a fund for sending habitual drunkards to some Keeley institute, at the expense of the county. The bill was warmly supported and it was believed at one time that it would become a law, but it did not reach a vote in the senate until an hour before the close of business in that body and was defeated by a close vote. There was a strong lobby of temperance people at work for the bill.

Cannot Vote Vet.

A bill passed the senate granting the right to ten women of the state to cast their vote at the annual elections for county or state officers. This was done to place the law upon the statute books in order to test its constitutionality. In the opinion of several of the leading lawyers of Kansas such a law would not be unconstitutional. The women of the state, having been defeated in their fight for woman suffrage at the last election, thought they saw in this an opportunity to gain the right by statutory enactment. The bill was never called up for passage in the lower house, however, although an attempt was made to advance it upon the calendar the last day of the session, but this effort met with a defeat which clearly demonstrated the fact that a majority of the representatives were opposed to the suffrage theory.

There is no doubt but that a major the state into two departments to be other organization in the Sunflower ity of the members of this legislature

passing a bill reducing the fees and salaries of county officers, but

The best laid plans of mice and men, etc. The trouble was that the two houses were so far apart in their ideas of the best method of reducing the fees and salaries that they could not agree upon any measure at all. The house passed what is known as the "Ballinger bill." This measure left the plan of paying the county officers as it is now, but changed the fees to be charged by the different officers to a much lower figure than is now allowed by law.

The senate passed the Taylor bill, which abolishes the fee system almost entirely, and placed all the county officers upon a salary basis, and reduced the salaries, too. A conference committee was appointed but the committee was as far apart as the legislature itself so that no agreement was reached at all, and no law enacted.

No More Enrolling Clerks. The "Cooke bill," which passed the senate early in the session, was one of the measures which became a law during the closing hours of the legislature. This bill is of more importance than has been accredited to it. The opening days of every session of the legislature in the past has been taken up with scrambles and contentions concerning the enrolling forces of each house. These positions have usually been given to women, and the ushering in of every session brings a bevy of the fair sex to the capital city in search of places upon the enrolling force. The two houses elected thirty enrolling clerks to perform the work of the last session, although the entire force was not used until near the end of the session. This alone entailed a cost upon the state in salaries in that department of \$180 per day, besides the salaries of the chief clerk of each house.

The Cooke law abolishes the office of enrolling clerk entirely, and provides for the printing of bills upon parchment paper by the state printer, which will be a saving to the state each session of several thousand dollars. The state paid not less than \$9,000 for enrolling bills during the session just closed. The Cooke law will reduce the amount more than one-half.

THREE AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS. The Amount Required to Maintain the

Public Institutions of Kansas. The last days of the session of any legislature are always the most costly, for in those days the legislators lay aside their ambition to pass their pet schemes or local bills and devote their time to appropriating money from the state's coffers for the maintenance of the pub-lic institutions of the commonwealth. This legislature devoted the last two days of the ssion to this work, and the following table will reveal the fact that their work was well done, as the total appropriations which they

made will reach more than \$3,500,000. The following is the table: Topeka insane asylum...... \$234.528.00 Legislative department
Deficiency printing
Osawatomic insane asylum 90,000.00 64,000.00 Maintenance of destitute insane. 90,570.00 Winfield asylum-idiotic and imbecile youth ..... Blind asylum..... 52,140.00 Agricultural college ... 34,505.00 Industrial school for girls, Beloit.... 86.150.0) State normal.....

State university. 211.500.00 Deaf and dumb institute Regents and trustees of state insti-Historical society..... 2,670.0) State house. 57,000,00 Seed grain for farmers. 100,000,00 Purchase of coal for western Kansas Silk station.....

7,800.00

7.339.29

67,780.00

655.63

355.20

100,200,00

Cleaning and repairing senate chamber and representative hall..... Reform school ..... Cant. Hines and troops, war services State industrial reformatory ..... State printer..... Executive and judicial department..

Senate ..... 52,000 00 Where The Money Goes. Where The Money Goes.

This appropriation, total, which exceeds more than \$3,000,000 outside of the miscellaneous appropriation bill, was not enacted into a law without much debate. There was a large law without much debate. There was a large element in both parties in the legislature this year who were in favor of retrenchment, and every appropriation bill was scrutinized close-ly and thoroughly discussed in both brayches. The total appropriation does not exceed that of two years ago. The appropriations to the educational institutions are largely increased in a number of cases for the purpose of the erection of new and much needed buildings. Ninety thousand dollars of the appropriation to the Osawatomie insane asylum is for the purpose of erecting new buildings; so, likewise is a part of the appropriation for the Winfield asylum, the industrial school at Beloit, the state agricultural college, the deat and dumb institute, the soldier's orphan's

Hutchinson Reformatory.

About ten years ago the Kansas legislature passed a law for the erection of an industrial reformatory at Hutchinson. One hundred thousand dollars was voted for that purpose. The city of Hutchinson gave to the state, in consideration of the erection of a reform school there, 610 acres of land. After the first appro priation by the legislature was consumed, no further money was voted by the state to complete the building, although an earnest at-tempt has been made each succeeding year by the citizens of Hutchinson and Reno county. This year, upon the recommendation of both This year, upon the recommendation of both the retiring governor (Lewelling) and the present governor (Morrill) the two houses finally reached an agreement upon an appropriation for the completion of the building. The intention is to use this school, not as a mere prison, but as a training school for con victs whose crimes do not warrant confinement in the state penitentiary or consignment to the state coal mine. A school but little below the standard of the average high school will be maintained within the reformatory, and a library equal to that of the state colleges will be established therein

The State Printer. legislature in Kansas since 1889 has grappled with the question of regulating the fees to be paid the state printer, and each of them have adjourned without materially chang-

ing the law.

The legislature just closed has been no exception to the rule in this regard. There was a bill passed the house during the last day of the session but was messaged over to the sen-ate too late for that body to act upon it. The bill made a sweeping and radical reduction in the fees of the state printer and its passage was bitterly opposed by the newspaper men of the state and the Kansas State Federation of Labor. The appropriation made for the state Labor. The appropriation made for the state printer's department this year is equal to that I two years ago.

The Kansas City Stock Yards A strong effort was made to pass a bill reg-ulating the Kansas City stock yards, and re-

duce the charges for yardage and feed furnished by that company.

The bill passed the senate, and when it was called up in the house a committee was apcalled.

An act providing that the commissioners of the line days are the lin called up in the house a committee was ap-pointed to investigate the management and control of the yards. The committee was in Kansas City more than a week taking testi-mony, and at the close of the investigation mended that no reduction be made in the charges now made by the company. After a heated discussion the committee's recommendation was adopted by a close vote. When to Fish in Kansas.

Substitute for senate bills Nos. 13, 127 and 282, which became a law during the session, is an act for the protection of fish in the Kansas streams. The law provides that the state fish commissioner shall appoint a fish warden in every county in the state where there are streams, lakes or ponds of sufficient size to propagate fish of any kind. The duty of the fish warden is to superintend the propagation of fish in his county, and is given the power of constable to arrest all persons found guilty of violating the fish law; for this latter duty he is allowed \$5 for every conviction which is made from such arrests. The law limits the fishers of the state as follows: "It shall be unlawful for any person to catch

or take, or attempt to catch or take, from any lake, pond. river, creek, stream or waters within or bordering on the state any fish of whatever kind by means of any trap, net, firearm, gig. spear or snare or in any other manner than by the usual mode of angling with rod, line and fishhook, or hand line, or set line, either of the last two having attached thereto no other device with which to catch fish, than the plain-

baited hook.
"It shall be unlawful for any person to capture or take from, or injure or worry in any manner, any black bass, in any of the waters aforesaid, between the 15th day of May and the first day of August in any year, or at any time to take any black bass of less than eight inches in length; and it shall be unlawful for any per-son to sell or have in possession any black bass of less than eight inches in length."

For the violation of the law a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 and costs of prosecution is fixed. The law also provides that "it shall be unlawful for any person to empty or throw into or place in any lake, pond, river, creek or stream or other water bordering on or within this state any acid, drug, lime or other deleterious substance or fish berries or dynamite or giant powder, or other explosive matter of whatever kind, or any material or liquid which may kill, stun, poison or craze fish. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to prohibit the owner of any private lake or pond from taking fish therefrom."

To Keep the Santa Fe in Kansas. One of the most important bills which which passed the legislature this winter was senate bill No. 313 and the bill only made eight lines in the statute book. It grants to corporations the right to issue preferred stock and reads as follows: "It shall be lawful for any corporation now organized or that may be hereafter organized under and by virtue of the laws of the territory of Kansas or the state of Kansas to issue preferred stock; provided all the stockholders of any corporation so issuing preferred stock shall give their assent to such is-

While the law grants such privilege to all corporations, yet the bill was passed for the purpose of giving the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. the right to perfect its reorganization in Kansas. Without this law the Santa Fe company would nave found it im-possible to reorganize in this state. To keep it from from going to Illinois the bill was passed Republicans and populists take voting for it.

To Plant Trees in Kansas. The \$30,000 appropriation for experimenting in irrigation does not include all that was done by the legislature toward inducing the rain to tall or the hot winds to cease their blowing across the western Kansas prairies. The substitute offered by the conference committee for house bill No. 291, makes an appropriation of \$9.6.9 for the maintenance of the forestry stations heretofore established at Dodge City and Ogallah. In addition to the forestry station at the latter place, an experimental irrigation station will also be established, and for the purpose of testing the water supply there and sinking the well \$1.159 were appropriated, which sam is included in the \$9.659 above. These two stations are to be in charge of the commissioner of forestry, and an appropriation has been made for the printing and distribution of his quarterly reports.

This forestry appropriation pleased the representatives from the western part of the state as much as that of the irrigation appropria-tion. They maintain that the hope of that por-20,600.00 tion of Kansas is in the planting of trees and irrigation

The Cholera Fear Subsided.

dently believes that Kansas is in no immediate danger of an invasion by the dread cholera.

Two years ago an appropriation of \$8,000 was made and placed at the disposal of the state board of health for the purpose of guarding against an invasion by cholera. The appropri-tion was not needed. Since that time there has been much discussion as to what should be done with the fund. By the provisions of senate bill No. 137, which became a law, the fund

will refract back to the state treasury. Other Bills Passed. There were other important measures of general interest passed, although they were such as not to create any discussion throughout the state. Necessarily the larger cities of the state

came in for a good share of the attention of the egislature, especially the cities of Kansas City, Wichita and Topeka. Among these bills affecting the cities of the

first class was one providing for the election of city attorney, city clerk and city treasurer. These officers are at present appointed by the nayor. Another was an act authorizing the cities

of the first class to refund their indebted-ness incurred for internal improvements. Another of these bills was house bill 845. uthorizing the voting of bonds in cities of the first-class for the payment of public school ex-

House bill 554, regulating the granting of franchise to street railway corporations in cities having a population of more than 40,000

Substitute for house bill 803, giving the right to corporations operating in cities of the first. class to enter into a joint contract for the erec tion of bridges, viaducts and other improvements with the city authorities.

The Kansas Public Schools. By a law which passed both branches of the legislature without a dissenting vote and approved by the governor, the public school inerest of the state will be strengthened by the addition, where it is demanded by the people, of kindergarten schools.

The law authorizes the board of education of the cities and the annual school meetings to establish kindergartens and maintain the same from the school funds of their representative ities and districts and to admit to such kinlergartens children from three to seven years

Miscellaneous Bills. The following measures of general interest were enacted into laws by the session just

An act providing that when no larger judgment is secured before a justice of the peace than is confessed by the defendant the defend-

ant shall not be compelled to pay costs.

An act requiring railroads to furnish every hipper of one carload of live stock a round trip pass between point of shipping and unloading and one additional pass for each additional four cars of stock.

An act requiring county treasurers in counties of less than 20,000 inhabitants to deposit noney in banks daily.

An act making it a felony for any officer of the state or of any county, city, district or township to receive money or the loan of any money or real or personal property, or any pe-cuniary or other personal advantage, present or prospective, under any agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion, judgment or action shall be thereby influenced, or as a re-ward for having given or withheld any vote, opinion or judgment, or having done or wrong-fully omitted to do any act. The punishmen fixed for the infraction of this law is a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, and by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than seven years in the penitentiary at hard labor. This act also specifically applies to legislators. This is what is known as the Eckstein bribery law.

An act providing that the time allowed any county from which taxes are due the state on

all counties lying west of the line drawn north and south along the east lines of Phillips, Rooks, Ellis, Rush, Pawnee, Edwards, Kiowa and Comanche counties shall assess a tax to be paid in cash or labor to prevent the incur-sion of prairie fire. This tax is to be known as on fire tax and not to exceed two mills each year all taxable property within their counties. The all taxable property within their counties. The makes it the duty of the road overseer to law cause to be plowed along the outside lines of his district, two strips of three furrows each, one on the line of said district, the other at least six rods inside of said line where there is open rods in the grass between such strips of prairie, The grass between such strips of plowing is required to be burned each year in September or October.

The New State Officer. The legislature this year provided for one additional state officer, to be known as state accountant. The duty of the state accountant. who is to be appointed by the governor, is to examine the accounts of all state charitable institutions every quarter.

No More State Veterinarian. The office of the state veterinarian, which was created in 1887, was abolished. The law abolishing this office provides that the state sanitary board when they deem the services of the veterinarian necessary call upon the veterinarian of the state agricultural college for such professional service as may be needed.

Prohibitory Law Made Stronger. One of the important measures passed by the session just closed was that which amends the prohibitory law to make it stronger than here-tofore and stops another loophole by which the venders of rum have been enabled to evade the

law in the past.

The amendment provides that in all prosecucutions brought for the violation of the prohibitory law the fact that United States gov-ernment liquor license has been issued to the defendant shall be prima facie evidence that such defendant is engaged in the selling of in-toxicating liquors at the place and during the entire time mentioned in such license; and if such judgment be rendered against the defendant in any such prosecution, such judgment shall include an order perpetually enjoining and restraining the defendant from selling in-toxicating liquors in violation of the laws of

this state. Despite the efforts made by the anti-prohibi-tionists to secure the resubmission of the prohibitory law, or to pass some bills repealing the more stringent sections of the law, nothing was accomplished. From the date of the election until the close of the session a strong lobby was at work to secure some anti-prohibi-tion legislation, but it was all in vain. A petition of 40,000 signatures was presented, asking for resubmission, but the friends of the temper-ance cause checkmated this move by presentng just as large a petition praying for the reention of the law.

No Congressional Apportionment.
Since 1890, Kansas has been entitled to a representation of eight congressmen in the national house of representatives, but the state has not yet been apportioned for that repre-sentation. Only seven congressional districts are provided for in the state, consequently one congressman-at-large has been elected since the general election of 1192. An effort was-made two years ago to apportion the state into-eight districts, but the bill failed to pass the senate. The reapportionment bill known as the 'Blair bill' was passed by the lower house again this year, but it did not come up for consideration in the senate because of the time limitation for the consideration of general bills. This will be one of the important measures to onsider at the extra session next year.

of a general nature passed, omitting local and private bills: Senate Bills. No. 4 Creating two appellate courts. Substitute for senate bills No. 13,127 and 283

for the protection of fish. No. 35. (Substitute for) appropriation to complete cottage, industrial school for girls at

No. 36. Appropriation for industrial school for girls, Beloit.

No. 69. Appropriation, state agricultural col-

lege.
No. 80. Fixing terms of court.
No. 83. To prevent gambling. No. 137. Recovering cholera fund into state

No. 147. Legislative appropriation.

No. 185. Amending statutes.
No. 187. Appropriation for state university.
No. 188. Appropriation for chinch bug experimental station, state university. No. 217. Appropriation for state printing, 1895.

No. 226. Appropriation for soldiers' orphans No. 288. Appropriation for Hutchinson reformatory.

No. 313. Granting corporations the power to

issue preferred stock.

No. 316. Granting pension to Erwin Covey. injured during legislative struggle, 1893.

No. 350. An act for the government of cities of the first class. No. 365. Establishing Grand Army of the Re-

public museum. No. 404. Exempting property of the Grand

Army of the Republic from taxation. No. 403. Authorizing annual elections of officers of corporations

No. 435. Appropriating money for repairing and cleaning representative hall and senate chamber. No. 518. Repealing section 2,001, general

535. Appropriation for state penitentiary. No. 535. Appropriating money to pay sugar No. 545. Appropriating money to pay sugar No. 591. Conference committee report—ap-

pellate court bill. No. 598. Regulating terms of court. Substitute for senate bill 15, 49, 158, 256 and

274. An act removing the political disabilities of persons therein named:

No. 353. Fixing the salary of the Kansas
state agent at Washington. House Bills.

No. 1 Prohibiting lotteries.

3. Gambling. 4. Pool selling. Appropriations for coal, western Kansas. 99. Authorizing secretary of state and assist-

ant to administer oaths.

137. Making Washington's birthday a legal holiday. 174. Eckstein bribery law. 188. Appropriation, state normal school. 201. Monument for Kansas soldiers, Chicka-

284. Regulating term of court, Fourth judicial district. 291. Appropriation for forestry stations.

405. Amending statutes.
436. Vacating Woodsdale, Stevens county. 538. Appropriation for electrical engine department, state university.
539. Appropriation for Winfield asylum.

540. Appropriation for Osawatomie insane 541. Appropriation for seed grain, western

Kansas.

578. Legislative appropriation.

768. Appropriation for irrigation.

803. Giving corporations in cities of the firstclass authority to build bridges jointly with city government.

840. Reclaiming overflowed land. 845. Voting of bonds in cities of first-class uthorized.

862. Appropriation for coal, western Kansas No. 33. Appropriation for state house. No. 61. Authorizing cities of second class to

ote water works bonds. No. 71. Amending statutes. No. 106. Providing for election of city attorey, city clerk, and city treasurer in cities of

the first-class.

No. 116. Relating to chattel mortgages. No. 173. Granting cities of the first-class the

ower to refund judgment. No. 563. Regulating terms of court, Sevenenth judicial district.

No. 821. Amending statutes. No. 847. Requiring county treasurers in counties of 20,000 population or less to make daily deposits in banks. No. 247. Requiring railroad companies to is-

sue free transportation to shippers of stock.

No. 789. An act amending the law which provides for a commission to take depositions in other states and territories to include Mexico.

No. 1032. An act to provide revenue for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, and June 30. W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

A fellow up in Brown county couldn't trust the home buyers and

editors in Kansas to commence making preparations to attend the annual meeting in April. The meeting will be held in Leavenworth this year. Will Bro. Sheridan, President of the association, please publish a call for charge the record of the Fiftythird association, please publish a call for congress with interest and I trust the meeting and give the detail of the property of the present the meeting and give the detail of the property of the present the property of the propert Will Bro. Sheridan, President of the association, please publish a call for the meeting and give the date? On account of city elections the meeting at Pittsburg last year was postponed from the 2d to the 14th. We think a permanent date was agreed upon at the meeting, but just the day fixed has slipped our mind. Let the newspaper boys talk the meeting up during the present month, and let every editor make it a point to be present. Let the Leavenworth meeting be the largest we have ever held. Whoop'er up, boys, all along the line.—Burlington boys, all along the line.-Burlington Independent.

A number of Republican papers have got "smart" and proceed to abuse calamity in the treasury and the necome a law.

#### THE LATEST LAW ON SILVER.

ernment, contained the following declaration in favor of bimetallism: "It and in the payment of debts."

#### UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

is of the opinion that the new judicial as much desired article!! The three days of grace, that our Kansas law provides for the "poor devil" who has logue in verse between the moon and to issue promissory notes, these lend baby Bee. There is a "Marching Judge Earle has called our attention ers to the Government gladly extend to a decision by the Supreme Court of Indiana, rendered in 1893, and found on page 872 of the Northern Reporter. of the lender are representing and The case seems to cover the Kansas are worth to them so many dollars or questions perfectly, and the decisio is very plain. For instance, the Indiana Court declares:

That the Legislature correct shrids.

That the Legislature cannot abridge ers of these notes.
he official terms of any such officers.

If the paper note alone is good the official terms of any such officers. [judges or county attorneys] nor deprive either of them of a judicial circuit wherein he may serve out the constitutional term for which he was

#### elected. Again the Court says:

It is without the power of the Legislature to indirectly abolish the office by adding the circuit of the incumbent to another.

The Indiana case is elaborately argued, and the citations of authority sory note at a face value? therein are numerous. It seems conclusive. Our Legislators have certainopinion as to the unconstitutionality If the conditions of the national of the law.

#### JERRY SIMPSON'S OPINION OF CONCRESS.

put us completely upon a gold basis, and toen refused at the President's request to make outstanding obligations payable in gold. It passed a tariff bill that made large reductions in our tariff, put many articles on the free list, repealed sugar bounty, and then passed bills giving large subsidies to a steamship company. At the die-

large Democratic majority, and yet passed a resolution endorsing the President's action in sending troops to Chicago in the railroad strike, which violated every tradition of the Democratic parts in record to act. shipped his turkeys to Denver. He failed to get even his coops back and now loudly proclaims that Cleyeland and Carlisle are running the country.

It is about time for the Democratic party, in regard to state rights; and also passed a bill to secure arbitration between railroads and employes, on the plea that it was in the interest of labor. It commenced its first session in complete rebellion against the administration and took editors in Kansas to commence make.

Which violated every tradition of the Now call me a greenbacker, a populist, a socialist, a paper-money swind-ler or what you please. I am neither of the above mentioned. I am aDemoratic party, the democratic party. True it may be there are some Democratic gold bugs, but you will always find a black shear.

#### ACAINST ISSUING COLD BONDS.

The more I read about the financial

propriation bills of the session. The same treasury in a cendition, minus that it was physically impossible for the President to reach the Ft Hays bill before the hour for adjournment arrived. There is no objection to the bill and it will be promptly passed at the next session, and be- twice issued. That was not enough tiful stamping patterns. They can be y passed at the next session, and become a law.

THE LATEST LAW ON SILVER.

The bill passed by Congress Nov
United States Bond, but it is self evilved by the provision of the treasury. I have never seen a law of the treasury. I have never seen a law of the treasury. I have never seen a law of the treasury. I have never seen a law of the treasury. I have never seen a law of the treasury. I have never seen a law of the treasury. I have never seen a law of the treasury. I have never seen a law of the treasury. I have never seen a law of the treasury of the treasury of the treasury. I have never seen a law of the treasury of the tre ember 1, 1893, repealing the provisions of the act of July, 1890, relating to the purchase of silver bullion by the gov In above mentioned case the Government. With this outfit the publishers send The Home, a 16-page paper containing stories, fashions, fancy work, etc., for 3 months, and only ask In above mentioned case the Govern-ment borrows from the Rothschild, etc, 65 million dollars worth of gold on patterns and paper. Illustratis hereby declared to be the policy of and promises to pay (as per agreement ed premium list sent free to any adthe United States to continue the use stipulated in a promisory note, called bond) the same back after the expiraof both gold and silver as standard tion of a specified time with interest money and to coin both gold and sil- at a fixed rate.—The world knows, ver into money of equal intrinsic and that these bonds are good, and more so the Rocky Mountains? No better exchangeable value, such equality to the speculative capitalists. They are willing to buy these Umited States be secured through international agree promissory notes at a premium, so balseemic air of that region. Anyment, or by such safeguards of legisthat for the issuing of 62½ million of where around Pike's Peak, or further lation as will insure the maintence of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of doktor and the obligations of the constant of the payment of doktor and the obligations of the transfer of the payment of doktor and the obligations of the transfer of the payment of doktor and the obligations of the transfer or hearding at the payment of doktor and the obligations of the transfer or hearding at the payment of doktor and the obligations of the payment of doktor and the payment of the ets and in the payment of debts, and it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the government should be sceadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of him to the lender, with carefully prepared dies are printed or stamped the obligations of the tages or boarding at the big hotels—the cost is little or much, as you please. The Santa Fe Route has on sale excursion tickets to all principal Colonaction. What a happy creature Uncle of such a safe system of him to the cost is little or much, as you please. The Santa Fe Route has on sale excursion tickets to all principal Colonaction. of such a safe system of bimetallism
as will maintain at all times the equal
sold and re-sold, change hands daily at
a premium, as the case may be, with

BABYLAR power of every dollar coined or issued out even raising the question: Will by the United States in the markets the veteran gentleman ever pay and

If the Rothschilds and other European and American banking institutions with haste accept our notes with a 3 per cent premium, why should the employe of our National Government and anyone else who has a claim against it, not also accept this promis

ly made another egregious blunder. these notes have to bear interest. where she was born. Mrs. Kate Up-A test case will undoubtedly be made in this Judicial District, which was legislated out of existance, and we have no doubt Judge Earle who is a victim

at all times must be the financial policy and final aim—and bonds must

bill which practically repealed all legislation restraining the greed of rail-road corporations, giving them the right to pool their interests. It had a

every opportunity to show its hostility. there are some Democratic gold bugs, Perhaps, taking it all in all, it showed but you will always find a black sheep

In proportion to the size of the city n which it is printed, The Kansas City Star has a larger circulation than condition of the United States, the any other American newspaper. Its calamity in the treasury and the ne-President Cleveland because he did not sign the bill turning the Ft. Hays military reservation over to the State for the use of an agricultural college station, normal school and parks

The truth of the matter is Congress The state of the truth of the matter is Congress The Stare allowed by the respective Congresses.

It would be an interesting chapter to abuse remarkable success has been achieved by its unfaltering adherence to the rule of giving its readers the best that 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 It would be an interesting chapter day morning—for 10 cents, a thing to point to the causes, why a Republithat could not be profitable except was to plame for the President's failure to sign the bill. It was not passed
until the last moment and was then

The Ster does everything the profit of the sterning chapter to point to the causes, why a Republican administration that received the treasury with a large surplus from an The Ster does everything the sterning chapter that could not be profitable except when done on the big scale on which treasury with a large surplus from an The Ster does everything the sterning chapter that could not be profitable except when done on the big scale on which treasury with a large surplus from an The Ster does everything the sterning chapter that could not be profitable except the sterning chapter that could not be profitable except that could n until the last moment and was then rushed to the President, in company with some of the most important appropriation hills of the session. The Star does everything. The Star does everything. The Star does everything. The Star does everything was also the first to establish a weekly edition for the trifling price of 25 cents administration hills of the session. The Star does everything was also the first to establish a weekly edition for the trifling price of 25 cents administration hills of the session. The Star does everything was also the first to establish a weekly edition for the trifling price of 25 cents are the dotted the does everything.

STAMPING PATTERNS FREE.—All our readers should send to the Pub

### YOU NEED A VACATION. Just a suggestion: Why not try

#### BABYLAND FOR MARCH.

Babyland, the Boston "nursery' Judge Earle, of our District Court, me and many others, if my notes were when they had been "good," and tell

logue in verse between the moon and baby Bee. There is a "Marching Play" (for nursery and kindergarten) by Grey Burleson, in which the children become "country cats."
Mrs. Pratt's baby serial, "The House
of the Grandmothers," tells about

Mary Ellen's six grandmothers and how they came to live in one house.

The "Jolly Young Elephant," "The Nimble Pennies" (cute drawing lessons for little fingers), and "Gosling Goose's Idea" will much amuse the little folks. Babyland is the "one and enough security for the capitalist only" magazine for the youngest lender for the surrender of his belov children, and how any mother or teached gold, why should that same paper not be good enough for the subjects of this nation?

children, and how any mother or teacher of children from one to six years old can get along without it is beyond our comprehension. It is but fifty cents a year. Specimen copy free. ALPHA PUB. Co., BOSTON.

#### LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN FOR MARCH.

The March "Little Men and Woagainst it, not also accept this promis sory note at a face value?

The only difference between the two problems is, that in the first case these notes have to bear interest. no doubt Judge Earle, who is a victim of this change, will be sustained in his will always be good.

Interest. From my hands then I transmit this note to my credit or and so on and so on. These notes will always be good. serial are the cleverest that have aptreasury meanwhile are able to redeem the outstanding notes with coin, which at all times must be the financial policy and final aim—and bonds must from actual experience "A Jet-Black" Lion," a Brazilian beast whose exist-

Jerry Simpson appears to have grown very conservative within the past two years. He says:

"The fifty-third congress will go down in history as one of the most remarkable gatherings in the national capitol since the close of the civil war—remarkable because of the many extremes it went to in legislation. It repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, which had the effect to put us completely upon a gold basis, and toen refused at the Persident.

then passed bills giving large subsidies to a steamship company. At the dictation and request of the Populist party, though few in number, it passed an income tax, that was at one time in the Populist platform, It passed a payment of a debt, that good natured ing about Texas.

The 1898 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitch-cock, Tex., who raised nearly \$6,000 worth of pears from 13 acres, can be duplicated by good all over the State of Kansas at Route, Topeks, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet tell-payment of a debt, that good natured

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 deeded 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:

1895 is set opposite each description and lot:								
	BAZAAR TOWNSE	HP.						
Name.	Des.	S	T	R	An	nt.		
J A Murph	1y, 81/2 ne 1/4 & n 1/2		1	_	-	00		
se sa		12	21	7	\$55			
J C Denby	. SW1/4	14	21	7		37		
Frank Pat	rick lot 10	30	20	8		28		
W L Cain,	el nel	4	22	8		91		
	nw 1/ of ne 1/	4	22	8		11		
M Nolan,	8 16 net14	5	22	9		95		
T J Jacks	on, e½ ɛe¼	5	22	9	33	03		
CEDAR TOWNSHIP.								
A H Brow	n, n½ ne¼	36	21	6		44		
JH Riggs	. SW 1/4	30	21	7		21		
John 8 Do	wns. n la ne 1/	31	21	7		86		
Lewis Dil	ert, ne ¼	16	22	7	82	91		
COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.								
Wm Siger	son, sw 1/4	1	20	5		43		
	8e 1/4	1	20	5		55		
W L Cain,	8W1/4	24	20	5		61		
J A Stephe	enton, s% nw 1/4	8	20	6		45		
Syndicate	L& I co, se ¼	12	21	6	55	56		
D	IAMOND CREEK TO	WNS	HIP					
Geo Semle	r, swif of nwif	1	18	6		36		
John Mayl	nugh, s½ sw¼	2	19	6		53		
**	81/2 SE1/4	2	19	6	29			
JR Mulva	in, w½ nw¼	4	19		24			
Susan Har	ison, w 1/2 se 1/4	16	19	6		85		
Frank Tra	vis, ne%	24	19	6	51	03		
	FALLS TOWNSH	P.				100		
A C Kimbl	er, e1/4	1	20	7	161			
M M Your	g. se¼	12	18	8		63		
Tohn Chall	anhanger will amil	18	19	Q	7	19		

John Shellenbarger, w 1/4 8 w 1/4 16 18 8 7 12 8 1/2 n w 1/4 16 18 8 5 13 H L/Hammer, nw/4 of sw/4

W/4 hw/4

W/4 hw/4

J L W Bell, s/4 sw/4 less 2a

David Kerwin n/4 nw/4

part nw/4 nw/4 of swif Wm. & John Stone, wife e of R B Shepard, sig neg NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS.

P Gandy, lots 1, 2, blk 6 Walker, all blk 20 P Gandy, lots 9, 10, 11, blk 42 Anthony Dobbins, lot 12 blk 13 Alex Yonbrough, lots 3. 5, 7, 9, blk 14 Bettie E Filson, lots 35, 37, blk 20 17 4

ELMDALE. K D Hadden, w½ blk 14 DAVID GRIFEITTS, County Treasurer.

#### Assessors' Meeting.

At a meeting of the Township Assessors of Chase county, held at the County Clerk's office in Oottonwood Falls, Kansas, March 4, 1895, the following schedule was adopted for HORSES, MULES AND JACKS.

	1st class four years old and over\$20-1 2nd\$15-5
	2nd " " " " " " 15-5
	2nd " " " " " " \$15-5
	2 years and over \$6 1 year old and over \$50-10
1	I year old and over
	Jacks 3 years and over \$50-10
	Mules 3 years and over
1	Mules 1 year and up to 3 years \$8-
	Fancy drivers, horses and mares \$25-
	THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS.
	4 years and over
	13
۹	2 " " "\$30-
	GRADE STALLIONS.
	4 years and over \$25-
9	13 " " \$20-
	2 " " " " 310.5
	THODOUGHDBBB CATTUR DEC

z years old and over .... years and over ..... DOMESTIC STEERS, FULL FED.

WESTERN CATTLE, FULL FED. STOCK CATTLE.

MISCELLANBOUS 

adgments, 50 per cent. Mortgages, Morigages,
Notes,
Fall wheat per bushel 15c
Oats 10c
Rye 15c
Millet 25c
Corn 15c
Potatoes 30c Corn " " .... Potatoes " " .... Wool, per pound ...... IMPROVEMENTS ON REAL ESTATE

 
 Breaking per acre
 .75

 Stone fence, per rod
 .25c-75

 Hedge
 .5c-15c

 Wire
 .5c-15c

 Board
 .10c-30c
 L ANDS. Buildings 50 per cent. actual value Procent. actual value.
M. D. LYLES, Chairman.
C. L. SHEHAN, Secretary.
D. Bluggam,
A. F. HOLMAN,
Z. W. DAVIS,
C. A. COWLEY,
WM. M. BICE,

Assessors all present. M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

#### First published in the Courant, Feb. 21, 1895 Notice by Publication.

Land Office at Dodge City, Kansas, Febru-

Land Office at Dodge City, Kansas, February 18, 1895.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on March 29, 1895, viz:

Herbert P. Lowe, H. E. 8108 W. S. for the SW ½ of see 6, twp 21 S. R veast.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

William Dawson, Joseph Robertson, Henry G. L. Stravhs, Hiram C. Varnum, all of Clements, Kansas.

6 W JOHN I. LEE, Register.

\$10 and \$20 Genuine Confederate Bills only five cents each; \$100 and \$50 bills ten cents each. 25 and 50 cent shin-plasters ten cents each. \$1 and \$2 bills 25 cents each. Sent securely sealed on receipt of price. Address, CHA 3. B. BARKER.

TRY A TEXAS TRIP To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of a unmer in winter. The Santa Fe is offering a me low rate tickets with liberal conditions as to limit. Texas may be just the place you are looking for, as a horse or for investmen t.

#### Tabules. Ripans

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

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, CYSPEPSIA OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES. If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have A TAKE RIPANS TABULES. If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, OF YOU SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES. FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALLESORDERS OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABULE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizzinesss. distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

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

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

#### One Gives Relief.

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

#### McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested

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

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHCMICAL CO. New York City.

### W. H. HOLSINGER,

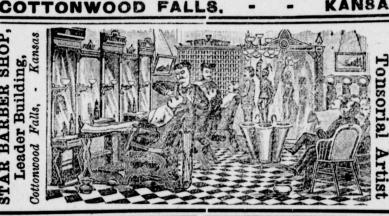
Hardware, Tinware.

Stoves.

Machinery,

Pumps, Pipe, Hose and **Fittings** 

KANSAS.



#### SIMPLIFIED INSTRUCTOR For the PIANO or ORGAN.

ABSOLUTELY NO TEACHER NECESSARY. IN ONE HOUR YOU CAN LEARN TO PLAY AND ACCOMPANY on the Piano or Organ by using our lightning Chord Method. This method is wonderfully simple. It is a delight to all beginn re and a ready-referance to advanced players. A limited number will be given away to introduce it. The price of this book is One Dollar, but if you will take it up and show it to your neighbors we will mail you One Copy Free. Send twenty-five cents to defray expense of mailing. (Postage stamps or silver) Address at once, The Musical Guide Pub. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Our Simplified Instructor for the Guitar Mandolm, Banjo or Violin beal the World. No teacher necessary. Wonderful progress in one hour. Either one mailed on receipt of fifty cents, Mention This Paper,

WE CLUB WITH

THE LEADING FARM WEEKLY OF THE WEST.

Eight pages, fifty-six columns of the choicest reading for old or young. Fourteen distinct, ably edited departments, and a superb corps of carefully assembled, paid Western contributors. The JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, above all things, is PhACTICAL. It is a recognized authority and safe guide in all the varied inverses within its scope. No farmer, durryman, slock or poultry riser, or fruit grower, who intends to Succeed in his business, should be without it. It is the MOST INTERESTING, and in its practical teachings the MOST VALUABLE, of any Farm and Home weekly in the world. (Every subscriber gets the new and wonderfully popular Journal of Agriculture Cook Book, 328 pages, nearly 2,000 original, competitive cash prize Receipts, for only 30 Cents. The most complete, practical and economical of all Cook Books.)

### OUR GREAT COMBINATION OFFER!

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. N. B.—The JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE only consents to the above arrangement for persons not now taking that paper, and to such it will send sample copies free on application.
 ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS under above Great Combination Offer hand or send to W.E. Timmons, publisher of the Chase County Courant, Cottonwood Falls, Kaz

### ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG. CO.





8 per cent. off for cash with order. Send 4c. in stamps to pay postage on 112-page catalogue. Address W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

CHICAGO.

WANTED.— A Represenative for the Family Treasury, our greatest book ever offered to the public Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$168. Another \$136.00. 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., CHICAGO.

Me will send 163 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic. absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three music includes Little Fisher Maiden, Tara a Boom de ay. I Whistle and Wait for Katie, After the Bail. Comrades, Little Annie 155 others. Bear in mind, you shall have this namense quantity by sending 10 cents, silver. You will be delighted. Address, AMERICAN NATION CO., 172 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS THURSDAY, MAR. 14, 1895.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

Terms—peryear.\$1.50 cash in advance; after three moutus, \$1.75; after six months,\$2.00 For six months,\$1.00 cash in advance.



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

BAST. At.X. Col.L. Chi.L. Chi.x KC.X. LAST, At.X. Col.L. Chi.L. Chi.x Kc.x.

am pm pm am am am

Cedar Grove. 1255 10 56 2 45 11 18 10 13

Clements... 103 11 (5 253 11 30 10 23

Elmdale... 1 14 11 19 3 05 11 48 10 36

Evans.... 117 11 23 3 08 11 55 10 40

Strong.... 125 11 31 3 15 12 15 10 48

Elitnor..... 1 32 11 40 3 22 12 27 10 57

Saffordville.. 1 37 11 46 3 28 12 36 11 03

WEST. Mex.x Cal L.Col.L Okl.x.Tex.x.

pm pm pm am pm

| Number | N C. K. & W. R. R.

Bazaar............ Pass. Frt. Mixed Strong City ...... 3 10am 8 30am 5 20 Evans ..... 3 20 8 45 Hymer, ..... 3 40 9 15

#### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Mrs. W. W. Sanders is quite sick. There was quite a heavy fog, Tuesday morning.

Next Sunday, March 17th, will be St. Patrick's day.

The Rev. Thos. Lidzy was down to Emporia, yesterday. Frank Bibbert is lying quite ill.

with an eruptive fever. Aaron Jones was down to Emporia yesterday, on business.

F. P. Cochran was down to Topeks the fore part of the week.

J. G. Winne, of Hutchinson, was in town, Monday and Tuesday. Miss Mattie Upton was down

Emporia, one day last week. Walter Teat, son of R. Teat, is quite sick, with an eruptive fever.

L. E. Mann has moved to one of B Lantry's farms on Fox creek.

Frank Blackshere, of Elmdale, wa a visitor at Emporia, Monday.

from her attack of pneumonia. John Mailin has rented the Stephen Schidel place, on Bloody creek,

Maurice Joice is still very sick with kidney and stomach complaint. Jabin Johnson and family have

moved onto their South Fork farm. First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week.

Mrs. D. G. Groundwater will be at brought to this city. home today, from her visit at Altoona

Chas. R. Winters, who has been very sick, with pneumonia, is now improv-

O. M. Wilhite and M. P. Newton, of Emporia, are attending the Coursing

Born, this (Thursday) morning, March 14, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. G.E. Finley, a daughter. Miss Eva Cochran, of Strong City,

has returned home from her visit at Osage City. You can get reply postal cards, also

photograph envelopes, at the postoffice, in this city. A son of Joe Hensler, as also one of

Fred Starkey's, on Prairie Hill, is sick with pneumonia. Miss. Mata Magerl, of Topeka, who was here visiting at her grandmother's,

has returned home. James Burnley returned, Monday, from a three weeks' visit at his old

Pennsylvania home. Mrs. J. W. McWilliams, who has

been quite sick for the past week, with quinsy, is improving. Geo. King, of Junction City, visited

his sister, Mrs. J. E. Duchanois, of this city, last Sunday.

has returned home from her winter's visit in Pennsylvania. Born, on Monday, March 11, 1895, this advertisement. to Mr. and Mrs. J. Z. Mann, of South

Fork, their eighth son. Mrs. A. B. Dothard and Miss Lizzie Ditmars have returned home from

their business trip east.

The street railway track has been ballasted, with nice crushed rock. R. him at Elmdale P. O., Kansas. Teat has done the work.

H. F. Gillett has bought, from Isaac Alexander, the lot south of and adjoining his hardware store.

Democratic administration.

It was quite cold and cloudy, yesterday, and, last night, the mercury registered just 3° above zero.

Mrs. W. A. Morgan received word last Saturday, of the death of her mother, Mrs. H. S. Tomlinson, of Cincin-

Miltonvale.

S. A. Bowman and —— Stewart, of Council Grove, and F. L. Guthrie, of Ossawotomie, are here attending the well pleased therewith.

falling on him.

same spell of weather.

W. B. Hilton & Co. will move their drug store, temporarily, into the old Erie meat market room, until the Lee building is completed.

Robert Cuthbert has bought of Mrs. E. Bruce Johnston the house and two lots north of his residence and now occupied by Jerry Brown.

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. Mrs. J. H. Sill, of Lincolnville, Mar-

ion county, is here visiting her sister, Mrs. J. M. Tuttle, and brother, Chas. R. Winters, during the illness of the

Who says Elmdale isn't alright? The "Yaps" played "Finnigan's For-tune"at that place, last Saturday night. and were greeted with a crowded

Wm. M. Harris, of Diamond creek, who went to Texas to escape our severe Kansas winter weather, has returned home, and still the winter is not over.

John McDowall has moved back to his farm west of Strong City and, when not engaged on contract work, will be improving his farm by building a residence, and otherwise. Arthur Lawrence has moved the

house he recently bought of T. H. Letter Grisham, in the southwest part of at Cotto town, from the center to the southeast 13, 1895: corner of the block on which it stood, I have refitted the photograph gal-

lery—new backgrounds and accesso-ries. Give me a call when you want first-class photographs. E. F. Ingram, Successor to G. W.

The coursing meet which was to have been held near this city, today, has been, on account of the inclemency of the weather, postponed until to-Miss Anna Rockwood is recovering morrow, when a grand time is anticinated.

The ground has been broken for the eonstruction of a two story, iron covered building, south of H. F. Gillett's hardware store, which, when completing good food. ed, is to be occupied by H. B. Hilton

& Co.'s drug store. mer stock of goods for his store; and, of type. The arrangement is this: 400 bu. Eerly Ohio seed potatoes for before leaving, he said he was going We will give you that greatest of all sale at Gillett's Hardware store. m.7.2 to get the best stock of dry goods ever

last week by the Probate Court, on petition of Rettiger Bros., restraining Duchanois & Jones from grading a switch over Rettiger Bros. quarry land, east of this city.

Milton Jones will farm his father's place, near Tolede, this year. and his mother will keep house for him, and his sister, Miss Emma, will keep house for her father and the rest of ropolitan journal of the country at exthe family, in this city.

Wm. Bauerle, who is now at work in Kansas City, will return here, in April, to take charge of the business of his brother, E. F. Bauerle, while he goes to Germany to look after some business interests there.

Mrs. Frank Barrington, of Elbing, Butler county, is here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smith. As soon as Mr. Barrington's school is out they will move back to their farm in Chantaugua county.

A smokehouse belonging to C. B. Sewald, in Strong City, was burned down, Tuesday, and the smokehouse of T. M. Gruwell, in this city, with contents about \$700 worth was burned down, yesterday afternoon. Honors are even.

Send twelve cents in postage stamps to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, Mrs. J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, as returned home from her winter's matter of special interest. Give name and address, and say where you saw

For Sale.—An improved farm of 80 acres, on Middle creek, north of D. Park, for \$850; \$450 cash; balance on time to suit purchaser. Well fenced

The secretary of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., informs us that their prices will be lower for 1894 than The pension of R. C. Harris, of ever. He wishes us to ask our read-Bazaar, has been increased by this ers not to purchase anything in the line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Emporia, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wit Adare, of Strong City.

harness until they have sent 4 cents in stamps to pay postage on their 112 page catalogue. We advise the readharness until they have sent 4 cents ers of the Courant to remember this

suggestion. THE WEEKLY KANSAS CITY STAR Addresses the farmer as a business man and a citizen. Doesn't tell him how to farm, but how to sell, and how to farm, but how to sell, and where and when, and keeps a vigilant eye upon his rights as a shipper, a producer and a tax payer. All the news, too, and plenty of "good reading" for the family. Now read in 100,000 farm houses. Fifty-two big eight-page newspapers for 25 cents, To any one stone sidewalk put down in front of the store building occupied by Lee & McNee.

Now to farm, but how to sell, and where and when, and keeps a vigilant eye upon his rights as a shipper, a producer and a tax payer. All the news, too, and plenty of "good reading" for the family. Now read in 100,000 farm houses. Fifty-two big eight-page newspapers for 25 cents, To any one the store building occupied by Lee & McNee.

STATE OF KANSAS, SCOUNTY of Chase, SCOUNTY

Geo. C. Ellis has moved on to his own farm, on Bloody Creek, which was occupied last year by Jos. Foxworthy.

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

Phil. Goodreau has resigned his position as typo at the Reveille office, and will soon leave for his home in Miltonvale.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the State Exchange Bank, held last Saturday afternoon, L. M. Swope was elected a Director, vice E. W. Tanner, deceased, and W. P. Martin was elected a Cashier, and J. M. Kerr, Vice President. Mr. Martin is eminently well qualified for the position for which he was chosen, having served this county four years as County Treasurer. Dr.S.S.Porter, of St. Louis, who represented the foreign stockholders of the State Exchange Bank, held last The Twice-a-Week Times, issued Tuesday and Friday, is being sent to subscribers on trial four months for 25 cents. Mail a quarter in silver or stamps to the Times, Kansas City, Mo., and will soon leave for his home in Miltonvale. holders, at this meeting, made a thor-

Coursing meet.

A. D. Raymer, of Clements, got his right collarbone and some of his ribs broken, one day last week, by a horse felling him.

A meeting was held at Emporia. February 28th, for the purpose of forming a circuit of Fair Associations and Trotting Societies, consisting of falling on him.

In this week's COURANT will be found that part of the serial, "In the Midst of Alarms," that was left out was elected chairman, and J. P. Kuhl, week before last.

Frank Billings and family have are as follows: September 4, 5 and 6, moved from the Kellogg house into for either Marion or other Burlingame: moved from the Kellogg house into the J. B. Sanders' house, south of Mr. Sanders' residence.

The six weeks of groundhog weather will be up in two more days, and then we may have a continuation of the same spell of weather.

The six weeks of groundhog weather we may have a continuation of the same spell of weather.

CREAT MUSIC OFFER.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on piano cr 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.
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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 Safford-ville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services. A. M. Conaway, M. D.

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

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Mar. REGINNING NOVEMBER

David McKee,
F. S. St. Clair,
H. C. Swadley,
M. E. Taylor,
Prin Thruston.

All the above remaining uncalled for, March 27, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.
W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

It is just as necessary for a man to get good reading matter as it is to get SEQUELS TO MOTHER GOOSE.

We have just made arrangements which may be of interest to you, dear Geo. B. Carson left, Sunday, for Shicago, to purchase a spring and sum-Democratic papers, the New York A temporary injunction was granted for one year each, for \$2.15, or we will regular yearly price of this paper lone. The campaign now begun is

> traordinarily low rates. Does this interest you? If it does, and you think it worth while to take advantage of this great special offer while it lasts, send \$1.85 and get The Weekly World six months and the Chase County COURANT for

First published in the Courant, Feb. 7, 1895;

Land Office at Topeka, Kansas, February 4th, 1895.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, on March 16th, 1895, viz: William F. Messer, H. E 24432, for the nw½ of sec No. 32, in twp No. 20 s, of range 7e, 6 P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultiva-Land Office at Topeka, Kansas, February

He names the following withesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultiva-tion of said lands, viz: Joseph Waidley, of Birley, Kansas. Augustus Veburg, of Morgan, Kansas. Nathan Biege. of Morgan, Kansas. Albert Bartlett, of Morgan, Kansas. H. Von Langen, Register.

First published in the Courant, Feb. 7, 1895. Notice by Publication.

Land Office at Topeka, Kansas, February 2, 1894.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls. Kansas, on March 16, 1895. viz: John M. Hayes, H. E 24383, for the n½ of se½ of sec 28, twp 18 s, of range 6 east of 6 P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:
Julius H Frey, of Elk, Chase Co., Kas. Charles Pflager, of Elk, Chase Co., Kas. Lewis J. Frey, of Elk, Chase Co., Kas. Lewis J. Frey, of Elk, Chase Co., Kas.

## Carpenters.

# MONTHS

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### **PUBLIC SALE!**

f, the undersigned, will sell, on my farm, on Middle creek,5 miles west of Elmdale, and 4 miles from Elk P. O., the following described property, on

### SATURDAY, MARCH 16, '95.

1 mare, 8 years old; 1 mare, 7 years old:

1 mare, 6 years old;

1 mare, 5 years old

1 mare, 3 years old;

2 mares, 2 years old; 1 mare, 1 year old;

1 Gelding, 12 years old

1 Gelding, 8 years old;

2 Geldings, 7 years old;

1 Gelding, 5 years old;

4 Geldings, 4 years old: 1 Gelding, 3 years old;

1 stallion, 4 years old. half Clyde

4 stirring plows: 4 cultivators; l corn planter and checker;

one-horse John Deer corn drill; l lister: 1 Champion reaper and mower; 1 Wood mower:

feed grinder and power; 1 clipper press grain drill

2 harrows; heating stove; 1 cooking stove: 3 beadsteads;

1 Gelding, 2 years old:

nd other articles too numerous to mention. Among the horses are 4 good drivers. At the same time and place, James McNee will sell 9 head of 2 and 3 year old colts. TERMS: All sums under \$5, cash. All sums over \$5, a credit of twelve months will be given without interest, if paid when due; but if not paid when

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ers of real children in an ancient castle By Mrs. B. H. Dobbs WHEN GRANDFATHER'S GRANDFATHER WAS A S. E. NORTHINGTON. BOY. A series of historical articles, il- of Emporia, will be at his branch office in lustrated. By E. S. Brooks.

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GEORGE M'NEE.

COING EAST THIS YEAR. If so, the editor's advice is, take the Santa Fe Route as far as Chicago. The service is as near perfection as quickwitted managers can devise. Being thirty miles the shortest road, 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 vestibulied daily expresses over the Santa Fe Route, at 5:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., reaching Chicage 9:15 a. m. and 11:30 a. m.



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

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

ter is a large, fresh oyster, too big for your fine stomach. Leany. - "What difference is there

Fatty.- "But what I call a fine oys-

they are better raw; they make a better fry. Good bye.'

dec 6

Fatty.-"They make a better stew

PHYSICIANS.

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ome cadence sweet, my heart may greet, And banish every care. Then sing for me the old, old songs, For none such comfort bring, As those, when I was but a child, I heard my mother sing.

O sing of "Home, Sweet Home," to-night. I still can see by mem'ry's light, The dear ones clustered there; And while I list to words so true, And hear the sweet refrain. Old scenes anew rise to my view, And I am home again.

Oh, sing the old, old songs to-night, For tho' the new are fair Old songs, like old wine, are the best To free the heart from care; Oh sing to me those hallowed songs, They bring the dear ones nigh, I hope to meet and fondly greet

In the "Sweet by and by

Then sing for me the old, old songs, For none such comfort bring As those, when I was but a child, I heard my mother sing.

—Eliza J. Carr, in Western Rural.



CHAPTER X .- CONTINUED.

"Then if he was struck it could not have been far from the other side of the second fence. He would be the last to retreat; and that is why the others did not see him," said the girl, with confident pride in her brof 's courage.

They crossed the first fence, the road and the second fence, the girl walking ahead for a few paces. She stopped and leaned for a moment against a tree. "It must have been about here," she said, in a voice hardly audible. "Have you searched on this side?"

"Yes, for half a mile farther into the fields and woods.

"No, no, not there, but down along the fence. He knew every inch of this ground. If he were wounded here, he would at once try to reach our house. Search down along the fence. I-I cannot go."

Renmark walked along the fence, peering into the dark corners made by the zigzag of the rails, and he knew without looking back, that Margaret with feminine inconsistency was following him. Suddenly she darted past him and flung herself down in the long grass, wailing out a cry that cut Renmark like a knife.

The boy lay with his face in the grass and his outstretched hand grasping the lower rail of the fence. He had dragged himself this far and reached an insurmountable obstacle.

Renmark drew the weeping girl gently away, and rapidly ran his hand over the prostrate lad. He quickly opened his tunic, and a thrill of joy passed over him as he felt the faint beating of the

"He is alive," he cried. "He will get well, Margaret." This statement, however, was a somewhat premature one to make on so hasty an examination.

He rose, expecting a look of gratitude from the girl he loved. He was



HE RAPIDLY RAN HIS HAND OVER THE PROSTRATE LAD.

amazed to see her eyes almost luminous in the darkness, blazing with "When did you know he was with

the volunteers? "This morning-early," said the pro fessor, taken aback.

'Why didn't you tell me?' "He asked me not to."

"He is a mere boy. You are a man and ought to have a man's sense. You had no right to mind what a boy said. It was my right to know and your duty to tell me. Through your negligence and stupidity my brother has lain here all day—perhaps dying," she added, with a break in her angry voice.

"If you had known-1 didn't know anything was wrong until I saw the volunteers. I have not lost a moment

since. "I should have known he was miss ing, without going to the volunteers. enmark was so amazed at the unjust accusation from a girl whom he had made the mistake of believing to be without a temper of her own that avenue of old forest trees that bordered he knew not what to say. He was, however, to have one more example of inconsistency.

"Why do you stand there doing nothing, now that I have found him?" she demanded.

It was on his tongue to say: "I stand here because you stand there unjustly quarreling with me," but he did not say it. Renmark was not a ready man, yet he did, for once, the right thing. "Margaret," he said, sternly, "throw down that fence."

This curt command, delivered in his most schoolmastery manner, was instantly obeyed. Such a task may seem a formidable one to set to a young woman, but it is a feat easily accomplished in some parts of America. A front hoofs together and slid along the than the pain; and rail fence lends itself readily to demogrand for a moment, coming so quick- was the sting of it.

right, one to the left and one to the right again, until an open gap took the place of that part of the fence. The professor examined the young soldier in the meantime and found his leg had been broken by a musket ball. He raised him up tenderly in his arms and was pleased to hear a groan escape his lips. He walked through the open gap and along the road towards the house, bearing the unconscious form of his pupil. Margaret silently kept close to his side, her fingers every now and then unconsciously caressing the damp

curly locks of her brother. "We shall have to have a doctor? Her assertion was half an inquiry.

"Certainly." "We must not disturb anyone in the house. It is better that I should tell you what to do now, so that we need not talk when we reach there." "We cannot help disturbing som

"I do not think it will be necessary. If you will stay with Arthur I will go

for the doctor, and no one need know. "I will go for the doctor." "You do not know the way. It is

five or six miles. I will ride Gypsy, and will soon be back." "But there are prowlers and strag-

glers all along the roads. It is not safe for you to go alone." "It is perfectly safe. No horse that

the stragglers have stolen can overtake Cypsy. Now, don't say anything more. It is best that I should go. I will run on ahead and enter the house quietly. I will take the lamp to the room at the side, where the window opens to the floor. Carry him around there. I will be waiting for you at the gate, and will show you the way."

With that the girl was off, and Renmark carried his burden alone. She was waiting for him at the gate, and silently led the way around the house to where the door window opened upon the bit of lawn under an apple tree. The light streamed out upon the grass. He placed the boy gently upon the dainty bed. It needed no second glance to tell Renmark whose room he was in. It was decorated with those pretty little knick-knacks that are dear to the heart of a girl in a snuggery which she can call her own.

"It is not likely that you will be disturbed here," she whispered, "until I come back. I will tap at the window when I come with the doctor." "Don't you think it would be better

and safer for me to go? I don't likethe thought of you going alone." "No, no. Please do just what I tell

you to. You do not know the way. I shall be very much quicker. If Arthur should-should-wake, he will know you, and will not be alarmed, as he might be if you were a stranger." Margaret was gone before he could

say anything more, and Renmark sat down, devoutly hoping that no one would rap at the door of the room while he was there.

CHAPTER XI.

Margaret spoke caressingly to her horse when she opened the stable door and Gypsy replied with that affectionate low guttural whinny which the Scotch graphically term "nickering." She patted the little animal, and if Gypsy was surprised at being saddled and bridled at that hour of the night, no protest was made, the horse merely rubbing its nose lovingly up and down Margaret's sleeve as she buckled the different straps. There was evidently a good understanding between those

"No, Gyp," she whispered, "I have nothing for you to-night-nothing but hard work and quick work. Now, you mustn't make a noise till we get past the house."

On her wrist she slipped the loop of a riding-whip which she always carried but never used. Gyp had never felt the indignity of the lash. The little horse was always willing to do what was required merely for a word.

Margaret opened the big gate before she saddled her horse, and there was therefore no delay in getting out upon the main road, although the passing of the house was an anxious moment. She feared that if her father heard the steps or the neighing of the horse he might come out to investigate. Halfway between her own home and Bartlett's house she sprang lightly into the saddle.

"Now then, Gyp."

The horse required no second word.

Away they sped down the road towards the east, the mild June air coming sweet and cool and fresh from the distant lake, laden with the odors of the woods and the fields. The stillness was intense, broken only by the plaintive cry of the whippoorwill, America's onephrased nightingale, or the still more weird and eerie note of the distant loon.

The houses along the road seemed deserted; no lights were shown anywhere. The wildest rumors were abroad concerning the slaughter of the day, and the population, scattered as it was, appeared to have retired into its shell. A spell of silence and darkness was over the land, and the rapid hoof-beats of the horse sounded with startling distinctness on the harder portions of the road, emphasized by intervals of complete stillness when the fetlocks sank in the sand and progress was more difficult for the plucky little animal. The only thrill of fear that Margaret felt on her night-journey was when she entered the dark arch of an the road like a great gloomy cathedral aisle in the shadow of which anything might be hidden. Once the horse, with a jump of fear, started sideways and plunged ahead; Margaret caught her breath as she saw, or fancied she saw, several men stretched on the roadside. asleep or dead. Once in the open again she breathed more freely, and if it had not been for the jump of the horse she would have accused her imagination of playing her a trick. Just as she had completely reassured herself, a shadow moved from the fence to the middle of

the road, and a sharp voice cried: "Halt!" The little horse, as if it knew the meaning of the word, planted its two for a blow. It was the insult more front hoofs together and slid along the than the pain; and from her-there

lition. Margaret tossed a rail to the ly to a standstill that it was with some difficulty Margaret kept her seat. She saw in front of her a man holding a gun, evidently ready to fire if she attempted to disobey his command.

"Who are you, and where are you going?" he demanded.

"Oh, please let me pass," pleaded Margaret, with a tremor of fear in her voice. "I am going for a doctor-for my brother; he is badly wounded, and will perhaps die if I am delayed."

The man laughed.

"Oho!" he cried, coming closer; "a woman, is it? and a young one, too, or I'm a heathen. Now, miss or missus, you get down. I'll have to investigate this. The brother business won't work with an old soldier. It's your lover you're riding for at this time of the night, or I'm no judge of the sex. Just slip down, my lady, and see if you don't like me better than him; and remember that all cats are black in the dark. Get down, I tell you."

"If you are a soldier you will let me go. My brother is badly wounded. I must get to the doctor.'

"There's no 'must' with a bayonet in front of you. If he has been wounded there's plenty of better men killed today. Come down, my dear."

Margaret gathered up the bridle rein. but even in the darkness the man saw her intention.

"You can't escape, my pretty. If you try it, you'll not be hurt, but I'll kill your horse. If you move, I'll put a bullet through him."
"Kill my horse!" breathed Margaret.

in horror, a fear coming over her that she had not felt at the thought of danger to herself. "Yes, missy," said the man, approach-

ing nearer and laying his hand on



WITH A WILD SNORT OF ASTONISHMENT THE HORSE SPRANG FORWARD.

Gypsy's bridle. "But there will be no need of that. Besides, it would make too much noise, and might bring us company, which would be inconvenient. So come down quietly, like the nice little girl you are."

"If you will let me go and tell the doctor, I will come back here and be your prisoner."

The man laughed again, in low, tantalizing tones. This was a good joke. "Oh, no, sweetheart. I wasn't born so recently as all that. A girl in the hand is worth a dozen a mile up the road. Now come off that horse, or I'll take you off. This is war-time, and I'm not going to waste any more pretty talk on you."

The man, who, she now saw, was hatless, leered up at her, and something in his sinister eyes made the girl quail. She had been so quiet that he apparently was not prepared for any sudden movement. Her right hand hanging down at her side had grasped the short ridingwhip, and with a swiftness that gave him no chance to ward off the blow she struck him one stinging blinding cut across the eyes, and then brought down the lash on the flank of her horse, drawing the animal round with her left over her enemy. With a wild snort of astonishment the horse sprang forward, bringing man and gun down to the ground with a clatter that woke the echoes; then, with an indignant toss of the head, Gyp sped along the road like the wind. It was the first time Gypsy had ever felt the cut of a whip, and the blow was not forgiven. Margaret, fearing further obstruction on the road, turned her horse's head towards the rail fence, and Gypsy went over it like a bird. In the field, where fast going in the dark had dangers, Margaret tried to slacken the pace, but the little horse would not have it so. It shook its head angrily whenever it thought of the indignity of that blow, while Margaret leaned over and tried to explain and beg pardon for her offense. The second fence was crossed with a clean-cut leap, and only once in the next field did the horse stumble, but quickly recovered and went on at the same breakneck gait. The next fence gallantly vaulted over brought them to the sideroad half a mile up which stood the doctor's house. Margaret saw the futility of attempting a reconciliation until the goal was won. There, with difficulty, the horse was stopped, and Margaret struck the panes of the upper window, through which a light she with her riding-whip. The window

"I will be with you in a moment," he Then Margaret slid from the saddle and put her arms around the neck of the trembling horse. Gypsy would have nothing to do with her, and

was raised, and the situation speedily

explained to the physician.

sniffed the air with offended dignity. "It was a shame, Gyp," she cried, almost tearfully, stroking the glossy neck of her resentful friend; "it was, it was, and I know it; but what was I to do, Gyp? You were the only protector I had, and you did bowl him over beautifully; no other horse could have done it so well. It's wicked, but I do hope you hurt him, just because I

had to strike you." Gypsy was still wrathful, and indicated by a toss of the head that the wheedling of a woman did not make up

"I know; I know just how you feel, Gypsy dear, and I don't blame you for being angry. I might have spoken to you, of course, but there was no time to think, and it was really him I was striking. That's why it came down so hard. If I had said a word he would have got out of the way, coward that he was, and then would have shot you -you, Gypsy. Think of it!"

If a man can be moulded in any shape that pleases a clever woman, how can a horse expect to be exempt from her influence, even if he is a superior animal to man? Gypsy showed signs of melting, whinnying softly and forgivingly.

"And it will never happen again, Gypsy-never, never. As soon as we are safe home again I will burn that whip. You little pet, I knew you wouldn't-

Gypsy's head rested on Margaret's shoulder, and we must draw a veil over the reconciliation. Some things are too sacred for a mere man to meddle with. The friends were friends once more, and on the altar of friendship the unoffending whip was doubtless offered as a burning sacrifice.

When the doctor came out, Margaret explained the danger of the road, and proposed that they should return by the longer and northern way-the Concession, as it was called.

They met no one on the silent road. and soon they saw the light in the window.

The doctor and the girl left their horses tied some distance from the house, and walked together to the window with the stealthy steps of a pair of house-breakers. Margaret listened breathlessly at the closed window, and thought she heard the low murmur of conversation. She tapped lightly on the pane, and the professor threw back the door window.

"We were getting very anxious about you," he whispered.

"Hello, Peggy," said the boy, with a wan smile, raising his head slightly from the pillow and dropping it back again. Margaret stooped over and kissed

"My poor boy! what a fright you have given me!"

"Ah, Margery, think what a fright I got myself. I thought I was going to die within sight of the house. The doctor gently pushed Margaret from the room. Renmark waited until

the examination was over, and then went out to find her. She sprang forward to meet him. "It is all right," he said. "There is

nothing to fear. He has been exhaust-ed by loss of blood, but a few days' quiet will set that right. Then all you will have to contend against will be his impatience at being kept to his room, which may be necessary for some weeks."

"Oh, I am so glad! and-and I am so much obliged to you, Mr. Renmark!" "I have done nothing-except make blunders," replied the professor, with a bitterness that surprised and hurt her.

PTO BE CONTINUED.

The Price of It.

The happy-go-lucky bachelor was taking his ease most delightfully on the veranda of the hotel, when the lady with five marriageable daughters came and sat down beside him.

"You seem to be very well satisfied with life, Mr. Frisky," she said. "I am always that, my dear madam,

he responded "And a bachelor?" she said, questioningly.

"That is no argument against it, is it?" he asked. "I think it must be. But tell me why you have never married."

"I couldn't tell you, I think, if I tried." "It seems to me that so handsome and cheerful and thrifty a man as you are Mr. Frisky, would have been captured long ago. How have you managed to retain your freedom?"

"Eternal vigilance, my dear madam, is the price of liberty, you know," he replied, bowing himself away as three of the aforesaid daughters joined their mamma.—Detroit Free Press.

The Usual Way. "My dear," said a lady, meeting a

friend on the street, "have you read the last translation of the latest French "No, not yet, but I have heard that

it was too abominably dreadful for any decent person to read. Have you read it yet?' "Oh, yes, and enjoyed it very much. It is positively shocking. I do wonder

why they allow such things to be published. They really ought to be suppressed." "That is so; the officials ought to do

something about it. I should think the publishers would be ashamed of themselves." "Oh, they don't think of the morals

of the community; their only idea is making money.' "Well, if it is really as dreadful as you say I must go and get a copy at Good day, love."

"Good-by, dear."-Texas Siftings.

At the Circus.

The keeper was walking along by the elephant, leading the kangaroo, and the elephant stopped blowing dust into the tiger's cage in order to address a few remarks to the kangaroo. "Oh, I say," he called to that marsu

pial, "what's that thing you've hitched onto yourself?" The kangaroo looked at his tail a mo ment, and then took a squint at the el

ephant's trunk. "That's all right," he chattered; "that's my trunk; I wear it there so won't tread on it," and the royal Bengal tiger rolled over and howled .- Detroit Free Press.

The Colors of Caterpillare.

Experiments have been made by Prof. Poulton to prove that the colors of certain caterpillars are largely due to modified plant pigments, derived from their food plant. He has now proved that the colors of some caterpillars are made up of modified chlorophyl, derived from the food plant.

THE PRICE OF SUCCESS. e Plain Facts Concerning the New

Some unprincipled journals find a queer satisfaction in trying to persuade their readers that the more successful the new gold loan is shown to be the more the administration should be scolded for making it. Their reasoning is that the higher the prices obtained for the new bonds, the more the taxpayers have been robbed, and this rests on the assumption that these prices could have been obtained by the treasury had the bonds been offered at open competition in this country. We do not know that they forget, but they choose to ignore, that the conditions which make these high prices possible were brought about by the loan itself and could not have been realized by a loan on other terms. The advance in confidence of the world that the gold reserve will be ample and will be maintained, and that confidence is due to the fact that by the terms of the loan gold will be put into the reserve and kept there. Suppose the administration had

adopted the plan of asking for a domestic gold loan. The first thing requisite would have been to fix the price at which bonds should be offered to the public. What price could safely have been determined? Could the critics of the recent plan have said? No doubt they would now undertake to say, with that ex post facto wisdom which is at once so cheap and so worthless. But could they have said then? Not one of them. Any banker who should have ventured three weeks ago to answer such a question would have been regarded, and justly regarded, as an unsafe person. But assuming this impossible condition to have been met, the next question would have been: Where would the gold have been got? If it could have been got at all at home it would have come out of the treasury. If it had been got from abroad, one of two things would have happened. Either sure provision would have had to be made by a powerful syndicate that the gold, once put in the treasury, would stay there, and that involves the substance of the present plan, on such terms as could have been made with a syndicate strong enough to do the work, which would have been certainly no better than the terms now made. Or the gold would have gone out of the treasury as rapidly as did the proceeds of the November loan. In the former case there would have been no real change from the plan now so bitterly denounced. In the latter case our condition would have been worse than it was in the early days of Febru-

We are aware that there is no use in explaining these perfectly plain facts to the writers or the "statesmen" who are waging a war of demagogic abuse upon the administration. They care nothing for the facts, and if they were able to understand them, which in many cases is doubtful, they would pay no attention to them. motive is simply to create a passionate resentment in the minds of the ignorant and to pose as defenders of the people against those who would deceive them. But it is the enemies of the administration who are practicing deceit, and in a most shameful fashion. Happily, as we believe, their efforts will be futile. The American people have a keen scent for honesty, and they will know as time goes on and by the wise and brave action of Mr. Cleveland become more and more plain, that they have been honestly as well as ably served. And they will turn a deaf ear to the hoarse cries of the demagogues and go about their daily business, reaping from it the advantages which Mr. Cleveland has made possible for them.-N. Y. Times.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

-The hole Tom Reed has fallen into, or jumped into, is apparently so deep that his ears cannot be seen sticking out of it .- St. Louis Republic.

-Mr. Cleveland's administration will be stronger than before-not because Mr. Bissell was not a successful officer, but because Congressman Wilson is an older soldier in the field of national democracy.-St. Louis Republic.

-The world does move. There can be no mistake about it. Gov. McKinley admitted in a recent speech that a foreign market for American manufactures is not to be despised. He was talking to one of the great manufacturing eenters of New England and his admission was only a concession to their practical knowledge of the fact stated.-Detroit Free Press.

-Of the Fifty-third congress it may emphatically be said that it is gone but not forgotten. Yet, light as is the respect in which that curious aggregation of statesmen is held, there is little hope that the coming republican congress will shine brightly in comparison with it. Judging from its personnel the most cheerful thing to be said of the Fifty-fourth congress is that it is still nine months away.-Chicago Times-Herald,

Mr. Wilson's Popularity. If William L. Wilson had been ap-

pointed to the Mexican mission. Missouri would have been as much gratified as if the honor had fallen to one of our own citizens. A prominent Missouri democrat was mentioned for the cabinet office vacated by Mr. Bissell. The gossip seems to have been without foundation. Gov. Francis has stated that he has never thought of the office at all. While Missouri would have been pleased if the portfolio had been offered to that able and distinguished member of her aggressive democracy, we are all joined in the applause that Mr. Wilson's appointment calls forth from the ranks of the democratic party. His disinterested devotion to the party's principles has given him the affection of all democrats. No honor is too exalted for him. Mr. Cleveland's administration will be stronger than before-not because Mr. Bissell was not a successful officer, but because Congressman Wilson is an older soldier in the field of national democracy.-St. Louis

EFFECTS OF HIGH TARIFF. in Illustration of the Folly of the Protection Policy.

These are times when those of the McKinley tariff school should be in high feather. Their congratulations should be cabled to France and the ties of amity between the two nations should be declared stronger than ever. The fraternal hand should also be extended to Germany, and the little major who is the high priest of protection here should at least be given the homage of a patron saint there. The dotrines which have been preached to our farmers, our stockraisers, and all the other producers in this country of unlimited resources, are being practically applied by our sister governments of the eastern continent. They are erecting barriers against our commerce just as we erected barriers against theirs the new bonds measures the increased during the greater part of a century, and the republican party must applaud, or, by opposition, make the acknowledgment of its own political heresies.

France is now saying to her millions of people that they must be content with a poorer quality of beef and pay more for it, in order to protect the stock-growers of their own country, and properly stimulate an "infant" industry. All must suffer that a few may prosper. There is no advance in wages, no compensation of any kind for the additional burden thus imposed. The masses are forced by the strong arm of the law to pay tribute to the few. It is intimated that there is to follow this blow to American trade and to the vast majority of the French people another equally telling upon both. There is a movement to exclude American wheat and to still further restrict a market in which it has fallen to the value of hog feed. The policy of Germany is along the same lines of high protection and calls for the plaudits of

the McKinleyites.

In the light of such procedure the scales should fall from the eyes of those who have held to the delusion that a nation like this can tax itself into the highest attainable state of prosperity. No greater folly is conceivable than that the country which should be the granary of the world; which in the extent and the wealth of its resources is without a rival, which has the genius, the intelligence and the enterprise that entitle it to supremacy, should set the example of barring the commerce of the outside world in which it should find a market for its own surplusage. The greatest producer for years closed its doors against those who came to trade with it; and new that its opportunities for foreign sales are being systematically curtailed those responsible for our own error must approve protection abroad or renounce their own faith. Germany and France afford object lessons in high protection that the disciples of McKinley would do well to study.-Detroit Free Press.

THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

Receipts Are Larger Than Under the Me-Kinley Measure-To Stop Gold Exports. Figures concerning the operation of

the new tariff law during the first six months of its operation are now available. They justify those friends of the new law who have stood firm in its defense amid all the storm of criticism aimed against it. It is well understood by everyone that a great diminution of receipts from internal revenue sources was inevitable after the enactment of the new law. This could not have been averted, for manuthe great benefits bestowed on them | facturers always anticipated any addition to the tax on spirits and other internal revenue articles, and loss of receipts are sure to follow. This loss is temporary, however, and in this case the receipts will soon be up to and in excess of the old mark. In the most important customs feature of the operation of the new law, the figures. give great satisfaction to the friends of the measure. The new law went into effect August 28, 1894, and by comparing the receipts of September, October, November and December, 1894. and January and February of this year with the corresponding six months of the preceding years it is easy to determine whether the new law has given an increase or decrease of customs receipts. The following figures. show the customs receipts for the six months in question, month by month, under the new law, and during the corresponding months of the preced-

ing year under the McKinley law: | Millson Law. | Millswith Law. | Sopt. 1894 | \$15.504.900 | Sept. 1893 | \$12.569.778 | Oct. 1894 | 11.962.118 | Oct. 1893 | 10.999.531 | Nov. 1894 | 10.280.662 | Nov. 1893 | 10.298.688 | Dec. 1894 | 11.202.049 | Dec. 1893 | 9.153.215 | Jan. 1895 | 17.361.916 | Jan. 1894 | 11.454.803 | Feb. 1895 | 13.334.691 | Feb. 1894 | 10.290.528 |

Total ...... \$79,686.456 Total ...... \$64,786,541 It will be seen that the customs receipts during the last half year, under the new law, were greater in every month than the old, and in the aggregate were nearly 25 per cent. greater than those of the corresponding months. of the previous year under the Me-Kipley law. The figures showing the exact quantity of dutiable and free importations for the half year have not been completed, but those obtainable at this time indicate that the dutiable importations for the first half year under the law will be from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000 greater in value than those under the corresponding months. of the last year under the McKinley law, while there is also an increase in importations of mon-dutiable acticles. Thus it is apparent that the new law is increasing free importations, in-creasing dutiable importations, increasing customs receipts, and will increase the internal revenue receipts when operations under it assume a normal condition.-Chicago Herald.

-Hon. Thomas B. Reed has not wabbled enough to secure the support of the free-silver element of his party, but he has wabbled enough to lose the confidence of the sound money element. Hon. Thomas B.'s presidential goosewhich seems to be a silver goose that lays a golden egg - appears to be cooked -Louisville Courier-Journal.

-The country can now rest easy under an assurance that the necessary appropriations will be made by congress and that the financial wrangling in that body is at an and .- Detrois Free Press.

The Grip Almost Won Where the Bullet Failed.

Our Sympathies Always Enlisted in the Infirmities of the Veteran.

(From the Herald, Woodstock, Va.) There is an old soldier in Woodstock, Va., who served in the war with Mexico and in the war of the rebellion, Mr. Levi McInturff. He passed through both these wars withbut a serious wound. The hardships, how-ever, told seriously on him, for when the grip attacked him four years ago it nearly killed him. Who can look on the infirmities of a veteran without a feeling of the deepest sympathy? His townspeople saw him confined to his house so prostrated with great nervousness that he could not hold a knife and fork at the table, scarcely able to walk too, and as he attempted it, he often stumbled and fell. They saw him treated by the best talent to be had—but still he suffered on for four years, and gave up finally in despair. One day, however, he was struck by the account of a cure which had been effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He immediately ordered a box and commenced taking them. He says he was greatly relieved within three days' time. The blood found its way to his fingers and his hands which had been palsied assumed a natural color, and he was soon enabled to use his knife and fork at the table. He has recovered his strength to such an extent that he is able to chop wood, shock corn and do his regular work about his home. He now says he can not only walk to Woodstock, but can walk across the mountains. He is able to lift up a fifty-two

mountains. He is able to lift up a fifty-two pound weight with one hand and says he does not know what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for others, but knows that they have done a great work for him.

He was in town last Monday, court day, and was loud in his praises of the medicine that had given him so great relief. He purchased another box and took it home with him. Mr. McInturif is willing to make affidavit to these facts.

The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills state that they are not a patent medicine but a prescription used for many years by aneminent practitioner who produced the most wonderful results with them, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill to which flesh is heir. The pills are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. They are entirely harmless and can be given to weak and sickly children with the greatest work, or excesses of whatever nature. They are entirely harmless and can be given to weak and sickly children with the greatest good and without the slightest danger. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

#### SCATTERED FORTUNES.

American Fortunes Quickly Made and as Speedily Dissipated.

A few years ago among many large accumulations of wealth in this town eight stupendous fortunes stood conspicuously pre-eminent-the four railroad fortunes of Stanford, Huntington, Crocker and Hopkins and the four bonanza fortunes of Flood, O'Brien, Mackay and Fair. The wildest ideas prevailed concerning the size of these hoards. Stanford and Huntington were commonly supposed to be worth at least \$100,000,000 apiece. At one time Mackay was called the richest man in the world and his wealth was figured as high as \$600,000,000. This estimate was based on the reasonable idea of taking the dividends on his mining stocks as the interest on a capital sufficient to produce such returns at ordinary rates, and perhaps allowing for a geometrical increase on the previously observed scale.

Of these huge fortunes only that of Huntington remains undiminished in the original hands. Mackay is living, but his wealth, actual and reputed, has shrunk until he sometimes finds it hard to lay his hands at short notice on three million or four million dollars in ready cash. The Stanford estate has been generously dedicated to public uses. The Crocker estate has to support several families and several expensive establishments. The Hopkins estate is probably smaller now than when Mark Hopkins died. Flood and O'Brien saw their wealth diminish to ordinary proportions before their death, and their heirs are not conconspicuous now among the multimillionaires. The shrewdest and the hardest of the bonanza kings has just died, and his wealth will be divided into several parts in any case, and may be swallowed up by the legal talent that has displayed such absorbent ability in the Jessup and Blythe cases.

On the whole, the American atmosphere, favorable as it is to the accumulation of vast fortunes, does not appear particularly to promote their perpetuity.-San Francisco Examiner.

Empress Josephine's Appearance. She had thin, brown hair, a complexion neither fresh nor faded, expressive eyes, a small retrousse nose, a pretty mouth, and a voice that charmed all listeners. She was rather under-sized, ing with the overtaxed sugar growers, but her figure was so perfectly proportioned as to give the impression of in this way: height and suppleness. Its charms were scarcely concealed by the clothing she wore, made as it was in the suggestive fashion of the day, with no supscanty about her shoulders as it was have been her elegance and her man-

-A Pennsylvania patriot who has introduced a bill providing that American flagstaffs shall be American wood, and that the flag itself must be "Amer-Ican bunting, manufactured from American wool grown by American workmen," causes the Philadelphia Press to enter an emphatic protest against the instruction that "American wool is grown on the heads of Ameri-

-Galusha A. Grow, for all his three score years and ten, was one of the sturdiest and most vigorous men in the Warner held up before the unprotected able to compete with other nations on late congress. He was more regular in farmer the great profits of the prohis attendance than almost any other tected sugar trust. He said:

AN INEXPLICABLE DELUSION. No Nation Can Tax Itself Into Prosperity

by Forbidding Exchange. For thousands of years the inhabitants of this round earth believed that it was a great flat plain. They were not to blame for holding this theory, because no one had ever been round the earth or had in any way demonstrated

that the theory was false. Most countries, with constitutional governments, believe in the theory of protection by means of duties levied on imports. Just why intelligent voters should continue to support this theory it is difficult to surmise; for every attempt to demonstrate the theory has proved that it is a delusion. No nation can tax itself into prosperity by forbidding exchange across its borders by means of duties on imports. Exchange is a great producer of wealth. To stop trade is to produce stagnation and decay.

No modern civilized nation of importance has ever tried free trade. The two that at present have the least "protection" are Great Britain and New Zealand. Each of these countries is more than holding its own with its neighbors. One is an agricultural, the other a manufacturing nation. Each has improved its condition by abolishing protective duties. Each of these countries was in a bad condition when it dropped protection, Four years ago New Zealand was suffering from the depression common to all of the Australian colonies. Each colony was well protected against every other and the rest of the world. New Zealand concluded to drop tariff taxes and to raise revenue from income and landvalue taxes. While "times" grew worse in the rest of the colonies, they at once began to mend in New Zealand.

When New Zealand was about to adopt her present system of direct taxation, our consul at Auckland, John D. Connolly, made a report in which it was prophesied that the change would ruin the country financially and industrially. He made a report in 1894 on "Land Taxation in New Zealand," in which he admitted that the new system was accomplishing excellent results and that instead of the country being ruined financially "its credit is better to-day on the London money market than is that of any other country of Australasia." Thousands were flocking from protection ridden Australia to New Zealand and it was then, as it is to-day, the most prosperous country on the face of the globe. Several other Australasian colonies have recently adopted the New Zealand system of taxation. It is as certain that these colonies will prosper under the new system, as it is that the sun will shine, the rain will fall and that grass will grow.

B. W. ff.

#### A NEW PATENT. McKinley's Tariff Fails to Work Both

Ways.

Five years ago when there was a surplus revenue the republicans in congress proceeded to reduce it by raising

Now that they think there is a deficit their remedy is the same. They propose to increase the revenue by raising the duties in the face of their theory that a high tariff is needed to shut out foreign goods and thus "protect American industries" at the expense of the

policy in 1890 does not deter them. They increased the duties in eleven of the thirteen schedules, raising the average duty from 44.41 in 1890 to 48.71 in 1892. And they reduced the revenues nearly \$40,000,000.

This might have worked well enough so far as the revenue was concerned if they had not at the same time in creased the expenditures to a billion dollars. The result of this was that before President Harrison's term expired the surplus in the treasury was gone, the free gold had been reduced from \$97,000,000 to \$987,000, the national bank-note trust redemption fund of \$55,000,000 was seized as an asset, appropriations were held up, and in spite of it all there was an impending deficit on the 4th of march, 1893.

What sort of a patent double backaction policy is this which is warranted to reduce revenues or increase them according to the exigencies of the political situation?—N. Y. World.

#### SYMPATHETIC.

In Looking to Protected Interests Don't Forget the Unprotected Farmers. The unfairness of taxing some interests to give bounties to others was made clear in the house recently by Hon. John DeWitt 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 in value. After sympathizhe took up the question of farm values

"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 port to the form but a belt, and as assessment had been \$50,000 it should be reduced to \$40,000. Now, I believe about her shapely feet. It appears to that to be fair. I believe that sugar plantations are probably worth fully ners as well as her sensuality, which 20 per cent less than they were a few overpowered Bonaparte; for he de- years ago. But is there a wheat field years ago. But is there a wheat field scribed her as having "the calm and in Dakota from the former valuation dignified demeanor which belongs to of which you would not have to take the old regime."-Prof. Sloane, in Cen- off a greater discount? Is there a cotton field in the south which, based on the price for which its product could be sold to-day, is worth 80 per cent. as much as it was worth a few years ago? And, if the sugar planters have lost 20 per cent. in the 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

> In another part of his speech Mr. "There is another matter to which I

believe it is."

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 largess to the refiners and planters. I am quoting now 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 nearly came into collision with him; Germany. \* \* \* Our own farmers then both made for the other side of are throwing away their energies and the path, and another collision was imtheir capital in raising wheat at 50 minent. They then danced back and

demand, that we assure it only 20 per or a waltz?" 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 that word?"

#### STEEL RAILS AND THE TARIFF. The Mckinley Cry of Distress Is Purely

Gratuitous Some weeks ago the Pennsylvania railroad company placed an order for 30,000 tons of steel rails with four companies engaged in the production of rails at \$22 per ton. Ever since then the organs of McKinleyism have been convinced by the control of the crying calamity. They have asserted that this was the lowest price ever known; that the rail mills are selling below cost, and that the iron and steel industry was ruined by democratic

It is gratifying to learn from an authoritative source that this McKinley cry of distress is purely gratuitous and without foundation in fact. The Wall Street News publishes the facts as it has them from one of the most prominent iron brokers of Pittsburgh. They are as follows:

The price at which the rails were contracted for by the Pennsylvania road is the regular combination figure now prevailing. If the railroad company had refused to pay more than \$20 the rail mills would have taken it, "and, as a matter of fact, could have afforded to." The Pennsylvania road pays \$22 because it wants a specially heavy rail. Said the broker: ent prices will rule until July 1, I think, unless Tom Johnson completes his plant at Lorain, O., and jumps into the market. He will pull down rails to \$18. With billets, that used to cost more to make than rails, down to \$14.95, and rails at \$22, there is so little going that a company is glad to get a contract at the combination price, though it is \$2 less than last year.

So Tom Johnson "will put down rails to \$18." But Tom Johnson will not sell rails at a loss. He is not that kind HOGS—Heavy. 4 15 @ 4 35 of a business man. He is not putting SHEEP—Fair to choice. 3 85 @ 4 65 FI OUR Choice 200 @ 2 60 ip a new plant—"one of the largest in the country," according to the Pittsburgh broker-with the intention of selling at \$18 and losing money.

If steel rails can be made and sold at a profit for \$18 the makers cannot need even the present duty to protect them against foreign competition. That CATTLE—Common to prime... 3 75 @ 6 10 duty is \$7.84 per ton. English rails HOGS—Packing and shipping. 3 95 @ 5 00 would have to be made for less than \$9 before they could pay this duty and freight and compete against American rails at \$18. In fact, they cannot be landed at tidewater, duty paid, for \$22, the present combination price. The combination has taken good care to put the price low enough to exclude foreign rails.

The present duty is prohibitory, as the McKinley duty was. No increase in the duty would bring a dollar of revenue to the treasury or protect the com-bination against the independent and irrepressible Tom Johnson.-Chicago

Prices of Wheat Under High and Low Tariffs.

The reasons that I have given show that under low revenue tariffs farm products will naturally and actually bring better prices, and this has been the fact. I have already occupied so much time that I will not go at any length into this subject, and will confine myself to the one article of wheat, giving the prices for ten-year periods,

And going down under the effects of the McKinley bill and kindred legisla-tion.—Hon. W. I. Hayes, of Iowa, in House of Representatives, 1894.

An Anti-McKinley Republican Organ. The Buffalo Express (rep.) having hinted that the McKinley law was good republican doctrine for the Chicago Tribune (rep.) during the late campain, the latter declares that the statement is an "impudent falsehood," and adds: "The law was not good republican doctrine during the campaign and the compaign was not fought and won upon it. Those who say it was belong to the class of individuals who are for moderate, sufficient protection prior to an election, and who after the battle has been fought and won come out with a demand for immoderate, excessive protection for the benefit of trusts and combines, and assert impudently that was the kind of protection

the people wanted." Leads to Free Trade.

This is my doctrine of protection. If congress pursues this line of policy steadily, we shall year by year approach more nearly to the basis of free trade, because we shall be more nearly equal terms. I am for protection which leads ultimately to free trade .-James A. Garfield, 1870.

HE U. S. Government officially reports ROYAL Baking Powder superior to all others in leavening strength.

(Bulletin 13, Ag'l Dep't, p. 500.)

It is the best and most economical.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK. 

-A colored girl happened to meet a gentleman going down a street, and cents a bushel or less and for which there is no market.'

"Such is the moderation of the trust's what am dis gwine to be; a schottische or a walte?"

How's This!

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and macous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Briareus Had a Hundred Arms

Briareus Had a Hundred Arms.

Nervousness has as many queer symptoms. But whatever these may be, they one and all depart in consequence of the soothing, invigorating influence of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which tones the system through the medium of thorough digestion and assimilation. Tremulous nerves soon acquire steadiness by its use. It promotes sleep and appetite, and fortifies the system against disease. Malaria, constipation, rheumatism and kidney troubles are relieved by it.

"I Lost my head completely. And then I kissed her!" "I don't quite see how you managed it!"—Life. THE rule of the minority-that of the first

	THE GENERAL M	ARK	ET.	
	KANSAS CI	TY. M	arch	11.
	CATTLE—Best beeves			
	Stockers			60
	Native cows	2 00	@ 4	00
	HOGS-Good to choice heavy	3 75	@ 4	3)
	WHEAT-No. 2 red	52	@	5214
	No. 2 hard		400	
	CORN-No. 2 mixed	393	670	40
	OATS-No. 2 mixed	28	0	281/4
	RYE-No. 2	51	400	52
	FLOUR-Patent, per sack			
ı	Fancy	1 15	@ 1	50
	HAY-Choice timothy	8 00	@ 9	50
	Fancy prairie	8 50	@ 9	00
	BRAN-(sacked)			66
	BUTTER-Choice creamery	16		19
	CHEESE-Full cream		0	11
	EGGS-Choice		1600	120
	POTATOES		@	63
	ST. LOUIS.	2000	111	
•	CATTLE-Native and shipping	9 45	0 5	50
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Texans..... CORN-No. 2 mixed ...... 411/4 & 411/4 OATS-No. 2 mixed..... RYE-No. 2.
BUTTER-Creamery..... LARD-Western steam..... 6 40 @ 6 50 PORK..... CHICAGO.

SHEEP—Fair to choice...... 2 50 @ 4 50 FLOUR—Winter wheat...... 2 50 @ 4 50 WHEAT-No. 2 red..... WHEAT—NO. 2 red. 52 66 52% CORN—NO. 2 43 66 43% OATS—NO. 2 28¼ 3 28½ RYE. 51 65 51½ BUTTER—Creamery 12 66 18 LARD 650 66 52% PORK 10 80 611 00 NEW YORK.

 CATTLE—Native steers
 3 90 @ 5 40

 HOGS—Good to choice
 4 40 @ 4 85

 FLOUR—Good to choice
 3 90 @ 4 15

 WHEAT—No. 2 red. 58% © CORN—No. 2 50 @ OATS—No. 2 33 @

BUTTER-Creamery..... St. Jacobs Oil is made to cure

them out?

"Ave! There's the rub!"

And that ought to be enough in itself to seal the

doom of bar soap. This rubbing with soap may get clothes clean, if you work hard

enough, but can't you see how it wears

Follow the directions that come on

every package of Pearline, and you'll find

that you not only do away with the hard

save time, and actually get better results. At every point Pearline is better than

saves the rubbing—that ought to settle it.

BEWARE Peddlers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled. If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back. 463

"We think Piso's CURE

for CONSUMPTION is the

JENNIE PINCKARD, Spring-field, Ill., October 1, 1894.

....CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. BEST COUGH SYRUP ....

TASTES GOOD. USE IN TIME. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. 25 CENTS.

MANKANTILAN MANANANAN MANANAN MANANAN

soap. But the mere fact that Pearline

and ruinous work of rubbing-but that you

A LADY who called at a house about one A LADY who called at a house about one o'clock, expecting to share the midday meal and obliged to go without receiving the desired invitation, betrayed the current of her thoughts by taking leave of her friend as "dear Mrs. Luncheon."

A GENTLEMAN who discovered that he was standing on a lady's train had the presence of mind to remark: "Though I may not have the power to draw an angel from the skies, I have pinned one to the earth." The lady

CALLER—"Did your mother do any of the work on this picture?" Flossie—"Yes'm; she talked for five or six weeks tryin' to make folks think she painted it."—Inter

"How is your wife?" "Um, her head has been troubling her a good deal this year." "Nervous headache!" "Not exactly. She keeps on wanting a new hat every four weeks."—Tit-Bits.

Mamma—"Robbie, why didn't you speak to Mrs. Bangle when you met her just now?"—Robbie—"You said I must always think twice before I speak, and I couldn't think of anything to think."

SHE—"Col. Firstnite considers himself such a critic that he never smiles during a performance." He—"But you should see him between the acts."

Mamma—"Why don't you eat your plum pudding, Richie!" Richie (grown critical with repletion)—"There's too much cologne in the sauce."

MEN who declare the world owes them a living are usually too lazy to hustle around and collect it.—Texas Siftings.

Mrs. Housewife—"Are you a plain cook?" Miss O'Reilly—"Well, ma'am, they do be thim that say Oi'm quite good lookin'."

### A Bank Failure.

#### AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

A general banking business is done by the human system, because the blood deposits in its vaults whatever wealth we may gain from day to day. This wealth is laid up against "a rainy day" as a reserve fund—we're in a condition of healthy prosperity if we have laid away sufficient capital to draw upon in the hour of our greatest need. There is danger in getting thin, because it's a sign of letting down in health. To gain in blood is nearly always to gain in wholesome flesh. The odds are in favor of the germs of consumption, grip, or pneumonia, germs of consumption, grip, or pneumonia, if our liver be inactive and our blood impure, or if our flesh be reduced below a healthy standard. What is required is an healthy standard. What is required is an increase in our germ-fighting strength. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery enriches the blood and makes it wholesome, stops the waste of tissue and at the same time builds up the strength. A medicine which will rid the blood of its poisons, cleanse and invigorate the great organs of the body, vitalize the system, thrill the whole being with new energy and make permanent work of it, is surely a remedy of great value. But of it, is surely a remedy of great value. But of it, is surely a remedy of great value. But when we make a positive statement that 98 per ceut. of all cases of consumption can, if taken in the early stages of the disease, be CURED with the "Discovery," it seems like a bold assertion. All Dr. Pierce asks is that you make a thorough investigation and satisfy yourself of the truth of his assertion. By sending to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., you can get a free book with the names, addresses and photographs of a large number of those photographs of a large number of those cured of throat, brouchial and lung diseases, as well as of skin and scrofulous affections by the "Golden Medical Discovery." They also publish a book of 160 pages, being a medical treatise on consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, which will be mailed on receipt of address and six cents in stamps.

# BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.

with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, and Durable. Each package contains six ounces; when moistened will make several boxes of Paste Polish.

HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3.000 TONS.

HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR.

WEAK OF BEST SUITED TO ALL WEAK CONDITIONS DIGESTIVE ORGANS Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm and

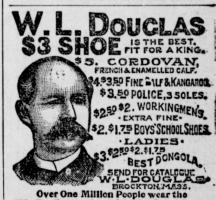
AGED PERSONS THE SAFEST FOOD IN THE SICK ROOM FOR NVALIDS

AND CONVALESCENTS . PURE DELICIOUS, NOURISHING

\*NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS

CHILDREN

MPERIAL GRANUM DRUGGISTS. JOHN CARLE & SONS. NEW YORK.



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

of the Age.

#### KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts be-

ing stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

WALTER BAKER & CO. COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES On this Continent, have received Industrial and Food **EXPOSITIONS** In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alka-lies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. us BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely BOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.



DAVIS HAND OR POWER GREAM SEPARATOR quality than by other known systems.

SAVES MCNEY AND LABOR

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Mailed Free. Agenta Wanted

DAYIS & RANKIN FLDG. AND MFG.

CO., Sole Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISER? PLEASE

THE MOB OF BLOTS.

"I wish you'd be more careful dear,"
Euphemia heard her mother say;
"I put a nice clean blotter here Day before yesterday.

She saw the blots, she tossed her head; And then she actually smiled, And this is what she said:

"The blotter's there for folks to blot; I haven't stained the desk at all And each one's such a little spot— You see they're very small!"

That night Euphemia dreamed a dream: She wandered through secluded spots, And then (her mother heard her scream) She met a Mob of Blots

They grinned, they leered, they winked, they

The fattest of them wagged his ears, And said: "Just look at that small child! She made you all, my dears!"

This was too much, and with a scream
She woke. For days she never smiled,
And since the dreaming of that dream, She is the neatest child! argaret Vandegrift. in St. Nicholas.



CHAPTER IX. -CONTINUED. The volunteer reddened and drew himself up. "I am not a policeman,"

he said. "I am a soldier." "Very well, then, your first duty as a soldier is to obey orders. I order you to take these men to Welland."

The volunteers had crowded around as this discussion went on, and a murmur rose among them at the order of the officer. They evidently sympathized with their comrade's objection to the duties of a policeman. One of them made his way through the crowd and cried:

"Hello! This is the professor. This is Mr. Renmark. He's no Fenian." Two or three more of the university students recognized Renmark, and, pushing up to him, greeted him warmly. He was evidently a favorite with his class. Among others young Howard pressed forward.

"It is nonsense," he cried, "talking about sending Prof. Renmark to jail. He is no more a Fenian than Gov. Gen. Monck. We'll all go bail for the professor."

The officer wavered. "If you know him," he said, "that is a different matter. But this other man has a letter from the commander of the Fenians recommending him to the consideration of all friends of the Fenian cause. I can't let him go free."

"Are you the chief in command here?" asked Renmark.

"No, I am not."

"Mr. Yates is a friend of mine who is here with me on his vacation. He is a New York journalist, and has nothing in common with the invaders. If you Insist on sending him to Welland I must demand that we be taken before the officer in command. In any case he and I stand or fall together. I am exactly as guilty or innocent as he is."

"We can't bother the colonel about every triviality." "A man's liberty is no triviality.

What in the name of common sense are you fighting for but for liberty?" "Thanks, Renmark, thanks," said Yates, "but I don't care to see the colonel, and I shall welcome Welland

jail. I am tired of all this bother. I



"WHERE IS THE NEAREST JAIL?"

came here for rest and quiet, and I am going to have them if I have to go to jail for them. I'm coming re-luctantly to the belief that jail's the most comfortable place in Canada, any-

"But this is an outrage," cried the

professor, indignantly.
"Of course it is," replied Yates, wearily; 'but the woods are full of them. There's always outrages going on, especially in so-called free countries; therefore one more or less won't make much difference. Come, officer, who's going to take me to Welland? or shall I have to go by myself? I'm a Fenian from 'way back, and came here especially to overturn the throne and take It home with me. For heaven's sake know your own mind one way or other, and let us end this conference.

The officer was wroth. He speedily gave the order to Stoliker to handcuff the prisoner to himself and deliver him to the jailer at Welland.

"But I want assistance," objected Stoliker. "The prisoner is a bigger man than I am." The volunteers laughed as Stoliker mentioned this self-evident

"If anyone likes to go with you he can go. I shall give no orders." No one volunteered to accompany the

constable. "Take this revolver with you," continued the officer, "and if he attempts to escape shoot him. Besides, you know the way to Welland, so I can't send anybody in your place, even if I

"Howard knows the way," persisted Stoliker. That young man spoke up with great indignation:

"Yes, but Howard isn't constable. and Stoliker is. I'm not going."

ing the colonel? The chances are ten

to one that you would be allowed off." "Don't make any mistake. The colonel will likely be some fussy indivolunteers to escort me, and I want to a score to settle with him."

"Now, don't do anything rash. assault an officer of the law that will be a different matter."

"Satan reproving sin. Who preventtime since?"

"Well, I was wrong then. You are wrong now.'

"See here, Renny," whispered Yates, 'you get back to the tent and see that everything's all right. I'll be with you in an hour or so. Don't look so frightened. I won't hurt Stoliker. But I there if the colonel sends an escort. I'm going to use Stoliker as a shield when the bullets begin flying."

The bugles sounded for the troops to fall in, and Stoliker very reluctantly attached one clasp of the handcuff around his own left wrist while he snapped the other on the right wrist of Yates, who embarrassed him with kindly assistance. The two manacled men disappeared down the road, while the volunteers rapidly fell in to continue their morning's march.

Young Howard beckoned to the professor from his place in the ranks. say, professor, how did you happen to be down this way?"

"I have been camping out here for a week or more with Yates, who is an old school-fellow of mine."

"What a shame to have him led off in that way! But he seemed to rather like the idea. Jolly fellow, I should say. But I wish I had known you were in this neighborhood. My folks live near here. They would only have been too glad to be of assistance to you."

"They have been of assistance to me, and exceedingly kind as well." "What? You know them? All of

them? Have you met Margaret?" "Yes," said the professor, slowly, but his glance fell as it encountered the eager eyes of the youth. It was evident that Margaret was the brother's favorite.

"Fall back, there," cried the officer to Renmark.

"May I march along with them? or can you give me a gun and let me take

"No," said the officer, with some hauteur; "this is no place for civilians." Again the professor smiled, as he re-flected that the whole company, as far as martial experience went, were merely civilians dressed in uniform, and he became grave again when he remembered Yates' ominous prediction regarding them.

"I say, Mr. Renmark," cried young Howard, as the company moved off, "if you see any of them don't tell them he held aloft the revolver, crying tri-I'm here - especially Margaret. It might make them uneasy. I'll get leave when this is over and drop in on

The boy spoke with the hopeful confidence of youth, and had evidently no premonition of how his appointment the pistol at him, "what have you to would be kept. Renmark left the say before I fire?" road and struck across country for the tent, which he reached without further

Meanwhile, two men were tramping steadily along the dust road towards Stoliker, and I really believe there's Welland, the captor moody and silent, some grit in you, if you are a man the entertainment, and became, at times, instructive. He discussed the affairs of both countries shows a state of the stat out of all political difficulties, gave reasons for the practical use of common sense in every emergency, passed opinions on the method of agriculture adopted in various parts of the country, told stories of the war, gave instances of men in captivity murdering those who were in charge of them, deduced from these anecdotes the foolishness of asked Yates, "or is it some spell that resisting lawful authority lawfully exercised, and in general showed that he was a man who respected power and the exercise thereof. Suddenly branching to more practical matters, he ex-

"Say, Stoliker, how many taverns are there between here and Welland?"

Stoliker had never counted them. "Well, that's encouraging, anyhow If there are so many that it requires an effort of the memory to enumerate Yates found the key, in which case the them, we will likely have something to reporter would be once more at the drink before long." "I never drink while on duty," said

Stoliker, curtly.
"Oh, well, don't apologize for it. too happy to give you some in-

practice of being able to drink both on don't believe in the word 'can't,' either with or without the inverted comma." Stoliker did not answer, and Yates

yawned wearily. 'I wish you would hire a rig, conbeen on my feet ever since three this

morning." "I have no authority to hire a buggy." "But what do you do when a prisoner refuses to move?"

"I make him move," said Stoliker, shortly. "Ah, I see. That's a good plan, and saves bills at the livery-stable. They came to a tempting bank by the

roadside, when Yates cried: "Let's sit down and have a rest. I.a dusty. You can let me have half an You can do nothing until you get help. hour: the day's young vet." "I'll let you have fifteen minutes."

team would come along," said Yates, back. In order to avoid meeting peo-

and the troops on the roads." "That's so," assented Yates, sleepily.

the constable, who sat bolt upright. Yates' left arm fell across the knees of Stoliker, and he leaned more and more vidual who magnifies his own im- heavily against him. The constable portance and who will send a squad of did not know whether he was shamming or not, but he took no risks. He avoid that. These officers always stick kept his grasp firm on the butt of the by each other; they're bound to. I revolver. Yet, he reflected, Yates want to go alone with Stoliker. I have could surely not meditate an attempt on his weapon, for he had a few minutes before told him a story about a You've done nothing so far, but if you prisoner who escaped in exactly that way. Stoliker was suspicious of the good intentions of the man he had in charge; he was altogether too polite ed you from hitting Stoliker a short and good-natured; and, besides, the constable dumbly felt that the prisoner was a much cleverer man than he.

"Here, sit up," he said gruffly. "I'm not paid to carry you, you know." "What's that? What's that? What's that?" cried Yates, rapidly, blinking his eyes and straightening up. "Oh, it's only you, Stoliker. I thought it want to see this fight, and I won't get was my friend Renmark. Have I been asleep?"

"Either that or pretending-I don't know which, nor do I care." "Oh! I must have been pretending,"

answered Yates, drowsily; "I can't have dropped asleep. How long have we been here?"

"About five minutes."
"All right." And Yates' head began

to droop again. This time the constable felt no doubt about it. No man could imitate sleep so well. Several times Yates nearly fell forward, and each time saved himself, with the usual luck of a sleeper or a drunkard. Nevertheless Stoliker never took his hand from his revolver. Suddenly with a greater lurch than usual Yates pitched head-first down



THE NEXT INSTANT HE HELD ALOFT THE REVOLVER.

the bank, carrying the constable with him. The steel band of the handcuff nipped the wrist of Stoliker, who, with an oath and a cry of pain, instinctively grasped the links between, with his right hand, to save his wrist. Like a cat Yates was upon him, showing marvelous agility for a man who had just tumbled in a heap. The next instant umphantly:

"How's that, umpire? Out, I expect." The constable, with set teeth, still rubbed his wounded wrist, realizing the hopelessness of the struggle.

"Now, Stoliker," said Yates, pointing

"Nothing," answered the constable, "except that you will be hanged at molestation, finding it as he had left Welland, instead of staying a few days in jail."

Yates laughed. "That's not bad, muzzle, tossed it as far as he could into

Stoliker watched its flight intently, then putting his hand into his pocket he took out some small object and flung it as nearly as he could to the spot where the revolver fell.
"Is that how you mark the place?"

will enable you to find the pistol?"
"Neither," answered the constable, quietly. "It is the key of the hand-

cuffs. The duplicate is at Welland." Yates whistled a prolonged note and looked with admiration at the little man. He saw the hopelessness of the situation. If he attempted to search for the key in the long grass the chances were ten to one that Stoliker would stumble on the pistol before Yates found the key, in which case the

mercy of the law. "Stoliker, you're evidently fonder of my company than I am of yours. That wasn't a bad strategic move on your Every man has his failings. I'll be part, but it may cause you some personal inconvenience before I get these structions. I have acquired the useful handcuffs filed off. I'm not going to

practice of being able to drink both on Welland this trip, as you may be disduty and off duty. Anything can be done, appointed to learn. I have gone with Stoliker, if you give your mind to it. I you as far as I intend to. You will now come with me."
"I shall not move," replied the con-

stable, firmly.

"Very well, stay there," said Yates, twisting his hand around so as to grasp stable. I'm tired of walking. I've the chain that joined the cuffs. Getting a firm grip, he walked up the road down which they had tramped a few minutes before. Stoliker set his teeth and tried to hold his ground, but was forced to follow. Nothing was said by either until several hundred yards were thus traversed. Then Yates stopped.

"Having now demonstrated to you the fact that you must accompany me, I hope you will show yourself a sensible man, Stoliker, and come with me quietly. It will be less exhausting for tired out. The sun is hot and the road | both of us, and all the same in the end. I am going to see the fight, which I feel sure will be a brief one, so I don't They sat down together. "I wish a want to lose any more time in getting ple and having me explain to them that "No chance of a team, with most of you are my prisoner, I propose we go

the horses in the neighborhood stolen through the fields." One difference between a fool and a wise man is that the wise man always Renmark went up to his friend.

"Who's acting foolishly now, Yates?"

That's so, assented rates, sleephy.

He was evidently done out, for his chin dropped on his breast and his eyes chin dropped on his breast and his eyes closed. His breathing came soft and fence into the fields and walked along some other boy.—Texas Siftings.

regular, and his body leaned towards | peaceably together, Stoliker silent as usual with the grim confidence of man who is certain of ultimate success, who has the nation behind him with all Yates talkative, argumentative and instructive by turns, occasionally breaking forth into song when the unresponsiveness of the other rendered conversation difficult.

"Stoliker, how supremely lovely and quiet and restful are the silent scented spreading fields! How soothing to a spirit tired of the city's din is this solltude, broken only by the singing of the birds and the drowsy droning of the bee erroneously termed 'bumble!' The green fields, the shady trees, the sweet freshness of the summer air, untainted by city smoke, and over all the eternal serenity of the blue and cloudless sky -how can human spite and human passion exist in such a paradise? Does it all not make you feel as if you were an innocent child again, with motives pure and conscience white?"

If Stoliker felt like an innocent child he did not look it. With clouded brow he eagerly scanned the empty fields, hoping for help. But if the constable made no reply there was an answer that electrified Yates and put all made no reply there was an answer that electrified Yates and put all thought of the beauty of the country out of his mind. The dull report of a musket far in front of them suddenly broke the silence followed by sovered. broke the silence, followed by several scattering shots and then the roar of a

"They're at it!" he cried, "and all on ecount of your confounded obstinacy shall miss the whole show. The Fenians have opened fire, and the Can-

adians have not been long in replying." The din of the firing now became in- to Friday. cessant. The veteran in Yates was aroused. He was like an old war horse who again feels the intoxicating smell of battle smoke. The lunacy of gunpowder shone in his gleaming eye. cried to the constable, who had difficulty in keeping pace with him-"come

on, or, by the gods, I'll break your brutal iron from it." The savage face of the prisoner was transformed with the passion of war, and for the first time that day Stoliker

quailed before the insane glare of his eyes. But, if he was afraid, he did not show his fear to Yates. "Come on, you!" he shouted, springing ahead and giving a twist to the handcuffs well known to those who have to deal with refractory criminals.

"I am as eager to see the fight as you The sharp pain brought Yates to his senses again. He laughed, and said: "That's the ticket. I'm with you. Perhaps you would not be in such a hurry if you knew that I am going into the thick of the fight and intend to use you as a shield from the bul-

"That's all right," answered the little constable, panting. "Two sides are firing. I'll shield you on one side, and you'll have to shield me on the other." [TO BE CONTINUED.]

OVER THE WRONG WIRE.

A Telephone Message in Switzerland and Its Consequences to an American.

"When I was in Switzerland," said the returned traveler, "I had an accident happen to me that almost caused my death. I was stopping at a hotel at the foot of a mountain and, one of the hottest nights I ever felt anywhere, I went to my room and opening up everything I went to bed and to sleep, for I was dead tired after a long, hard day's climb on the mountain. I don't know how long I slept, but for a long time before I awoke I was dreaming that I had died and gone below, and had struck the hottest place that locality had to offer. I rolled over in torment, and squirmed, and had really a devil of a time, but at last I came to my senses enough to get up and see what was the matter. Then I discovered that all my windows had been closed, a fire made in the big stove in the room and a foot thick of cover laid

over me. lashing as I gave him before he had a of negroes congregated without the chance to either apologize or fight. I jail yard, but nothing happened to neknew he wouldn't fight, and after cessitate interference. awhile he began to explain. The first thing he said was to the effect that I ordered the fire and extra cover and I went at him worse than ever. No racket raised the proprietor, a very nice fellow, and he came out to see what had all the latest wrinkles-had some in the tunnel under the hill. how got mixed up with a wire that led up to the other hotel on the mountain above the snow line, and that a guest up there in trying to telephone to his hotel chap that he was freezing to death and wanted fire and cover, and the whole business got onto my wire and my hotel chap had got the message as he thought, from me, and thinking Americans were semi-savage anyhow, forthwith sent a servant up to my room, hot as it was, with instructions to heat things up and give me plenty of cover, and by no means to disturb me or I'd kill somebody. Just what took place I don't know; all I know is that I didn't get over the effects of it for a month, and now I muzzle any telephone I catch in my room I don't care where it leads to."-Detroit Free Press.

In a Fix.

Boy-Teacher, I wish you would make that girl quit winking at me. Teacher-Why don't you look some

Boy-Because if I do she'll wink at

KANSAS LAW MAKERS. The Wesk's Proceedings of the Legislature Coundesed.

WHILE the senate was nominally in session Yates talkative, argumentative and inwater the industrial school at Beloit, the missedianeous and the executive and judicial

misseilaneous and the exerctive and judicial hills—having passed. So the senate only had to await reports of conference committees. At midnight the session was extended to noon Wednesday, both houses still being far apart.... The house was engaged all day trying to agree on the four appropriation bills that had not passed and while conference committees were at work members enjoyed themselves by engaging in all manufer of expedients to pass away time. No agreement was reached on the delayed appropriation bills, and adjournment was had after extending the session to Wednesday noon.

THE deadlock on five appropriation bills conthreed in the senate on the 6th and the session was repeatedly extended by resolution. The trouble mainly was over the item in regard to the board of public works, the senate wanted the money expended in the appropriations done under the supervision of the board and the house objected. Just before midnight the conference agreed to the full amount of the soldiers' home appropriation. The session was again extended....The transactions of the house were similar to those of the senate. Both bodies could only await the work of the conference committees. The deadlock was virtually broken on the appropriation bills and the house extended the session to Thursday.

islature to adjourn, but Mrs. Hughes had : claim for extra services, which item was not included in the miscellaneous appropriation volley. This was sharply answered by the ring of rifles to the right. With an oath Yates broke into a run.

Included in the miscenaneous appropriation bill. When the bill (the last to be enrolled) was sent to her she refused to enroll it, and thus tied up the legislative wheels for a whole day. The attorney-general showed her that she was in the power of the legislature, however, and she put her forces to work and sent word to the anxious members that the bill would be ready next morning, and so the few members of both houses who were nominally in session were compelled to extend the session

BOTH branches of the legislature took it easy while awaiting the action of the chief enroll-ing clerk in getting the miscellaneous appropriation bill enrolled and properly signed. Mrs. Hughes' strike of the day before had been declared off, and the wheels were again run-"Come on, you loitering idiot!" he ning. The usual complimentary resolutions ried to the constable, who had diffility in keeping pace with him—"come wait on the governor. In the afternoon the on, or, by the gods, I'll break your tion bill and at 4:20 o'clock both houses adwrist across a fence-rail and tear this journed sine die. At final adjournment there were only three senators in the senate chamber and thirteen members in the he

MORE KANSAS APPOINTMENTS

Gov. Morrill Names Men for the Hutchinson Reformatory and Board of Pardons. Торека, Kan., March 7.—Last night the governor nominated John Armstrong, of Barton county, pop., James Humphrey, of Bourbon, rep., and Tully Scott, of Decatur, dem., to be directors of the Hutchinson reformatory. Armstrong is a state senator. The nominations were confirmed by the senate in open session.

This morning the governor appointed . C. Caldwell, of Shawnee county, Sol Miller, of Doniphan county, and Charles Smith, of Washington county, as members of the board of pardons. They were at once confirmed in open session.

Among the appointments the governor is expected to make soon are a oank commissioner to succeed John W. Breidenthal, whose term will expire March 24, a state mine inspector and a state coal oil inspector. It seems to be understood that the oil inspector will

be S. S. Crum, of Labette county. KANSAS STATE BANKS.

Commissioner Breidenthal Reports Them in Good Condition.
TOPEKA, Kan,. March 8.—State Bank Commissioner Breidenthal has just re-

turned from a trip to the southern part of the state, where he has been examining banks and attending to other business relating to his department. Banks generally are in first-class condition, Mr. Breidenthal says, and some which have been a little unsteady will soon be reorganized and placed on a sound basis. People in the eastern states, Mr. Breidenthal says, are making numerous inquiries in regard to Kansas property, and half a dozen capitalists have expressed a desire to go into the banking business here. The outlook for Kansas, Mr. Breidenthal thinks, is bright.

An Arkansas Murderer Hanged. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 9.-Tom "I was so weak I could hardly stand Watkins, the negro who murdered T. when I first got out of that actual hot W. O'Bannon in this city August 11 bed of Satan, but a few minutes at the last, for the purpose of robbing his window, which I opened, refreshed me store, was hanged in private at 10 very much, and as soon as I could I got o'clock yesterday morning. He tried to down to the office. There I found a fasten the crime on O'Bannon's partmild-mannered chap, and I am ready ner and his last words were: "Before to bet he never got such a tongue- God, I am innocent." A large crowd

Explosion of Illuminating Gas. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9.-A terrible explosion of illuminating gas ocdoubt I would have sailed in and curred on College street just below kicked him through a skylight, but my Brown university yesterday afternoon, resulting in the fatal injury of Thomas W. Nilson, an employe of the street the matter was. Well, it took him a railway, and seriously crippling the long time to get it straight, but it counter weight system used in connecseems that the wire from the telephone tion with the electric cars which run in my room-the hotel was new and over the hill. The explosion occurred

> An Iowa County Clerk Short. CLINTON, Ia., March 11.—The expert accountant who has been examining the books of D. R. Markham, the defaulting county clerk, has finished his work and reported to the county commissioners. The report was not made public, but it was learned that the defalcation will reach nearly \$10,000. The commissioners ordered action against the bondsmen. Markham's whereabouts are unknown.

> Important Investigations Stopped. TOPEKA, Kan., March 8. - During the session just closing two important committees were appointed-one to investigate the permanent school fund of the state and one to investigate the charitable institutions. Both these committees have been virtually dissolved by reason of no appropriation being made for their use.

> A Farmer's Wife Ends Her Life. Омана, Neb., March 8.—The wife of J. Quellhorst, a farmer of Alvo, while temporarily insane this morning, went to the smoke house and blew her head off. She left six small children

NATIONAL FINANCES.

A Statement from the Assistant Secretary

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- Assistant Secretary Curtis yesterday made the following statement: "In view of certain statements in the newspapers that treasury officials are embarrassed by an alleged failure in gold deliveries under the recent contract and other assertions of a similar nature calculated to mislead and disturb the public mind, I wish to say that the actual withdrawals of gold from the treasury since March 1, 1895, have been \$355,347, of which \$281,087 have been for the redemption of United States treasury motes, and \$74,260 for the redemption of United States notes. "In regard to the excess of govern-

ment expenditures over receipts, it is well known the latter is rapidly increasing and that up to this time nothing has been received from the income tax and very little from sugar duty, both of which will be important elements of government receipts in the future. There is plenty of money in the treasury to pay the appropriations, and the statement in some articles, that if the treasury had the money the passage of the enormous appropriations would lead to the immediate disbursement of immense sums of money, is totally untrue. There is a question of law as to when the appropriation for the payment of the sugar bounty becomes available, and until that question is settled it will be impossible to make any payment thereunder. Moreover, the claims for bounty must be adjusted before payment, since payment must be made pro rata if the appropriation is insufficient.

"The total available cash in the treasury amounts to \$83,371,495, over and above the \$100,000,000 allowed to cover the gold reserve, which is \$89,-745,594.11. The treasury officials have no anxiety as to their ability to meet all obligations in the immediate future with ease and are confident the expected revival of business will assure the future.'

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

R. G. Dun & Co. Believe that the Adjourn-

ments Produced Better Feeling.

NEW YORK, March 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Congressional adjournment and proof that, though the rate of exchange rises to and even above the shipping point, gold does not go out, have produced a much better feeling. Prices do not improve and there is on the whole no gain, but some loss in wages. While strikes of 15,000 coal miners near Pittsburgh and several thousand building workers, besides strikes in ten or twelve textile and iron establishments further lessen purchasing power for the time, but there is anticipation of improved demand for goods in general, and many are manufacturing and buying beyond present needs on the strength of it.

Wheat has risen % of a cent because of rumored injury to grain in some states. Receipts for the week are nearly as large as last year, but in February 4,910,446 bushels against 7,075,909 last year, with Atlantic exports 2,982,-670 against 3,120,200 last year. Stocks in sight are enormous and western accounts make the stock of wheat in farmers' hands very large. Corn has declined 1/4 of a cent, though receipts are not half last year's, with exports insignificant. Pork, lard and hogs are a shade higher and beef has advanced

to the highest point since July. Copper has been depressed by competition to 91/2 cents for lake and lead is offered more freely at 3.1 cents, while American makers of tin plate are putting prices sometimes lower than those

of similar imported plates. Strikes to resist the reduction of wages in several textile works and reductions effected in some others by no means contradict the accounts that mills are receiving somewhat better orders. In woolen goods the initial demand for heavy weights is nearly over, with fairly good business in some lines, but only moderate in others.

Failures for the week have been 234 in the United States against 248 last

year. ANOTHER STATEMENT.

Mr. Sayers Gives a Democratic View of the Appropriations Made by the Late Con-

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Chairman Sayers, of the house appropria-tions committee, has made a statement of the appropriations of the last congress. He presented in his statement tables showing appropriations of three congresses as follows: Fifty-first, \$1,035,680,109; Fifty-second, \$1,027,104,527; Fifty-third, \$990,338,691. Mr. Sayers says: "The appropriations made by the Fifty-third congress, including permanent appropriations, show a reduction of \$36,765,856 under the appropriations made by the Fiftysecond congress and \$45,341,418 under those made by the Fifty-first congress."

Mr. Sayers, making a comparison with last year, shows that there is a net increase of \$5,877,320. "The new public buildings authorized, including one in Chicago to cost \$4,000,000, will not exceed in cost \$5,660,000, beyond the sums appropriated therefor, while the Fifty-first congress left to its successors more than \$8,000,000 to be appropriated for public buildings which it authorized." The salaried list of the government has been reduced by this congress more than 600 persons, with annual compensation amounting to quite \$750,000.

Boat Wrecked. CINCINNATI, March 9.—The steamer

Longfellow of the Cincinnati, Memphis & New Orleans packet line was to have left for New Orleans last night. but was delayed by the fog. This morning the boat went all right until within a short distance of the piers of the Chesapeake & Ohio bridge, when the currents began to interfere. As the bow pointed to the Kentucky shore, the wind blew the smoke in such a way as to entirely blind the pilot. The next moment the vessel crashed against the pier, striking near the boilers. The vessel was broken in two and three persons drowned,