

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1895.

NO. 22.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The public lands committee of the house has taken up the bill to allow parties who had commuted claims prior to the opening of Oklahoma to make filing on claims in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country and Beaver county. The bill will be favorably reported.

The secretary of the treasury and Mrs. Carlisle gave a dinner on the 12th in honor of the president and Mrs. Cleveland. The decorations were white roses.

The contract entered into by Secretary Carlisle for another issue of bonds has been made public. Besides the secretary's signature to the document it is also signed by August Belmont & Co., on behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, and themselves, and by J. P. Morgan & Co., on behalf of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., London, and themselves.

The president has signed the army appropriation bill and the act authorizing the appointment of cadets at the naval academy.

SENATOR MANDERSON on the 14th corroborated the report that he would become the general solicitor for the Burlington & Missouri river system after his retirement from the senate.

SECRETARY CARLISLE sent to the senate on the 14th a reply to the resolution asking for information as to what portion of the gold reserve in the treasury January 1, 1895, had been used for current expenditures, and how much of the fund realized from the recent sale of bonds had been so used, and the amount required to replace the money so used.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, United States commissioner of labor, has transmitted to congress his eighth special report. Its title is "Housing of Working People."

The Metropolitan Methodist church at Washington was becomingly decorated on the 15th in honor of the convention of the W. C. T. U. The principal object of the gathering was to call the attention of congress to the polygot petition which had arrived after a journey around the world and bore the signatures of more than 6,000,000 people of all nationalities.

SENATOR KYLE's bill for sinking artesian wells in arid districts in several western states, including Kansas, has been favorably reported by the special committee to which it had been referred, consisting of Messrs. Pepper, Roach and Washburn.

A LETTER from the secretary of war transmitting to congress an abstract of the militia force of the United States showed the following facts: Missouri—Organized strength, 2,096; including officers and men; citizens available for military duty, 380,000. Kansas—Organized strength, 1,734; available, 100,000. The total of the militia of the United States is 116,899, and the available force unorganized is reckoned at 9,582,895.

SENATOR PERKINS, from the committee on education and labor, has reported his bill for the creation of an industrial commission of twenty-one persons, which is intended to arbitrate labor difficulties. The committee presents a written report, in which it estimates the aggregate loss to all concerned on account of strikes during the past six years at \$98,556,859.

The white ribboners at Washington on the 16th discussed the special needs of the W. C. T. U. in the national capital and how those needs could be met. Great enthusiasm was created by the reading of a telegram from Missouri stating that the house and senate committees of that state had reached a woman's suffrage bill.

GENERAL NEWS.
GUS BATISTE killed his wife in Algiers, La. He was playing cards with several men when his wife entered and upbraided him. The shooting followed.

IN Fort Wayne, Ind., Dr. Hellowell, his wife and three children were found at their residence in a dying condition from the effects of asphyxiation by escaping natural gas.

HENRY KNOKE and Henry Semis, of Hoboken, both about 20 years of age, were found dead at Miller's hotel, Brooklyn, on the 17th. They failed to make any response when called and the door was broken down and it was found that they had been asphyxiated by gas.

AT Hot Springs, Ark., Frank Evans and Ed Martin, aged 20 and 18 years, got into a dispute, when Evans stabbed Martin to the heart with a table fork, killing him instantly.

The German reichstag adopted the resolution instructing the federal governments to issue invitations for an international money conference to take action for the rehabilitation of silver as a circulating medium.

AT Philadelphia on the 16th Jack Everhart and Charles McCarthy fought four rounds, and while a decision was not given, Everhart had the best of the bout.

GREAT excitement existed at Norman, Ok., on the 14th over the rumor that there were \$200,000 of gold secreted near that town, left there by a band of Mexicans years ago.

The recent storm cost Gloucester, Mass., nineteen lives and two vessels besides thousands of dollars damage to vessels which were saved.

IN Constantinople, between the 5th and 12th inst., there were sixty-one cases of cholera and twenty-nine deaths from that disease.

MADGE YORKE, a soprano singer with the "Baggage Check" company, was shot and almost instantly killed at Zeiss' hotel in Philadelphia by James P. Gentry, a comedian of Collier's "Back Number" company. No motive was known for the crime unless it was jealousy.

A RECENT special from Hennessey, Ok., said that an appeal for aid had been issued by settlers in the strip. Hundreds of families were absolutely starving, eating prairie dogs and horses. The suffering was unparalleled. Cattle had been dying in droves as a result of the unprecedented "norther" which had visited the territory within the past few weeks.

IT was stated at New York that the bond syndicate managers had sold \$30,000,000 of the new bonds, all that were to be sold in this country, at about 111.70, to be paid for in currency or checks. That meant a profit of about \$2,500,000, or 5 per cent. for the members of the syndicate.

THREE children, aged 9, 6 and 4 years respectively, lost their lives in a fire at Lewistown, Mich. The children had been put to bed while their father, Eli Seymour, and wife attended a Macabean dance. When they returned the house was in flames. When the fire had been extinguished sufficiently to enter the house, the children were found dead side by side in bed.

MUSIC HALL, the largest place of amusement in Buffalo, N. Y., burned on the morning of the 18th. The loss was about \$75,000.

THE Brooklyn trolley strike was officially declared off after a twelve-hour session of the Knights of Labor leaders.

THE public school building at Lamont, Ia., was totally destroyed by fire while school was in session. The fire caught from the furnace. Alfred Brown, one of the pupils, was fatally injured and Clarence Lake, another pupil, had his leg broken.

A NEW labor organization was formed at Columbus, O., on the 14th, to be known as the Independent Order of the Knights of Labor. The officers are: General master workman, William B. Wilson, of Blossburg, Pa.; general worthy foreman, James L. Michaels, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; general secretary-treasurer, Charles R. Martin, of Tiffin, O. The new organization, it was claimed, would start with a membership of about 20,000.

THE West Chester temporary home at White Plains, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th. The building contained 200 children, ranging from 1 to 15 years of age. The fire originated from a defective flue. The little ones were sound asleep. Most of the children's wearing apparel was destroyed and they suffered intensely from the cold, but all escaped uninjured.

THE Waters-Pierce Oil Co.'s warehouse, at Dallas, Tex., containing 500,000 gallons of oil was burned.

TWO school children, brother and sister, aged 10 and 12 years, were frozen to death in Clover district, near Parsons, W. Va. They were found locked in each other's arms and the brother had wrapped his sister in his coat.

A TELEGRAM from London on the 15th said that 100 coveners' inquests had been held in that city within the past four days and in eighty of the cases the intense cold was the cause of death. Many deaths from the same cause were reported from the provinces.

C. J. BOWMAN, agent for the Wabash railway at Riverton, Ill., committed suicide to avoid arrest for embezzlement.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities in the United States for the week ended February 15 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 5.1; in New York the increase was 9.1.

COLUMBIA post, G. A. R., gave a banquet at Chicago on the 14th and the members of the ex-Confederate association, of Chicago, were invited as guests. Maj. Warner, of Kansas City, past commander-in-chief, responded to the toast "1861-1865."

THREE men have met death in the past few days on the strip of land added to Burt county, Neb., by accretion on the Missouri river and the murderer cannot be punished since neither Nebraska nor Iowa claim jurisdiction over the disputed territory.

JOE LINGO was shot and killed near Caddo, L. T., in a dispute over \$5.

FIRE broke out in the basement of a three-story wooden building, at Lynn, Mass., on the 13th, and spread to adjoining property, entailing a total loss of \$100,000. Three men were killed, ten injured and two are missing, supposed to be burned in the ruins.

JOHN H. GORDON, one of the inventors of the famous Gordon harvesters, the first practical combined reapers and binders ever put on the market, died of paralysis at Rochester, N. Y., aged 55 years.

A FIRE which originated from some oiled rags spread with great rapidity through the Lincoln avenue barns of the North Side cable road at Chicago. Of 120 passenger and grip cars stored in the barn only nine were saved. The firemen confined the flames to the storage barn and the power house was not injured. The total loss on building and cars is estimated at \$300,000.

THE sixth semi-annual session of the Oklahoma Press association took place at Perry, Ok., on the 13th, over 100 members being present. The report showed that there were over 200 newspapers in the territory. At night a banquet was held in Richardson's opera house, at which there were 200 covers. There were seventy-eight new members admitted to the association.

ADM. TING, the Chinese naval commander at Wei-Hai-Wei, has committed suicide on account of the reverses of the Chinese forces. Commodore Liu and Gen. Chang have also taken their own lives for the same reason.

A DISASTROUS collision occurred at midnight on the 10th at "Deadman's Cut," near Guthrie, Ok., on the Santa Fe, between a fast stock train and the southbound express. Two men were killed and seven seriously injured. Seventy head of cattle were also destroyed, besides \$30,000 worth of rolling stock. The accident was due to a misinterpretation of orders by the freight engineer.

TWO trains on the Castle Shannon railroad collided in the tunnel near Monongahela, Pa., and five men were hurt and an engine and twenty-five cars demolished.

FAILURES for the week ended February 15 (Dun's report) were 270 in the United States against 323 last year, and 51 in Canada against 55 last year.

BUSINESS was practically suspended throughout Georgia on the 15th on account of the heavy snow.

A RESOLUTION was introduced in the reichstag on the 15th instructing the federal government of Germany to issue invitations for an international monetary congress, to take measures to bring about the rehabilitation of silver as a circulating medium.

CLARA K. broke the world's ice trotting record for the distance at Hamilton, Ont., on the 15th. She made 5 miles in 12:46 1/2.

DUN'S review of trade on the 16th said that two obstacles blocked the path of trade, one being the cheapness of farm products and the other the restricted operations in the industries. The corn crop is reported undeniably short and the wheat and cotton supplies are said to be far behind the world's demands. Trade in wooleens was by no means satisfactory, though fairly large in volume.

JUDGE BAKER, of the United States court at Indianapolis, Ind., in the suit of the International Typographical union against Theodore P. Haughey and other directors of the late Indianapolis national bank, held that bank directors who sign false reports of a bank's condition were liable for the amounts lost by depositors of the bank in case of its failure.

THE schooner H. C. Holberg, Capt. Martin, on arrival at San Diego, Cal., was seized by Collector Fisher on a charge of having delivered arms to the revolutionists in the Hawaiian islands.

THE Indianapolis (Ind.) Abattoir Co. suffered a loss well up into thousands by fire caused by a gas explosion. An employe named Henry Temperly, who struck the match that caused the explosion, was horribly burned. His face was left raw and his right hand was cooked. Another employe was also severely burned.

GEN. JAMES G. BETHUNE, widely known as the one-time owner and manager of Blind Tom, the musical prodigy, died at the home of his son in Washington, aged 91 years.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.
NINE hundred men of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in New York were locked out by the Electrical Contractors' association, to head off a strike proposed by the workers. The fight was for a reduction of the working hours from nine to eight, at \$3 a day.

FIRE the other evening consumed the large breaker of William Connell & Co. at Connellton, Pa. The loss was \$100,000. Six hundred men and boys were thrown out of employment.

THE fourteenth annual convention of the League of American Wheelmen opened at New York on the 18th. Asbury park was selected as the place for the annual games and officers were elected.

IN Minneapolis, Minn., fire broke out in the Asbury hospital, a Methodist institution the other morning. There were about thirty patients in the hospital at the time and all were safely removed to St. Barnab's hospital just across the street.

REPORTS were received at Aberdeen, S. D., of a severe blizzard in the hills east of there. Mrs. Nehring and four children, living near Webster, attempted to go to a neighbor's house during the storm, but became bewildered and when found they were against a wire fence. The mother and two children were dead and the other two children badly frozen.

ARCHDUKE ALBRECHT died on the 15th at Arco, South Tyrol, of congestion of the lungs. He was in his 78th year. He was the oldest son of Archduke Charles, a brother of the grandfather of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

AN explosion of gas, which probably will result in the death of at least eleven miners, occurred in the West Bear ridge mine at Mahony Plane, Pa. Five men were taken out dead, and several others so seriously injured that their lives were despaired of. Some of the dead men were burned almost beyond recognition.

THE 100th anniversary of the late George Peabody, the philanthropist, was generally observed throughout the east and south on the 18th.

IN the senate on the 18th the silver men by a bold move made the bill for the unrestricted coinage of silver unfinished business and Mr. Jones said the bill would be kept before the senate until a final vote was secured. Speeches were delivered for and against the recent bond contract, and the agricultural bill was passed. The bill to equalize the pensions of Mexican veterans was considered in the house.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The senate has passed the bill abolishing the three days' grace on notes, drafts, etc.

The governor has appointed W. G. Bird, of Kansas City, Kan., labor commissioner to succeed J. F. Todd.

Rev. Dr. Rogers, pastor of the First Baptist church at Emporia, died suddenly the other day of heart failure.

Gov. Morrill has signed the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the purchase of seed grain for the farmers of western Kansas.

The governor has appointed James W. Johnson, of Eureka, to be a member of the state live stock commission.

Senator Jumper has introduced a bill in the senate to prohibit members of the legislature from holding any other state office.

The governor appointed Simeon M. Fox, of Manhattan, adjutant general. The nomination was immediately confirmed by the senate.

The new Catholic cathedral at Leavenworth claims to have the finest pipe organ in the west. It has just been put in at a cost of \$6,000.

The body of P. V. Fagin, a private of the Sixth cavalry, was found the other day at the bottom of the Home coal mine near Leavenworth. The man had fallen 750 feet.

The Kansas society at Santa Anna, Cal., has notified C. J. Brown, clerk of the supreme court, that it will ship three car loads of provisions to the sufferers of western Kansas. The society is composed of thirty ex-Kansans.

The board of railroad commissioners has filed orders with Warden Chase, of the penitentiary, for sixty cars of coal to be shipped to the people of western Kansas. The demand is being supplied at the rate of five cars per day.

The supreme court has recently overruled one of its former decisions in regard to tax titles. The late decision is that "the husband cannot obtain a valid tax title to his wife's real estate by the purchase thereof at a sale."

The famous suit in which George W. Rogers was charged and convicted at Newton of burning the courthouse and county records of Harvey county has been remanded for a new trial, the decision of the lower court having been reversed by the supreme court.

IN a late decision the supreme court held that the law was unconstitutional under which western Kansas counties had been paying bounties for wolf and rabbit scalps. The case was brought by the Union Pacific to reserain the collection of a bounty tax in Wallace county.

The Kansas State Editorial association, which recently left Emporia for the south, numbered fifty-seven people and included many ladies, wives and daughters of the editors. The excursionists got to New Orleans, stopping at Galveston, Houston and other points of importance and interest in the southern states.

Dr. H. W. Stover, formerly of Emporia but later of Kahoka, Mo., was to have been married to a young lady at Emporia recently and everything was ready for the wedding, but he failed to arrive on the train on the appointed day. Next day the news reached his intended bride that his body had been found frozen near Kahoka.

John Bishop died at Atchison recently from blood poisoning caused by the bite of a rattlesnake. He was 67 years old. While in the employ of the Missouri Pacific in 1892, Bishop was bitten on one of his legs by a rattler. The usual remedies were applied, but the poison spread through his system, and he had since been an invalid.

In May, 1892, the residence of S. C. Hutchinson, near Wellington, was demolished by a cyclone. The house was at once rebuilt and a short time ago it was destroyed by fire. Most of the household goods were saved and stored in a barn on the premises, and the other night the barn and contents were wholly consumed by fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin.

Senator Parker sprung a surprise on the senate a few days ago by introducing a bill to grant the right of suffrage to certain women named in the act. The purpose of the bill, as stated by its author, is to get the matter into the courts when these persons attempt to vote and let it be decided whether the legislature can grant such a right without a constitutional amendment.

Leavenworth was somewhat excited the other night over the attempt of fifty soldiers from the fort to lynch a saloonkeeper named Harry Smith and a woman named Alma Vaughn. Smith and the Vaughn woman narrowly escaped through a rear door. Col. Hawkins, commandant of Fort Leavenworth, sent a detail of men who rounded up the attempted lynchers. The soldiers alleged that Smith and the Vaughn woman murdered a comrade by hurling him down a coal shaft.

The legislature has adopted a concurrent resolution calling upon the Kansas delegation in congress to work for a pension for D. W. Boutwell, of Butler county, who served the state as a scout during the war. Boutwell is the man who carried dispatches from Gen. Curtis to Gen. Pleasanton when Gen. Price made his raid into Missouri. Pleasanton acted upon the information received and Price was driven back. Boutwell's mission was a dangerous one, and the legislature of 1893 rewarded him with \$1,000 in cash.

CASHIER MISSING.

The Bank of Lexington Looted by One of Its Officials.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 19.—It is now quite certain that C. M. Figgatt, the defaulting cashier of the Bank of Lexington, stole about \$150,000 from that institution—\$50,000 of the capital stock and nearly \$70,000 belonging to depositors. The developments show that his stealings covered twenty-five years and depositors are angry with the directors for having failed to detect what was going on. The bank is left with only \$6,000 in cash.

Lexington is a town of 3,000 population and is the county seat of Rockbridge, a thrifty farming community. Business is almost paralyzed on account of the wreck of this financial institution. The Virginia military institute had \$20,000 on deposit and the county treasurer kept his accounts there. The town was filled Saturday with depositors who came from the country to discuss the situation, and the feeling was bitter toward those responsible for the careless manner in which the affairs of the bank were conducted.

Figgatt had been a dissipated man and for a year had been a hard drinker. One theory is that during the boom days a few years ago he invested largely and lost money. He left a note saying he would not carry a cent away with him, but it is considered certain that he did, \$8,000 deposited the day before he left being gone.

NO SPECIAL INTERVENTION.

Secretary Gresham Will Not Favor Any of the Hawaiian Candidates.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—It is positively denied at the state department that Secretary Gresham has intervened especially in the case of Maj. Seward, one of the Americans under death sentence at Honolulu for treason, or that he has addressed a special message on the subject to Minister Willis, to be forwarded by the first steamer from Vancouver.

No instructions have been sent to Minister Willis since the telegram of last Monday directing him to demand a stay of the sentences of all Americans under death sentence, and to forward copies of the records of their trials to Washington for examination by this government. This order should have reached Mr. Willis by this date, and if the sentences have not already been carried out, which is doubtful, in view of the fact that the trials of the queen and remaining prisoners were still in progress at last advices, it is believed that his representations to the President Dole will be sufficient to secure a stay of further proceedings.

WOMEN IN COUNCIL.

Representatives of Various Orders Open Their Congress in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The formal opening of the second triennial session of the National Council of Women of the United States began at the Metropolitan hotel, its president, in the chair. The council is a representative body, composed of delegates from all of the twenty associations of women throughout the country. Among the associations represented are the Woman Suffragists, the W. C. T. U., the Universal Peace union, the Kindergarten union, social, relief and missionary societies, the Woman's Aid Society, the Women Stenographers, the National Council of Jewish Women, the American Anti-Vivisection society and various local councils. Seated on the platform and included among those in the audience were Susan B. Anthony, Frances E. Willard, Clara C. Hoffman, Margaret Isabel Sandis, J. Ellen Foster, Rachel Foster Avery and Harriet Tupton.

MINE DISASTER.

Fatal Explosion in a Pennsylvania Coal Mine.

ASHLAND, Pa., Feb. 19.—An explosion of gas, which probably will result in the death of at least eleven miners, occurred at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the West Bear ridge mine at Mahony Plane. Five men have been taken out dead, and some so seriously injured that their lives are despaired of. Other miners were badly burned, but it is hoped that they will recover. A gang of men was engaged in driving an air course when they broke through into a breast containing a large volume of gas. This was immediately ignited by their lamps and an explosion followed. The timbers in the air course caught fire and all means of escape were cut off. Some of the dead men were burned almost beyond recognition. The mine was still on fire and an effort was being made to extinguish the flames by means of a hose from the water main.

BULLDOZED A BURGLAR.

A Brave Act of a Woman at Alton, Ill., Saves Her Property.

ALTON, Ill., Feb. 19.—Mrs. George A. McMillen is the heroine of the city at present. While she was in her house with only a 6-year-old child for company last night, a burglar entered her room and demanded her money. She agreed to get what she had, and went to the bureau drawer ostensibly to secure it. When she opened the drawer she seized a revolver, and turning on the burglar, commanded him to leave the house. She made him back to the front door, open it and retreat into the yard. Then she returned to her little boy in the room upstairs.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Week's Proceedings in a Condensed Form.

THE financial question again came to the front in the senate on the 11th, when Mr. Hill presented a resolution defining the policy of the government to pay its bonds in case the parity between gold and silver could not be maintained. The matter led to a long debate, but went over for the day. The president sent in a special message in response to a resolution, on the Behring sea question. The further business transacted was purely of a routine nature. The house devoted the whole day to consideration of the legislative appropriation bill in committee of the whole. The bill was nearly completed. A bill to provide for coinage at the branch mint at Denver passed.

In the senate on the 12th Mr. Cullom presented a memorial from various trades and transportation associations in Chicago asking legislation for protection from express robbers and train wreckers. Mr. Gray reported adversely the resolution for the election of senators by the people. Mr. Jones (Ark.) reported the financial committee bill for the unlimited coinage of silver. The proceedings of the senate were mostly routine. Several pension bills passed. The house was in committee of the whole considering the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill. When the bill was reported back to the house the contest was resumed against the provision for annual clerks to members. Mr. Dockery pointed out that the annual clerks would cost \$25,000 before the congress actually assembled. A ye and nay vote was taken on the amendment for the annual clerks and it was defeated and the bill passed.

The financial question again occasioned a spirited debate in the senate on the 13th, brought on by a bill offered by Mr. Vilas requesting the president authority he had requested to issue 3 per cent. bonds. Mr. Sherman offered a substitute for the Jones bill heretofore reported providing for gold bonds and temporary gold certificates. The house resolution was adopted extending the time for making returns on the income tax to April 15. The day in the house was devoted to District of Columbia business. During the debate Mr. Van Voorhis, introduced a resolution calling upon the committee on ways and means to furnish to the house the contract of the recent bond negotiation and such other information as the secretary of the treasury had communicated to the committee. Mr. Wilson immediately informed the house the majority report upon the joint resolution providing for 3 per cent. gold bonds, which had been favorably acted upon by the committee, would contain a copy of the much-desired contract.

The senate on the 14th voted to make no change in the present railway mail system. The post office appropriation bill as reported by the postmaster-general was considered in committee in expending \$1,200,000 for postal cars and cut of the present fast mail line from north to south. The bill was debated all day and the senate refused to do away with the fast mail line from New England to the south and declined to extend the policy for subsidizing fast mail lines. The response of Secretary Carlisle giving the condition of the treasury was received. The only feature of the joint proceedings of any general interest was the debate upon and defeat of the resolution by which it was proposed to authorize the issue of \$6,000,000 of 3 per cent. gold bonds to substitute for the thirty-year bonds sold by Secretary Carlisle under the late contract. The debate was full of interest. Messrs. Wilson, Hopkins, Hatch, Bryan, Reed and others took part in the debate and at 6 o'clock the special order was called—the third reading of the resolution, which the house refused by a vote of 120 yeas to 167 nays, and the third defeat of the administration plan to relieve the treasury was recorded. An analysis of the vote showed 69 democrats and 31 republicans for the resolution and 98 democrats, 62 republicans and 7 populists against.

The senate on the 15th passed the post office appropriation bill. All amendments cutting down the fast mail service north and south were voted down. The pooling bill was taken up long enough to enable Mr. Butler to make a speech in its support. The finance committee favorably reported the bill repealing the one-tenth discriminating duty on sugar from countries paying a bounty. Several local bills passed, and the agricultural bill, which the senate amendments to the bill extending the time for making income tax returns were disagreed to and the bill sent to conference. At the night session pension bills were considered.

A STORMY debate took place in the senate on the 16th over Mr. Hill's resolution defining the policy of the government for bimetallic and for paying its obligations in the best money in use. Mr. Hill spoke with spirit in favor of his resolution. Mr. Wolcott replied to Mr. Hill in language severe on the administration. Mr. Sherman offered a substitute for the Hill resolution, declaring that the policy of the government should be to a maintaining of a parity between the two metals, so that every dollar should be equal to every other dollar, and should there be any disturbance bonds should be paid in gold. The debate was more lively than any that has taken place during the session. The agricultural bill was considered in the afternoon and Mr. Teller in a speech denounced the bond proposition. The session of the house was not so lively. The committee on appropriations reported the general deficiency bill, the last of the regular appropriation bills of this congress. The bill appropriates \$6,518,574, of which the principal appropriations are as follows: Treasury department, \$1,150,574; war department, \$239,500; navy department, \$109,283; department of justice, \$2,364,431; post office department, \$1,251,145; government printing office, \$400,490; judgment of the court of claims, \$716,093; audited claims, \$67,705. The naval appropriation bill was further considered, and a number of private pension bills passed. Enrolments were delivered upon the Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, and the house adjourned.

Indian Ideas of Hades.

The Indians seem to have no well-defined notion of a hell. They say to their children: "If you are not brave and good you will go after you die to live with the spirits of bad people." Among the Oregon Indians and those of many other tribes it is understood that the spirits of the dead go to the land of the "Old Woman Who Never Dies," in the southwest. The old woman is the mother of all. On going back to her the Indians are reborn into the world as infants. A common notion among the Indians is that the world is shaped like a cup, and on this account it is not possible for anyone to climb out of it and obtain an entrance into the regions which belong to the gods.—Washington Star.

Good Advice.

Anxious Mother—My son is troubled with a weakness in one of his legs.
Doctor—How old is your son?
"He is twenty-one years old."
"Perhaps the best way would be for you to call on the girl and ask her to sit on the other knee for a while. Or, you might insist on their getting married, and then she would quit sitting on his lap altogether."—Texas Sittings.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

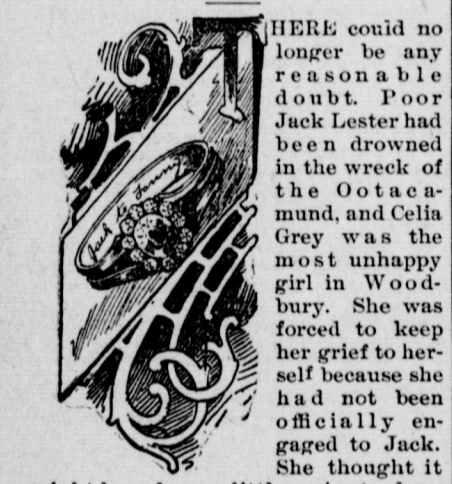
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

RULING PASSION OF JONES.

Jones was a bold inventor of extraordinary things. No problem seemed to baffle him. He'd make a pair of wings. On which a man or woman could soar gracefully on high. Just as a little swallow does when waltzing through the sky. He'd made a bomb of dynamite for use in countries flat. With pointed nose suggestive of the mouth-piece of a rat. Which, when it was exploded, without any fuss or row. Would furrow up the hardest field as neatly as a plow. He'd made a wondrous inkstand that turned claret into ink. A pair of skates that would have made the fortune of a rick. If roller-skating rinks had not gone out long years ago. They went by steam, and could be made to travel fast or slow. But, poor old Jones! hard luck pursued his plans, what'er he did. The man who tried his pair of wings, as off the roof he sailed. Let go his nerve completely, and, instead of to the sky. Sped towards the earth as rapidly as any bird could fly. The farmer that used Jones's bomb forgot to aim it right. And so it plowed his farmhouse and his stables out of sight. The man who tried the roller-skates, in spite of all reproof. Got loaded up with too much steam, and went up through the roof. And Jones's ink, 'twas quite as bad. It worked, but some one said. One thing there was he could not seem to get right in his head: With ink so cheap, and claret dear, he couldn't understand The value of the method that poor Mr. Jones had planned. And so it went with poor old Jones until the day he died. He sighed for fame and fortune, but they never sought his side. And yet he died explaining—'twas his passion still in death— A patent respirator to prolong one's store of breath! —Harper's Bazar.

AN ENGAGEMENT RING.

What Took Place When Jack Lester Was Drowned.



HERE could no longer be any reasonable doubt. Poor Jack Lester had been drowned in the wreck of the Ootacamund, and Celia Grey was the most unhappy girl in Woodbury. She was forced to keep her grief to herself because she had not been officially engaged to Jack. She thought it might have been a little easier to bear if her friends had known how unhappy she was, and with what good reason. With this great secret sorrow in her heart the ordinary routine of life grew painful. She had no spirit for tennis parties, she hated her gay summer frocks, she even wished she need not act as bridesmaid to her cousin Susie. She used to lie awake at night and think about Jack, and wonder how much he had minded being drowned. However, Celia went to her cousin's wedding, and spent three days away from Woodbury. The news of the wreck was a fortnight old and forgotten by most people when she came back again. She arrived by a morning train, sent her trunk to Beechdene house with a porter and walked home through Woodbury High street, where she wished to do some shopping. As she went into the stationer's she saw Fannie Potter there, a girl she knew slightly and disliked. If it had been possible she would have escaped from the shop rather than speak to Fannie, but she was recognized at once. "Good morning, Celia," said Miss Potter, putting down a packet of black-edged envelopes and coming forward. "Mrs. Lester is so fond of you," observed Mrs. Grey. "Oh! but she has the Potter girl now," said Celia, dejectedly. Nevertheless, when the afternoon came, she went to Langholme with her mother. They were shown into the drawing-room, and found Mrs. Lester and her guest at tea. Miss Potter addressed her to the young man who had threatened a well-to-do farmer with a breach of promise case, and that the young man had only got off by paying a substantial sum. Since that time Fannie had dressed more fashionably than ever, but she had not been asked for her hand and heart again. Celia bought what she wanted, and was about to leave the shop when Fannie followed her and said that they might as well walk a little way together. She was going past Beechdene. Celia had no excuse on the tip of her tongue, so she did as she was asked, although she rather objected to be seen in Miss Potter's society. The two young women walked through the town together, and were soon in a quiet country road. It was a very hot morning. "You must find that gown rather heavy," said Celia, who saw that her companion wore mourning deep enough for a young widow. "My heart is very heavy," said Fannie, with an accentuated sigh. Celia reflected. She had not heard of Mr. Potter's demise; and Mrs. Potter had been at the station dressed in bright blue. "I did not know you were in trouble," she said civilly. It was rather difficult to be more than civil, because Fannie showed her grief in such an objectionable way. She had

pulled out a pocket handkerchief with a broad black border, and was sobbing into it so loudly that any one they passed stared after them. "Didn't you know?" howled Fannie. "No," said Celia. "What is the matter?" "I thought every one knew. I am staying with the Lesters. That is why I have to pass Beechdene." Celia felt as if her heart stopped for a moment, and then went on again in a greater hurry than was comfortable. She laughed rather nervously and said: "I don't know what you mean. You are not in mourning because you are staying with the Lesters, I suppose?" "What a heartless girl you must be to make fun of us when we are in such trouble!" sobbed Fannie. She paused while a wave of extra strong emotion shook her breast; and then she added in a sepulchral tone: "Poor Jack Lester is drowned!" "I know that," said Celia, sharply; "but I don't see yet why you should be in mourning." "Jack and I were engaged." Celia turned ashen white. Otherwise she made no sign. She walked ahead doggedly and kept her open sunshade before her companion and herself. "He gave me this ring," continued Fannie, pulling off her glove. "Look at it! 'From Jack to Fannie' is engraved inside. Poor, dear Jack!" Celia raised her sunshade a little and glanced at the ring. She thought it rather vulgar, and quite suitable for Miss Potter. It consisted of a large emerald surrounded by coarsely-cut diamonds. She thought it did not look Jack's choice. "How long—" she began, and then, to her vexation, she could not go on. Her heart beat too much. "How long were we engaged? Oh! only just before he sailed. No one knew of it; but when I heard that he was drowned I wrote to his father and mother. I felt sure they would be glad, poor old things. I am staying with them now." "Really!" said Celia, and then, having arrived at the gate of Beechdene, she rather abruptly bade good-by. From her mother Celia learned that the impossible story was true. The Lesters were great people—the Potters very little ones. No one could understand why Jack Lester should have made such a trumpety choice or how Fannie with her blowsy beauty had managed to captivate him. Without the ring she would hardly have persuaded anyone that she told the truth. Directly when the confirmation of his death arrived she put herself in mourning and had drawn down the parlor blinds, while Mr. and Mrs. Potter, with an air of surprise, spread the story of her bereavement. They had not known of any engagement, they said, until poor, dear Fannie swooned at the news of the wreck, and afterwards exhibited her ring. She nearly swooned again when Col. Lester called. She said he reminded her so strongly of her beloved Jack. Col. Lester and his wife were elderly people, who led a secluded life in their beautiful old home. They saw little of the world outside the Langholme Gates. When Fannie's letter reached them they had to make inquiries about her, and the answers they got were unpleasing. But in the first stress of their great sorrow they would have welcomed the Woodbury sweep at Langholme if he could have proved that their only son had given him an invitation. As it was, they prepared the west bedroom for Fannie Potter and asked her to spend a fortnight with them. Woodbury looked on astonished, Mrs. and Mr. Potter held up their heads and talked about the dear colonel and his wonderful affection for their eldest girl. Celia drooped. Her mother thought of sending her to the sea, she lost color and weight so fast. The poor child was grievously hurt. She had loved Jack Lester and believed in him. There had been enough of an understanding between them to warrant her hopes. Had he deceived her? And what made her heart ache most—the fable of his treachery or the thought that he was dead? About a month after the wreck of the Ootacamund Mrs. Grey said that she must go and see Mrs. Lester one afternoon, and she hoped that Celia would accompany her. "You go without me," said Celia. "Mrs. Lester is so fond of you," observed Mrs. Grey. "Oh! but she has the Potter girl now," said Celia, dejectedly. Nevertheless, when the afternoon came, she went to Langholme with her mother. They were shown into the drawing-room, and found Mrs. Lester and her guest at tea. Miss Potter addressed her to the young man who had threatened a well-to-do farmer with a breach of promise case, and that the young man had only got off by paying a substantial sum. Since that time Fannie had dressed more fashionably than ever, but she had not been asked for her hand and heart again. Celia bought what she wanted, and was about to leave the shop when Fannie followed her and said that they might as well walk a little way together. She was going past Beechdene. Celia had no excuse on the tip of her tongue, so she did as she was asked, although she rather objected to be seen in Miss Potter's society. The two young women walked through the town together, and were soon in a quiet country road. It was a very hot morning. "You must find that gown rather heavy," said Celia, who saw that her companion wore mourning deep enough for a young widow. "My heart is very heavy," said Fannie, with an accentuated sigh. Celia reflected. She had not heard of Mr. Potter's demise; and Mrs. Potter had been at the station dressed in bright blue. "I did not know you were in trouble," she said civilly. It was rather difficult to be more than civil, because Fannie showed her grief in such an objectionable way. She had



with affection, led them to a distant part of the large room, and gave her own orders to Wilkins. For a little while Miss Fannie felt out of it. She put a word in on several occasions when she had better have remained silent; she moved restlessly about the room, and when the fresh tea came she would have dispensed it if Mrs. Lester had not chosen to take possession of the tray herself. It was not until Col. Lester appeared that Miss Fannie had a chance of reasserting herself. Then she came forward again and made a to-do about his cup of tea. She must pour it out for him. She knew how much sugar he liked. She felt sure that draught at the back of his head could not be good for him. He must really allow her to shut the window. The old man looked worried by these attentions, but he seemed to reckon them well meant. He treated her with exquisite kindness, and Mrs. Grey felt sure that he rather than his wife was responsible for Miss Potter's prolonged stay in the house. Mrs. Lester's manner to her guest had not been very cordial. Col. Lester looked delighted to see Celia, but he asked her why she had grown so white and thin. "What can a young girl have to fret about?" he said. "Oh! colonel!" sighed Miss Potter, reproachfully. Everyone had finished tea and Mrs. Lester proposed an adjournment to the flower garden, when they were stopped by Wilkins coming in and asking, with a shaly voice, for his master. The old servant looked scared and upset. "What is it, Wilkins?" said Miss Potter. "Anything I can do? The colonel is tired." Wilkins vouchsafed no reply. He did not even look her way. Col. Lester got up and went out of the room. Perhaps two minutes passed before he returned. The ladies had begun to talk of something else, when the colonel opened the door, stood still for a moment on the threshold, looked fixedly at his wife, and then over his shoulder toward the hall. It was just as if Mrs. Lester could read something in his face that no one else understood. She got up and walked in a quick, trembling way toward her husband. "Jack!" she cried. She went with outstretched hands beyond the door, and before anyone quite understood what had happened, Jack rushed forward and took his mother into his arms. Celia turned so white that her mother thought she would faint; but the next moment she had blushed rose-red because Jack Lester had seized her hand and seemed reluctant to let it go. "What does it mean, Jack?" said his mother at last. "You look very ill." "I've been pretty bad. I lay in a hut on the Spanish coast for three weeks. I was knocked silly, you know, against the rocks, and then hauled out by some fishermen. The poor chap they took for me must have got hold of my coat with my papers in it. All happened in the dark and in such a hurry. I might have wired from London, but I thought I would just come on. When they put me on board at Cadiz, I was not in condition to act for myself, and the people who looked after me did not know how to get at you." "We have been taking care of your bride, Jack," said Col. Lester, who was a good deal surprised by his son's cool manner to her. Jack looked puzzled, pleased, undetermined. "My bride!" he said, with a happy light in his eyes, "Celia!" And he held out both his hands to Miss Grey, at whose side he had remained. But she hung back blushing and embarrassed. "Jack!" exclaimed his father sternly, "I mean Miss Potter." "There goes Miss Potter!" said Mrs. Grey, pointing to the French window that she could see from her seat. Col. Lester looked startled and turned round. They could all see a buxom crape-clad figure speeding down the lawn. "She said you were engaged," gasped the colonel. "We believed it." "You did," said Mrs. Lester. "I disliked the girl from the first." "You never believed it?" said Jack to Celia. "She wore your ring," stammered Celia. "That she most certainly did not," said Jack. "It had 'From Jack to Fannie' inside" I saw the inscription." "I did not give it to her." "It is very curious," said Mrs. Lester. "How did she get the ring?" "I think I know," said Mrs. Grey, who had listened with a meditative face to Jack's denials. "The man who joined her, the man she threatened with a breach-of-promise case, was called John Smith. He is in Australia now, and the whole business happened out of Woodbury, so I suppose she thought it was quite safe to use his ring." "None of us could understand your taste, Jack," said Mrs. Lester. "You do now, though," said Jack, taking Celia's hand.—Illustrated London News.

SAM OUTWITTED HIM. And Helped Fred Jones Get a Pretty Wife.

Farmer Kendrick had brought in an armful of snow-covered logs from the woodpile at the north end of the house, throwing them down on the stone hearth with a noise like a small earthquake, when Carrie Brown started up. "Five o'clock! Oh, I had no idea it was so late. I must be going home." "Allow me to accompany you, Miss Brown?" "You'll let me see you home, Carrie?" Capt. Logan and Fred Jones both spoke at once, but Carrie shook her head. "I prefer to walk home alone," she said, gravely. "About the sleighing party to-morrow night?" asked Fred, anxiously. "I—I have promised Capt. Logan," said the village beauty, a rosy tint suffusing her cheek. "But, Carrie, I thought it was settled between you and me two weeks ago!" exclaimed Fred, with a frown. "Was it? I am sure I had forgotten it!" Fred was silent. Capt. Logan's smooth, soft-toned voice broke the silence. "I exact no promises," he said, gallantly, "but if I am not punctual to the hour and the spot Miss Brown may draw her own conclusions." And Carrie went home. She was very pretty, this bright-eyed New England damsel. Fred Jones had loved her ever since they were children together, and Capt. Logan, who had come down to spend the Christmas holidays with his cousins, the Kendricks, had become so fond of those bright blue eyes and golden hair that he had prolonged his visit into January. "Pon my word, she's a regular beauty," said the captain, starting through the tiny windowpanes at the retreating figure of Miss Brown. Fred Jones looked quickly up at him as if he would have liked to knock him over into the fireplace, but he refrained from any such demonstration. "A beauty," went on the captain, "and it's a thousand pities she should be wasted on any of the country bumpkins who vegetate among these wildernesses. Sam, you young villain, are those boots of mine blacked yet?" "No, they ain't," said Sam, crossly. "Well, what's the reason?" "Cause I ain't had time." "See you find time, then, quickly, too," said the captain, and Sam glowered after him as he went up the stairs. "Just wish I had the firm" of him out," said the boy, gloomily. "It's 'Sam, do this, and 'Sam, do that, and 'Sam, where's the warm water?' and 'Sam, what the deuce do you mean by letting my fire go out' and not a cent has he giv me yet—no, nor so much as a pleasant word. I wonder if he means to stay here always?" "You and I are about equal in our love for him, Sam," said Fred Jones, laughing. "I heered him talkin' with Miss Carrie about goin' sleigh ridin' to-morrow night," said Sam, shrewdly. "I'd jeks like to put 'Kicking Tom' in the shafts. I would if it weren't for Miss Carrie. He don't know nothin' about horses, that militia cap'n nothin' and Sam chuckled. "I say, Mr. Jones, why don't you get beforehand with him? Miss Carrie don't really care for him, she's only dazzled like." Fred Jones frowned slightly; honest Sam was not exactly the kind of Gany-mede he cared to have meddle with his love affairs. "Miss Brown must choose for herself, Sam," he said, and Sam went back to his work secretly wondering how a young lady gifted with ordinary sense could hesitate for a moment between the captain and Fred Jones. The night came, a perfect night for sleighing expeditions and rustic love-making, the roads hard and well packed, and a glorio moon shining down whitely, as if a rain of silver were deluging the whole world. "Couldn't be better weather," said the captain. "Sam, where are the sleigh-bells?" "Dunno," said Sam. "There's them old jingles in the garret that used to belong to Deacon John Kendrick, that was in the revolutionary war, and there is the two cowbells that Mary Jane might scour up with ashes—" "Pshaw!" said the captain. "Do you take me for Rip Van Winkle? There's a pretty little string somewhere, for I saw them when Mrs. Kendrick went out day before yesterday." "I ain't seen nothin' on 'em," said Sam, stolidly. "Come, come, Sam, don't make yourself out any sturdier than you be by nature," said the farmer, laughing nevertheless, for the captain's airs were fast wearing out his welcome, and he secretly sympathized with the much abused Sam. "I guess they're out out in the barn. You had better go with him, captain, if you expect to find 'em; our Sam is dreadful thick headed when he chooses to be." "Come along, my fine fellow," said the captain, collaring Sam and marching him off in the direction of the old red barn. "We don't need any lantern in this moonlight, that is one comfort." "Where are the stairs?" demanded the captain, as they entered the barn. "Ain't none," said Sam. "It's a ladder." "Up with you, then," said Logan, but Sam shrunk back. "I wouldn't, not for fifty dollars," said Sam. "Old John Kendrick hanged himself from the middle beam fourteen years ago, and folks say he stands up there with a rope around his neck every moonlight night." "Stuff and nonsense!" cried the captain in accents of contempt. "You cowardly lout, stay where you are, then, and I'll go myself." He sprang lightly up the rounds of the ladder and disappeared through the trap-door. "Where is it?" he called. "The ghost? Right under the mid-

die beam by the windy was the place where—

"Blockhead! I mean the string of bells!" "Look for 'em yourself," said Sam, sulkily. "I don't know where they be, and what's more, I don't care." "I'll settle with you, my fine fellow, when I come down," said the captain, threateningly, as he groped about in the dim light, which came through a cobweb-draped window at either end of the barn chamber. "Don't hurry yourself, cap'n, rejoined Sam, in a jeering tone. "As the captain plunged into a dark corner there was a jingle, and a string of bells, suspended from a nail, hit him directly on the neck, so like the grasp of death-cold fingers that he could not start. "Oh!" said the captain, nervously. "Here they are. Catch 'em, Sam! Hello! Where's the trap door?" And it took the worthy captain fully sixty seconds more to realize that the trap door was closed and fastened on the lower side. He rushed to the window and threw it up, only to see Sam speeding up the hill. "Hal-lo-o!" yelled Capt. Logan. "Come back you scoundrel—you ill-conditioned lout—you imp of evil!" "You'll find the ladder on the barn door, cap'n," hooted the young rebel, "an' don't be afraid of the ghost; it's very harmless if you let it alone." "But Sam, Sam, come back! I'm to be at Mr. Brown's at 7:30 o'clock." "Don't worry," bawled Sam. "Miss Carrie won't wait long before Mr. Fred'll be on hand." The captain danced up and down on the floor in an ecstasy of rage as Sam disappeared over the crest of the hill. He knew very well if he possessed the lungs of Icarus he could make no one hear. He sat shivering down on the hay, starting nervously at the sound of horses' feet below and thinking how disagreeable a bar of moonlight which streamed down a crack in the roof resembled a tall white figure standing under the center beam. He could almost fancy the rope around his neck. Pshaw! and the captain jumped up again, with starting dew on his temples, even in the freezing atmosphere of the barn chamber. "What is to be done?" he asked himself. An echo, if echo has any common sense, would have answered: "Just nothing at all!" Sam had outwitted him. And pretty Carrie and Fred Jones, with his red cutter and a great chestnut horse! The captain was wild at the thought; surely he was vanquished. "I won't wait another moment for him," said Carrie Brown, coloring up, with tears in her blue eyes. "Go on, girls, I shall spend the evening at home." "There's plenty of room for you in our sleigh, Carrie," coaxed her brother. "Bessie Andrews will be glad to have you go along." "No, she won't either," pouted Carrie. "As if I would spoil all her fun! No; if I can't have an escort of my own I'll stay at home and mend stockings, and I never will speak to Capt. Logan again." Charlie Brown was on the point of arguing the matter with his sister when the door opened and in walked Fred Jones. "Not gone yet, Carrie? Where is the captain?" "I don't know," said Carrie, tartly, "and I don't care. Am I Capt. Logan's keeper?" "Yes, I will," said Carrie, her eyes lighting and shy smiles dimpling her face. "Of course," said Fred, "I can't expect to make myself as agreeable as the city captain, but—" "The captain! The captain!" cried Carrie, a little irritably. "I'm sick of the sound of his name. I never want to see him again. What a nice new cutter this is, and how easy the wolf robes are!" "Carrie," whispered Fred, as he touched up the horse and felt her nestling close to him, "is it for always?" "Yes, always," she answered. "Jerusalem!" said Farmer Kendrick. It was past ten o'clock at night, and the old gentleman had come out as usual before retiring to rest to see that the dumb members of his family were all straight and comfortable. "I do believe that's old John Kendrick's ghost come to life again, poundin' like all possessed on the barn chamber floor!" "It's m-ee! It's m-ee!" bawled the captain. "Unfasten the trapdoor and let me out!" Slowly the farmer lifted the ladder to its place. With rheumatic awkwardness he climbed the creaking rounds and undid the hook from its clasp. "How in all creation came you here?" he demanded. "Why, I thought you were out a-sleigh-riding with the gals." "It was all the doing of that villain, Sam," gasped the infuriated captain, his teeth chattering with mingled rage and cold. "I won't stand this sort of thing. I'll leave the place to-morrow." "As you please," said the farmer, to whom the prospect of losing his guest was not unpleasant. "I'm dreadful sorry this should have happened, though. I'll talk seriously to Sam." "So will I," gasped the captain. "I'll break every bone in his body." But Sam had taken particular care to go over to his grandmother's, six miles across the snowfields, to spend the night, and the only person the captain saw was old Mrs. Kendrick, sitting by the kitchen fire. "You've lost your chance, captain," she said, good humoredly. "Doreas Smith has just gone by on her way home from the sleighing party, and she says Fred Jones brought Carrie Brown in his new cutter and they're engaged." The captain left the next day and Mrs. Fred Jones has never seen him since. And when the affair came off Sam got a piece of wedding cake big enough to give him dyspepsia for a week!—Boston News.

Tired, Weak, Nervous.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Restores Strength and Bodily Vigor. The cause of that tired, weak, nervous condition, in which so many people find themselves, is the failure of the blood to properly nourish the nerves and tissues. Feed the nerves upon pure blood, and they will be steady and strong. Read this: "It is with pleasure that I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent nerve tonic and blood purifier. I have taken it more than once and am taking it now. I was tired, my body ached, and I felt very badly all over. I was afraid I would be sick. I thought I would take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it has cured me, and I find that it is cheaper than the doctor's bills. Hood's Pills are the best I have ever taken and I use no other. I am, Mrs. C. H. Venable, Keithsburg, Ill.

Next Time Buy Our \$250 Shoe for Men and Women. Hamilton, Brown Shoe Co. Dressmakers. Find the Latest Paris Fashions. L'Art de La Mode. 8 Colored Plates, Designed by Our Special Corps of Parisian Artists.

W. L. Douglas \$3 Shoe is the Best. \$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH ENAMELLED CALF. \$4.35 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$2.50 WORKINGMEN'S, EXTRA FINE. \$2.15 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES. \$3.25 \$2.15. BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Rising Sun Stove Polish. Best Polish in the World. Do not be deceived 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.

Clover Seed. Largest Growers of Grass and Clover Seeds in America. 500 acres. Our Grass Mixtures last a lifetime. Mammoth farm seed catalogue and sample of Grass Mixture, free for 7c. Postage. JOHN A. ALLEN, SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

Ely's Cream Balm. Quickly Cures Cold in Head. Price 50 cents. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Dropsy. Treated free. Fat Folks Reduce. 24 MeVicker's Theater, Chicago, Ill.

RICH COPPER MINES.

Some Facts About the Deepest Shaft in the World.

How a Cornish Miner Made Use of Knowledge Which He Possessed in Common with Others—Wonders of the Tamarack Mine.

[Special Calumet (Mich. Letter).]
In this mining camp of twenty thousand people, the largest town in the upper peninsula, is found the Calumet & Hecla copper mine, noted for the depth of its openings, the magnitude of its machinery, the richness of its product, the colossal scale on which all work is done, and the unprecedented dividends paid, already exceeding \$40,000,000. This mine is famous among miners the world over, and its machinery and methods are studied by mining engineers from England, Germany, South America and even South Africa. Wonderful as is the Calumet & Hecla, and a book might be written



ROCK HOUSE, NO. 3 SHAFT, TAMARACK MINE.

—Indeed, one has been written—of it alone, it is surpassed in one respect, the depth of its openings, by its neighbor, the Tamarack copper mine. The history of the Tamarack reads like a romance. It was, strange to say, a made-to-order mine. The trend and pitch of the Calumet & Hecla copper lode, probably the strongest and most persistent mineral body ever opened, is almost uniform. It pitches to the northwest at an angle of 37½ degrees, varying scarcely a degree in this slant from the initial openings, made on surface outcroppings, to the great depth of nearly a mile which has been attained. Capt. John Daniell, a Cornish miner in charge of the Osceola mine, was much struck by the uniformity of this pitch, and instead of simply wondering at it, as others had done, set to work to plan some way in which to profit by this knowledge which he in common with others possessed.

Adjoining the holdings of the Calumet & Hecla company were several tracts of land, of forty acres each. It was supposed that the Calumet & Hecla conglomerate copper lode underlain these tracts, but if the angle of 37½ degrees was maintained, the lode would be found only at an enormous depth. Quietly securing these tracts, Capt. Daniell interested with him several Boston capitalists in the venture. At first the latter were appalled by the enormous cost of the projected work, but Daniell's quiet persistence, the ease with which he demonstrated the presence of the lode under the lands at a depth ranging from 2,200 to 6,000 feet, was finally rewarded, and the capitalists put in their money, and decided by a single bold stroke to risk several hundred thousands of dollars on the chance of winning millions.

The Tamarack company was organized, the shares being taken by the few who had faith in Daniell's ability to make a mine. Work was begun and a shaft was sunk. Instead of sinking a small shaft, the dimensions of the first opening were 83½ feet inside of timbers. A heavy plant of machinery was placed on the ground, and night and day for three years the miners hammered, drilled and blasted and the big shaft went slowly down. Miners laughed at the folly of sinking a shaft of three compartments on such slender chance of winning a mine, capitalists sarcastically inquired when dividends would be paid, and the men behind the venture kept putting two or three hundred dollars a day into the hole.

Capt. Daniell had figured that the copper lode would be cut at a depth of 2,250 feet. At that depth nothing but the barren trap rock was found. Work was kept on, and only twenty feet further down, the great vein of the Calumet & Hecla, sparkling with copper, worth more than a gold mine to the owners, was struck. From a crink Capt. Daniell became an authority on mining, and those who had furnished money for the working out of his plans were speedily rewarded. The Tamarack mine, when the first cartload of copper-bearing rock was hoisted to surface from the big vein, was worth more than it had cost, several times over. Although less than ten years old, the Tamarack has paid over four millions of dollars in dividends, and is good for many millions more. It grows bigger daily, and its future no man can predict. But its shares no longer sell for a few dollars, and, like the other big copper mines, the value of its stock is proportioned upon the anticipated ability of the mine to earn dividends.

With the completion of the first shaft, a second was started, then a third, and soon after a fourth. Shaft No. 3 reached the copper lode on August 4, 1894, striking the conglomerate at a depth of 4,185 feet from the collar of the shaft, which is flush with the surface of the ground. At the time this shaft was successful in reaching the lode it was the deepest in the world, but it must now yield the palm to No. 4 shaft, which is said to have struck copper in the middle of January, 1895, at a depth approximating 4,450 feet. It is now the deepest shaft in the world, being 150 feet deeper than No. 3. Shaft No. 5 will be begun as soon as No. 4 reaches the vein.

The equipment of the shaft-houses which receive the rock brought from the bowels of the earth is most complete. Hoisting engines of wonderful

size and power, which raise the loaded cages, weighing eight tons, at the speed of fifty miles an hour—the speed of the fastest express trains—annihilate space. At No. 3 shaft there are six full sized compartments, the shafting being 10x24 feet between timbers, and each compartment eight feet square. Ladder ways for the men in case of accident, ways for the pump rods, discharge pipes, compressed air and electric light, power and signal wires are contained in two of the compartments, leaving four for the cages, which work in pairs, one descending as the other goes up, thereby materially assisting the engines in handling such ponderous weights at remarkable rates of speed. The monster engines which operate the drums around which the steel cables coil themselves so quickly are marvels of the engine builders' art. The drum of the hoisting engine at No. 3 shaft is 30 feet in diameter—nearly 120 feet of steel cable, 1½ inches in diameter, is coiled over it at every revolution. The Calumet & Hecla has one cable 1½ inches in diameter, over 1½ miles in length. The weight of the cable alone is several tons, when hoisting is begun from the bottom of the shaft.

To the skilled mechanic or scientist, or to the person who is disposed to examine carefully the giant forces which man has brought under such perfect subjection, the deep mines and the machinery clustered about the surface of the shafts are of great interest. It is no show place, for the stains of rock and oil are in many places, but nowhere else are assembled such magnificent plants for the operation of mines.

A trip down the shaft is an experience never to be forgotten. A special signal is always used when human cargoes are to be raised or lowered, and the cage ascends or descends at a snail's pace, compared with its speed when lowering timber or hoisting rock. The pace is rapid enough in all consciences, despite the slackening in speed, being perhaps twice that of one of the express elevators which shoot up and down the narrow chutes in the skyscrapers of Chicago or New York. The novice feels that he has suddenly lost half his weight, and that the remainder may disappear at any moment, leaving him suspended in space. Such a sensation might be pleasant on the surface, but it is decidedly not so when shooting down a well penetrating the very bowels of the earth, a gloomy hand lamp affording just enough light to show the black rock walls on all sides shooting upward with frightful speed. Vertigo or swooning may ensue if the person is not of good heart and physical power.

On the return trip the sensations are reversed. There is a sudden accession



IN THE CAGE.
of weight which roots the traveler to the damp and muddy floor of the cage. Each foot is shod with lead, and the walls of the shaft, apparently shooting downward, frequently lead to the impression that the cage is falling into space. Not an agreeable feeling even where it is known that such is not the case. The cages are all fitted with the best safety appliances to catch and hold it should the cable break, but few would care to risk the parting of the steel rope.

The temperature at the bottom of these deep shafts is not so high as was encountered in the Comstock lode mines at half a mile in depth, which is fortunate for the mine owners, or work would be impossible. As it is, a temperature of seventy degrees and upward is found at the bottom of the shaft at all times, despite the intensely cold air which is belched forth by the power drills, which use compressed air for motive power. But for the power drills, deep mining would be both difficult and unpleasant work.

HORACE J. STEVENS.
Extracting Teeth by Electricity.
Trials have been made in London with a new apparatus for the extraction of teeth by electricity. It consists of an induction coil of extremely fine wire, having an interrupter that can vibrate at the rate of 450 times a second. The patient sits in the traditional armchair, and takes the negative electrode in his left hand and the positive in the right. At this moment the operator turns on a current whose intensity is gradually increased till it has attained the utmost limit the patient can support. The extractor is then put in circuit and fastened on the tooth, which, under the action of the vibration, is loosened at once. The operation is performed very quickly, and the patient feels no other sensation than the pricking produced in the hands and forearms by the current.

Acetonsian Donkey.
Herbivorous animals are generally thought to outlive carnivorous ones, and of the former class those dedicated to labor appear to furnish the largest number of instances of longevity. A few years ago a donkey died at Cromarty which was known to be at least 106 years old. It could be traced back to the year 1770, when, at an unknown age, it came into the hands of the then Ross of Cromarty, and it lived in the same family, " hale and hearty," until a kick from a horse ended its career. No horse is known to have attained to anything like such an age as this, but a few have lived from ages varying from forty to fifty years.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

NEAT POULTRY HOUSE.

Very Handy and Convenient and Easily Kept Clean.
The accompanying illustrations show a very handy and convenient henhouse. It is located near the kitchen and is so cleanly that the woman of the house can run in and out after eggs or for feeding purposes. It is built of matched siding, running up and down, and the roof is of the same material, with tarred paper on the inside, which makes it very uncomfortable for lice. All the inside fixtures are movable, and monthly during the warm weather

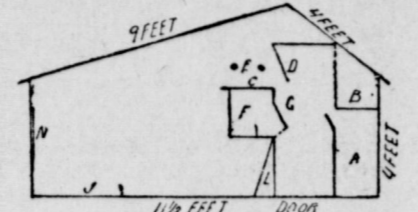


FIG. 1.—CROSS SECTION OF POULTRY HOUSE.

everything is taken out and the whole inside, including the roof, is given a shower bath of lime water and carbolic acid, applied with a spray pump. The roost poles are covered with cloth which is occasionally saturated with kerosene. Near the right, as seen in the diagram Fig. 1, is the entrance door, and a is a bin four feet high and eighteen inches wide, running the whole length of the building, with a hinged lid, for storing droppings. Above this bin is a shelf, b, for holding feed, shells, gravel, etc. At the left of the door is a tight platform, c, one foot beneath the roost poles, e, for catching the droppings. At d is a hinged door opening on a level with the platform, through which the droppings are shoveled once a week into bin a. The nest boxes, f, are one foot square and fifteen inches high, leaving an eight-inch passage for the hens to enter the nests; a small crack is left at the top in the back, so that the light strikes the eight-inch alley, but not the boxes. Each nest is a separate box, and when a hen becomes broody the nest box is pulled forward close to the drop door, thus shutting up the alley and locking hiddy on her nest. As the nests are all alike, it makes no difference which nest she chooses to brood in—it can be moved to the end and thus does not obstruct the passage. About two inches of moist sand are put into the bottom of each nest before the

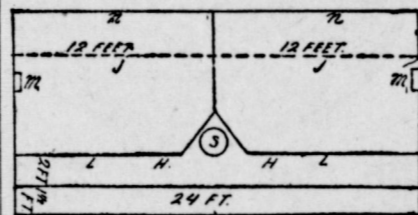


FIG. 2.—GROUND FLOOR OF POULTRY HOUSE.

hen is set; the straw nest is built thereon and the eggs are given her. The door, g, is then shut down. Every morning the hatching hens are let out for fifteen minutes to eat, drink, wallow, etc., after which they will usually take their own nests, if not they can be easily changed. The eggs can be gathered through the door, g.

At l, under the nest boxes, is a long trough with partitions for soft feed, water, milk, etc., running the whole length of the building. The space between this trough and d in Fig. 2 is slatted up with common lath, running from the front side of the nests to the back side of the trough, thus leaving the trough in the alley where the fowls cannot get into it—the lath being far enough apart to allow the fowls easy access to the feed. The lath are nailed to narrow strips at top and bottom, the whole length of the building in front of the windows, which face the south.

In Fig. 2, at s, is an oil stove which is used when the temperature is too low. At m, m, are ventilators with slides to gauge them. The doors, h, h, are for access to dust baths, etc., and n, n, are windows. Each of the two apartments will accommodate twenty-five fowls.—American Agriculturist.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

In nearly all cases a hen is more profitable the second year than at any other time.

To produce the best table fowls cross a strong, full-breasted pit game cock with dorking hens.

Old hens lay larger eggs than the pullets and their eggs produce stronger and more vigorous chickens.

Overfed fowls will not lay well, and if they are of the larger breeds they are more apt to die of apoplexy.

If the hens are too fat one of the best ways to reduce them is to feed oats rather than a fattening food.

The Langshams are one of the best breeds to lay in winter. They lay a good number of eggs and are excellent table fowls.

With good feeding a young duck can be made to weigh four pounds at ten weeks. A chicken will weigh only half that at the same age.

Even in winter it will be quite an item to change the materials in the nests occasionally in order to prevent them from becoming foul.

Three years is about as long as a turkey hen can be made profitable, but a good gobbler can be used for breeding until he is five years old.

It is a good plan to save the top soil of the yard where the fowls run. Scrape it over in the fall and put the scrapings in with the other droppings.

In fattening geese use a mixture of corn and wheat with a cooked mess of potatoes, chopped clover, cabbage and onions. Feed a mess of this kind at least twice a week.

To produce an excellent table fowl that also has good laying qualities cross a Houdan cock with Langsham hens. Dark legs will be the result, but the flesh will dress white.—St. Louis Republic.

WOMEN AS FARMERS.

They Are Said to Be Much More Successful Than Men.

It is said by those who claim to be in a condition to know what they are talking about that the woman who takes up fruit culture, the farming, ranching and stock raising will make a success out of it nine times out of ten. Women are, in proportion, very much more successful than men, so says this authority, for two reasons. One is, they are accustomed to sit down when their work is done, and find entertainment in some way without going outside for it. Another is, that they do not spend all of their loose change at the grog-shop and the corner grocery. It is this constant drain on the man's resources that keeps him continually short. He has very little idea, if he has ever stopped to consider the matter, how much of his substance goes in drinks, in a box of cigars here and a little sport there. Women, for evident reasons, do not indulge in this kind of thing, therefore all that they collect can be used to further the interests in hand. It may be said, besides, that women are more attentive to their business, and, naturally, very much more careful of young animals and plants and the little things that need coaxing and coddling. One of the trials of the woman who prefers out-of-door life is the difficulty she finds in getting proper help indoors in order that she may not wear herself out in trying to do both kinds of work. After the farm and the stock have been cared for, she is in no condition to come in and cook meals and wash dishes and should never undertake such tasks.

In California it is almost the rule that the women who take up out-of-door work make money at it. There is no reason why they should not do the same everywhere. Wherever there is land and a market, women can get a good living from the soil, and can so arrange their affairs as to have an abundance of leisure for study and self-improvement, as well as whatever amusements their environments will permit. Quite a number of women have found their health entirely restored by taking up open-air occupations. One in California has set out several thousand trees, and her fruit and garden products furnish her with a good income.

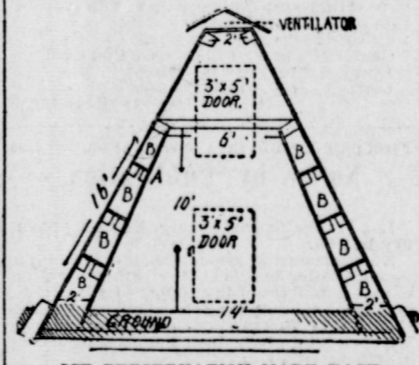
In horticulture women have been eminently successful, and quite a number of them are pursuing this business with profit to themselves and the greatest satisfaction to their customers.

Horticulture, in all of its branches, is suited to women, and there are not a few veterans in this line who predict that, within the next ten years, half of this business will be in feminine hands.—N. Y. Ledger.

CHEAP ICE HOUSE.

Probably the Most Economical Building That Can Be Put Up.

The cut shown below is the cheapest building that can be constructed for storing ice. It may be built as long or short as desired, varying with the amount of ice to be stored. It is not made for beauty but for service. Evergreens should be planted on each side, as they help to keep the house more cool in hot weather. For its construction, boards 16 feet long are used, longer or shorter according to the capacity desired. The girths may be of



ICE PRESERVATION MADE EASY.

2x3 or 2x4 scantling and 3 feet apart. Shingles are not required. The cracks on the outside may be covered with boards or battened. Such a house will be in serviceable use at least 20 years. The ground should be dug out a foot deep. Two doors may be made, one above the other and each 3x5 feet. At A the boards are cut sufficiently to allow putting in sawdust. The filling in the spaces B is also made with sawdust. The filling is less at the top than the bottom, as the top will be used before hot weather sets in. Being built in this shape there will be no pressure on the sides should the ice melt more at the bottom than the top. An ice house of the dimensions here described will contain about 35 tons.—John L. Davenport, in Farm and Home.

GASOLINE FOR LICE.

It Operates Quickly and Is More Efficacious Than Kerosene.

In an experiment made by the Poultry Keeper in order to compare gasoline and kerosene (coal oil) for destroying lice, both on the roosts and on the hens, the gasoline proved much better than the kerosene. When kerosene came in contact with lice they were able to crawl away a distance before dying, but if the gasoline touched one it killed it instantly. When gasoline was saturated over the roosts, walls and floors it destroyed every insect it touched, evaporated quickly and left everything clean. When it was applied to the heads of fowls in order to destroy the large gray lice the effect was to render them giddy for a few moments, from which they quickly recovered, seeming in no manner injured thereby. If applied to the body it creates the sensation of intense cold, owing to rapid evaporation, and for that reason it is not advisable to apply it to the body. Caution should be observed in the use of gasoline, however, as it is highly inflammable when evaporating, and no flame or fire of any kind should be near it. Use it only during daylight.

PARCH corn until it is black and feed it twice a week; feed it warm.

THIS IS RICH!

Denying Facts to Swear by Theories Clearly Demonstrated.

The American Economist says: "Under the new woolen duties which went into effect on January 1, manufacturers must reduce prices, otherwise foreign goods will take the place of the American product. Of course the prices of American goods will be reduced to meet the exigencies of the situation, but along with reduced prices of cloth there must come reduced prices of labor."

That settles it! The foreigner don't pay our tariff taxes. The Economist having been converted on this point, the demonstration is probably clear enough to be understood by the greatest muddle-headed republican chump in the remotest, back woods district in Pennsylvania. Lower duties mean cheaper woolen goods. Other things being equal, cheaper woolsens are certainly desirable. The most important other thing is wages.

"Along with reduced prices of cloth there must come reduced prices of labor," says the Economist. Is it right, this time, any more than it was in 1890, when it said that increased duties meant increased wages? It will be recalled that the Reform club, in 1892, published a list of about 600 wage reductions in protected industries from October, 1890, to October, 1892. This list has since been doubled for the same period. It will also be recalled that the Economist, in 1892, was unable to find any case of wage advances in protected industries due to increased duties. The three or four actual cases where wages had been advanced slightly were due to labor organizations.

If, now, we can produce a list of a dozen wage advances in large woolen and textile mills, which have occurred during the first four months under the Wilson bill, it will be in order for the Economist, if it places any value on veracity, to explain how it is that the facts are directly opposed to its theories. The following is a partial list of textile mills in which wage advances were reported in leading trade papers in September, October, November and December, 1894:

Ravitz Bros., Stafford Springs; Riverside knitting mills, Cohoes, N. Y.; Alexander Crow's woolen and worsted mills, Philadelphia, Pa.; Woodstock mills, Norristown, Pa.; Blackington woolen mills, North Adams, Mass.; Cocheo mills, Dover, N. H.; North Adams Manufacturing Co., Braytonville, Mass.; Pontoosuc Woolen Co., Pittsfield, Mass.; Briggsville woolen mill, North Adams, Mass.; Broad Brook woolen mill, Connecticut; Berkshire knitting mill, Pittsfield, Mass.; Greenwoods Co., Pine Meadow, Conn.; Lowell Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass.; Linwood mills, Briggsville, Mass.; Hathaway mill, New Bedford, Mass.

Many thousands of workers in these mills are now getting higher wages than they received before wool became free. Employment is also steadier. We challenge the Economist to produce a similar list for the whole McKinley period. If it cannot produce such a list we ask it in all fairness to tell its readers plainly that, contrary to its theories, there have been more wage advances in four months of low tariffs than there were in four years of high tariffs. Will it tell the truth to its readers? BYRON W. HOLZ.

DEMOCRATS OR TRUSTS.

If One Don't Rule This Country the Other Will, Says Congressman Wilson.

The Young Men's Democratic club, of Philadelphia, observed Jackson day by a banquet at which were gathered many democrats prominent in national affairs. The most notable speech of the evening was made by Congressman Wilson, who said:

"Free government, in the sense in which it has been understood and taught to us by our democratic fathers, is a very good modern thing. It means government which is the servant of the people, without distinction of class or of any legal or artificial divisions. As long as there lives in this country a man who is forced by law to labor unpaid for the benefit of any other man, there is in this country a slave whose fetters are bound to destroy. As long as there lives in this country a man who is permitted by law to exact such labor from any other man, there is in this country a master whose outflowing privileges we are bound to wrest from his grasp."

"Moderate and just taxation is indeed the highest achievement of legislative action. If we have failed as a party, in our recent effort, to reach this high achievement, as we must admit that we have failed, let us searchingly and in the spirit of the most honest inquiry, ascertain how far that failure has been due to faithlessness in our own efforts or in our own ranks, and how far it was due to the intrenchment of privilege so strong and so inveterate that no first assault could hope fully to dislodge it. I am one of those who believe that our partial failure has been due to both causes, and, so believing, I find in our present reverses not cause for despondency or for party disorganization and apathy, but a higher call to duty, to a more advanced party policy, a more steadfast and loyal adherence to it."

"The great trusts which have taken congress by the throat and defied our efforts to release the people from their exactions have at least taught us the lesson, grievous but salutary, that either they or the democratic party must rule in this country, that either they or the democratic party must disappear from the country. That great party will not disappear. Its control of the house of representatives for the next congress may be taken away from it; lost seats in the senate may be awarded, as they seem about to be awarded, to those who glory in their servitude to monopolies and who seek public service for their own enrichment, but, as in the past, so in the future, the old historic party of the people will rise from the ashes of defeat, strengthened and purified, with a greater fidelity to democratic principles, a more heroic courage, a more aggressive and unselfish leadership, bearing

ing upon its banner not the foul legend of "America for the Trusts and Monopolies," but "America, a Land of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities; a Land of Moderate and Just Taxation from Whose Revenue Laws All Taint of Privilege and Caste Has Been Purged Away; America, the Home of a Triumphant Democracy; the Common, the Equal, and the Transcendent Heritage of the Countless Generations of the Future."

ASTOUNDING.

Republicans Horrified at the Lowering of Prices by a Reduction of Duties.

Every sound and logical protectionist is the enemy of low prices. They see nothing but evil in low prices. Thus the Manufacturer of Philadelphia, after observing that pig iron is selling at \$9.50 and steel billets at \$15 per ton—lowest prices ever reached at Pittsburgh—asks, as a clincher: "Why, pray tell us, is this continued tendency to lower prices? And who can prosper in such times?"

It is probably useless to suggest that manufacturers of structural steel and steel for bridges and buildings, of steel rails, of harvesters, mowers, locomotives, engines, sewing machines and of thousands of other implements, tools, etc., into which iron and steel enter, might possibly do a larger business if prices of pig iron were halved than if they were doubled. It is also probably useless to suggest that cheaper steel rails, structural iron and steel and implements and tools would lessen the cost of production of railroads, bridges, buildings and of other articles and products, and lead to greater production and the employment of more labor, and therefore to better wages.

Such a process of reasoning is lost to those who assert that cheap coats make cheap men, that cheap and nasty go together and that cheapness is un-American. It cannot be appreciated by those who build tariff walls to double the prices both of raw materials and of finished products—to get a little imported infant industry and kick and cuff a dozen big, full-grown, self-supporting, genuine American industries.

If prices of food, clothing and shelter should decline to nothing, the full-blooded protectionist would be horrified at the spectacle of so many cheap, nasty, un-American men. "What," he would cry, "are these millions of people to help themselves to all of these good things? Who can prosper in such times? Is it possible that these millions can live without begging employment in our protected mills? Are we never more to have the satisfaction of providing employment and of reducing wages? No more tariffs, no trusts to close mills and raise prices, no strikes, no Homestead affairs, no gifts of free libraries or colleges, no bids for charity of any kind, no chance to accumulate or display wealth or to lord it over anybody? What a dreary, stale world this is! This curse of cheapness is unbearable! Oh, if I could only emigrate to Mars or some other place where McKinley prices are still in vogue!" BYRON W. HOLZ.

THE BAGGING TRUST.

How It Attempted to Bulldoze Its Employees—What Free Bagging Is Doing.

The Cordage Trade Journal lately said: "The workers in the American Manufacturing Co.'s bagging plant on Noble street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, received as a Christmas present in their pay envelopes on Saturday, December 22, the assurance of steady employment." The employees are informed that the mill will have to run nights to keep up with orders.

The American Manufacturing Co. is known as the cotton bagging trust. It has five or six mills, the largest of which is this one at Greenpoint, employing 600 or 700 hands. Before jute bagging was made free last August, several of the trust's mills were kept closed to restrict production and obtain higher prices.

A few days after cotton bagging (made of jute) was put on the free list, the employees were frightened by receiving notice in their pay envelopes that it was probable that jute bagging could not be made in this country under the new tariff law; that the exact effect of the new law could not be told until about November 1; that any how bagging could be made here, after that date, only by reducing wages.

The Christmas present mentioned above shows what great prophets, or great hypocrites these trust manufacturers are. The truth is that without protection prices had to go lower; lower prices led to increased demand. Increased demand means more work; more work takes more hands and at higher, rather than lower wages. The only thing to suffer by the change is trust profits.

Victory in Defeat.

Despite temporary defeat the democratic party, which has battled so long and so stubbornly against the abomination of the protective tariff, may see the fruits of victory in editorial utterances like the following from the leading republican paper of the Mississippi Valley, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "No tariff will ever again be framed on the 1890 lines. There is an irrepressible conflict between McKinleyism and republicanism. McKinleyism is a relic of the dark ages. It is political heresy, economic lunacy, Chinese statesmanship."

Their Qualifications.

The only evidence of fitness Elkins and Sewell have ever given for the United States senate is their pernicious activity as professional lobbyists hired to promote the dishonest schemes of the corporations and millionaires who have nailed the red flag of plutocratic auction over the door of the senate chamber.—N. Y. World.

Cheap and Nasty McKinley.

Mr. McKinley will now be able to get his clothing so much cheaper than he bought it under his own law that he will soon begin to consider himself cheap and nasty.—St. Louis Republic.

Havenmeyer's Grip.

President Havenmeyer has the grip. What, on congressmen?—Philadelphia Press.

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

"Winter and Summer" were never more charmingly pictured than they are this season on Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendar. This calendar is made in the shape of a heart and is ornamented with two child faces, lithographed in bright and natural colors, one peeping out, amid the snow flakes, from a dainty cap, and the other lighted up with all the glory of the summer sunshine.

The Book of the Fair is a reproduction of the great World's Fair, so far as it can be, within reasonable limits, in print and pictures. The text is pure and classic, and the illustrations the finest that can be made. Of the 1,000 large pages which it is to contain, 680 pages have now been issued, and, as far as it has proceeded, it is fully satisfactory, and it is certain that, when completed, the work will be a full history of the Columbian Exposition as a whole, and in its several national parts.

WHAT DID THE BUILDINGS CONTAIN.

The beauty of the buildings themselves, the landscape effects and water views have been shown in many forms, but what of the treasures of art of science, of industry that filled these palaces to overflowing. The study of such a stupendous collection is of itself a liberal education. Thousands of surprising creations and curiosities—the Telautograph and other marvelous developments of electricity, the latest mechanical devices, the ethnological treasures from all the most noted collections; the display of the nations in the Liberal Arts building, the stately from Italy, the gold and silversmiths' exhibits from London, the Tiffany gems, the Swiss wood carving, the Bohemian glass from Austria, the French bronzes, the German porcelain, Japanese vases, the great telescope and countless others; the Horticultural building, with the rare ferns; cacti, fruits and flowers from every land; the United States government display; the model postal car, mint, models from the patent office, the historic relics; the life size soldier from the puritan to the staff officer of to-day; the Fisheries, with its monster aquarium and interesting exhibits; the Palace of Fine Arts, with its seventy-two galleries of stately and paintings; the foreign buildings, teeming with interesting, strange and curious collections illustrative of the customs, habits, resources and art of people of other lands; the State buildings; the Midway, its cosmopolitan life and features; the Mines building, with the greatest mineral display ever brought together, the coal pyramid, the diamond mines of South Africa, and the great Strumm exhibits; the Agricultural building, illustrating the agricultural resources of the nations of the world; the Krupp pavilion; the Transportation building showing the method of transportation from the earliest period to the present time, the original Grace Darling boat, the sectional steamship, the Nicaragua canal model, the great 999 engine, the mammoth locomotive, "Lord of the Isles"; the Woman's building, with the Queen of Italy's lace, the French eson, the Colonial exhibits, the examples of woman's work in all countries. There is but one work which illustrates and describes the wonderful exhibits. It has been in course of preparation for nearly two years, and is the most magnificently illustrated work ever issued in America. The title is The Book of the Fair, 2,500 copperplate engravings, 1,000 beautiful pages. Text by Herbert Howe Banoroff. Published in twenty-five parts at \$1 each. Applicants for agencies should address as below. Illustrated pamphlet mailed free on application.

THE FAIR.

The history of any great and successful undertaking is always interesting, therefore at the risk of being accused of violating personal confidence, we tell our readers of the origin of a famous story of the late war. The publishers of the Chicago Ledger wanted a story which, besides being a love story of great merit, should vividly describe the thrilling events of the battle of Gettysburg and the siege of Richmond. One author after another failed in the work, and at last the famous St. George Rathburne was approached on the subject. He demanded a fabulous price for the work, but it was paid, and the story was actually written to order. It is, however, printed under the pen name of "Hugh Allen." It is declared by critics, who have been shown the advance sheets, to be the best story of the war ever written. The first instalment of it appeared in No. 3, Vol. xxiii of the Ledger, and at once attracted the greatest attention. A private letter from the editor informs us that in order to reach all classes of people, the publishers of the Ledger will mail the opening chapters of the story free of charge to all who send in their names at once. The Ledger is a great paper, and each week gives story matter enough to make a dollar book. Address, Chicago Ledger, Chicago, Illinois.

GREAT MUSIC OFFER.

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

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Feb. 20, 1895: John Barr, Miss Allie Fincher. All the above remaining unclaimed for, March 6, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

of type. The arrangement is this: We will give you that greatest of all Democratic papers, the New York Weekly World, and this paper, both for one year each, for \$2.15, or we will send you this paper for one year and The Weekly World for six months for 35 cents in addition to the regular yearly price of this paper lone. The campaign now begun is going to be a very important one! Here is the opportunity to get your own local paper and the leading metropolitan journal of the country at extraordinarily 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 one year. Address CHASE COUNTY COURANT.

YOU NEED A VACATION.

Just a suggestion: Why not try the Rocky Mountains? No better medicine exists than the dry, clear balneic air of that region. Anywhere around Pike's Peak, or further into the range (like Glenwood Springs) will do. Did you whisper trout fishing? Yes, plenty of it, off the railroads, in secluded nooks.

Camping out in tents, living in cottages 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 Colorado and Utah resorts. Inquire of nearest agent.

FIFTY DOLLARS GIVEN AWAY.

To raisers of poultry, the most wonderful and valuable monthly is The Poultry Keeper. The publishers offer fifty dollars free. Send for sample copy and see how. Any of the following back numbers worth a dollar but sent postpaid for only five cents each: Brooders, Incubators, Appliances, Poultry Houses (Illus.) Aug. '89, Aug. '91, Worth \$10. Poultry Houses, April '87, Oct. '88 and July '91 (50 illus.) Preserving Eggs, Sept. '87, Turkeys, Mar. '92. Poultry Diseases, Nov. '87. How to Feed for Eggs, Oct. '91. All About Lice, Oct. '87, Dec. '91. Testing Eggs, June '91 and June '92. How to Make the Hot Water Incubator, July '87. Sample free. Address, The Poultry Keeper Co., Parkersburg, Pa.

THE GOLD FLOWER.

This flower, so fittingly called Gold Flower, was produced by M. Moser, of Versailles, France, and introduced in Europe last season, the plants selling at a very high figure, only a few plants coming to America. The flowers are two or three inches across, of a bright shining, golden yellow and bearing numerous handsome stamens. The plant is of low, spreading, branching growth, with handsome leaves, the upper side much darker than the lower. It is perfectly hardy, forms an excellent border, or is grand for bedding while as a single pot plant it is charming with its clean, bright green foliage as a background for the flowers, great, shiny yellow disks, brilliant in their reflections as burnished gold.

This year an enterprising firm is offering it at the price of ordinary plants, viz., 25 cents a plant. By sending 10 cents to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., for Vick's Floral Guide, (which amount may be deducted from first order), you will learn all about this beautiful plant Hypericum Meserianum, and also regarding their offer of \$300 cash for a name for the New Double Sweet Pea.

HOW A GREAT STORY WAS WRITTEN.

The history of any great and successful undertaking is always interesting, therefore at the risk of being accused of violating personal confidence, we tell our readers of the origin of a famous story of the late war. The publishers of the Chicago Ledger wanted a story which, besides being a love story of great merit, should vividly describe the thrilling events of the battle of Gettysburg and the siege of Richmond. One author after another failed in the work, and at last the famous St. George Rathburne was approached on the subject. He demanded a fabulous price for the work, but it was paid, and the story was actually written to order. It is, however, printed under the pen name of "Hugh Allen." It is declared by critics, who have been shown the advance sheets, to be the best story of the war ever written. The first instalment of it appeared in No. 3, Vol. xxiii of the Ledger, and at once attracted the greatest attention. A private letter from the editor informs us that in order to reach all classes of people, the publishers of the Ledger will mail the opening chapters of the story free of charge to all who send in their names at once. The Ledger is a great paper, and each week gives story matter enough to make a dollar book. Address, Chicago Ledger, Chicago, Illinois.

GREAT MUSIC OFFER.

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

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Feb. 20, 1895: John Barr, Miss Allie Fincher. All the above remaining unclaimed for, March 6, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The next Teachers' Association will be held at Toledo, March 2nd, commencing at 1:30 p. m.

PROGRAMME

Song, by Toledo school. Invocation, Rev. A. A. Bailey. Song by teachers, led by J. R. Brown. Recitation, Miss Nina Perry. Paper, Should the teacher play with her pupils at intermissions, Miss Rena Swope. Discussion, R. B. Brees. Select reading, Miss Minnie Ellis. Paper, Uses and abuses of Rewards and Punishments, J. S. Stanley. Song, Bazaar Quartette. Dismission for refreshments. EVENING SESSION—7:30. Song, Battle Hymn of the Republic, by everybody. Roll call, response by quotation from Poor Richard's Almanac. General discussion on County Uniformity of Text Books, led, J. M. Stone. Character Song, by L. L. Chandler. After a general hand shaking of fifteen minutes, the Toledo young people will give a short drama. COM.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE

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

ALMOST A NEW YORK DAILY.

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

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

\$10 and \$20 Genuine Confederate Bills only five cents each; \$100 and \$50 bills ten cents each. 25 and 50 cent shillings ten cents each. \$1 and \$2 bills 25 cents each. Send on receipt of price. Address, CHAS. B. BARKER, West Atlanta, Ga.

Notice by Publication.

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 M. DeWitt, of Chase Co., Kas., Frank S. Frey, of Elk, Chase Co., Kas., Lewis J. Frey, of Elk, Chase Co., Kas. H. VON LANGEN, Register.

Notice by Publication.

Land Office at Topeka, Kansas, February 2, 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 16, 1895, viz: John M. Hayes, H. E. Hayes, of Chase Co., Kas., Frank S. Frey, of Elk, Chase Co., Kas., Lewis J. Frey, of Elk, Chase Co., Kas. H. VON LANGEN, Register.

Notice by Publication.

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 16, 1895, viz: Herbert P. Lowe, H. E. 8108 W. S. for the SW 1/4 of sec 21, Twp 21 S, R. 7 East. William DeWitt, of Chase Co., Kas., Henry G. L. Strauss, Hiram C. Varnum, all of Clements, Kansas. JOHN L. LEE, Register.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in the treatment of all diseases, and are the only people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named. They cure without dragging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact the most Sovereign Remedies of the World.

- 1- Fever, Congestion, Inflammation, 25
2- Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, 25
3- Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness, 25
4- Diarrhea, Cholera, and Ague, 25
5- Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic, 25
6- Cholera Morbus, Vomiting, 25
7- Cholera, Colic, and Ague, 25
8- Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache, 25
9- Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo, 25
10- Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head, 25
11- Suppressed or Painful Periods, 25
12- Whites, Too Profuse Periods, 25
13- Cramp, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, 25
14- Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions, 25
15- Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains, 25
16- Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague, 25
17- Piles, Blind or Bleeding, 25
18- Ophthalmia, Sore or Weak Eyes, 25
19- Catarrh, of the Bladder, 25
20- Whooping Cough, 25
21- Asthma, Oppressed Breathing, 25
22- Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing, 25
23- Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling, 25
24- General Debility, Physical Weakness, 25
25- Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions, 25
26- Nervousness, Sickness from Riding, 25
27- Kidney Disease, 25
28- Strain of the Neck, 25
29- Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed, 25
30- Painful Periods, 25
31- Discharges, 25
32- Chronic Congestions and Eruptions, 25

EXTRA NUMBERS:

- 28-Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, 1.00
29-Disease of the Heart, Palpitation 1.00
30-Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance, 1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUFACTURING CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

SPECIFICS.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL

THE PILE OINTMENT. For PILES—External or Internal—Blind or Bleeding—However Incurable or Long Standing. The Best and Safest Remedy Ever known, always giving satisfaction and prompt relief. It is also the cure for hemorrhoids, fistulas, Ulcers, Old Sores and Burns.

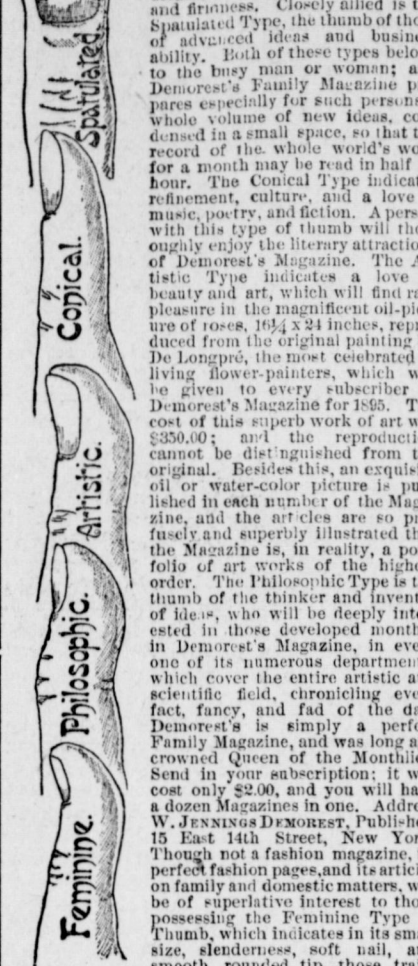
Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUFACTURING CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

REPEATING RIFLES

MARLBOROUGH SAFETY. Made in all styles and sizes. Lightest, strongest, easiest working, safest, simplest, most accurate, most compact, and most modern. For sale by all dealers in arms. Catalogues mailed free by The Marlin Fire Arms Co., NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

WHAT YOUR THUMB TELLS.

The thumb is an unfailing index of character. The Square Type indicates a strong will, great energy and firmness. Closely allied to the Square Type is the thumb of those of advanced ideas and business ability. Both of these types belong to the "strong" type of character, and are especially fitted for such positions as a whole volume of new ideas, contained in a small space, so that the record of the whole world's work for a month may be read in half an hour. The Conical Type indicates refinement, culture, and a love of music, poetry, and fiction. A person with this type of thumb is thoroughly enjoying the literary attractions of Demorest's Magazine. The Artistic Type indicates a love of beauty and art, which will find pleasure in the magnificent illustrations of living flower-painters, which will be given to every subscriber to Demorest's Magazine for 1895. The cost of this superb work of art was \$350,000; and the reproduction cannot be distinguished from the original. It is a masterpiece of art, and is published in each number of the Magazine. The Philosophic Type indicates a love of the sciences, and a desire to know the truth. The Philosophic Type is the thumb of the thinker and inventor of ideas, who will be deeply interested in these developments in Demorest's Magazine, in every one of its numerous departments, which cover the entire artistic and scientific field, chronicle every fact, fancy, and fad of the day. Demorest's is simply a perfect Family Magazine, and was long ago crowned Queen of the Monthlies. Send your subscription: It will cost only \$2.00, and you will have a dozen Magazines in one. Address W. H. HOLSINGER, Publisher, 15 East 14th Street, New York. Though not a fashion magazine, its perfect fashion pages, and its interest in family and domestic matters, will be of superlative interest to those who possess the Feminine Type of Thumb, which indicates in its small size, slenderness, soft nail, and smooth, rounded tip, the traits which belong essentially to the female sex, every one of whom should subscribe to Demorest's Magazine. If you are unacquainted with it, send for a specimen copy (free), and you will admit that seeing these THUMB TYPES has put you in the way of saving money by finding the Magazine everything to satisfy the literary wants of the whole family.



gentler sex, every one of whom should subscribe to Demorest's Magazine. If you are unacquainted with it, send for a specimen copy (free), and you will admit that seeing these THUMB TYPES has put you in the way of saving money by finding the Magazine everything to satisfy the literary wants of the whole family.



COLLINS & BURCIE CO. CHICAGO.

A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF EXPERIENCE AND CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT IS REPRESENTED IN THE "LEADER LINE" OF STOVES AND RANGES.

LEADER RANGES

FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL. LEADER COOKING STOVES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL. LEADER HEATING STOVES FOR ALL USES, FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.

ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY. IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THESE STOVES, WRITE TO US FOR PRICES. COLLINS & BURCIE CO., 225 W. 12th St., Chicago.

WOVEN WIRE FENCING

BEST STEEL WIRE. WIRE ROPE SELVAGE.

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, FARMS, RANCHES AND RAILROADS. HULL'S PATENT WIRE FENCE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

HE MISSED HIS OPPORTUNITY! DON'T MISS YOURS. The majority neglect their opportunities, and that is the reason why they are poor and live at home, wherever they are. Even beggars are easily won from \$25 to \$50 per week. It is a golden opportunity, and a golden opportunity to each person at some period of life. It is a golden opportunity to each person at some period of life. It is a golden opportunity to each person at some period of life.



MARLBOROUGH SAFETY

REPEATING RIFLES. Made in all styles and sizes. Lightest, strongest, easiest working, safest, simplest, most accurate, most compact, and most modern. For sale by all dealers in arms. Catalogues mailed free by The Marlin Fire Arms Co., NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

Ripans Tabules.

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

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

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

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

For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH. TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

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

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

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

One Gives Relief.

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

McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

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

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

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., NEW YORK CITY.

W. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.



FREE SIMPLIFIED INSTRUCTOR For the PIANO or ORGAN.

ABSOLUTELY NO TEACHER NECESSARY. IN ONE HOUR YOU CAN LEARN TO PLAY AND ACCOMPANY on the Piano or Organ by using our lightning Chord Method. This method is wonderfully simple. It is a delight to all beginners and a ready-reference to advanced players. A limited number will be given away to introduce it. The price of this book is One Dollar, but if you will take it up and show it to your neighbors we will mail you One Copy Free. Send twenty-five cents to defray expense of mailing. (Postage stamps or silver.) Address at once, The Musical Guide Pub. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Our Simplified Instructor for the Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo or Violin beat the World. No teacher necessary. Wonderful progress in one hour. Either one mailed on receipt of fifty cents. Mention This Paper.

WE CLUB WITH

JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

THE LEADING FARM WEEKLY OF THE WEST. Eight pages, fifty-six columns of the choicest reading for old or young. Nonpartisan, independent, and a superb corps of carefully assembled, paid Western contributors. The JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, above all things, is PRACTICAL. It is a recognized authority and safe guide on all the various subjects within its scope. No farmer, dairyman, stock or poultry raiser, or fruit grower, who intends to succeed in his business, should be without it. It is the MOST INTERESTING, and in the practical teachings the MOST VALUABLE, of any Farm and Home weekly in the world. (Every subscriber gets the new and wonderful popular Journal of Agriculture Cook Book 225 pages, nearly 2,000 original, competitive cash prize receipts, for only 25 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 \$1.00. 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, Kas.

ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG. CO.

Have sold to consumers for 21 years, saving them the dealers' profits. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers of carriages, harnesses, saddles, and bicycle tires. Our selling vehicles and harnesses this way—step with privilege to examine before any agent is paid. We pay freight both ways! Not satisfied? We warrant for 2 years. Why pay an agent \$10 to \$20 to order for you? Write your own order. Riving free. We take no risk of damage in shipping.

WHOLESALE PRICES. Spring Wagon, \$31 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sold for \$100 to \$120. City Wagons, \$37.50, as usual sold for \$55. Farm Wagons, \$45 to \$100. Farm Wagons, \$45 to \$100. City Wagons, \$37.50, as usual sold for \$55. Farm Wagons, \$45 to \$100. City Wagons, \$37.50, as usual sold for \$55. Farm Wagons, \$45 to \$100.

NO. 1, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 2, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 3, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 4, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 5, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 6, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 7, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 8, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 9, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 10, Farm Wagon. \$43.00.

NO. 11, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 12, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 13, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 14, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 15, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 16, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 17, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 18, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 19, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 20, Farm Wagon. \$43.00.

NO. 21, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 22, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 23, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 24, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 25, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 26, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 27, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 28, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 29, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 30, Farm Wagon. \$43.00.

NO. 31, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 32, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 33, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 34, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 35, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 36, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 37, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 38, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 39, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 40, Farm Wagon. \$43.00.

NO. 41, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 42, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 43, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 44, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 45, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 46, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 47, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 48, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 49, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 50, Farm Wagon. \$43.00.

NO. 51, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 52, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 53, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 54, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 55, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 56, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 57, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 58, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 59, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 60, Farm Wagon. \$43.00.

NO. 61, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 62, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 63, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 64, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 65, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 66, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 67, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 68, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 69, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 70, Farm Wagon. \$43.00.

NO. 71, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 72, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 73, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 74, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 75, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 76, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 77, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 78, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 79, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 80, Farm Wagon. \$43.00.

NO. 81, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 82, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 83, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 84, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 85, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 86, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 87, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 88, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 89, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 90, Farm Wagon. \$43.00.

NO. 91, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 92, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 93, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 94, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 95, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 96, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 97, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 98, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 99, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 100, Farm Wagon. \$43.00.

NO. 101, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 102, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 103, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 104, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 105, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 106, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 107, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 108, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 109, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 110, Farm Wagon. \$43.00.

NO. 111, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 112, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 113, Farm Wagon. \$43.00. NO. 114, Farm Wagon. \$43

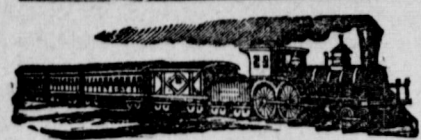
The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1895.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall a favor away; How to the line, he chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.50; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for time, station, and direction. Includes routes for Cedar Grove, Saffordville, and other local stops.

Table with columns for time, station, and direction. Includes routes for Saffordville, Ellinor, and other local stops.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Washington's birthday, to-morrow. Lent will begin next Wednesday, Feb. 27. T. H. Grisham was down to Topeka, Tuesday. Almost like spring in the day time, this week. E. W. Tanner is confined to his home, with a gripe. Cloudy to-day, getting ready for the storm to-morrow. James McNeel is still confined to his home by sickness. S. A. Brees is up in Waubesa county, on business. Chas. Evans was taken sick, Monday, with pneumonia. Mrs. Dr. A. M. Conaway, of Saffordville, is lying quiet sick. E. B. Johnson was at home, this week, seeing his family. County Superintendent T. G. Allen is visiting schools in the county. First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week. Capt. H. A. Ewing, of Wonese, has been granted an increase of pension. Miss Emma Kilgore, who was quite sick, last week, is again up and about. Mrs. Frank Lee returned home, Tuesday, from her visit at Washington, D. C. Born on Saturday night, Feb. 17, 1895 to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown, of Strong City, a son. John Bell has built a porch to the front of his residence, as also an addition to it. Born on Sunday night, Feb. 10, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Erret, of this city, a son. It has been thawing in the day time and freezing of nights ever since last Thursday. Born on Sunday, Feb. 17, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. John Frew, of Strong City, a daughter. Geo. W. Hotchkiss started back, Saturday night, to his home at New Haven, Conn. Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talking & Son's, Matfield Green. You can get reply postal cards, also photograph envelopes, at the post-office, in this city. Mrs. E. B. Evans, of Emporia, is here during the sickness of her son-in-law, Geo. B. Carson. Born on Thursday, Feb. 14, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Fricard, of Clements, a daughter. Born on Friday night, Feb. 15, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hunter, east of this city, a daughter. J. M. Tuttle, who has been confined to his home for two weeks past, with the gripe, is improving. Dothard and Ditmars have gone east for spring styles and pattern hats; will return March 11. Feb. 21-22 Mrs. M. R. Dinan, of Strong City, left last Thursday, for a visit to home folks at Bloomington, Wis. Geo. B. Carson, who has been suffering with pneumonia for the past week, is rapidly improving. Born on Friday night, Feb. 15, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stubenhofer, east of this city, a daughter. W. H. Holsinger and J. H. Doolittle left, for Topeka, Tuesday, to attend the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Thomas Butler and his son, J. T. Butler, went to Council Grove, Monday, and returned home, yesterday. Albert Coleman has moved from the Bardill place, on Rook creek, to the Geo. Lovkamp place, on Buck creek. Talking & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost. Geo. Stubenhofer, having rented the Hayden farm, on Diamond creek, will take possession of the same, March 1. A. D. Rilae has moved from his quarters in the McWilliams building, to the Alexander bakery, off Pearl street. A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, has been granted, by the Probate Court, a druggist's permit to sell intoxicating liquors.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. The several Township Assessors will meet in the County Clerk's office, on March 4, to agree upon a basis of taxation. Joe Rettiger and his sister, Miss Mary, of Strong City, were at Emporia, one day last week, on a shopping expedition. E. W. Mercer, of Buck creek, is enjoying a visit from his cousin, S. H. Pettit, from California, who is on his way to Michigan. Farm for rent, on Diamond creek, 130 acres in cultivation, 233 altogether. Cash rent. Apply to Tom Lawless, Strong City, Kansas. Feb. 14-17. C. C. Smith, of Cedar Point, has returned home, from his visit at his old home in Virginia. He is now suffering with rheumatism. W. L. Wood and family, who have been living in this city during the winter, will move back to their farm on Fox creek, about March 1. A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, has enlarged his drug store room, by removing the partitions, and now has a much larger and better lighted room. Married, at the home of the bride, at Matfield Green, on Monday, Feb. 18, 1895, Mr. Orville Palmer, of Sycamore Springs, and Miss Hattie Mann. Born on Friday night, Feb. 15, 1895, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Rookwood, in this city, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Dan W. Foxworthy. Mrs. A. P. McMinda, of Strong City, went, Monday, on a visit to relatives, at Powhattan. She was accompanied as far as Topeka by Mr. McMinda. Joe Miner, formerly of this city, arrived at Clements, this week, from Oklahoma, with the intention of remaining in this county awhile longer. J. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and see. Joe Rettiger, of Strong City, has returned home from the B. Lantry & Sons railroad works in Arizona. He expects to soon leave for Ft. Madison, Iowa. A. O. Shaff has returned to Strong City, from Arizona where he had been for several months past, in the employ of B. Lantry & Sons, as overseer on railroad work. Wm. M. Harris is still in Galveston, Texas, and, although he sends word he does not like that country, he says he has gained ten pounds in flesh since he got there. J. O. Silverwood started back, this morning, to his home at Mulvane. Mrs. Silverwood will visit yet awhile longer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Cochran. The improved appearance of the CHASE COUNTY COURANT merits special mention. The change is greatly appreciated by its many readers.—Strong City Derrick. Chas. P. Gill is again in the restaurant business in Strong City, having, last week, bought the restaurant of J. G. Williams, which Mr. Williams bought from James O'Byrne. The Modern Woodmen will give their first annual ball and supper, to-morrow (Friday) evening, in Strong City Opera House, to which a cordial invitation is extended to all. I have refitted the photograph gallery—new backgrounds and accessories. Give me a call when you want first-class photographs. E. F. INGRAM, Successor to G. W. Harlan. Miss Carrie Brees and Mrs. E. D. Replogle visited their uncle, Fin Irwin, of Lyon county, last Saturday, who will leave, this week, for Delaware, where he will take charge of a large fruit farm. Mrs. Geo. B. Carson and children went to Emporia, Wednesday last week, on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Evans, and returned home, Friday, on receipt of the news that Mr. Carson was sick. Miss Anna Rookwood was taken sick, yesterday, with pneumonia, and had to go home from her school. Miss Rosa Allen taught for her yesterday. Mrs. S. C. Smith will teach for her during her illness. Barney Lantry, who owns the largest farm in Kansas, is probably sitting back of the kitchen stove rubbing grease on chillains, and wondering how soon he can get at his spring plowing.—Kansas City Star. The Rev. Father J. F. Leary, of Chapman, and the Rev. Father Beede, of Emporia, were at Strong City, Wednesday last week, investigating the affairs of the parish school, and examing the pupils thereof. A telephone company has been organized in the west end of the county, with Geo. Topping, of Cedar Point, as President, to operate a line from Cedar Grove station to Wonese, and the line is now in working condition. Mrs. Kate Hegwer, formerly of this city, is now Mrs. Springer, of Vanwert county, Ohio, to which locality she went, about two weeks ago, and was since married to a Mr. Springer, a prosperous farmer of that county. Send twelve cents in postage stamps to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will receive four copies of Kate Field's Washington, containing material of special interest. Give name and address, and say where you saw this advertisement. Mr. Tom Quinn and Miss Mary Mailen, both of Strong City, and most estimable young people, were married at 8 o'clock, Tuesday morning, Feb. 19, 1895, at the Catholic church in Strong City. The COURANT extends them its congratulations. John Bardill, of Grantfork, Ill., who was here visiting relatives, for a week past, was summoned home, Tuesday, by a telegram announcing the serious illness of his daughter, and he left on the first train, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. John Surfub. For Sale.—An improved farm of 80 acres, on Middle creek, north of D. Park, for \$850; \$450 cash; balance on time to suit purchaser. Well fenced and plenty of water. Apply to W. Hadlock, on the premises, or address him at Elmdale P. O., Kansas.

We have made arrangements by which we can furnish the COURANT and the twice-a-week New York World for only \$2.15 a year. Here is the opportunity to get your own local paper and the New York World twice every week at extraordinarily low rates. A letter passed through the post-office in this city, to-day, addressed as follows: In West Virginia let me drop. In Taylor county let me stop. In Grafton P. O. let me lay. 'Till Harry Upton takes me away. Ladies, put away your playing cards in Noah's ark, because under the new gambling law of Kansas, you may be fined or imprisoned, or both, on conviction in Court, where you venture money or other property on a game at the same, either at home or in Mrs. Wouldnotgamble's parlors. The Coyne Branch Dramatic Company will give a splendid entertainment at Music Hall, on Saturday evening, March 2, 1895, entitled, "Sweethearts," and the screaming fable in one act by J. Madison Morton, entitled "Box and Cox." Exercises commences at 7:30. prompt Admission 25 cents, reserved seats 35, children 15c. Dr. Ralph Denn left for St. Louis, Mo., Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 18, 1895, in response to a request to go there to treat a lady, for a cancer. The Doctor was very much pleased with the cordial welcome back here that his old friends and neighbors gave him, and desired us to so state in this issue of the COURANT. He will be at St. Louis a month or more. The Rev. C. C. Hoffmeister, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in this city, left, yesterday morning, with his family, for Brookings, South Dakota, to take charge of a Presbyterian Church, at that place. His many friends here extend to him and his family their best wishes in their new home, or wherever they may reside in the future. The secretary of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., informs us that their prices will be lower for 1894 than ever. He wishes us to ask our readers not to purchase anything in the line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or harness until they have sent 4 cents in stamps to pay postage on their 112 page catalogue. We advise the readers of the COURANT to remember this suggestion. A novel and interesting entertainment will be given under the auspices of the High School, next week, by a company of artists from Emporia. It will include Miss King, pianist and vocalist; Mr. Malloy, flute player and vocalist; Mr. Williams, cornetist; Mr. Keene, violinist, and Prof. D. A. Ellsworth, who will look after the orchestral part of the entertainment. We have no doubt this will be a rare treat. Date, March 1. Further information next week. Died, at noon, on Monday, February 18, 1895, after a lingering illness, the estimable wife of J. A. Lucas, depot agent at Strong City, who leaves, besides her husband, to mourn her death, four children, all of whom have, in their sad bereavement, the heartfelt sympathy of many friends. Short services were held at the family residence in Strong City, yesterday morning, after which the remains were taken to Emporia, where a funeral sermon was preached in the Friends church. Specimen free. Alpha Publishing Co., Boston. THE PANSY PROSPECTUS, 1894-'95. Beginning with the November Number. A SERIAL STORY. "Reuben's Hindrances," by H. P. Barnes. ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS BY H. P. BARNES. A SERIAL STORY. "The Old Town Pump," by "Margaret Sidney," author of the famous "Pepper" books. ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS BY H. P. BARNES. NATURAL HISTORY. Ten papers by L. H. M. Palmer. Each one will have an original full-page illustration drawn from life or life models by the author. A SERIES of charmingly written articles descriptive of alligators, by Mrs. Etiza Burroughs Buckhout. FRONTISPIECE STORIES. by "Pansy." Many, perhaps most of them, will have to do with incidents which were personally known to the editors. CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR AND MISSION BULLETINS. A story illustrating one or two of the topics chosen each month for the Juniors' meeting, with a personal letter from "Pansy," growing out of her own experience. SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Which many found helpful last year. THE PANSY READING CIRCLE. Roman Literature Papers, by Elizabeth Abbott. A study from some standard poet each month. Selections carefully chosen, illustrating the style of the writer and poems suitable for recitation or study. FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. The best help possible will be secured to give each month, articles or items of interest concerning other lands than ours. DAILY THOUGHTS. An entire chapter or Psalm will be taken up, and a verse chosen for each day, and brief comment given. NEW COVER DESIGN. Of which this is a fac-simile, (reduced Thirty-two pages of reading and illustrations in each number adapted to young people from nine to fifteen years of age. Each serial, if published in book form, would be worth the price of the magazine. Subscription price, \$1.00 a year. To the Trade, 80 cts. net. The Oldest Wholesale Whiskey House in Kansas City. STARDARD LIQUOR CO., OLIVER & O'BRYAN. Established by R. S. Patterson 1868. 614 BROADWAY. KANSAS CITY, - - - MO. Kentucky Bourbon, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 per gallon. Penn. or Md. Rye, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 per gallon. Brandy, Wines, Gin, Kummel, Alcohol, Rum. Terms: Cash with order. No extra charge. P. O. B., Kansas City. Send for catalogue and price list. TRY A TEXAS TRIP To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer in winter. The Santa Fe is offering some low rate tickets with liberal conditions as to limit. Text as may be just the place you are looking for, as a home or for investment.

PUBLIC SALE OF STOCK AND FARM TOOLS

On Hayden's farm 3 miles north of Elmdale and 7 miles west of Strong City, on THURSDAY, February 28, 1895.

100 Head of Native Cattle. One Herford bull; three 4-year-old steers; fifteen 3-year-old steers; sixty-four 2-year-old steers; seven calves; two heifers; five dry cows; six milch cows; one span of mules; 3-year-olds; one Norman mare, 6-year-old; one Clydesdale mare, 9-year-old; one Clydesdale horse, 4-year-old; one span Norman horses, 3 and 4-year-old; one sorrel pony, 6-year-old; one Clyde colt, 2-year-old; one driving horse, 7-year-old; one 2-year-old gelding; two yearling colts; 100 bushels of red oats; 10 bushels seed corn; 6 dozen chickens; one buggy; bicycle; variety mowing machine and rake; binder; feed cutter; John Deers lister; feed grinder and power; corn planter; two stirring plows; two cultivators; one set of work harness; one set of single harness.

TERMS:—Nine months' time will be given on good bankable paper, on sums over \$50, 10 per cent interest if not paid when due. Sums less than \$5, cash. 5 per cent. of for cash. HAYDEN BROTHERS, J. N. BURTON, Auctioneer.

BABYLAND THE BABIES' OWN MAGAZINE.

50C. A YEAR. ENLARGED. THE NEW VOLUME, BEGINNING NOVEMBER, 1894, will contain the best things in reading and pictures for children from one to six years old. Among them will be THE HOUSE OF THE GRANDMOTHERS. By Mrs. Ella Farman Pratt. A humorous serial of baby life. MARCHING PLAYS. By Grey Burleson. For nursery entertainments, kindergarten and primary schools; to develop the natural friendliness of little children toward animals. Elaborately illustrated. SEQUELS TO MOTHER GOOSE. By Mrs. Clara Doty Bates. New adventures of old friends, told in verse. THE NIMBLE PENNIES. By "Boz." A series of curious drawing lesson, using a large and small copper cent. "CHILDREN'S MENAGERIE" PRIZE COMPETITION. A menagerie of cardboard, with full directions for making and coloring, and prizes.

Specimen free. Alpha Publishing Co., Boston.

THE PANSY PROSPECTUS, 1894-'95.

Beginning with the November Number. A SERIAL STORY. "Reuben's Hindrances," by H. P. Barnes. ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS BY H. P. BARNES. A SERIAL STORY. "The Old Town Pump," by "Margaret Sidney," author of the famous "Pepper" books. ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS BY H. P. BARNES. NATURAL HISTORY. Ten papers by L. H. M. Palmer. Each one will have an original full-page illustration drawn from life or life models by the author. A SERIES of charmingly written articles descriptive of alligators, by Mrs. Etiza Burroughs Buckhout. FRONTISPIECE STORIES. by "Pansy." Many, perhaps most of them, will have to do with incidents which were personally known to the editors. CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR AND MISSION BULLETINS. A story illustrating one or two of the topics chosen each month for the Juniors' meeting, with a personal letter from "Pansy," growing out of her own experience. SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Which many found helpful last year. THE PANSY READING CIRCLE. Roman Literature Papers, by Elizabeth Abbott. A study from some standard poet each month. Selections carefully chosen, illustrating the style of the writer and poems suitable for recitation or study. FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. The best help possible will be secured to give each month, articles or items of interest concerning other lands than ours. DAILY THOUGHTS. An entire chapter or Psalm will be taken up, and a verse chosen for each day, and brief comment given. NEW COVER DESIGN. Of which this is a fac-simile, (reduced Thirty-two pages of reading and illustrations in each number adapted to young people from nine to fifteen years of age. Each serial, if published in book form, would be worth the price of the magazine. Subscription price, \$1.00 a year. To the Trade, 80 cts. net. The Oldest Wholesale Whiskey House in Kansas City. STARDARD LIQUOR CO., OLIVER & O'BRYAN. Established by R. S. Patterson 1868. 614 BROADWAY. KANSAS CITY, - - - MO. Kentucky Bourbon, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 per gallon. Penn. or Md. Rye, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 per gallon. Brandy, Wines, Gin, Kummel, Alcohol, Rum. Terms: Cash with order. No extra charge. P. O. B., Kansas City. Send for catalogue and price list.

GOING EAST THIS YEAR. If so, the editor's advice is, take the Santa Fe Route as far as Chicago. The service is as near perfection as quickwitted managers can devise. Being thirty miles the shortest road, you can depend on getting through on time. The line is run as straight as modern engineering could make it. Track is laid with heavy steel rails. No prettier, cosier and more comfortable trains leave Kansas City than the two fast vestibuled daily expresses over the Santa Fe Route, at 5:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., reaching Chicago 9:15 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. Superb accommodations, with respect to dining cars, free chair cars and sleep'rs. Inquire of nearest agent.

AN EVERGREEN TREE! WITHOUT COST.

We will send you by mail postpaid one small evergreen tree adapted to your climate with instructions for planting and caring for it, together with our complete list of Nursery stock. If you will cut out this advertisement, mark on it the name of this paper and mail it to us, and we will send you a tree and plants you would like to purchase, and when you wish to plant them. We will quote you lower prices on the stock you want than have ever been offered you. Write at once.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES, Evergreen, Door Co., Wis.

THE FARMER'S PROBLEM. The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must secure on close margins of profit. It is thus more necessary that every farmer who expects to prosper in his business, avail himself of all the aid and information obtainable. And there is nothing more useful in this line than a subscription to a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the old reliable KANSAS FARMER, a 16 to 20 page farm journal which was established in Kansas in 1882. It ranks above most of the journals of its class, and no enterprising farmer can afford to deprive himself or family of it. Every issue has information worth the price of a year's subscription. It only costs \$1.00 per year. Send at once to Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas, for a free sample copy and supplement of premiums, benefit offers, etc., and call at this office and subscribe for the CHASE COUNTY COURANT and the KANSAS FARMER, both papers for one year for only \$2.25.

BOOKS & FREE POPULAR NOVELS

For one "CAPSHEAF" Soda wrapper and six cents in stamps. POPULAR NOVELS BY POPULAR AUTHORS. We have secured from one of the largest publishing houses in New York City a list containing 100 Novels by the most popular authors in the world. Many books on our list cannot be purchased in any other edition. Send us a one cent stamp, write your address plainly and we will forward you a printed list of them from which you make your own selection. Address DeLAND & CO. Fairport, N. Y.

Little Men and Women.

\$1.00 A YEAR. ENLARGED. An Illustrated Magazine for Children from Seven to Eleven. THE NEW VOLUME BEGINS WITH NOVEMBER. SPECIAL FEATURES: POLLY AND THE OTHER GIRL. Serial. By Miss Sophie Sweet. THE KNOT-HOLE IN THE FENCE. Boys' Serial. By Beth Day. LITTLE PETERIN VANDIKE. A lively series of poems for recitation in character. By Chas. S. Pratt. GREAT CAT I HAVE MET. A dozen hunting stories, every one true. By W. Tomson 72 illustrations. A CHILD IN AN IRISH CASTLE. Adventures of real children in an ancient castle. By Mrs. B. H. Dobbs. WHEN GRANDFATHER'S GRANDFATHER WAS A BOY. A series of historical articles, illustrated. By E. S. Brooks. AN AMERICAN DOG ABROAD. Dog Tony's voyage and travels; very amusing. By P. P. Plumfrey. SUNSHINE CORNER. About children who became happiness makers. By Abby Merton Diaz. SONGS FOR CHILDREN'S VOICES. A monthly feature. DOLL-DRCSMAKING. A series written for children. DISTINGUISHED STORY-TELLERS. Stories by Sophie May, Mary E. Wilkins, Hezekiah Butterworth, etc. "CHILDREN'S MENAGERIE" PRIZE COMPETITION. Special terms to Schools and Clubs. Samples free.

Alpha Publishing Co., Boston.

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

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

DEXTER SHOE CO., Inc.

DEXTER SHOE CO., Inc. Capital, \$1,000,000. BEST \$1.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD. "A dollar saved is a dollar earned." This Ladies' Solid French Dongola Kid Button Boot delivered free anywhere in the U.S., on receipt of Cash, Money Order, or Postal Note for \$1.50. Equals every way the boots sold in all retail stores for \$2.50. We make this boot ourselves, therefore we guarantee the fit, style and wear, and if any one is not satisfied we will refund the money or send another pair. Opera Toe or Common Sense, widths C, D, E, & EE, sizes 1 to 8 and half sizes. Send your size; we will fit you. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Building Edition, monthly, \$2.00 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new homes, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.



"Hallo, Fatty, where are you going?" Fatty.—"Down in town, to get fine oysters at Bauerle's." Leany.—"I like fine oysters myself?" Fatty.—"I think you do for your fine stomach." Leany.—"Yes." Fatty.—"But what I call a fine oyster is a large, fresh oyster, too big for your fine stomach." Leany.—"What difference is there in it?" Fatty.—"They make a better stew; they are better raw; they make a better fry. Good bye." dec-6

PHYSICIANS.

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

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D. Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's late office. BROADWAY.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1023-11 THOS. H. GRISHAM, E. Y. GREEN, CRISHAM & GREEN, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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

DENTIST.

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

FOUR MONTHS FOR 25 CENTS.

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 get 32 issues of the best paper published in the Southwest. Fifty cents buys the Daily and Sunday Times one month.

4 MONTHS FOR 25 CENTS.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES,

Issued Tuesday and Friday, Will be mailed to any address a third of a year for a quarter of a dollar. This rate does not cover the cost of publication, but we make it in order to introduce the paper into every household in the Southwest. Send a quarter in silver or stamps and get the best paper in the West for four months.

IF YOU WANT A DAILY SEND 50C AND GET

The Daily and Sunday Times

FOR ONE MONTH Address

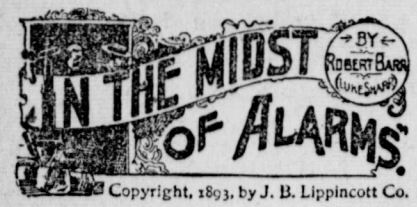
THE TIMES KANSAS CITY, MO.

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS. CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt, answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, cleanly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Specimen copies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, \$2.00 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new homes, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

IN JAPAN.

"Come, little pigeon, all weary with play, Come and thy pinions furl..."



CHAPTER VIII.—CONTINUED. "Take off these handcuffs, Sam," said Mrs. Bartlett...

"Ah! now," said Yates, looking at his red wrist, "we can breathe easier, and I, for one, can eat more..."

"Sit down," said the professor, sharply, speaking for the first time. "He is not going to escape. Don't be afraid..."

"Good for you, professor!" cried Mrs. Bartlett, emphatically. "That's the truth, if ever it was spoken. But are there Fenians in the woods?"

"Hundreds of them. They came on us in the tent about three o'clock this morning—or at least an advance guard did—and after talking of shooting us where we stood they marched us to the Fenian camp instead..."

"I must tell your father about it," she said, hurriedly, and before Yates could open the door she had done so for herself...

"I haven't; and if I had, it is nothing to you." "Oh, I'm not so sure about that. Don't deny it. For whom were you crying? The professor?"

"No, nor for you either, although I suppose you have conceit enough to think so." "Me conceited? Anything but that. Come now, Kitty, for whom were you crying? I must know."

"Please let me go, Mr. Yates," said Kitty, with an effort at dignity. "Dick is my name, Kit."

"You're quite right. Now that you mention it, I will call you Kitty, which is much prettier than the abbreviation."

"I did not mention it. Please let me go. Nobody has the right to call me anything but Miss Bartlett; that is, you haven't, anyhow."

"Well, Kitty, don't you think it is about time to give somebody the right? Why won't you look up at me, so that I can tell for sure whether I should have accused you of crying? Look up—Miss Bartlett."

"Please let me go, Mr. Yates. Mother will be here in a minute." "Mother is a wise and thoughtful woman. We'll risk mother. Besides, I'm not in the least afraid of her, and I don't believe you are. I think she is at this moment giving poor Mr. Stoliker a piece of her mind; otherwise, I imagine, he would have followed me. I saw it in his eye."

"I hate that man," said Kitty, inconsequently. "I like him because he brought me here, even if I was handcuffed. Kitty, why don't you look up at me? Are you afraid?"

"What should I be afraid of?" asked Kitty, giving him one swift glance from her pretty blue eyes. "Not of you, I hope."

"Well, Kitty, I sincerely hope not. Now, Miss Bartlett, do you know why I came out here?"

"For something more to eat, very likely," said the girl, mischievously. "Now, Miss Kitty, that, to a man in captivity, is both cruel and unkind. Besides, I had a first-rate breakfast, thank you. No such motive drew me into the kitchen. But I will tell you. You shall have it from my own lips. That was the reason."

He suited the action to the word, and kissed her before she knew what was about to happen. At least Yates, with all his experience, thought he had taken her unawares. Men often make mistakes in little matters of this kind. Kitty pushed him with apparent indignation from her, but she did not strike him across the face as she had done before when he merely attempted what he had now accomplished. Perhaps this was because she had been taken so completely by surprise.

"Oh, no, you won't. Besides, she wouldn't come." Then this frivolous young man began to sing in a low voice the flippant refrain: "Here's to the girl that gets a kiss and runs and tells her mother," ending with the wish that she should live and die an old maid and never get another. Kitty should not have smiled, but she did; she should have rebuked his levity, but she didn't. "It is about the great and disastrous consequences of living and dying an old maid that I want to speak to you. I have a plan for the prevention of such a catastrophe, and I would like to get your approval of it."

Yates had released the girl, partly because she had wrenched herself away from him and partly because he heard a movement in the dining-room and expected the entrance of Stoliker or some of the others. Miss Kitty stood with her back to the table, her eyes fixed on a spring flower, which she had unconsciously taken from a vase standing on the window ledge. She smoothed the petals this way and that, and seemed so interested in botanical investigation that Yates wondered whether she was paying attention to what he was saying or not. What his plan might have been can only be guessed, for the fates ordained that they should be interrupted at this critical moment by the one person on earth who could make Yates' tongue falter.

The outer door to the kitchen burst open and Margaret Howard stood on the threshold, her lovely face aflame with indignation, and her dark hair down over her shoulders, forming a picture of loveliness that fairly took Yates' breath away. She did not notice him.

"Oh, Kitty!" she cried, "those wretches have stolen all our horses. Is your father here?"

"What wretches?" asked Kitty, ignoring the question, and startled by the sudden advent of her friend.

"The Fenians. They have taken all the horses that were in the fields, and your horses as well. So I ran over to tell you."

"Have they taken your own horse, too?"

"No. I always keep Gypsy in the stable. The thieves did not come near the house. Oh, Mr. Yates!—I did not see you." And Margaret's hand, with the unconscious vanity of a woman, sought her disheveled hair, which Yates thought too becoming ever to be put in order again.

Margaret reddened as she realized from Kitty's evident embarrassment that she had impulsively broken in upon a conference of two.

"I must tell your father about it," she said, hurriedly, and before Yates could open the door she had done so for herself. Again she was taken aback to see so many sitting round the table.

There was a moment's silence between the two in the kitchen, but the spell was broken.

"I—I don't suppose there will be any trouble about getting back the horses," said Yates, hesitatingly. "If you lose them the government will have to pay."

"I presume so," answered Kitty, coldly; then: "Excuse me, Mr. Yates; I must go."

"Miss Kitty Bartlett, you've been crying."

"I mustn't stay here any longer." So saying, she followed Margaret into the other room.

Yates drew a long breath of relief. All his old difficulties of preference had arisen when the outer door burst open. He felt that he had had a narrow escape, and began to wonder if he had really committed himself. Then the fear swept over him that Margaret might have noticed her friend's evident confusion and surmised its cause. He wondered whether this would help him or hurt him with Margaret if he finally made up his mind to favor her with his serious attentions. Still, he reflected that, after all, they were both country girls and would no doubt be only too eager to accept a chance to live in New York. Thus his mind gradually resumed its normal state of self-confidence, and he argued that whatever Margaret's suspicions were, they could not but make him more precious in her eyes. He knew of instances where the very danger of losing a man had turned a woman's wavering mind entirely in the man's favor. When he had reached this point, the door from the dining-room opened, and Stoliker appeared.

"We are waiting for you," said the constable.

"All right. I am ready."

As he entered the room he saw the two girls standing together talking earnestly.

"I wish I was a constable for twenty-four hours," cried Mrs. Bartlett. "I would be hunting horse-thieves, instead of handcuffing innocent men."

"Come along," said the impassive Stoliker, taking the handcuffs from his pocket.

"If you three men," continued Mrs. Bartlett, "cannot take those two to camp, or to jail, or anywhere else, without handcuffing them, I'll go along with you myself and protect you and see that they don't escape. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Sam Stoliker, if you have any manhood about you—which I doubt."

"I must do my duty."

The professor rose from his chair. "Mr. Stoliker," he said, with determination, "my friend and myself will go with you quietly. We will make no attempt to escape, as we have done nothing to make us fear investigation. But I give you fair warning that if you attempt to put a handcuff on my wrist again I will smash you."

A cry of terror from one of the girls at the prospect of a fight caused the professor to realize where he was. He turned to them and said, in a contrite voice:

"Oh! I forgot you were here. I sincerely beg your pardon."

Margaret, with blazing eyes, cried: "Don't beg my pardon, but—smash him."

Then a consciousness of what she had said overcame her, and the excited girl hid her blushing face on her friend's shoulder, while Kitty lovingly stroked her dark tangled hair.

Remark took a step towards them and stopped. Yates, with his usual quickness, came to the rescue, and his cheery voice relieved the tension of the situation:

"Come, come, Stoliker, don't be an idiot. I do not object in the least to the handcuffs, and, if you are dying to handcuff somebody, handcuff me. It hasn't struck your luminous mind that you have not the first title of evidence against my friend, and that even if I were the greatest criminal in America the fact of his being with me is no crime. The truth is, Stoliker, that I wouldn't be in your shoes for a good many dollars. You talk a great deal about doing your duty, but you have exceeded it in the case of the professor. I hope you have no property, for the professor can, if he likes, make you pay sweetly for putting the handcuffs on him without a warrant or even without one jot of evidence. What is the penalty for false arrest, Hiram?" continued Yates, suddenly appealing to the old man. "I think it is a thousand dollars."

Hiram said gloomily that he didn't know. Stoliker was hit on a tender spot, for he owned a farm.

"Better apologize to the professor and let us get along—Good-by, all—Mrs. Bartlett, that breakfast was the very best I ever tasted."

The woman smiled and shook hands with him.

"Good-by, Mr. Yates; and I hope you will soon come back to have another."

Stoliker slipped the handcuffs into his pocket again and mounted his horse. The girls from the veranda watched the procession move up the dusty road. They were silent, and had even forgotten the exciting event of the stealing of the horses.

CHAPTER IX. When the two prisoners with their three captors came in sight of the Canadian volunteers they beheld a scene which was much more military than the Fenian camp. They were promptly halted and questioned by a picket before coming to the main body, and the sentry knew enough not to shoot until he had asked for the countersign. Passing the picket, they came in full view of the Canadian force, the men of which looked very spick and span in uniforms which seemed painfully new in the clear light of the fair June morning. The guns, topped by a bristle of bayonets that glittered as the rising sun shone on them, were stacked with neat precision here and there. The men were preparing their breakfast, and a temporary halt had been called for that purpose. The volunteers were scattered by the side of the road and in the fields. Remark recognized the colors of the regiment from his own city, and noticed that there was with it a company that was strange to him. Although led to them a prisoner, he felt a glowing pride in the regiment and their trim appearance, a pride that was both national and civic. He instinctively held himself more erect as he approached.

"Remark," said Yates, looking at him with a smile, "you are making a thoroughly British mistake."

"What do you mean? I haven't spoken."

"No, but I see it in your eye. You are underestimating the enemy. You think this pretty company is going to walk over that body of unskilled tramps we saw in the woods this morning."

"I do, indeed, if the tramps wait to be walked over—which I very much doubt."

"That's just where you make the mistake. Most of these are raw boys, who know all that can be learned of war on a cricket-field. They will be the worst-whipped set of young fellows before night that this part of the country has ever seen. Wait till they see one of their comrades fall with the blood gushing out of a wound in his breast. If they don't turn and run, then I'm a Dutchman. I've seen raw recruits before. They should have a company of older men here who have seen service, to steady them. The fellows we saw this morning were sleeping like logs in the damp woods, as we stepped over them. They are veterans, and they will be but a mere skirmish to them will seem to these boys the most awful tragedy that ever happened."

Some of the volunteers crowded around the newcomers, eagerly inquiring for news of the enemy. The Fenians had taken the precaution to cut off all the telegraph wires leading out of Fort Erie, and hence those in command of the companies did not even know that the Fenians had left the locality. They were now on their way to a point where they were to meet Col. Peacock's force of regulars—a point which they were destined never to reach. Stoliker sought an officer and delivered up his prisoners, together with the incriminating paper that Yates had handed to him. The officer's decision was short and sharp, as military decisions are generally supposed to be. He ordered the constable to take both of the prisoners and put them in jail at Port Colborne. There was no time now for an inquiry into the case; that could come afterwards; and as long as the men were safe in jail everything would be all right. To this the constable mildly interposed two objections. In the first place, he said, he was with the volunteers, not in his capacity as constable, but in the position of guide and man who knew the country. In the second place, there was no jail at Port Colborne.

"Where is the nearest jail?"

"The jail of the county is at Welland, the county town," replied the constable.

"Very well; take them there."

"But I am here as guide," repeated Stoliker.

The officer hesitated for a moment. "You haven't handcuffs with you, I presume?"

"Yes, I have," said Stoliker, producing the instrument.

"Well, then, handcuff them together, and I will send one of the company over to Welland with them. How far is it across country?"

Stoliker told him.

The officer called one of the volunteers and said to him:

"You are to make your way across country to Welland and deliver these men up to the jailer there. They will be handcuffed together, but you take a revolver with you, and if they give you any trouble, shoot them."

TO BE CONTINUED.]

DUCKED THE RUSSIAN GENERAL. How a Peasant Made Good Pay Obeying the Orders of Czar Nicholas.

Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, was in the habit of traveling about incognito, accompanied by one of his generals, in the diligence. On one of these occasions they were told on arriving at a postal station that the next piece of road was so bad the diligence would take quite three hours to reach the town, but if they liked to walk through the woods they would get there in half that time. As the weather was fine and the path through the woods was said to be a very good one, the emperor and general set off on foot. By and by they came suddenly to a rapid river, but they could see no bridge. A peasant happened to come by and the czar asked him where the bridge was.

"There is none," said the peasant. "Then, is there no way to cross?" "No—only through the water."

"Well, I'll give you ten rubles to carry me over."

The peasant immediately took the czar on his shoulders and in a few minutes landed him on the opposite shore. "Now, ten rubles more to bring my friend over."

The peasant waded back, took the general on his shoulders, and started with him. When they got to the middle the emperor called out: "I'll give you twenty rubles to drop him into the water."

In a moment the general was splashing in the river.

"A hundred rubles to carry me on," gasped the general.

The peasant picked him up again, but had not gone three steps before the emperor shouted: "Two hundred rubles to throw him in again."

The peasant stood still in perplexity. "Five hundred rubles to carry me to the bank!"

"Eight hundred rubles to drop him!"

The peasant began to slip the general off his back, but the general clutched him tightly and cried: "A thousand rubles, — you, to put me on the bank!"

The emperor was laughing too much to say any more, the general was put on the shore, and the two, guided by the peasant, reached the town. After they had lunched the general made up his official imperial accounts. In them were these items:

"To carrying his majesty over the river, 10 rubles; to carrying Gen. A. under difficulties graciously created by his majesty, one thousand rubles."—Chicago Times.

SUPERSTITIONS OF MINERS. Miners in all parts of the world have many old superstitions. The mines of Germany are supposed to be haunted by little old men not over two feet high dressed as miners. Sometimes they are malevolent and sometimes otherwise. Goblin miners known as knockers inhabit the mines of Wales. They make strange noises, and the tapping of their picks can be heard in ore bodies not yet reached by the human workmen. The dreaded ladder dwarf is a malicious hunchback of frightful appearance, who kicks out the rungs of ladders in mines just before an accident occurs. Vegetables growing in mines are believed to have talismanic virtues. In Sardinia an ancient lead mine has been deserted and permitted to fill up with water for dread of a small and venomous species of spider that inhabits it.

MISLEADING THE FARMERS.

Republican Journals Distort Facts to Injure the Administration. That the distinctively republican papers should endeavor to mislead farmers is bad enough; but it is to be expected because it is their regular practice to mislead voters of every class. That agricultural newspapers, published ostensibly for the enlightenment of the farmers, should either intentionally or ignorantly mislead them is altogether wrong and excusable. It is certainly inexcusable if they do it intentionally; nobody will question that. It is equally so if they do it through ignorance, for it is their bounden duty to inform themselves as to the facts concerning which they assume to teach the agricultural community.

This conclusion is drawn from an article in the Michigan Farmer, in which that journal undertakes to criticize the president's financial message. So far as the article is merely critical, we have no quarrel with it, though the partisan bias is clearly apparent. We shall not even quarrel with inferences, which, while they seem to be ill-founded, are to some extent matters of opinion. Such, for instance, is the Farmer's statement that "to demand the payment of duties on imports in gold would at once add to the value of that metal, and place it at a premium, and as a corollary depreciate the value of other currency." It does not seem to us possible that this could be the result, unless the act which declares it to be the policy of the government to maintain gold and silver at a parity in the currency should be repealed; but so long as it is in any degree a matter of opinion we cheerfully concede to the Farmer its right to its own opinion, ridiculous as it may appear to us. We accord the same respect to its opinion that "to retire the greenback, as redeemed, would cut down the currency to such an extent as to embarrass business." The president's recommendation covers an increase in the national bank notes which, with the releasing of the gold now held for the redemption of the greenbacks, would, in our judgment, go very far to overbalance any contraction which the gradual redemption of the greenbacks as proposed could occasion. The contraction is, however, a theoretic possibility; and we are quite willing to concede that the Farmer believes what it says in that behalf.

There are two statements in the article however, which can only be explained on the score of dense ignorance or a willful intent to mislead the farmers. One of them is the statement that the greenbacks "are as sound as the government, and cost nothing, while the people will have to pay interest on the bonds." No one who read the president's message intelligently can be ignorant of the fact that the greenbacks, instead of costing the people nothing, have cost them a great deal, and will continue to do so as long as they are kept outstanding with the obligation upon the government of maintaining a gold reserve to redeem them. Speaking on this point in his message, the president said:

"Objection has been made to the issuance of interest-bearing obligations for the purpose of retiring the non-interest-bearing legal tender notes. In point of fact, however, these notes have burdened us with a large load of interest, and it is still accumulating. The aggregate interest on the original issue of bonds, the proceeds of which in gold constituted the reserve for the payment of these notes, amounted to \$70,350,750 on January 1, 1895; and the annual charge for interest on these bonds on the original issue of bonds, and those issued for the same purpose during the last year, will be \$9,145,000, dating from January 1, 1895."

This is a sufficient answer to the Farmer's statement that the greenbacks "cost nothing"; but it does not tell the whole story. Figures carefully compiled by the New York Times show that the actual cost of the greenback to the country—in spite of its non-interest-bearing character—was, from March 10, 1865, when it was first issued, to June 30, 1895, \$1,838,807,452. And, notwithstanding this enormous cost, \$246,000,000 of them are still outstanding to be redeemed and reissued—unless existing laws are changed—constantly increasing cost.

The other misleading statement of the Farmer which we have in mind relates to the rate of interest on the bonds sold by President Cleveland's administration to maintain the reserve. It is in these words: "The \$100,000,000 in bonds already issued bear 5 per cent. interest. They are payable in twenty years, and will then have cost \$100,000,000 in interest." Now, while it is quite true that the bonds referred to are nominally 5 per cent. bonds—congress having refused to authorize the issue of bonds at a lower rate of interest—it is a well-known fact that they were sold at a price which makes the rate of interest the government has to pay only 3 per cent. The cost to the government, therefore, in the twenty years will be only \$60,000,000, instead of \$100,000,000, as the Farmer puts it. In other words, it is \$40,000,000 out of the way in its statement.—Detroit Free Press.

The contention of some of the more organic republican journals that the prosperity of the country can be secured and the treasury replenished by the simple expedient of restoring McKinley duties lacks a basis of fact and experience. There were too many panics and long periods of hard times under the high tariffs to sustain the paradox of taxing a nation into prosperity. Besides, the national revenues fell off forty million dollars under the McKinley tariff, as they would fall now under increased duties. It is not forgotten, furthermore, that the treasury went rapidly from a handsome surplus to an impending deficit under the law which the people twice condemned.—N. Y. World.

There is no longer any question of receiving help from congress. The administration is the only factor left in the equation. Fortunately we are not tortured by any doubt as to what the president can and will do in such an emergency. He has again made it unmistakably clear that he intends to vindicate the national credit at all costs and by every means at his disposal.—Washington Post.

REPUBLICAN HYPOCRISY.

Puerile Arguments Against the President's Financial Policy. The republican leaders pretend to believe that the cause of the present treasury trouble lies in the deficiency of the revenues. Said Tom Reed in his speech on the finance bill the other day: "If the revenues equal the expenditures, whenever a greenback was redeemed it would remain in the treasury. It was the fact of the necessity of its reissuance to meet current obligations that caused the trouble."

If Mr. Reed doesn't know better than that he is not clear headed enough to be president of the United States, or even president of a cross-roads grocery. Whenever a greenback dollar is redeemed in gold a gold dollar is gone out of the treasury. The greenback comes in, the gold goes out. The treasury has neither more nor less than it had before, except that in place of a solid gold dollar it now has only its own promise to pay a dollar. Since by Mr. Reed's supposition the receipts and expenditures are exactly equal the treasury must now pay out the greenback dollar to meet current obligations because it has already paid out the gold dollar.

If the greenback remains in the treasury the current obligations must be paid out of a reserve held in the treasury, and it must be paid in something besides a greenback. There is no other way. But in case of a run the reserve may be exhausted, and then the greenbacks redeemed in gold coin must be paid out to meet current obligations, as above stated, precisely as though there had been no reserve. In the language of the street, the government must "shin it"; it can only pay an old debt by making a new one of the same amount.

And if no gold comes into the treasury, which is very likely to be the case when there is a run on the treasury for gold, that metal will soon disappear from the treasury entirely, and the government must either go into the market and borrow gold or suspend payments.

President Cleveland doesn't propose to suspend if he can help it, nor does he propose to wait till the last dollar of gold is gone before borrowing. He has asked congress for authority to borrow on the most advantageous terms, and such partisans as Reed refuse to grant it. He asks such authority as will enable him to borrow at three per cent. or less. Their answer is: "No; you shall not have it. You must borrow on 'conf' bonds and pay three and a half per cent." And they offer as an excuse their assumption that the senate would not authorize a gold bond if the house should. They propose that the house shall offer a bad measure because they think the senate will not concur in a good one.

The case is a plain one. Mr. Reed and other republican leaders want to embarrass the administration to the utmost, and yet they would like to make it appear that they are willing to relieve the treasury. Their inadequate proposals and puerile arguments make their hypocrisy apparent to every man of fair intelligence. Now that they have exposed themselves the president will go on and protect the public credit to the best of his ability in spite of their attempts to increase the difficulties with which he is beset.—Chicago Herald.

REPUBLICAN ROT.

Sentimental Twaddle of Contemptible Scandalous Mongers.

The republican journals which have anything to say about Hawaii and say it without attempting to make some very small and contemptible party capital at the expense of our own system of government, or without such ridiculous passion that they do not subject themselves to the suspicion of implication in a scandalous speculative job, are very few. That stalwart republican veteran, the Chicago Evening Journal, is one of the few, however, and thus shames its party associates:

"Nine-tenths of the printed stuff that has been called forth by the recent display of rowdism in Honolulu is upon the face of it, the merest sensational twaddle."

"The United States can and will protect its own citizens in Hawaii, as elsewhere, and will likewise see that no foreign power gets a foothold on this strategic point and valuable coaling station. But the cry that we are bound to sustain the hands of the present government of the islands against insurrection is as preposterous as that we should protect President Hiram's piece of Hayti, from voodoo spells. Besides, it appears to be more than able to sustain itself against the royalist rabble."

"If the Dole administration cannot take care of itself with all the machinery of the government at its disposal, it must be a weak and unrepresentative minority, and does not deserve to stand."

If the star-spangled banner does not blanch as white as a sheet at such treasonable utterances as this, it is because the star-spangled banner is a very different thing from those patriots who seek to use it for partisan and private pocket purposes.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The republicans and populists have the senate now and they must take the consequences.—Chicago Herald.

Those who are looking after the finances of the nation see daylight ahead, and are in a very comfortable frame of mind.—Detroit Free Press.

Tom Reed's financial measure looks like another one of those "miserable makeshifts" for which the republican party is famous and infamous.—St. Louis Republic.

Senator Allison told an important truth to remember when he said that the way to meet the expenses of a government is out of its revenues. It is certainly very hard to meet them out of the deficit inherited from the Harrison administration.—N. Y. World.

The president again proves his determination to protect the credit of the government and the money of the people despite the incompetency, imbecility and impotency of the national legislature. In this manner the president has again justified the confidence of the people, as congress has again clinched its claims on the country's condemnation and contempt.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

TANGERINES GLACES.

A Delicious Way of Preparing Oranges for a Dessert or Sweet.

Tangerines prepared in this way makes a delicious dessert, or sweet, but they must not be kept long.

They can be done either whole, in quarters, or in halves; the latter would be quite small enough for this particular kind of orange.

Dissolve one pound of sugar in half a tumbler of water; put this into a copper pan and let it boil up; have ready the tangerines tied with thread drawn through the white pith at the edge of each piece; when the sirup is ready dip the oranges in one by one, holding them so that they do not touch one another.

This should be done in a fairly hot kitchen, and the oranges should hang in a warm, dry place till the sirup has set. They can be prettily arranged on pyramid and served for dessert.

Oranges can also be frozen, and form a delicious dish. Take a dozen tangerines, the juice of one lemon, one quart of water, and one and a half pounds of sugar.

Rub the rind of four oranges thoroughly in the sugar, peel all the fruit, free it completely from pith and skin, and add the sugar and lemon juice. After one hour or more put in the water, stirring steadily until the sugar is quite dissolved. Freeze in the ice box when wanted.—Boston Herald.

THE GREAT GERMAN COFFEE BERRY. Coffee at one cent a pound, that is what it costs to grow it, good coffee, too. Some say that it is better than Rio.

This we know, while in Europe last summer in search of seed novelties we often drank this in hotels in France, Holland and Germany.

Thirty-five packages earliest vegetable seeds, \$1 00, not 3 cents per package. Largest growers of farm seeds as oats, grass and clover, corn and potatoes, etc., in the world. Early heavy yielding vegetables our specialty.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT WITH 15c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Company, LaCrosse, Wis., you will get free a package of their GERMAN COFFEE BERRY seed and their catalogue. [K]

A KENSINGTON youth who had been told that a certain young lady's father had plenty of cash proposed to her before he discovered that the old man was a baker.—Philadelphia Record.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

MISS QUIT (at eucure table)—"Will you take my hand?" Mr. Flip—"This isn't leap year."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE sales of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., of St. Louis, Mo., show the following gratifying gain over the same period one year ago:

From Dec. 13, 1894, to Feb. 1, 1895, \$698,307.24. From Dec. 16, 1893, to Feb. 1, 1894, \$645,888.18.

Gain, \$52,419.06. The "new year" with this firm commenced Dec. 14, 1894.

PERFECTION is made up of trifles, but it is no trifling matter to attain perfection.

A DOSE in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Honey and Tar for Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, and Croup. Fike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A TENDER attachment is often followed by a train of disaster.

THE ONWARD MARCH



of Consumption is stopped short by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If you haven't waited beyond reason, there's complete recovery and cure.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease.

Not every case, but a large percentage of cases, and we believe, fully 98 per cent, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery."

But who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "Golden" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experience. Address: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

RATES FOR CLERGYMEN.

A number of the eastern railroads having on January 1, 1895, changed their rules regarding the issue of reduced rates to clergymen, and unauthorized statements as to the reasons for making the change having been published, considerable correspondence between the clergy and the railroads has resulted.

The recent letter from Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central, corrects certain erroneous impressions and states that company's position in the matter very clearly. The letter is as follows:

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co., Grand Central Depot, New York, January 19, 1895.

Rev. Newton J. Conkling and H. H. Stebbins, D. D., Committee: GENTLEMEN,—I am in receipt of your letter of January 15th, enclosing the resolutions of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association of Rochester.

The resolutions are based upon a misapprehension of the facts. The press dispatch announcing that the New York Central had withdrawn the ministerial half-rate tickets "because some of the ministers had abused the privilege, loaning their permits to unauthorized persons, and sometimes even selling them," was wholly unauthorized.

No such information or notice was given to the press or to anyone else by any officer of this company. There was also an interview reported with me on this subject, making similar, if not more serious charges, but no such interview ever took place.

I deeply regret the publicity which was given to this matter and the discussion which has grown out of it before we had really arrived at what was the best policy for this company and its associates in the Trunk Line Association to pursue.

It had been developed that very great abuses existed in the issuance and use of the so-called ministerial ticket. It was not, however, the fault of the ministers. So far as I can ascertain, no clergyman of any church has been guilty of any impropriety in the use of this privilege.

Like most departures from regular rules, this one led after awhile to serious demoralization of passenger rates. The privilege of the ministerial order became extended to all persons who had ever been ordained as clergymen, whether they still had any charge or performed any ministerial services or not.

Many who had gone into business claimed and received the order. Then it was extended to missionaries and officers of the Salvation Army, of the Y. M. C. A., and of other religious or semi-religious organizations.

This enabled railway officials who desired to do so to issue the half-rate ticket to almost anybody.

I am sorry to say that some railways do not treat their agreements with each other with the same sense of honorable obligation which the officers would observe in their individual transactions.

We were amazed to discover that in order to increase their business without apparently cutting the rates a few of the roads placed the ministerial tickets in scalpers' offices for sale. In this way they came into the hands of the general public.

It frequently occurred that the conductor, when calling upon some passenger whom he did not think was a minister to produce the ministerial order which every clergyman carried, was met by a flat refusal, simply because the passenger was not a minister.

Had no order and had received or purchased the ticket in some one of the ways which I have described. Or, the conductor would find that under the guise of a missionary or an officer of one of these organizations he had received the order and ticket or else had bought a ticket which some one who could not be vouched for as a clergyman with a charge had secured, and then placed in a scalper's office for sale.

Of course the essential principle at the bottom of the relations between the railways and the public is that everybody shall be treated alike; that the railway fare shall be like the postage of the government, the same to everyone who boards the train and becomes a passenger between the same points.

The wisdom of the prohibition of discriminations in favor of one person as against another, or of one locality as against another, is now universally admitted, and is incorporated in the railway laws.

The ministerial ticket was issued at a reduced rate, not as an act of charity, as some have alleged, but because it was believed that the clergy and the church performed an essential service which was felt throughout the vast employment of these corporations.

Personally, I would be very glad if the privilege could be continued under restrictions which would confine it within legitimate bounds. You will see, however, from the explanations which I have given, how difficult a problem this is.

Yours very truly, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.

—Albany Argus.—Jan. 29, 1895.

A Stingy Woman. Employment Agent—Why did you leave Mrs. Goodson so soon? She is said to be a very nice woman.

Domestic—Nice! She's that stingy she begrudges the very air yeh breathe.

"You amaze me." "Judge fer yerself. Kerosene isn't worth over ten cents a gallon, is it?"

"No." "Well, she 'most had a fit 'cause I started to pour a few drops of it in 't kitchen stove."—N. Y. Weekly.

Both Probably Right. "You are always talking about how children ought to be trained, Maria," said Mr. Billus, "but I can't see that Johnny improves a particle at the table."

"And you are always telling how easy it would be to put business on its feet again and make everybody prosperous, but I can't see that you leave any more pin money lying about the house than you ever did," retorted Mrs. Billus.—Chicago Tribune.

—A Rich Pudding Sauce.—One-third of a cup of butter, one cup of sugar, flavoring to suit. Stir to a cream. Add half a pint of boiling water, stirring as it is poured in.—Housekeeper.

TAX REFORM STUDIES

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

An Open Column.

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

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

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

CORPORATION—TAXATION—FRANCHISE.

A Proper and Profitable Source of Revenue Heretofore Almost Neglected.

The supreme court of Pennsylvania held, in the recent case of The Commonwealth vs. Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill Railroad Co., that the franchise of a railroad company should be included in its valuation for taxation.

The court said: "In ascertaining the actual value of the capital stock as it proper to take into consideration, as affecting that value, the franchises of the company? We think this question is affirmatively answered by the act of June 8, 1891, under which the valuation was made.

The capital stock represents the franchises as well as other property of the company. In the sixth preamble of the act there appears a plain legislative purpose to include the franchises in valuing the value of the stock, and this is in harmony with the title and provisions in respect to the taxation of it.

The specifications of error are overruled.—Bradstreet's.

A Maryland Legislator About Taxation. The "Taxpayers' association held a largely-attended meeting at its headquarters, on Fayette street. The address was made by Hon. James E. Ellegood, of Salisbury, Wicomico county, a member of the last legislature.

A BLESSING EASILY GOT. He said: I affirm that taxation and the right of taxation constitute one of the greatest blessings under a representative government, honestly and economically administered, and that it has been the means of enlarging the liberties of the English people, as history shows; for, whenever the hereditary income of the king was insufficient for his ambitious designs, and he came to the parliament for aid, that body made use of its power to demand a redress of grievances.

(This reminds us of the boy who said that salt was what made potatoes taste bad when you did not put any on. Ed.) The very theory of all proper taxation is, that taxes are imposed as a compensation for something being protected for life, liberty and property.

In speaking of alleged double taxation, he said: "The merchant who pays upon the value of his goods and then for a license to sell them is in one sense doubly taxed. The farmer assessed with a farm valued at \$10,000, mortgaged for \$5,000, pays on double what he is worth, and other instances might be enumerated. The metaphysical, invisible property is oftentimes the most valuable property of a corporation; for instance, that immaterial thing which we call a franchise. It yields an income and can be sold in the market. It is created by the state and is protected by it. It makes the owner thereof prosperous and happy. Then why should it not contribute its due proportion of the expenses of government.

"Certainly the law is 'inquisitorial.' Was there ever a tax law drawn that did not give the assessors the power of inquiry into values, ownership, etc? Did anyone ever know of a system of government organized without inquisitorial power? Let a citizen of Baltimore commit a fraud by concealing his property from the payment of an honest private debt. See how quick the thumb serves of an inquisitorial court will be put on him, and not only him, but on all his neighbors, friends, and even cooks, if necessary, to discover his concealed goods and uncover the fraud.

Among other points in the Hayes bill is this: "Section 146 imposes franchise tax on railroads by way of a tax on gross receipts on the railroads basis."—Baltimore American.

How Personal Taxes Let the Railroads Out. The franchise of a railroad, being a mere privilege over land, and the value of such a franchise being a pure land value, it follows that all taxation of personal property directly tends to diminish the tax upon railroad franchises; while the concentration of taxes upon land values would make such franchises one of the principle subjects of taxation. If the single tax should really be carried to the point of absorbing all land values, the entire value of railroad franchises would be absorbed with them.—Thos. G. Shearman.

Tax Collecting Extraordinary. A correspondent of the London Standard sends that paper a most horrible circumstantial account of recent massacres of Armenians by the Turks as a result of a refusal to pay taxes on the ground that the Kurdish raids had reduced the Armenians to absolute poverty; it is alleged that over 6,000 men, women and children were killed.

A Bonus for Farmers. The single tax advocates claim that farm land should be assessed no higher than adjoining wild land which could be made equally fertile if equally cultivated.

Which Shall We Tax? There are two kinds of capital. One is wealth used in production, the other wealth used in getting the products of others.

PENNSYLVANIA MUST INDEED BE HAPPY.

They Are Collecting More Taxes Than They Need Each Year.

The state is collecting more taxes from the people every year than it needs. It now has an idle balance of over \$3,000,000 in its treasury. It could entirely dispense with the personal property tax, three-fourths of which is returned to the counties. This is an exasperating feature of the tax laws.

Why should a dollar be exacted from the taxpayer one week, and seventy-five cents be handed back to him the week afterward? Why should money be taken from the people in excess of the needs of the state to tempt the legislature into needless extravagance? The personal property tax should be repealed. It is an odious, unequal and unnecessary form of taxation, never justified except on the most emergent occasion, because it can never be equitably distributed.—Philadelphia Record.

[The harassing and unprofitable license taxes might be repealed, too.—Ed.]

An Immoral Proposition. Probably the most curious argument ever advanced in support of the taxation of personal property, is that of the Massachusetts State Grange.

The Anti-Double Taxation league of that state had argued that the stocks and bonds of a railroad, not in the state, should not be taxed because the property upon which those bonds and stocks was based, the road, cars, depots, etc., were taxed in another state in which the road was situated.

Our former friends replied that it was double taxation not to tax them, as the failure to do so compels the farmer to pay just so much more tax.

In other words they contend that it is the duty of the assessor to file the taxes on the "other fellow," totally regardless of whether he is thus made to pay on the same property two, three or four times over. Because, forsooth, their taxes will thus be reduced.

Why not make the other fellow pay all the taxes? Then our former friends would be relieved of the unpleasant duty of contributing anything in payment for the services government renders them.

We were about to say that this is rank socialism, but that is unjust to the socialists; so far as we know they have never contended that other people should pay all the expenses of government. In fact none of the various schools of thought, socialists, nationalists, single taxers, etc., advocate any such scheme of spoliation as this. Let us see where this principle (or rather lack of principle) would lead to.

Government is continued for the same reason that labor-saving devices are invented, because experience has demonstrated that the various services the community needs can be performed cheaper and better when done collectively than when done by each individual for himself.

The grading, paving, lighting and lighting of streets or highways; fire protection, schools, police, courts of justice, etc., can be done with less expenditure of labor when certain members of the community devote their entire time to them, than were every individual to do these things for self.

In order that the community shall be assured of the proper performance of these services, experience has also demonstrated that public servants must be paid by the remaining members of the community who devote themselves to their own private affairs. This necessitates what has come to be known as "taxation," which in theory is a pro rata contribution towards the expenses of government by each and every member of the community, in proportion to the benefits that government conferred upon them.

Now, we can readily see that if taxes are to be excessively levied on some members of the community in order that others may escape, there will be nothing to prevent the entire confiscation of the property of those who are thus compelled to bear the entire cost of government.

For being thus relieved of contributing towards the expenses of government, there will be no limit to what they will demand the government shall do. Not having to contribute themselves, it would not be long before the expenses of government would be increased to such a point, that the sum required in taxation would amount to virtual confiscation of the property of those who bore its entire cost. Thus presenting the spectacle of the "other fellow" being ruined through taxation, while our former friends were enjoying the benefits of government, no part of which they were compelled to contribute in taxation.

A New Dodge. A Topeka (Kan.) dealer is evading the new playing-card tax law by renting the cards for as much as they are worth. Then, if the man who "hires" them doesn't bring them back, it isn't the fault of the dealer.

The Poor Rich! The papers say that the income tax is intended to deprive the rich of their money. Poor rich! The old system deprived the poor man of his and let the rich escape. Then it was the poor poor!—Farmer's Voice.

Stamp On It. Stamp duties were invented by Charles II. They are levied on legacies, insurance, deeds, bills and receipts. [They were not popular in this country.—Ed.]

Alternatives. If a man owns land he should either improve it or sell it or pay fair taxes on it.

In whatever aspect we view the matter of taxing personal property, it presents incongruities so numerous and complex that ordinary justice demands a thorough and dispassionate consideration of its inequitable bearing upon the resources of different individuals.

—Report of the Board of Trade of Baltimore, September 30, 1893.

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders. The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food. That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food. Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome. Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

—She (on her voyage)—"What is that place down there?" He—"Why, that is the steerage." She—"And does it take all these people to make the boat go straight?"—Tit-Bits.

FREE! To Christian Endeavorers—Pocket Guide and Map of Boston, the Convention City.

The Passenger Department of the Big Four Route have issued a very convenient and attractive Pocket Guide to the City of Boston which will be sent free of charge to all members of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor who will send three two-cent stamps to cover mailing charges to the undersigned.

STUDENT—"Professor, which is the logical way of reaching a conclusion?" Professor—"Take a train of thought, my boy."

LOW RATE EXCURSIONS. March 5th and April 2nd.

On the above dates, the Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route have arranged to sell Excursion tickets to points in Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana at the very low rate of one fare plus 25c for the round trip. Tickets good to return inside of twenty days, with privilege of stopping off en route.

THE GENERAL MARKET. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 18.

CATTLE—Best beefs..... 3 3/4 @ 4 1/8. Stockers..... 2 00 @ 2 1/2. Native cows..... 1 85 @ 3 75.

CHICAGO. CATTLE—Common to prime..... 3 40 @ 5 50. HOGS—Packing and shipping..... 3 80 @ 4 25.

NEW YORK. CATTLE—Native steers..... 4 00 @ 5 20. HOGS—Good to choice..... 4 30 @ 4 40.

POLICEMAN—"Move on, now." Street Boy (after reaching safe distance)—"Yer needn't a-been scared. I wasn't watchin' yeh."—Good News.

The giraffe has a tongue seventeen inches long—that is the male giraffe. What must be the length of the tongue of the lady giraffe?

TEACHER—"Johnnie, did you look in the dictionary for the spelling of cyclone?" Johnnie—"Yes'm; I read the first ten pages and I couldn't find it no place."—Inter Ocean.

Biggs—"There are very few poor men in the senate nowadays." Diggs—"Yes, but there are plenty of mighty poor senators."—Life.

Buggins—"Does Goldstein take much interest in business?" Muggins—"I should say he did. He's a pawnbroker."—Philadelphia Record.

"In the last church fair did the young ladies take part?" Mr. Sumpster—"Great Scott, no; they took all."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

ONE WAS ENOUGH—Policeman (grabbing offender by the collar)—"Hold on, there. Hold on." Offender—"What for Ain't you attending to that?"—Detroit Free Press.

FIRST TRAMP—"Wot's the matter with sleeping in the coal-yard to-night?" Second Tramp—"You're a fine one for feller. They ain't bin no soft coal dere for a week."

The man who is always impugning the motives of others simply advertises what he would do if he had their opportunities.



KNOWLEDGE

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

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation.

It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

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

A. N. K.—D 1540 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Backache. ST. JACOBS OIL SAFE, SURE, PROMPT.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. "We think PISO'S CURE for CONSUMPTION is the only medicine for coughs."—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ill., October 1, 1894. ...CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. BEST COUGH SYRUP... TASTES GOOD. USE IN TIME. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, 25 CENTS.

WRECK ON THE SANTA FE.

Disastrous Collision Near Guthrie—Two Men Killed and Seven Injured.
GUTHRIE, Ok., Feb. 18.—Saturday night at midnight the most disastrous railroad wreck known in this division in many years occurred on the Santa Fe at the curve known as "Deadman's Cut," 5 miles south of Guthrie and 1/2 mile north of Seward. It was caused by a terrific collision between the southbound Santa Fe passenger train and the northbound stock express, and was due, it is said, to the engineer of the freight placing a wrong construction on his orders. Two men were killed and seven seriously injured. Seventy head of cattle were killed and \$30,000 worth of rolling stock was destroyed.

The dead—Charles Upleby, engineer freight train, of Arkansas City; Patrick Coldron, fireman on passenger train, of Arkansas City.

The injured—James Moorman, freight conductor, left arm broken; Edward Kitchen, passenger conductor, hand mashed and body badly bruised; Messenger R. B. Deagle, body badly bruised; Baggageman George Neville, scalded; Mail Clerk Hutchins, head cut; Roadmaster McKinney, bruised; Bridgeman John J. English; H. A. Sprow, body lacerated; Harry Tower, of Kansas City stock yards, cut in the neck and face; A. Hahn, fireman on freight train, leg crushed; A. Graves, freight brakeman, sprained arm; L. B. Weidenheimer, cuts on face and body; Mrs. Agatha Hardy, of St. Louis, face cut by flying glass; Judge Scott, Oklahoma City, slightly bruised; R. L. Collins, Enid, legs bruised; Representatives Brown, Walling and Sutton and Senator Scott, badly shaken up; John Hoek, Ardmore, cut by broken window glass.

The stock train had been made up at Purcell and Engineer Upleby had received orders to side-track at Seward and wait for the south bound passenger. According to the stories told by his brakemen, the orders were misinterpreted and the train of eighteen cars loaded with Texas cattle owned by Harry Trower passed Seward at a flying rate.

As soon as the passenger engineer sighted the freight rounding the curve at Deadman's Cut he immediately reversed his engine but he was too late. The crash was a terrific one. Both engines struck head on and were completely demolished. Both the engineer and fireman of the passenger jumped—the former escaped, but the latter, Pat Coldron, was caught in the flying debris and scalded. His death agonies were awful. The mail and baggage cars of the passenger left the track and were smashed, but luckily the coaches kept the track and the passengers were but slightly hurt. The messenger and baggage man, however, were severely hurt.

Six cattle cars left the track and almost every head of stock in them were either killed or injured. It is estimated that seventy head of cattle were killed.

DEEP WATER WAY.

The House Commerce Committee Recommends the Enterprise.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The report of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, on the senate resolution authorizing a primary examination concerning deep water ways between the great lakes and the ocean, was submitted to the house yesterday. The report states that this resolution offers a practical way to enter upon a work of great national importance. The union of the great lakes with the seaboard by a deep water way, one that will carry ocean-going vessels, it says, has been under discussion for a long time. Its importance in cheapening the cost of transportation between the interior of the country and the seaboard would be so far-reaching as to affect favorably every portion of the country. Statistics show that the deepening of the channel between Buffalo and Duluth has lessened the cost of carriage until it is only one-ninth the cost of carrying the same freight by rail, effecting a saving of \$150,000,000 annually. The resolution provides for the appointment of three commissioners, who shall confer with three Canadian commissioners and select the route proposed, and the form of treaty stipulations that might be necessary.

SHOT TO DEATH.

Colored Mob Lynches a Negro Murderer at Kingston, Mo.

HAMILTON, Mo., Feb. 18.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a mob of forty or fifty men raided the jail at Kingston, seized and bound the jailer, Sheriff Goldsborough, and upon his refusal to open the cell door where the prisoners were confined, they fired several shots through openings in the grating, killing the legless colored man, George Tracy, confined on a charge of wife murder. Six other prisoners were in the same cell, but they were not molested. All the circumstances go to show that colored men, the most of them living in this place, did the work. While the citizens in this county are law-abiding and are opposed to mob law, yet the sentiment is that a good job was done and the community well rid of a brutal murderer and desperate character. Tracy was held on the charge of shooting his wife while in bed in this city about a month ago, and the evidence taken before the coroner made a strong case of deliberate murder, although he claimed that his wife shot herself.

PRINCESS PAULINA.

The Little Dutch Woman Dies in New York of Bronchitis.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Princess Paulina, who arrived in New York on December 23 last, and who, since that time, has been the object of great interest to thousands in this city, died yesterday. She was born in Holland in 1876, and during the past nine years has been seen and fondled by nearly all the kings and queens of Europe. She was brought to this country under a two years' contract by Manager E. P. Proctor. The princess was exactly 17 inches high and weighed but 8 1/2 pounds. She was taken ill a week ago.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Appellate Court Bill Passed—Free Text Books for Public Schools.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 19.—The senate last night recommended for passage the act providing for free text books for all public schools below the high school. The books are to be purchased by a direct tax in the several districts. The state uniformity feature was knocked out.

The afternoon was spent in the committee of the whole upon local bills for the most part. The only bills of general interest to be favorably reported were the following:

An act in relation to the exemption of personal earnings of wage workers in the state of Kansas.

An act to enable any and all persons to make proof of losses sustained in the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865 by bands of guerrillas and marauders.

An act limiting the amount of capital stock, bonds, etc., that may be issued by a corporation.

An act compelling the building of new sidewalks in cities of the first class whenever they shall be condemned by the mayor and city council.

An act prohibiting the use of cigars, cigarettes or tobacco in any form by minors under sixteen (16) years of age.

An act concerning the issue of teachers' certificates and fixing the requirements of the same.

An act to prohibit the employment of children under 14 years of age, and providing for the repeal of laws in conflict with this act, and relating to the employment of children under 16 years under certain conditions.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The house passed the senate appellate court bill, which provides two courts, with three judges in each court. The senate measure was amended, but not in important particulars.

Twenty new bills were sent to the clerk's desk, which makes the total number of bills introduced in the house this session 915. Most of these bills are local in character. Among those of general importance was one by Mr. Gardenhire relating to accident insurance companies; one by Mr. Lough authorizing cities of the second-class to light streets and make contracts with any person, company or association for the exclusive privilege of prospecting for gas or other lighting substance; one by Tucker providing for recording discharges of soldiers and sailors.

A BISHOP REPRIMANDED.

For Attacking Archbishop Ireland, McQuade is Called to Account.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Last week's Freeman's Journal of New York gave out editorially that Bishop McQuade, of Rochester, had been reprimanded by Leo XIII. for the attack made from the pulpit of his cathedral on Archbishop Ireland, and that notice of the reprimand had been conveyed by the pope's order through Cardinal Ledochowski to Archbishop Corrigan, who is Bishop McQuade's metropolitan. Inquiry made from men who have correct information of this case from Rome, confirms the news given by the Freeman's Journal. Bishop McQuade has received a severe reprimand and is expected to make due apology for his grave breach of ecclesiastical discipline. The right of Archbishop Ireland to speak and act as he did in New York just before the last election is practically acknowledged.

OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE.

They Have Introduced Upwards of Four Hundred Bills to Date.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Feb. 19.—A large batch of new bills was introduced in the legislature yesterday, increasing the total to over 400. Among them was one limiting the pay of an attorney for defending a criminal by order of the court to \$25; one providing punishment for agents of mercantile agencies who send out false reports of the business of persons or firms; one prohibiting life insurance companies from making unfair distinctions and two providing for separate schools for white and colored children.

A memorial to congress asking for the immediate passage of the omnibus bill admitting Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico statehood went through with a rush.

The house passed a bill compelling railroad companies constructing a road to run within six miles of a county seat to build to that place.

CHIEF OF POLICE SUED.

A Topeka Man Brings a Damage Suit Against Some of the Force.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 19.—A few days ago the bathing establishment of Philip Pickett was raided by the police of Topeka on the supposition that it was an immoral resort. Pickett and his wife were kept in jail all night, but when his case was called in police court no one appeared against him. He has now brought suit for \$15,000 damages against Chief of Police Wilkerson and the other officers concerned in the affair. The case is causing considerable talk in Topeka, as Pickett's place has always been regarded as respectable and has been patronized by leading people.

A BOY'S HEROISM.

George Davis Saves His Companion But His Own Leg is Cut Off.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Feb. 19.—Three young boys were walking through the yards of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad, when one of them attempted to board a moving train. His foot slipped and he was about to fall beneath the wheels, when George Davis, one of his companions, attempted to catch him. He saved his companion but his own right leg fell on the track, and was cut off. The brave boy was taken to the city hospital, where amputation was performed, and he is now resting easily.

Missouri and Kansas Lumbermen.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 19.—The seventh annual meeting of the Missouri and Kansas Association of Lumber Dealers convened in this city this morning and will continue to-morrow evening, when it will close with a concatenation of Hoo Hoo Club No. 1 in the Keith & Perry building.

KANSAS LAW MAKERS.

The Week's Proceedings of the Legislature Condensed.

In the senate on the 12th, the insurance committee recommended the passage of a bill for the election of insurance commissioners by the people. A number of appropriation bills were passed. They provide for the expenditure of \$775,878, divided as follows: State horticultural society, \$2,670; chicken bug station, \$3,500; industrial school for girls, \$50,550; Topeka insane asylum, \$28,228; new orphan's home, \$91,800; state normal school, \$50,400; state agricultural college, \$10,650; Oswatomie asylum, \$802,580. The maximum freight rate bill was passed. It is identical with the measure which the senate passed two years ago. The most important measure before the house in committee of the whole in the forenoon was Mr. Lambert's bill fixing the legal rate of interest at 5 per cent. The bill was defeated by a vote of 62 to 49. The bill passed regulating and reducing printers' fees and a number of bills relating to cities and towns.

AFTER the introduction of petitions and bills in the senate on the 13th bills were taken up on third reading and a large number of local measures passed. The railroad freight rate bill was passed after a dreary talk. Among the petitions presented was one signed by more than 6,000 males and females praying for a re-submission of the suffrage amendment. Among the bills passed was one providing for the organization of mutual property insurance companies. Twenty new bills were introduced in the house. The committee on printing brought in a report against the bill introduced some time ago to regulate the state printer's fees; also the bill providing for an expert printer, and a bill providing for a school book commission. The house then, in committee of the whole, again went to work on the fees and salaries bill, which continued into the afternoon session. A resolution was adopted by congress to donate the old Fort Hays reservation to the state for purposes mentioned.

THE senate, in committee of the whole on the 14th, favorably recommended the railroad anti-pass bill. Passenger rates are fixed at two cents per mile, and it is made unlawful for anyone, except a railroad employe, to ride on a pass. A bill also passed which permits the railroad companies to fix the rates for telegraph and express business. The university bill was reconsidered and favorably reported. It grants \$100,000 to the university per annum, and provides that students shall not be charged tuition fees. Senator O'Brien offered a resolution for a committee to find out what was being done by the silk experiment station, whose commissioner draws \$80 per year, but has not been heard from for several years, except when he has his salary. In the house the senate resolution for a constitutional convention was killed by a vote of 50 yeas to 64 nays. A bill passed appropriating \$2,000 to purchase coal for destitute school children. The house spent the greater part of the afternoon in a discussion of the Price school book bill.

A few bills were introduced in the senate on the 15th and in the open session W. C. Corbett was confirmed as brigadier-general of militia and S. M. Fox as adjutant-general. The greater part of the day was spent considering bills in committee of the whole. Among the measures favorably reported were a school book bill, making it a misdemeanor for engineers, firemen, conductors or brakemen to leave a train except at the end of a division, and Senator Landis' bill regulating express companies, which gives to the state board of railway commissioners authority to regulate the charges of express companies, which are required to file regular reports of the business transacted by them and the rates charged. In the house Mr. Beckman introduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution increasing the supreme court to five judges. The Ballinger fee bill passed by a vote of 88 yeas to 16 nays, and in committee of the whole Senator Beckman recommended for passage what provides a state levy of 1 mill on the dollar to constitute a school fund, which shall be apportioned among the districts, according to the population.

THE senate on the 16th had under consideration Senator Sterne's bill to abolish the offices of justices of the peace in cities of the first-class, but failed to agree and sent the bill back to the committee on cities. Senator Beckman introduced a bill giving women the right to vote for president. Bills passed to enforce the liquor laws; the anti-Pinkerton law, which prevents the employment of foreign dupes; calling for a census charged. In the house an amendment prohibiting the use of railroad passes to prevent the docking of hogs or the inspection of hogs for the purpose of docking, and an anti-stock yard bill, which in this state and providing penalties therefor, declaring combinations between insurance agents unlawful. The Eckstein bribery bill was favorably reported from committee. The proceedings of the open session W. C. Corbett was confirmed as brigadier-general of militia and S. M. Fox as adjutant-general. The greater part of the day was spent considering bills in committee of the whole. Among the measures favorably reported were a school book bill, making it a misdemeanor for engineers, firemen, conductors or brakemen to leave a train except at the end of a division, and Senator Landis' bill regulating express companies, which gives to the state board of railway commissioners authority to regulate the charges of express companies, which are required to file regular reports of the business transacted by them and the rates charged. In the house Mr. Beckman introduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution increasing the supreme court to five judges. The Ballinger fee bill passed by a vote of 88 yeas to 16 nays, and in committee of the whole Senator Beckman recommended for passage what provides a state levy of 1 mill on the dollar to constitute a school fund, which shall be apportioned among the districts, according to the population.

THE senate on the 16th had under consideration Senator Sterne's bill to abolish the offices of justices of the peace in cities of the first-class, but failed to agree and sent the bill back to the committee on cities. Senator Beckman introduced a bill giving women the right to vote for president. Bills passed to enforce the liquor laws; the anti-Pinkerton law, which prevents the employment of foreign dupes; calling for a census charged. In the house an amendment prohibiting the use of railroad passes to prevent the docking of hogs or the inspection of hogs for the purpose of docking, and an anti-stock yard bill, which in this state and providing penalties therefor, declaring combinations between insurance agents unlawful. The Eckstein bribery bill was favorably reported from committee. The proceedings of the open session W. C. Corbett was confirmed as brigadier-general of militia and S. M. Fox as adjutant-general. The greater part of the day was spent considering bills in committee of the whole. Among the measures favorably reported were a school book bill, making it a misdemeanor for engineers, firemen, conductors or brakemen to leave a train except at the end of a division, and Senator Landis' bill regulating express companies, which gives to the state board of railway commissioners authority to regulate the charges of express companies, which are required to file regular reports of the business transacted by them and the rates charged. In the house Mr. Beckman introduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution increasing the supreme court to five judges. The Ballinger fee bill passed by a vote of 88 yeas to 16 nays, and in committee of the whole Senator Beckman recommended for passage what provides a state levy of 1 mill on the dollar to constitute a school fund, which shall be apportioned among the districts, according to the population.

THE senate on the 16th had under consideration Senator Sterne's bill to abolish the offices of justices of the peace in cities of the first-class, but failed to agree and sent the bill back to the committee on cities. Senator Beckman introduced a bill giving women the right to vote for president. Bills passed to enforce the liquor laws; the anti-Pinkerton law, which prevents the employment of foreign dupes; calling for a census charged. In the house an amendment prohibiting the use of railroad passes to prevent the docking of hogs or the inspection of hogs for the purpose of docking, and an anti-stock yard bill, which in this state and providing penalties therefor, declaring combinations between insurance agents unlawful. The Eckstein bribery bill was favorably reported from committee. The proceedings of the open session W. C. Corbett was confirmed as brigadier-general of militia and S. M. Fox as adjutant-general. The greater part of the day was spent considering bills in committee of the whole. Among the measures favorably reported were a school book bill, making it a misdemeanor for engineers, firemen, conductors or brakemen to leave a train except at the end of a division, and Senator Landis' bill regulating express companies, which gives to the state board of railway commissioners authority to regulate the charges of express companies, which are required to file regular reports of the business transacted by them and the rates charged. In the house Mr. Beckman introduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution increasing the supreme court to five judges. The Ballinger fee bill passed by a vote of 88 yeas to 16 nays, and in committee of the whole Senator Beckman recommended for passage what provides a state levy of 1 mill on the dollar to constitute a school fund, which shall be apportioned among the districts, according to the population.

THE senate on the 16th had under consideration Senator Sterne's bill to abolish the offices of justices of the peace in cities of the first-class, but failed to agree and sent the bill back to the committee on cities. Senator Beckman introduced a bill giving women the right to vote for president. Bills passed to enforce the liquor laws; the anti-Pinkerton law, which prevents the employment of foreign dupes; calling for a census charged. In the house an amendment prohibiting the use of railroad passes to prevent the docking of hogs or the inspection of hogs for the purpose of docking, and an anti-stock yard bill, which in this state and providing penalties therefor, declaring combinations between insurance agents unlawful. The Eckstein bribery bill was favorably reported from committee. The proceedings of the open session W. C. Corbett was confirmed as brigadier-general of militia and S. M. Fox as adjutant-general. The greater part of the day was spent considering bills in committee of the whole. Among the measures favorably reported were a school book bill, making it a misdemeanor for engineers, firemen, conductors or brakemen to leave a train except at the end of a division, and Senator Landis' bill regulating express companies, which gives to the state board of railway commissioners authority to regulate the charges of express companies, which are required to file regular reports of the business transacted by them and the rates charged. In the house Mr. Beckman introduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution increasing the supreme court to five judges. The Ballinger fee bill passed by a vote of 88 yeas to 16 nays, and in committee of the whole Senator Beckman recommended for passage what provides a state levy of 1 mill on the dollar to constitute a school fund, which shall be apportioned among the districts, according to the population.

THE senate on the 16th had under consideration Senator Sterne's bill to abolish the offices of justices of the peace in cities of the first-class, but failed to agree and sent the bill back to the committee on cities. Senator Beckman introduced a bill giving women the right to vote for president. Bills passed to enforce the liquor laws; the anti-Pinkerton law, which prevents the employment of foreign dupes; calling for a census charged. In the house an amendment prohibiting the use of railroad passes to prevent the docking of hogs or the inspection of hogs for the purpose of docking, and an anti-stock yard bill, which in this state and providing penalties therefor, declaring combinations between insurance agents unlawful. The Eckstein bribery bill was favorably reported from committee. The proceedings of the open session W. C. Corbett was confirmed as brigadier-general of militia and S. M. Fox as adjutant-general. The greater part of the day was spent considering bills in committee of the whole. Among the measures favorably reported were a school book bill, making it a misdemeanor for engineers, firemen, conductors or brakemen to leave a train except at the end of a division, and Senator Landis' bill regulating express companies, which gives to the state board of railway commissioners authority to regulate the charges of express companies, which are required to file regular reports of the business transacted by them and the rates charged. In the house Mr. Beckman introduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution increasing the supreme court to five judges. The Ballinger fee bill passed by a vote of 88 yeas to 16 nays, and in committee of the whole Senator Beckman recommended for passage what provides a state levy of 1 mill on the dollar to constitute a school fund, which shall be apportioned among the districts, according to the population.

THE senate on the 16th had under consideration Senator Sterne's bill to abolish the offices of justices of the peace in cities of the first-class, but failed to agree and sent the bill back to the committee on cities. Senator Beckman introduced a bill giving women the right to vote for president. Bills passed to enforce the liquor laws; the anti-Pinkerton law, which prevents the employment of foreign dupes; calling for a census charged. In the house an amendment prohibiting the use of railroad passes to prevent the docking of hogs or the inspection of hogs for the purpose of docking, and an anti-stock yard bill, which in this state and providing penalties therefor, declaring combinations between insurance agents unlawful. The Eckstein bribery bill was favorably reported from committee. The proceedings of the open session W. C. Corbett was confirmed as brigadier-general of militia and S. M. Fox as adjutant-general. The greater part of the day was spent considering bills in committee of the whole. Among the measures favorably reported were a school book bill, making it a misdemeanor for engineers, firemen, conductors or brakemen to leave a train except at the end of a division, and Senator Landis' bill regulating express companies, which gives to the state board of railway commissioners authority to regulate the charges of express companies, which are required to file regular reports of the business transacted by them and the rates charged. In the house Mr. Beckman introduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution increasing the supreme court to five judges. The Ballinger fee bill passed by a vote of 88 yeas to 16 nays, and in committee of the whole Senator Beckman recommended for passage what provides a state levy of 1 mill on the dollar to constitute a school fund, which shall be apportioned among the districts, according to the population.

THE senate on the 16th had under consideration Senator Sterne's bill to abolish the offices of justices of the peace in cities of the first-class, but failed to agree and sent the bill back to the committee on cities. Senator Beckman introduced a bill giving women the right to vote for president. Bills passed to enforce the liquor laws; the anti-Pinkerton law, which prevents the employment of foreign dupes; calling for a census charged. In the house an amendment prohibiting the use of railroad passes to prevent the docking of hogs or the inspection of hogs for the purpose of docking, and an anti-stock yard bill, which in this state and providing penalties therefor, declaring combinations between insurance agents unlawful. The Eckstein bribery bill was favorably reported from committee. The proceedings of the open session W. C. Corbett was confirmed as brigadier-general of militia and S. M. Fox as adjutant-general. The greater part of the day was spent considering bills in committee of the whole. Among the measures favorably reported were a school book bill, making it a misdemeanor for engineers, firemen, conductors or brakemen to leave a train except at the end of a division, and Senator Landis' bill regulating express companies, which gives to the state board of railway commissioners authority to regulate the charges of express companies, which are required to file regular reports of the business transacted by them and the rates charged. In the house Mr. Beckman introduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution increasing the supreme court to five judges. The Ballinger fee bill passed by a vote of 88 yeas to 16 nays, and in committee of the whole Senator Beckman recommended for passage what provides a state levy of 1 mill on the dollar to constitute a school fund, which shall be apportioned among the districts, according to the population.

THE senate on the 16th had under consideration Senator Sterne's bill to abolish the offices of justices of the peace in cities of the first-class, but failed to agree and sent the bill back to the committee on cities. Senator Beckman introduced a bill giving women the right to vote for president. Bills passed to enforce the liquor laws; the anti-Pinkerton law, which prevents the employment of foreign dupes; calling for a census charged. In the house an amendment prohibiting the use of railroad passes to prevent the docking of hogs or the inspection of hogs for the purpose of docking, and an anti-stock yard bill, which in this state and providing penalties therefor, declaring combinations between insurance agents unlawful. The Eckstein bribery bill was favorably reported from committee. The proceedings of the open session W. C. Corbett was confirmed as brigadier-general of militia and S. M. Fox as adjutant-general. The greater part of the day was spent considering bills in committee of the whole. Among the measures favorably reported were a school book bill, making it a misdemeanor for engineers, firemen, conductors or brakemen to leave a train except at the end of a division, and Senator Landis' bill regulating express companies, which gives to the state board of railway commissioners authority to regulate the charges of express companies, which are required to file regular reports of the business transacted by them and the rates charged. In the house Mr. Beckman introduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution increasing the supreme court to five judges. The Ballinger fee bill passed by a vote of 88 yeas to 16 nays, and in committee of the whole Senator Beckman recommended for passage what provides a state levy of 1 mill on the dollar to constitute a school fund, which shall be apportioned among the districts, according to the population.

THE senate on the 16th had under consideration Senator Sterne's bill to abolish the offices of justices of the peace in cities of the first-class, but failed to agree and sent the bill back to the committee on cities. Senator Beckman introduced a bill giving women the right to vote for president. Bills passed to enforce the liquor laws; the anti-Pinkerton law, which prevents the employment of foreign dupes; calling for a census charged. In the house an amendment prohibiting the use of railroad passes to prevent the docking of hogs or the inspection of hogs for the purpose of docking, and an anti-stock yard bill, which in this state and providing penalties therefor, declaring combinations between insurance agents unlawful. The Eckstein bribery bill was favorably reported from committee. The proceedings of the open session W. C. Corbett was confirmed as brigadier-general of militia and S. M. Fox as adjutant-general. The greater part of the day was spent considering bills in committee of the whole. Among the measures favorably reported were a school book bill, making it a misdemeanor for engineers, firemen, conductors or brakemen to leave a train except at the end of a division, and Senator Landis' bill regulating express companies, which gives to the state board of railway commissioners authority to regulate the charges of express companies, which are required to file regular reports of the business transacted by them and the rates charged. In the house Mr. Beckman introduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution increasing the supreme court to five judges. The Ballinger fee bill passed by a vote of 88 yeas to 16 nays, and in committee of the whole Senator Beckman recommended for passage what provides a state levy of 1 mill on the dollar to constitute a school fund, which shall be apportioned among the districts, according to the population.

THE senate on the 16th had under consideration Senator Sterne's bill to abolish the offices of justices of the peace in cities of the first-class, but failed to agree and sent the bill back to the committee on cities. Senator Beckman introduced a bill giving women the right to vote for president. Bills passed to enforce the liquor laws; the anti-Pinkerton law, which prevents the employment of foreign dupes; calling for a census charged. In the house an amendment prohibiting the use of railroad passes to prevent the docking of hogs or the inspection of hogs for the purpose of docking, and an anti-stock yard bill, which in this state and providing penalties therefor, declaring combinations between insurance agents unlawful. The Eckstein bribery bill was favorably reported from committee. The proceedings of the open session W. C. Corbett was confirmed as brigadier-general of militia and S. M. Fox as adjutant-general. The greater part of the day was spent considering bills in committee of the whole. Among the measures favorably reported were a school book bill, making it a misdemeanor for engineers, firemen, conductors or brakemen to leave a train except at the end of a division, and Senator Landis' bill regulating express companies, which gives to the state board of railway commissioners authority to regulate the charges of express companies, which are required to file regular reports of the business transacted by them and the rates charged. In the house Mr. Beckman introduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution increasing the supreme court to five judges. The Ballinger fee bill passed by a vote of 88 yeas to 16 nays, and in committee of the whole Senator Beckman recommended for passage what provides a state levy of 1 mill on the dollar to constitute a school fund, which shall be apportioned among the districts, according to the population.

THE senate on the 16th had under consideration Senator Sterne's bill to abolish the offices of justices of the peace in cities of the first-class, but failed to agree and sent the bill back to the committee on cities. Senator Beckman introduced a bill giving women the right to vote for president. Bills passed to enforce the liquor laws; the anti-Pinkerton law, which prevents the employment of foreign dupes; calling for a census charged. In the house an amendment prohibiting the use of railroad passes to prevent the docking of hogs or the inspection of hogs for the purpose of docking, and an anti-stock yard bill, which in this state and providing penalties therefor, declaring combinations between insurance agents unlawful. The Eckstein bribery bill was favorably reported from committee. The proceedings of the open session W. C. Corbett was confirmed as brigadier-general of militia and S. M. Fox as adjutant-general. The greater part of the day was spent considering bills in committee of the whole. Among the measures favorably reported were a school book bill, making it a misdemeanor for engineers, firemen, conductors or brakemen to leave a train except at the end of a division, and Senator Landis' bill regulating express companies, which gives to the state board of railway commissioners authority to regulate the charges of express companies, which are required to file regular reports of the business transacted by them and the rates charged. In the house Mr. Beckman introduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution increasing the supreme court to five judges. The Ballinger fee bill passed by a vote of 88 yeas to 16 nays, and in committee of the whole Senator Beckman recommended for passage what provides a state levy of 1 mill on the dollar to constitute a school fund, which shall be apportioned among the districts, according to the population.

THE senate on the 16th had under consideration Senator Sterne's bill to abolish the offices of justices of the peace in cities of the first-class, but failed to agree and sent the bill back to the committee on cities. Senator Beckman introduced a bill giving women the right to vote for president. Bills passed to enforce the liquor laws; the anti-Pinkerton law, which prevents the employment of foreign dupes; calling for a census charged. In the house an amendment prohibiting the use of railroad passes to prevent the docking of hogs or the inspection of hogs for the purpose of docking, and an anti-stock yard bill, which in this state and providing penalties therefor, declaring combinations between insurance agents unlawful. The Eckstein bribery bill was favorably reported from committee. The proceedings of the open session W. C. Corbett was confirmed as brigadier-general of militia and S. M. Fox as adjutant-general. The greater part of the day was spent considering bills in committee of the whole. Among the measures favorably reported were a school book bill, making it a misdemeanor for engineers, firemen, conductors or brakemen to leave a train except at the end of a division, and Senator Landis' bill regulating express companies, which gives to the state board of railway commissioners authority to regulate the charges of express companies, which are required to file regular reports of the business transacted by them and the rates charged. In the house Mr. Beckman introduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution increasing the supreme court to five judges. The Ballinger fee bill passed by a vote of 88 yeas to 16 nays, and in committee of the whole Senator Beckman recommended for passage what provides a state levy of 1 mill on the dollar to constitute a school fund, which shall be apportioned among the districts, according to the population.

THE senate on the 16th had under consideration Senator Sterne's bill to abolish the offices of justices of the peace in cities of the first-class, but failed to agree and sent the bill back to the committee on cities. Senator Beckman introduced a bill giving women the right to vote for president. Bills passed to enforce the liquor laws; the anti-Pinkerton law, which prevents the employment of foreign dupes; calling for a census charged. In the house an amendment prohibiting the use of railroad passes to prevent the docking of hogs or the inspection of hogs for the purpose of docking, and an anti-stock yard bill, which in this state and providing penalties therefor, declaring combinations between insurance agents unlawful. The Eckstein bribery bill was favorably reported from committee. The proceedings of the open session W. C. Corbett was confirmed as brigadier-general of militia and S. M. Fox as adjutant-general. The greater part of the day was spent considering bills in committee of the whole. Among the measures favorably reported were a school book bill, making it a misdemeanor for engineers, firemen, conductors or brakemen to leave a train except at the end of a division, and Senator Landis' bill regulating express companies, which gives to the state board of railway commissioners authority to regulate the charges of express companies, which are required to file regular reports of the business transacted by them and the rates charged. In the house Mr. Beckman introduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution increasing the supreme court to five judges. The Ballinger fee bill passed by a vote of 88 yeas to 16 nays, and in committee of the whole Senator Beckman recommended for passage what provides a state levy of 1 mill on the dollar to constitute a school fund, which shall be apportioned among the districts, according to the population.

THE senate on the 16th had under consideration Senator Sterne's bill to abolish the offices of justices of the peace in cities of the first-class, but failed to agree and sent the bill back to the committee on cities. Senator Beckman introduced a bill giving women the right to vote for president. Bills passed to enforce the liquor laws; the anti-Pinkerton law, which prevents the employment of foreign dupes; calling for a census charged. In the house an amendment prohibiting the use of railroad passes to prevent the docking of hogs or the inspection of hogs for the purpose of docking, and an anti-stock yard bill, which in this state and providing penalties therefor, declaring combinations between insurance agents unlawful. The Eckstein bribery bill was favorably reported from committee. The proceedings of the open session W. C. Corbett was confirmed as brigadier-general of militia and S. M. Fox as adjutant-general. The greater part of the day was spent considering bills in committee of the whole. Among the measures favorably reported were a school book bill, making it a misdemeanor for engineers, firemen, conductors or brakemen to leave a train except at the end of a division, and Senator Landis' bill regulating express companies, which gives to the state board of railway commissioners authority to regulate the charges of express companies, which are required to file regular reports of the business transacted by them and the rates charged. In the house Mr. Beckman introduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution increasing the supreme court to five judges. The Ballinger fee bill passed by a vote of 88 yeas to 16 nays, and in committee of the whole Senator Beckman recommended for passage what provides a state levy of 1 mill on the dollar to constitute a school fund, which shall be apportioned among the districts, according to the population.

THE senate on the 16th had under consideration Senator Sterne's bill to abolish the offices of justices of the peace in cities of the first-class, but failed to agree and sent the bill back to the committee on cities. Senator Beckman introduced a bill giving women the right to vote for president. Bills passed to enforce the liquor laws; the anti-Pinkerton law, which prevents the employment of foreign dupes; calling for a census charged. In the house an amendment prohibiting the use of railroad passes to prevent the docking of hogs or the inspection of hogs for the purpose of docking, and an anti-stock yard bill, which in this state and providing penalties therefor, declaring combinations between insurance agents unlawful. The Eckstein bribery bill was favorably reported from committee. The proceedings of the open session W. C. Corbett was confirmed as brigadier-general of militia and S. M. Fox as adjutant-general. The greater part of the day was spent considering bills in committee of the whole. Among the measures favorably reported were a school book bill, making it a misdemeanor for engineers, firemen, conductors or brakemen to leave a train except at the end of a division, and Senator Landis' bill regulating express companies, which gives to the state board of railway commissioners authority to regulate the charges of express companies, which are required to file regular reports of the business transacted by them and the rates charged. In the house Mr. Beckman introduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution increasing the supreme court to five judges. The Ballinger fee bill passed by a vote of 88 yeas to 16 nays, and in committee of the whole Senator Beckman recommended for passage what provides a state levy of 1 mill on the dollar to constitute a school fund, which shall be apportioned among the districts, according to the population.

THE senate on the 16th had under consideration Senator Sterne's bill to abolish the offices of justices of the peace in cities of the first-class, but failed to agree and sent the bill back to the committee on cities. Senator Beckman introduced a bill giving women the right to vote for president. Bills passed to enforce the liquor laws; the anti-Pinkerton law, which prevents the employment of foreign dupes; calling for a census charged. In the house an amendment prohibiting the use of railroad passes to prevent the docking of hogs or the inspection of hogs for the purpose of docking, and an anti-stock yard bill, which in this state and providing penalties therefor, declaring combinations between insurance agents unlawful. The Eckstein bribery bill was favorably reported from committee. The proceedings of the open session W. C. Corbett was confirmed as brigadier-general of militia and S. M. Fox as adjutant-general. The greater part of the day was spent considering bills in committee of the whole. Among the measures favorably reported were a school book bill, making it a misdemeanor for engineers, firemen, conductors or brakemen to leave a train except at the end of a division, and Senator Landis' bill regulating express companies, which gives to the state board of railway commissioners authority to regulate the charges of express companies, which are required to file regular reports of the business transacted by them and the rates charged. In the house Mr. Beckman introduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution increasing the supreme court to five judges. The Ballinger fee bill passed by a vote of 88 yeas to 16 nays, and in committee of the whole Senator Beckman recommended for passage what provides a state levy of 1 mill on the dollar to constitute a school fund, which shall be apportioned among the districts, according to the population.

THE senate on the 16th had under consideration Senator Sterne's bill to abolish the offices of justices of the peace in cities of the first-class, but failed to agree and sent the bill back to the committee on cities. Senator Beckman introduced a bill giving women the right to vote for president. Bills passed to enforce the liquor laws; the anti-Pinkerton law, which prevents the employment of foreign dupes; calling for a census charged. In the house an amendment prohibiting the use of railroad passes to prevent the docking of hogs or the inspection of hogs for the purpose of docking, and an anti-stock yard bill, which in this state and providing penalties therefor, declaring combinations between insurance agents unlawful. The Eckstein bribery bill was favorably reported from committee. The proceedings of the open session W. C. Corbett was confirmed as brigadier-general of militia and S. M. Fox as adjutant-general. The greater part of the day was spent considering bills in committee of the whole. Among the measures favorably reported were a school book bill, making it a misdemeanor for engineers, firemen, conductors or brakemen to leave a train except at the end of a division, and Senator Landis' bill regulating express companies, which gives to the state board of railway commissioners authority to regulate the charges of express companies, which are required to file regular reports of the business transacted by them and the rates charged. In the house Mr. Beckman introduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution increasing the supreme court to five judges. The Ballinger fee bill passed by a vote of 88 yeas to 16 nays, and in committee of the whole Senator Beckman recommended for passage what provides a state levy of 1 mill on the dollar to constitute a school fund, which shall be apportioned among the districts, according to the population.

THE senate on the 16th had under consideration Senator Sterne's bill to abolish the offices of justices of the peace in cities of the first-class, but failed to agree and sent the bill back to the committee on cities. Senator Beckman introduced a bill giving women the right to vote for president. Bills passed to enforce the liquor laws; the anti-Pinkerton law, which prevents the employment of foreign dupes; calling for a census charged. In the house an amendment prohibiting the use of railroad passes to prevent the docking of hogs or the inspection of hogs for the purpose of docking, and an anti-stock yard bill, which in this state and providing penalties therefor, declaring combinations between insurance agents unlawful. The Eckstein bribery bill was favorably reported from committee. The proceedings of the open session W. C. Corbett was confirmed as brigadier-general of militia and S. M. Fox as adjutant-general. The greater part of the day was spent considering bills in committee of the whole. Among the measures favorably reported were a school book bill, making it a misdemeanor for engineers, firemen, conductors or brakemen to leave a train except at the end of a division, and Senator Landis' bill regulating express companies, which gives to the state board of railway commissioners authority to regulate the charges of express