

Chase County Current

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1895.

NO. 21.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

CONGRESSMAN REED, of Maine, has a financial plan which he has offered as a substitute for the administration bill. It authorizes the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds to redeem greenbacks and when there is a deficit to issue certificates of indebtedness to pay current expenses.

The senate committee on Indian affairs has reported favorably the house bill granting the Oklahoma Central Railroad Co. a right of way through the Indian territory and Oklahoma with some slight amendments, the most important of which is that the road shall begin at a point at or near Sepulpa, I. T., and go by way of Chandler and Oklahoma City to a point on the Red river at or near the west line of the Kiowa and Comanche reservation.

The president has approved the bill creating the rank of lieutenant-general in the army and has nominated Gen. Schofield for the place.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND on the 6th announced his decision as arbitrator between Brazil and Argentina in the boundary dispute between the two countries over the Missions territory. It was in favor of Brazil.

CONSUL-GENERAL MAX JUDD, at Vienna, has informed the department of state that the Imperial Society of Agriculture has decided to hold an international exposition of agricultural implements and machinery at Vienna from May 4 to 7 next, offering an excellent opportunity for the introduction of American farming implements.

SENATOR ALLEN has introduced a bill in congress requiring that hereafter all gold and silver coin kept by the government for the purpose of redeeming silver certificates and treasury notes shall be kept in the vaults of the treasury department and at no other place and that all redemptions of these notes or certificates shall be made at the treasury department and at no other place.

The president transmitted to the senate on the 7th a report from the secretary of state giving the correspondence with Germany and other European countries concerning the effect of the present tariff law on the commerce of the United States with those countries with reference to the duty on sugar.

SENATOR COCKRIELL, from the committee on appropriations, has reported the Indian appropriation bill. The total appropriation made by it is \$8,829,700.

The president entertained the members of the supreme court of the United States and of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia at dinner on the 7th.

A MANDAMUS has been issued against the commissioner of pensions to enforce the restoration of the pension of \$72 a month to Judge Long, of Michigan.

The senate has confirmed Gen. Schofield as lieutenant-general of the army. The president sent a message to congress on the 8th announcing that arrangements had been concluded to issue bonds of the United States, payable in thirty years after date with 4 per cent interest, amounting to \$62,400,000, for the purchase of gold coin to the amount of \$95,000,000 to restore the gold reserve to \$100,000,000. The government will have the option for ten days to substitute bonds payable in gold bearing 3 per cent interest instead of the coin bonds.

SENATOR LODGE by request has introduced a bill in the senate to provide for the issue of \$1,250,000,000 worth of bonds payable in gold coin at 3 1/2 per cent interest to run for from ten to twenty-five years.

The national department of agriculture has announced that the amount of grain and garden seeds to be distributed was not large enough to appreciably relieve distress or aid the needy in the drought-stricken districts of the west.

GENERAL NEWS.

The national convention of popular lumber manufacturers adjourned at Cincinnati on the 9th to April 16, when they will meet again in that city to elect officers of the national corporation.

A 6-YEAR-OLD son and 3-months-old daughter of William Cassidy, living near Brazil, Ind., were burned to death. Mrs. Cassidy left the children in the house alone for a few minutes, and when she returned they both were lying dead upon the floor, the bodies having been burned to a crisp. It was thought their clothing caught on fire while they were playing around a grate.

The National Farmers' Alliance, at Raleigh, N. C., elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, J. F. Willets, Kansas; vice president, H. C. Snively, Pennsylvania; secretary-treasurer, D. P. Duane, South Carolina. National executive committee—Mann Page, of Virginia; H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota; I. E. Dean, of New York; H. C. Demming, of Pennsylvania; Marion Butler, of North Carolina.

FAILURES for the week ended February 8 (Dun's report) were 281 in the United States against 345 last year, and 58 in Canada against 69 last year.

An important project is on foot at Purcell, Ok., the bridging of the Canadian river being the scheme, which will be of unlimited benefit to the people of the Chickasaw nation and Oklahoma. The project is a mammoth one and the bridge, when done, will doubtless cost \$300,000.

SARAH JACKSON and Bertie Fishback, colored, convicted of vagrancy, were sold at public auction for six months, at Georgetown, Ky., on the 9th. The women were bought by two colored men, Henry Jackson and Richard Coleman, for \$1.05 and \$2 respectively.

THE infant son and only child of L. D. Bulwer, of Harrodsburg, Ky., was seated on a rug in front of a grate fire. The mother, passing between the child and the fire, unconsciously set fire to her own clothing and ignited the child's clothing, and went down stairs. Some one discovered the mother's clothing on fire and extinguished it. The child was burned to death.

WELL informed Florida orange growers say 95 per cent. of the orange trees were killed outright by the recent cold snap. The next year's crop would not reach 100,000 boxes, against 5,000,000 boxes this year. Every vegetable crop, the entire strawberry crop and four-fifths of the pineapple plants have been destroyed. The aggregate loss is conservatively estimated at \$1,000,000.

In a dance at McNeil, Tex., a Mexican shot and killed two others.

AT Livermore, Cal., William J. Edwards broke the world's paced bicycle record on the 9th. Time, 1:34 1/4. He was paced by a quad mounted by Delmas, Smith, Jones and Davis.

The Georgia legislature has enacted a law prohibiting the running of freight trains on Sunday except to carry perishable freight.

A BILL has been introduced in the Arkansas legislature prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor in Arkansas.

The Syndicate block at Rockford, Ill., burned on the 10th, causing a loss of \$50,000.

THE passenger depot of the Seaboard Air line in Charlotte, N. C., was burned.

IN Pensacola, Fla., Temple Bethel, the Jewish synagogue, was destroyed by fire on the 10th.

THE large cracker and cake factory of George R. Hill & Co., Alexandria, Va., was totally destroyed by fire. The loss aggregates between \$60,000 and \$70,000 with a total insurance of \$25,000.

A DISPATCH from Halifax, N. S., announced the loss of the fishing schooner Clara F. Friend with all on board. She carried a crew of fourteen men. She was driven on the rocks and went to pieces. Several bodies had been washed ashore.

REPORTS from all over the country on the 8th showed that trains had been delayed and much suffering caused by the recent cold snap. In the southern states fruits and vegetables were reported killed.

LIFE boat No. 5 of the sunken steamer Elbe was brought into Lowestoft, Eng., empty on the 8th. One of her air tanks was broken. This was the missing life boat which it was hoped contained survivors of the disaster.

IN Birmingham, Ala., Eugene Byers was hung on the 8th for the murder of his cousin, Eugene Walker, a United States army officer.

JIM FRENCH and "Cherokee Kid," members of the Cook gang of desperadoes, rode into Catoosa, I. T. A Texas cowboy in Patton's store opened fire on them, killing the "Kid." French then shot Manager Irvin of the store through the body and Irvin shot French through the body and right eye. French rode to a house and ordered the occupants to put up his horse. A crowd soon assembled to capture the dying bandit. Hearing them approach he looked out of the window and received a load of buckshot in the face almost tearing his head off.

A FIRE broke out at the Denison hotel at Indianapolis, Ind. The hotel quickly filled with smoke, but the guests left quietly and no panic resulted. Fireman Frank Nutter and Electric Light Man Pat Ryan were knocked from a ladder by a piece of falling cornice. Both were picked up unconscious and Nutter is probably fatally and Ryan seriously injured. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. When it became known that the hotel was on fire among the legislators in session at the capitol both houses adjourned and many members who were living at the hotel rushed thither to save their families and personal effects.

IN Rockville, Md., during a warehouse fire, a chimney fell, burying three men. They were seriously if not fatally injured.

EX-QUEEN LILIUOKALANI, it is reported, has renounced all claims to Hawaii. The renunciation document was presented to President Dole and, according to the wording, it was executed freely and voluntarily.

THE furnace in the new west side public school at Elyria, O., blew up with terrific force during the noon recess. The northern wall of the main building was blown completely out. Fire immediately started, and was only extinguished after much damage had been done. Had the explosion occurred fifteen minutes later, when 300 children would have been in the building, a frightful loss of life would have occurred.

AT Vineyard Haven, Mass., an unknown lime schooner went ashore with three dead bodies lashed to the deck house and covered with ice.

THE Tennessee legislative joint assembly met again on the 6th and the reading of the returns for governor was resumed. After the returns of all the counties had been read Mr. Evans took the oath of office as governor, which was administered by a magistrate in the state library. The secretary of state was formally requested to file the oath, but declined to do so.

Two kegs of powder exploded at the Hutson Coal Co.'s mine at Palmyra, O., and David Lloyd and David Lingo, workmen, were fatally injured. The concussion was terrific and both men were blown 40 feet. When found by fellow workmen they presented a horrible sight, with the flesh literally blown off their hands, arms and faces. They cannot recover.

By a vote 15 to 16 the North Dakota senate passed the bill for the resubmission of the constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor to a vote of the people.

News was brought to Ardmore, I. T., from the bayou, 14 miles southwest of town, of what looks to be an atrocious murder and arson. The victims were M. M. Tucker, his wife and three children. From information at hand, it appeared that the entire family was murdered and then, to cover up the crime, the house and dead bodies burned.

Advices from New York on the 10th stated that the French steamer La Gascoigne had failed to reach that harbor. The vessel was eight days overdue and much anxiety was felt.

THE great blizzard was reported over in the east on the 10th and trains were moving on time. In Buffalo, N. Y., there was a milk famine, owing to the country roads being impassable.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities of the United States for the week ended February 8 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 11.9; in New York the increase was 13.7; outside New York the increase was 9.9.

A DISPATCH received from Chee Foo on the 8th said that the Japanese had carried all the forts at Wei-Hai-Wei and had captured or sunk the whole of the Chinese northern fleet.

ONE man was killed and several others were badly injured in Klaess' coal mine near Belleville, Ill. While a number of miners were digging away at a bank of coal the embankment caved in, crushing the workmen beneath it.

NEAR Danville, in Yell county, Ark., while Mrs. Baker was at the cow pen milking, a big bear entered her house and made off with her 4-year-old child. Mrs. Baker gave chase with a dog and recovered her child, who had been severely bitten by the dog.

THE supreme council of the Farmers' Alliance at Raleigh, N. C., declined to take action on the plan projected by the National Federation of Farmers for merging all the farmers' organizations into one great concern. The council indorsed the bill introduced in the national house of representatives providing for the appointment by the president of a non-partisan commission to collect information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet problems presented by labor, agriculture and capital.

By the bursting of a boiler in the El Paso (Tex.) steam laundry three men were fatally injured. The explosion broke all the windows in the block and a piece of the boiler, weighing seventy-five pounds, was thrown four blocks, over three-story buildings.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES. The French steamer La Gascoigne has arrived safe at New York. For thirteen days of a voyage lasting sixteen days the ship had been disabled, one of her main piston rods having broken. The news of her arrival was received with wild demonstrations of delight at New York. All her passengers were reported safe.

The news from Mexico that that country was willing to submit the question of indemnity to arbitration was considered an important concession in favor of Guatemala.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads were before the house committee on Pacific railroads on the 11th and presented a proposition of the corporations to settle their government debts by the payment of the principal, an arrangement by which the Union Pacific would pay the United States about \$33,500,000 and the Central Pacific about \$27,500,000.

CHARLES GAYARRE, the historian and litterateur, died at New Orleans on the 11th, aged 90 years.

THE Creamery Package Co., of Kansas City, Mo., was destroyed by fire on the 11th, over \$35,000 going up in smoke. Four firemen were seriously hurt and one badly frozen while working on the burning building. Several other firms were damaged by water.

THE distress in the mining regions of Ohio was reported on the increase and hundreds of men, women and children were threatened with starvation. Gov. McKinley was appealed to on the 11th and he made arrangements to send assistance to sufferers at Lathrop and Shawnee.

THE president sent a message to congress on the 11th and submitted sundry documents on the Behring sea question and the taking of seals, in answer to a senate resolution.

A PENSION decision promulgated on the 11th reverses a decision announced some months ago. The decision rendered holds that those on the roll as deserters, but who afterwards served ninety days in the army and were then honorably discharged, are eligible to pension under the law of 1890.

In the senate on the 11th Mr. Hill introduced a resolution defining the policy of the government to pay its bonds in gold. Mr. Stewart submitted a counter resolution declaring the government had no right to prefer gold to silver. The post office appropriation bill was debated. The house devoted the day to the legislative appropriation. A bill to provide for coinage at the Denver mint was passed.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The sheriff of Sedgwick county has commenced a war on the Wichita joints.

The governor has appointed George T. Anthony state superintendent of insurance.

The question of closing business houses on Sunday is being agitated in Kansas City, Kan.

F. A. Bradshaw, claiming residence in St. Joseph, Mo., shot himself, perhaps fatally, in a hotel at Horton recently.

It is stated that a monster petition, praying for a resubmission of the prohibition amendment to a vote of the people, will soon be presented to the legislature.

During the month of January the drug stores of Topeka made 6,137 sales of liquor under the prohibitory law. There are thirty-four drug stores in the city, of which thirty-three have liquor permits.

John S. Hayes, a laborer, was called to the door of his home in Kansas City, Kan., at 1:30 o'clock the other morning and shot and killed by an unknown negro, who escaped. Hayes leaves a wife and two small daughters.

Judge J. B. Johnson, of the Shawnee county circuit court, has tendered his resignation to the governor to take effect March 1. He will give his entire attention to his duties as special master in chancery in the Santa Fe foreclosure cases.

Mrs. McGibbons, who was shot by her husband at Wichita some time since, died from her injuries a few days ago. McGibbons, who is in jail, gave the names of two men to the sheriff who, he alleged, prompted him to do the deed.

The faculty and students of the state university recently contributed a sum of money sufficient to purchase a car load of flour and meat, which was shipped from Lawrence to the people in western Kansas who are in need of assistance.

While Rev. J. A. McElfresh and family were recently attending church 3 miles south of Emporia, their home took fire. One son, Abner, who was feeble-minded, had been left at home, and before help arrived he was burned to death. He was 39 years of age.

Two passenger trains on the Missouri Pacific road, running between Kansas City and Geneseo, with St. Louis and Pleasant Hill connections, got stuck in snow drifts a few miles apart near Yates Center during the late blizzard and remained several days before being dug out.

The Kansas commandery of the Loyal Legion held its annual banquet at Topeka on the evening of the 7th. Lieut-Col. J. H. Gilpatrick, of Leavenworth, was master of ceremonies. The address of welcome was delivered by Maj. J. K. Hudson, Col. Alexander Warner, of Baxter Springs, responded.

There will be a special session of the legislature during the year 1896 for the purpose of making the quinquennial legislative apportionment of the state required by the constitution, and the county assessors will next month make the necessary enumeration of inhabitants upon which to base the reapportionment. The returns from the counties must be compiled by the secretary of the state board of agriculture.

According to a Topeka correspondent one of the largest single appropriations which must be made at this session of the legislature is one of \$100,000 to repay the counties of the state for the maintenance of insane persons for whom there is no room in the state asylums. It is estimated that there are now more than 600 of such insane persons being maintained by the counties in jails and poorhouses at an annual expense to the state of \$180 for each person.

The late blizzard caused great suffering in various parts of the state. It was the coldest winter for years, the mercury going to 12 degrees below zero on the 7th. Reports of blinding snowstorms came from all parts of the state. Trains were abandoned on a number of railroads. There was so much snow and dust flying along the west end of the Central Branch road that the people in some places had to light lamps in their houses. The storm was the severest that had swept over the country for years.

Department Commander Campbell, of the G. A. R., has issued a general order in which he urges the attendance of members at the Lawrence meeting February 26 to 28. He says: "Heretofore post commanders have been predominant in our meetings. I very much desire that this year there shall be some new blood at the encampment and that the reserve force of the Grand Army shall be heard. I therefore earnestly urge you, for the benefit of our noble order, and in view of its future interests and prosperity, to go to the encampment."

At the annual meeting of the A. P. A. for the state, lately held at Emporia, the following officers were chosen: President, H. C. Long, of Leavenworth; vice president, William Campbell, of Bronson; secretary of state, Abner Hoffman, of Nickerson; chaplain, G. W. H. Ross, of Leavenworth; secretary, F. H. Barker, of Kansas City; treasurer, George Pickard, of Kansas City; sergeant-at-arms, Albert West, of Emporia; guard, Mark Cromwell, of Kansas City; st. n. m. M. Moore, of Garnett. It is claimed that the order numbers 10,000 members in Kansas.

BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

CLEVELAND'S Message to the Senate Regarding This Topic.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The president to-day sent the following message to congress on the Behring sea question:

To the Senate:

On the 8th day of January I received a copy of the following senate resolutions:

"Resolved, That the president be required, if not incompatible with the public interest to communicate to the senate all reports, documents and other papers, including logs in vessels, relating to the enforcement of the regulations respecting fur seals adopted by the government of the United States and Great Britain in accordance with the decision of the tribunal of arbitration convened at Paris and the regulations under which said reports are required to be made, as well as relating to the number of seals taken during the season of 1894 by pelagic hunters and by the lessees of the Pribyloff and Commander Islands; also relating to the steps which may have been taken to extend the said regulations to the Asiatic waters of the North Pacific ocean and Behring sea and to secure the concurrence of other nations in said regulations; and further, all papers not heretofore published including communications of the agent of the United States before said tribunal at Paris, relating to the claims of the British government on account of the seizure of sealing vessels in Behring sea."

In compliance with said request I herewith transmit sundry papers, documents and reports which have been returned to me by the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of the navy, to whom said resolution was referred. I am not in possession of any further information touching the various subjects embodied in such resolution. It will be seen from a letter of the secretary of the navy accompanying the papers and documents sent from his department that it is impossible to furnish at this time the complete log books of some of the naval vessels referred to in the resolution, but I venture to express the hope that the reports of the commanders of such vessels heretofore submitted will be found to contain in substance so much of the matters recorded in said log books as are important in answering the inquiries addressed to me by the senate.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 11, 1895.

The message is accompanied by a letter from the secretary of the treasury, who puts in the number of seals killed by pelagic hunters in the North Pacific and Behring sea during the season of 1894 at 142,000, and says of this number about 60,000 were killed in Behring sea and on the American side of the North Pacific. He also states 15,033 seals were taken on the Pribyloff islands by the North American Commercial Co. The unofficial figures place the number killed on the Commander island at 27,285. The secretary also transmits the logs of the Rush, Bear and Corwin in relation to the enforcement of the Paris tribunal relations, and closed with the statement that the papers forwarded constituted all the reports and documents in the department which it is deemed compatible with the interests to transmit to congress at this time. The correspondence includes 142 letters and telegrams.

In a letter of January 23 to Sir Julian Pauncefote, after referring to the seal killing of the year, which was, he says, unprecedented in the history of pelagic sealing, Secretary Gresham says: "It would appear the vessels engaged in Behring sea, although only one-third of the total number employed in the North Pacific, in four or five weeks killed 31,585 seals, not only 8,000 more than were killed in Behring sea in 1891 (the last year the sea was open), but even more than the total number killed during the four months on the American side of the North Pacific this season."

He continues: "This startling increase in the pelagic slaughter on both the American and Asiatic herds has convinced the president, and cannot fail to convince her majesty's government that the regulations enacted by the Paris tribunal have not operated to protect the seal herd from that destruction which they are designed to prevent, and that unless speedy change in the regulations be brought about extermination of the herd must follow. Such a deplorable result must, if possible, be averted."

Mr. Gresham suggests that in order to add to our scientific knowledge, a commission be appointed, consisting of one or more men from each country. He would have the commission visit the Asiatic side of the North Pacific and report among other things upon the proper measures needed to regulate sealing so as to protect the herd from destruction and permit it to increase in such numbers as to permanently furnish an annual supply of skins. He added that he is directed by the president to propose such a commission, and he also submits terms of a modus vivendi to be observed during the commission's deliberations, as follows:

"That the regulations now in force be extended along the line of the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude from the American to the Asiatic shore and be enforced during the coming season in the whole Pacific ocean and waters north of that line. Furthermore, that sealing in Behring sea be absolutely prohibited pending the report of such commission."

He suggests the necessity of speedy action.

A list of the countries which were invited to co-operate in the observance of the Paris regulations is given. These include Japan and Russia. The Japanese minister merely makes formal acknowledgment of the document, promising to bring it to the attention of his government, while Prince Cantuzene, Russian representative, says: "I think I can at once inform you that Russia, having the same degree as the United States an interest and imperative duty to equally assure in her waters the preservation of fur seal, the imperial government could not give its adhesion to the Paris regulations and to the legislative measures adopted in consequence thereof at Washington and London, unless the totality of these measures be applied likewise to all the waters of the Pacific situated to the north of the 35th degree of north latitude."

CONGRESS.

Condensed Proceedings of the Senate and House.

THE senate further considered the District of Columbia bill on the 4th. Secretary Carlisle submitted a letter of information in answer to a resolution previously adopted in which he stated that from estimates made upon the basis of laws now in force, it is believed that for the twelve months ending December 31, 1895, the revenues of the government from all sources will exceed ordinary expenditures by \$25,583,222. The house bill to establish a national military park at Gettysburg, Pa., passed, and a resolution adopted calling on the railroad commission for certain information in regard to Canadian Pacific contracts with American lines. The attempt in the house to pass an omnibus bill for the payment of claims for supplies confiscated from loyal people in the south during the war, amounting to \$78,653, was defeated. The agricultural bill then occupied the remainder of the session. It was finally passed and the Hawaiian correspondence laid before the house. Adjourned.

SOMEWHAT of a flutter was created in the senate on the 5th by a fastidious of sharp words between Senators Harris, Tamm and Mitchell (Ore.). Mr. Mitchell wished to make a report upon a sugar bounty bill to which Mr. Harris objected and the matter led to harsh words; otherwise it was harmless. After discussing minor subjects the District of Columbia bill was finally passed and the consular and diplomatic bill made the next order of business. In the house debate on the administration bill to authorize the issue of \$200,000,000 gold bonds for the purpose of retiring the legal tender and treasury notes, was commenced and continued six hours. Pending debate the house adjourned.

When the senate met on the 6th Clarence D. Clark, the new senator from Wyoming, was sworn in which eliminated the democratic majority. The resolution of Mr. Peffer was agreed to calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to the kind of money received from the sale of bonds. Debate then followed on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. The Hawaiian provision led to a colloquy between Senators Hale and Allen, in which the latter favored government ownership of railroads, telegraph lines, etc., which was combated by Mr. Hale, and this led to general debate on the constitutional right of the government to own or construct railroads and other lines. At 5:25 the senate adjourned. The house continued debate on the administration currency bill. At 2 o'clock the house, in committee of the whole, began voting on amendments. The committee on banking and currency sustained two defeats, two of the amendments proposed by that committee being voted down. They were the amendment proposing to strike out the section providing for the payment of customs duties in gold, which was allowed to stand amended so as to make them payable in gold and silver, and that compelling national banks to carry their reserve in gold and silver coin. Mr. Reed offered a substitute which was ruled out. Mr. Reed appealed from the ruling which was pending when the house adjourned.

The proceedings of the senate were of little interest on the 7th. The president submitted a report in respect to the correspondence with Germany and other foreign countries concerning the effect of the present tariff law on the commerce of the United States, with those countries. The Hawaiian cable project was further discussed, but no conclusion reached. Messrs. Mitchell and Harris made apologies for their recent "scrap" and the senate adjourned. The absorbing subject in the house was the administration bond bill. The final consideration of the bill occupied the attention of the house from 11 to 3:30 o'clock. Mr. Reed's amendment for issuing coin bonds was lost; also the bill amendment making the bonds payable in silver and gold. Mr. Reed finally voted for the bill, but explained his vote. When the bill came up for third reading it was at the boiling point, and as the vote proceeded every one was ready to result to the keenest anxiety. At the conclusion of the roll call the vote stood 134 votes for the bill and 161 against. The defeat of the bill was greeted with cheers and other manifestations of pleasure by its opponents. Mr. Springer moved to reconsider the vote by which the third reading was refused and upon Mr. Hatch's motion the motion to reconsider was laid on the table and the bill was dead. The house adjourned at 6:25 o'clock.

The blizzard and prevailing snowstorm kept senators and visitors from the capitol on the 8th and when the senate met the attendance was small. Mr. Sherman offered a bill appropriating \$10,000 to be immediately available for the relief of the needy of the District of Columbia, which was passed without debate. A message from the president on the bond question was received and referred to the business resumed. The Hawaiian matter was again up for debate during which the official papers in regard to late death sentences were read. The senate was clearly in favor of intervention by the government. In the house the president's bond message was received and promptly referred. A message was also received from the president giving the latest phase of affairs in Hawaii. After some debate it was referred to the foreign affairs committee. The senate bill providing for the immediate relief of the suffering poor of the District of Columbia was passed. After passing about a dozen pension bills the house adjourned.

The senate on the 9th, by a vote of 38 to 25 decided to inaugurate the project of laying a cable from the Pacific coast to Hawaii. It came in the form of an amendment to the diplomatic bill and appropriates \$900,000 to begin the work and authorizes the president to contract for the entire work, estimated to cost \$1,600,000. The consular bill as amended passed. Mr. Peffer offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the judiciary committee to report his resolution on the inquiry as to the legal right of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds. After eulogies to the late Senator Stockbridge the senate adjourned. The house in committee of the whole agreed to put clerks of members on the pay roll at \$100 per month, instead of during the session. Several conference reports were agreed to and after eulogies upon the late Representative Wright, of Pennsylvania, the house adjourned.

Not a Success as an Artist.

A little Yankee schoolmarm down in Georgia, teaching young colored ideas how to shoot, says she had a class of a dozen or more black-skinned urchins out on the floor, whom for several days she had been teaching the words "dog" and "cat." She had written the words on the board and had used them in connection with the picture of a house, and had had the children write the words and draw houses. This day, to vary the exercise, she drew the picture of a tree. In the top of the tree she placed the cat, and at the foot of the dog. Then at the bottom she wrote: "The dog has run the cat up a tree." "Now," she said, "can any one tell me any word what they know here?" Up went a little black hand, shaking with excitement, in the air. "Well, Sidney," said the teacher, "you may tell me." At the top of his voice the little fellow shouted out: "The dog's dun treed a possum."—New Orleans Picayune.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.



HERE are a lot of amateurs—tramps, pick-pockets, sneak thieves and such—who are driven by hard necessity to take up burglary as a side line in the winter. Burglars of this class are seldom as bold and never as skillful as the regular practitioners. It was probably one of these burglars who broke up the ladies' card party on Lake avenue the other evening.

To the feminine mind, generally, if there is anything among fierce wild animals more terrible than the mouse it is the burglar. The card party seems to have been an average assembly in this respect, for the ladies shrieked and stampeded, and the visitor got away.

It was fortunate for him that there was no one among them who had the coolness displayed by the woman who, while arranging her hair preparatory to going to bed, saw the reflection of a man in her mirror. He was hidden just where she had always heard of burglars hiding—under the bed. She calmly went on arranging her hair, and then, having laid all her valuables in her jewel box, walked over and put them on a shelf in the wardrobe, carelessly leaving the door ajar. She left the room for a moment and returned suddenly, just in time to see the thief step inside the wardrobe. Then, of course, she did the obvious thing. When the door was unlocked again he was hauled out by two big policemen, badly frightened and half smothered.

Another case where a thief hid under the bed and came to grief happened on Ohio street during the world's fair, when the town was full of the light-fingered gentry. He had been shadowing a wealthy down-town business man for more than a week. His plan was to slip into the house in the evening by following the owner home, hide, and later in the night rob the place. He followed his intended victim several times, as he confessed after his capture, but always encountered a policeman somewhere in the neighborhood and was afraid to go any farther. At last he succeeded in getting in, however, when the front door was left unlocked through the carelessness of a servant, and making his way upstairs went into a room and hid under the bed. This happened to belong to the two daughters of the household. The bed was low and the intruder passed several uncomfortable hours until about ten o'clock, when the young ladies came upstairs. They had devoted themselves assiduously to athletic exercises while at school, and usually had a romp before retiring. On this occasion they got into an unusually lively pillow fight. The burglar became so absorbed in the issue of the combat that he made an involuntary movement to obtain a better view and in so doing betrayed himself.

"Maud, there's somebody under this bed," cried one of the girls, but instead of running away, as she would be supposed to do under such circumstances, she dropped on one knee, and, finding her suspicions confirmed, seized him by one foot, while her sister, equally undaunted, took hold of the other and they, dragged him out into the middle of the floor, at the same same time shouting in high soprano voices:

"Papa!"
"Police!"
"Burglar!"
"Papa!"

Papa came, and, after awhile, the police, and among them the burglar was captured. He is now at Joliet.

Still another instance in which a housebreaker owed his capture to a plucky woman is found in the police annals of Omaha. Mrs. McCormick, wife of a prominent real estate man, on entering the house one evening about eight o'clock, after a brief visit to a neighbor, saw a man just turning on the landing at the head of the stairway. She thought it was her nephew, who had forgotten something while on his way down town, and had returned after it. So she called to him, and asked him why he had not gone to the city.

"Forgot my watch," came back from the man upstairs, who, whatever his other qualifications for his work, was clearly lacking in imagination.

The idea was so improbable and the voice sounded so odd that Mrs. McCormick, who was all alone in the house except for a couple of maid servants who were in another part of the house, started up the stairs. She met the man just as he was coming down. Taking his cue from her previous question, he tried to put on a bold front, and said that he had been sent by "Bob" to get his watch and some other things.

"I'm a friend of Bob's," he added reassuringly.

"No, you're not. You're a burglar, and you shall not leave this house," said Mrs. McCormick, as she seized him by the lapels of his coat. She confessed afterward that it occurred to her at the time that a burglar would be a white elephant on her hands, but she was determined that he should not get away with his booty. The burglar, who could, no doubt, have broken loose without difficulty if he had not stopped to parley, argued a few moments too long, for while this interesting dialogue was going on both "Bob" and Mr. McCormick came in the door, and after a short

struggle succeeded in getting the man down where they held him until Mrs. McCormick secured a policeman.

Prayer as a specific for burglars ought to commend itself to a preacher above all men, and yet only the other day—less than a week ago, in fact—there was recorded in one issue the account of one minister down in Missouri who shot a burglar who called at the parsonage in the middle of the night (presumably for something more tangible than spiritual advice) and another gentleman of the cloth in Indiana who put a bullet into a pugilist.

A pugilist, of course, is clearly without the pale, but there is always a possibility of reform for a burglar—and to sensitive natures the conception of a preacher with human blood on his hands is not an agreeable one. The instances just mentioned, however, are by no means without precedent. A Chicago artist who spent some time sketching in England a couple of summers ago tells a curious story in this connection. In a pretty little church in one of the rural districts he noticed a stained glass window representing a man with a pistol in his hand shielding a woman and her baby, while at his feet lay another man, with a mask over his eyes, who had evidently received his death wound. The artist asked the history of the picture, and was told that some years ago the rector, who had since died, had killed a burglar in the rectory. The rector's wife got up to attend the baby, which began crying in the middle of the night, and, discovering the burglar in the house, notified her husband, who always kept a pistol loaded for intruders. The reverend gentleman fired just in time to save his own life, as the burglar had a weapon leveled at his head. In devout acknowledgment of what he considered a Providential intervention the rector had the stained-glass window referred to put in the church.

Politeness has been shown to accomplish as much as prayer or moral suasion in dealing with burglars. The story has gone the rounds of a well-known Paris clubman, who, upon returning at a very early hour to his apartments, found a heavy-set individual putting a lot of his valuables into a bag. Without removing his monocle from his eye or apparently being the least put out, "I have not the honor of knowing you, monsieur," he says to the stranger, "but I presume you are a burglar."

"The same, monsieur, at your service," replies the cracksmen, equally at ease.

"May I ask, then, M. Burglar, to what I owe the honor of this visit?"

"To the fact that you were supposed to be at your club—a place, pardon me for saying so—where a man of your reputation certainly ought to be at such an hour. How was I to know that you would be back here at such an unearthly season?"

"I quite agree with you," rejoins the clubman. "Your error reflects no discredit upon your professional reputation, which, I have no doubt, is very high, but, since I have returned, will you be so good as to retire?"

"With pleasure, monsieur."

"Have a cigar?"

"With additional pleasure, monsieur," and so with mutual assurances of respect the clubman and his uninvited guest part company.

This story is quite good enough to be fictitious, as is also another of the American railway manager who, upon hearing noises downstairs in the night at his suburban residence, descends in



"I PRESUME YOU ARE A BURGLAR."

his dressing gown and finds three men sitting at his dining-room table drinking his choicest wine and smoking his best cigars. The manager coughs deferentially as he enters.

"Ahem, burglars, I presume?"

One of the men, a low-browed creature, is about to fire, when he is stopped by his companions, both of whom turn out to be college graduates. The manager accepts an invitation to be seated, receives one of his own cigars with thanks, but declines the wine, and starts the conversation on the merits of burglary as a profession, maintaining that equal talent and equal industry if applied in some lawful calling would bring much greater returns. The two young collegians—the fourth member of the conversation—defend the honor of their profession by becoming warmhearted in arguments freely sprinkled with liberal quotations from Horace and other persons about whom burglars are not supposed to know anything, and so matters run along until suddenly a dozen policemen burst into the room and the three men are securely handcuffed and led away, while the manager sums up his case against the burglar profession and bids them good night.

This sounds improbable enough, perhaps, but a couple of burglars were arrested in the suburbs of Chicago—probably it was Oak Park—not so long ago, under circumstances almost precisely like those described. The master of the house thought he heard burglars in the house, reconnoitered until he became convinced of it, and then, having quietly telephoned for the police, went downstairs and engaged the men in an entertaining conversation until the patrol wagon arrived and they were taken in.—Chicago Times.

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.

EXPERIENCE OF OTHER STATES.

Pennsylvania. We have before us the report of the committee appointed by the tax conference of Pennsylvania interests to examine the tax laws of the American states.

VALUATION, TAXATION AND EXEMPTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania continues to make efforts to better her condition. These reports are the result of a failure of the legislature of the state to act upon the recommendations of a recent tax commission. [No legislature ever acts on the advice of a tax commission.—Ed.] When it was found that such a bill, as was desired, could not be passed, the different interests of the state voluntarily went into a conference to ascertain the actual facts regarding taxation, and to report such legislation as they thought would favor all classes. The reports of the conference show what immense trouble was taken to secure adequate data on which to proceed. And the fact that the different interests of the state would furnish the means and labor to make this exhaustive research, proves how important they felt it to be to their interest to secure a just system of taxation.

The conference first attempted to ascertain the actual value of all the property of the state. As to value of lands, and improvements the results are startling. In the large cities the land values are only thirty-six per cent. of the entire real estate values, while in the agricultural districts they are sometimes as high as eighty per cent. Prof. Seligman commenting on this says: "This is a very bad showing for the single tax advocates, as such a proportion has always been vehemently denied by them."

(This, of course, is nonsense. We doubt if Prof. Seligman said anything of the kind. The "land values" of the farms reported include fences, fertilizing work, drains and so forth. These are not land value but labor product. No one ever claimed that houses and barns were worth more than the cultivated farm. Farm land should be valued as "wild land" to find the true proportion of its value to "improvements." That is the way it would be valued under the single tax.—Ed.)

The committee also made some valuable investigations as to the true and assessed value of property in different counties of the state. To do this they procured reports of all actual sales of property in the last year, and compared these with the tax assessors' books. It was found that the per cent. of assessment to true value of property varied in the different counties between 20 per cent. and 87 per cent. Large cities were found to be assessed nearest their cash value while the country districts escaped lightest. As Pennsylvania has no state tax on real estate this is not a hardship to the over assessed counties.

(These "valuable investigations" are rendered worthless by the above noted error.—Ed.)

What the Single Tax Means.

What does the single tax mean, and what effect would it have upon real estate, and who would be most effected thereby? The single tax means a tax upon land values, instead of, as at present, upon land, improvements, income and personal property. It will bring land to its real value, to that value which the community warrants it. The speculative value alone will be eliminated. There will be no longer any speculative value attached to land, hence the speculator and monopolist would be deprived of getting that value which the community earns, and which should and would go into the treasury, thus lessening the burdens of the people who improve our city and country. The user of the land will be the gainer—for, whether land be high or low, he gets only the same advantage from the using of the land. The single tax system is the solution to our labor trouble because labor could then compete fairly with capital, having many opportunities of work opened to it.

It would do away with the holding of vacant lots by land speculators and thus lessen the taxes of the community. The single tax would be certain, that is, it could not be evaded. Land lies out of doors and can not be hidden. Land is more easily appraised by the assessor than any other species of property, especially when the speculative element is eliminated. The single tax would be wise because it would remove burdens from commerce, industry and business generally. By discouraging the withdrawal of land from use and encouraging its improvements it would expand opportunity for labor and increase the reward of industry and thrift.

AN EQUAL AND JUST TAX.

The single tax would be equal because every one would pay taxes in proportion to the amount of land value, which he appropriated to his use. It would be just because it would not fall upon enterprise, labor and thrift but upon the value of a special privilege; namely the privilege of appropriating part of the value created by the community. It would be economical because it would be a large step in the direction of simplicity, lightening the

duties of assessors, courts of revision and other officials instead of increasing them. A. P.

The National Grange.

The twenty-eighth annual session of the National Grange, held in the senate chamber of the capitol building at Springfield, Ill., in November, was well attended.

The report says:—
Political Reforms.—The grange is in no sense a party organization, nor can it be, without courting speedy dissolution. We do, however, propose to discuss freely and fully all questions of political economy, and earnestly urge the farmer to study and investigate for himself, rather than rely upon the partisan speaker and organ for his information. The party worker wishes to win the battle whether right or wrong. The farmer wants the right to triumph in any case. The grange will teach him how to know the right.

MISUNDERSTANDS THE SINGLE TAX.

Taxation.—The burdens of taxation have not yet been equitably distributed. The grange must push this work by every legitimate means. Resolutions are good, but amount to nothing unless backed up by the organized power. Close up the ranks and move forward; we can win this fight if we will. The single tax advocates are quite active and enthusiastic in their efforts to "consecrate land values" by putting the entire burden of taxation thereon. Farmers should not put power into the hands of any man or party sanctioning this method of robbing one class to enrich another.

Income Tax.—A tax upon incomes is not popular with those who have it to pay. Taxes are not usually popular. It is no hardship, however, for the prosperous man to pay liberally for the protection and privileges which he enjoys under the government. The rich men of our day do not as a rule pay taxes according to their wealth. Various ways for avoiding taxes, which are never thought of by the average taxpayer, are utilized by the dodgers.

How the Fairhope Colony of Alabama Expects to Apply the Single Tax.

Certainly the assessor will come along and assess everything in sight. He will assess the bare land, especially if unoccupied, at a fraction of its value. He will assess houses and barns, fences, orchards, stock, money (if he can find it)—all values ascertainable, whether produced by the community or individuals. He will, perhaps, have great contempt for our ideas of taxation. The aggregate amount, however, levied against property within our limits, our association will treat as its tribute to government and will pay in a lump sum out of its revenues drawn from land rentals. There is no law in any state to prevent a private corporation from fixing the terms upon which it will deal with its members. Ours is, in a legal sense, a private corporation. It holds the title to all lands upon which its community is established. Its members occupy and use its lands under lease, paying to the association in rent what the single tax would take in the guise of a tax.

We will be subject, in common with all other wealth producing citizens, to an unjust system of taxation which takes from individuals that which they have produced and gives to others that which the community has produced but this injustice we propose to bear as a community and not as individuals.

Poll Taxes in Pennsylvania.

"The poll tax scandal is again attracting attention in Pennsylvania. The constitution of that state makes the payment of such a tax within two years, one of the requirements for the qualification of a voter, but it was found long ago that a great many men would rather go without voting than pay it. Then the campaign committees began to pay such taxes, and the practice has now reached such dimensions that the two party machines in Philadelphia have this year purchased 95,000 poll tax receipts. This is obviously a form of bribery, which is forbidden by the spirit of the law, but some amendment of the statute seems required in order to stop it. Some people think that the best way of overcoming the evil would be to abolish the poll tax requirement, as most other states have done. Theoretically there is a good deal to be said in favor of such a qualification for the suffrage, but practically it seems to work more harm than good wherever it is retained."—N. Y. Evening Post.

A New Light.

The Taxpayer, a monthly journal printed at Chattanooga, has made its appearance. It is a journal of sixteen pages, and every column abounds in matter of direct interest to the taxpayers of Tennessee. The purposes it has in view are set forth in its leading editorial, viz.: (1) a revision of the present system of assessments; (2) the relief of manufacturing establishments, banks, building and loan associations and other corporations of double and triple taxation; (3) the abolition of the existing privilege taxes; (4) improvement in the methods of collecting taxes; (5) the abolition of the whole fee system. These are propositions absolutely vital to our civil polity, and The Taxpayer, with its mission, should be cordially welcomed.—Memphis Commercial-Appal.

Equality is Equity.

A number of Protestant clergymen will appear before the coming Wisconsin legislature to urge the passage of a bill taxing all church property. The movement has grown out of the fact that certain religious bodies have made exceedingly large investments in real estate, which, of course, is exempt from taxation.

Common Sense.

"Every tax ought to be so contrived as both to take out and keep out of the pockets of the people as little as possible above what it brings into the public treasury of the state."—Smith.

"LAND is the one thing on earth that can be taxed and taxed and taxed, and will grow cheaper every time the tax is raised."—St. Louis Courier.

The Reason Why.

Mrs. Newed—How are the biscuits, George?
Newed—A trifle heavy, dearest.
Mrs. N.—And the soup?
N.—Too much seasoning in it.
Mrs. N.—And the duck?
N.—Done a little too much.
Mrs. N.—I'm so sorry, dear, that your dinner does not suit you. Your mother prepared it.—Truth.

BACK WITH RICH TROPHIES.

Last spring notice was made in these columns that Mr. Henry A. Salzer, of the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., America's leading Seed Grover and Merchants, was in Europe in search of rare seeds and novelties for the American farmer and citizen.

Judging from their new catalogue, his trip was an eminently successful one. It is brim full of rare things. Of especial merit we name the Bismarck Apple, bearing the second year; the Giant Flowering Star Phlox, the German Coffee Berry; and for the farmer the Victoria Rape, Germanica Vetch, the Lathyrus silvestris, the Giant Spurry and Giant Incarnate Clover; Scalline, and dozens of other rare things.

This wide-awake firm is in the van, and their catalogue, which is sent you for 3 cents postage, would be cheap at \$1 per copy.

It is hard to convince the man who will steal chickens that there is any sense in theology.—Ram's Horn.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a restorative condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

If one would make good time he must not go too fast.—Galveston News.

SCROFULA

Miss Della Stevens, of Boston, Mass., writes: I have always suffered from hereditary Scrofula, for which I tried various remedies, and many reliable physicians, but none relieved me. After taking a bottle of SSS I am now well. I am very grateful to you, as I feel that it saved me from a life of invalidity. I shall take pleasure in speaking only words of praise for the wonderful medicine, and in recommending it to all.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

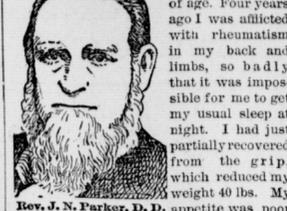
SSS CURED

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Dr. Parker

Is the beloved pastor of the Universalist church at Fargo, N. D., and has also been a pastor in Providence, R. I., New York City and Troy, N. Y. He says:

"I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla the best blood purifier, and I have good reason for this opinion. I am now 80 years of age. Four years ago I was afflicted with rheumatism in my back and limbs, so badly that it was impossible for me to get my usual sleep at night. I had just partially recovered from the grip, which reduced my weight 40 lbs. My appetite was poor and I felt languid and weak. In fact I was in a very dilapidated condition. Having heard and read so much about the wonderful cures produced by Hood's Sarsaparilla I resolved to give it a trial. I followed the directions, and before the fifth bottle was finished my appetite was restored, I felt invigorated and strong. My rheumatic difficulty had entirely disappeared. I cannot but think very highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla." J. N. PARKER. Be sure to get Hood's.



Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

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—Pearline. Right from the very start. Notwithstanding all these hundreds of years of precedence behind that old-fashioned, back-breaking way of washing with soap, too.

Now, why was it? Why is it that hundreds of millions of packages of Pearline have been used in the few years since this washing-compound was invented? Just do your washing and cleaning with Pearline for a month, and you'll see.

It takes away the rubbing, but without any risk of harm. That puts it at the head of every known aid for washing.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

Consumption

was formerly pronounced incurable. Now it is not. In all of the early stages of the disease

Scott's Emulsion

will effect a cure quicker than any other known specific. Scott's Emulsion promotes the making of healthy lung-tissue, relieves inflammation, overcomes the excessive waste of the disease and gives vital strength.

For Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Consumption, Scrofula, Anemia, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Buy only the genuine with our trademark on salmon-colored wrapper.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

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TOMMY TODDLER'S DREAM.

I had a fearful dream one night,
I dreamt I was a man.
My face it was a awful sight,
Because a beard of tan
Did cover up my cheeks so white,
And down my chin it ran.
I wore a shiny beaver hat
Just like my father wears.
I had a great big silk cravat,
And, oh, such lots of ears!
So heavy were my troubles that
I'd two or three gray hairs.
The queerest thing about it, though,
I'd still my toddling walk,
No matter where I'd wish to go,
My feet my step would balk;
And when I'd try to speak, if you know,
I spoke in baby talk!
Then everybody laughed at me,
And I—I upped and cried;
And then their horrid mean old glo
Made me so mortified
I rushed up in the nursery
And locked myself inside.
I slammed the door—I was made of oak—
With all my might and main;
So hard I slammed it that it broke
A part of it in twain.
And then I howled till I awoke
And changed to me again.
That's why now days I always cry
As loudly as I can,
Why tears flow from my great blue eyes
Like gray from a pan.
When anybody says that I
"A pretty little man!"
—John K. Banks, in Harper's Young People.



CHAPTER VIII—CONTINUED.

"Here he comes," said half a dozen voices at once, and the crowd made way for him.

Gen. O'Neill was dressed in ordinary citizen's costume, and did not have even a sword-belt. On his head of light hair was a black soft felt hat. His face was pale and covered with freckles. He looked more like a clerk from a store than like the commander of an army. He was evidently somewhere between thirty-five and forty years of age.

"Oh, it's you, is it?" he said. "Why are you back? Any news?"

The captain saluted, military fashion, and replied:

"We took two prisoners, sir. They were encamped in a tent in the woods. One of them says he is an American citizen and says he knows you, so I brought them in."

"I wish you had brought in the tent too," said the general, with a wan smile. "It would be an improvement on sleeping in the open air. Are these the prisoners? I don't know either of these men."

"The captain makes a mistake in saying that I claimed a personal acquaintance with you, general. What I said was that you would recognize somewhat quicker than he did who I was, and the desirability of treating me with reasonable decency. Just show the general that telegram you took from my coat-pocket, captain."

The paper was produced, and O'Neill read it over once or twice.

"You are on the New York Argus, then?"

"Very much so, general."

"I hope you have not been roughly used?"

"Oh, no; merely tied up in a hard knot and threatened with shooting—that's all."

"Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. Still, you must make some allowance at a time like this. If you will come with me I will write you a pass which will prevent any similar mistake happening in the future." The general led the way to a smouldering camp-fire, where, out of a valise, he took writing materials, and, using the valise as a desk, began to write. After he had written "Headquarters of the Grand Army of Irish Republic," he looked up and asked Yates his first name. Being answered, he inquired the name of his friend.

"I want nothing from you," interposed Remark. "Don't put my name on the paper."

"Oh, that's all right," said Yates. "Never mind him, general. He's a learned man who doesn't know when to talk and when not to. As you march up to our tent, general, you will see an empty jug, which will explain everything. Remark's drunk, not to put too fine a point upon it, and he imagines himself a British subject."

The Fenian general looked up at the professor.

"Are you a Canadian?" he asked.

"Certainly I am."

"Well, in that case, if I let you leave camp, you must give me your word that should you fall in with the enemy you will give no information to them of our position, numbers, or of anything else you may have seen while with us."

"I shall not give my word. On the contrary, if I should fall in with the Canadian troops I will tell them where you are, that you are from eight hundred to one thousand strong, and the worst-looking set of vagabonds I have ever seen out of jail."

Gen. O'Neill frowned and looked from one to the other.

"Do you realize that you confess to being a spy, and that it becomes my duty to have you taken out and shot?"

"In real war, yes. But this is mere idiotic fooling. All of you that don't escape will be either in jail or shot before twenty-four hours."

"Well, by the gods, it won't help you any. I'll have you shot inside of ten minutes, instead of twenty-four hours."

"Hold on, general, hold on," cried Yates, as the angry man rose and confronted the two. "I admit that he richly deserves shooting if you were the fool-killer, which you are not. But it won't do. I will be responsible for him. Just finish that pass for me, and I will take care of the professor. Shoot me if you like, but don't touch him. He hasn't any sense, as you can see, but I am not to blame for that, nor are you. If you take to shooting everybody who is an ass, general, you won't have any ammunition left to conquer Canada with."

The general smiled in spite of himself, and resumed the writing of the pass. "There," he said, handing the paper to Yates. "You see, we always like to oblige the press. I will risk your belligerent friend, and I hope you will exercise more control over him if you meet the Canadians, than you were able to exert here. Don't you think, on the whole, you had better stay with us? We are going to march in a couple of hours when the men have had a little rest." He added in a lower voice, so that the professor could not hear: "You didn't see anything of the Canadians, I suppose?"

"Not a sign. No, I don't think I'll stay. There will be five of our fellows here some time to-day, I expect, and that will be more than enough. I'm really here on a vacation. Been ordered rest and quiet. I'm beginning to think I have made a mistake in the location."

Yates bade good-by to the commander, and walked with his friend out of the camp. They threaded their way among sleeping men and groups of stacked guns. On the top of one of the bayonets was hung a tall silk hat, which looked most incongruous in such a place.

"I think," said Yates, "that we will make for the Ridge road, which must lie somewhere in this direction. It will be easier walking than through the woods; and, besides, I want to stop at one of the farmhouses and get some breakfast. I'm as hungry as a bear after tramping so long."

"Very well," answered the professor, shortly.

They stumbled along until they reached the edge of the wood, then, crossing some open fields, presently came upon the road near the spot where the fist-fight had taken place between Yates and Bartlett. The two, now with greater comfort, walked silently along the road towards the west, with the reddening east behind them. The whole scene was strangely quiet and peaceful, and the recollection of the weird camp they had left in the woods seemed merely a bad dream. The morning air was sweet, and the birds were beginning to sing. Yates had intended to give the professor a piece of his mind regarding the lack of tact and common sense displayed by Remark in the camp, but somehow the scarcely-awakened day did not lend itself to controversy, and the serene stillness soothed his spirit. He began to whistle softly that popular war song, "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching," and then broke in with the question:

"Say, Renny, did you notice that plug-hat on the bayonet?"

"Yes," answered the professor; "and I saw five others scattered around the camp."

"Jingo! you were observant. I can imagine nothing quite so ridiculous as a man going to war in a tall silk hat."

The professor made no reply and Yates changed his whistling to "Rally round the flag."

"I presume," he said, at length, "there is little use in attempting to improve the morning hour by trying to show you, Remark, what a fool you made of yourself in the camp. Your natural diplomacy seemed to be slightly off the center."

"I do not hold diplomatic relations with thieves and vagabonds."

"They may be vagabonds, but so am I, for that matter. They may also be well-meaning mistaken men; but I do not think they are thieves."

"While you were talking with the so-called general, one party came in with several horses that had been stolen from the neighboring farmers, and another party started out to get some more."

"Oh, that isn't stealing, Remark; that's requisitioning. You mustn't use such reckless language. I imagine the second party has been successful; for here are three of them, all mounted."

The three horsemen referred to stopped their steeds at the sight of the two men coming round the bend of the road, and awaited their approach. Like so many of the others, they wore no uniform, but two of them held revolvers in their hands ready for action.

"Hello, Mrs. Bartlett," cried Yates, cheerily. "You see the professor has got his deserts at last; and I, being in bad company, share his fate, like the good dog Tray."

"What's all this about?" cried Mrs. Bartlett.

The constable, who knew both the farmer and his wife, nodded familiarly to them. "They're Fenian prisoners," he said.

"Nonsense!" cried Mrs. Bartlett—the old man, as usual, keeping his mouth grimly shut when his wife was present to do the talking; "they're not Fenians. They've been camping on our farm for a week or more."

"That may be," said the constable, firmly, "but I have the best of evidence against them, and if I'm not very much mistaken they'll hang for it."

Miss Kitty, who had been partly visible through the door, gave a cry of anguish at this remark and disappeared again.

"We have just escaped being hanged by the Fenians themselves, Mrs. Bartlett, and I hope the same fate awaits us at the hands of the Canadians."

"What! hanging?"

"No, no; just escaping. Not that I object to being hanged; I hope I am so penitently as all that; but, Mrs. Bartlett, you will sympathize with me when I tell you that the torture I am suffering from at this moment is the remembrance of the good things to eat and drink in your house. I am simply starving to death, Mrs. Bartlett, and this hard-hearted constable refuses to allow me to ask you for anything."

Mrs. Bartlett came out through the gate to the road in a visible state of indignation.

"Stoliker," she exclaimed, "I'm ashamed of you! You may hang a man if you like, but you have no right to starve him. Come straight in with me," she said to the prisoners.

"Madam," said Stoliker, severely, "you must not interfere with the course of the law."

"The course of stuff and nonsense!" cried the angry woman. "Do you think I am afraid of you, Sam Stoliker?"

your revolvers, and shoot them down if they make any resistance." So saying, the rider slipped from his horse, whipped out of his pocket a pair of handcuffs joined by a short stout steel chain, and, leaving his horse standing, grasped Remark's wrist.

"I'm a Canadian," said the professor, wrenching his wrist away. "You musn't put handcuffs on me."

"You are in very bad company, then. I am a constable of this county, and if you are what you say, you will not resist arrest."

"I will go with you, but you musn't handcuff me."

"Oh! musn't I?" And, with a quick movement indicative of long practice with resisting criminals, the constable deftly slipped on one of the clasps, which closed with a sharp click like a burr.

Remark became deadly pale, and there was a dangerous glitter in his eyes. He drew back his clinched fist, in spite of the fact that the cocked revolver was edging closer and closer to him and the constable held his struggling manacled hand with grim determination.

"Hold on!" cried Yates, preventing the professor from striking the representative of the law. "Don't shoot," he shouted to the man on horseback; "it is all a little mistake, that will be quickly put right. You are three armed and mounted men, and we are only two, unarmed and on foot. There is no need of any revolver practice. Now, Remark, you are more of a rebel at the present moment than O'Neill. He owes no allegiance, and you do. Have you no respect for the forms of law and order? You are an anarchist at heart, for all your professions. You would sing 'God Save the Queen' in the wrong place awhile ago, so now be satisfied that she has got you. Now, constable, do you want to hitch the other end of that arrangement on my wrist? or have you another pair for my own special use?"

"I'll take your wrist, if you please."

"All right; here you are." Yates drew back his coat-sleeve and presented his wrist. The dangling cuff was speedily clamped upon it. The constable mounted the patient horse that stood waiting for him, watching him the while with intelligent eye. The two prisoners handcuffed together took the middle of the road, with a horseman on each side of them, the constable bringing up the rear, and thus they marched on, the professor gloomy from the indignity put upon them, and the newspaper man as joyous as the now thoroughly awakened birds. The scouts concluded to go no farther towards the enemy, but to return to the Canadian forces with their prisoners. They marched down the road, all silent except Yates, who, enlivened the morning air with the singing of "John Brown."

"Keep quiet," said the constable, curtly.

"All right, I will. But look here; we shall pass shortly the house of a friend. We want to go and get something to eat."

"You will get nothing to eat until I deliver you up to the officers of the volunteers."

"And where, may I ask, are they?"

"You may ask, but I will not answer."

"Now, Remark," said Yates to his companion, "the tough part of this episode is that we shall have to pass Bartlett's house and feast merely on the remembrance of the good things which Mrs. Bartlett is always glad to bestow on the wayfarer. I call that refined cruelty. It is adding insult to injury."

As they neared the Bartlett homestead they caught sight of Miss Kitty on the veranda shading her eyes from the rising sun and gazing earnestly at the approaching squad. As soon as she recognized the group she disappeared with a cry into the house. Presently there came out Mrs. Bartlett, followed by her son and more slowly by the old man himself.

They all came down to the gate and waited.

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haven't I chased you out of this very orchard when you were a boy trying to steal my apples? Yes, and boxed your ears, too, when I caught you, and then was fool enough to fill your pockets with the best apples on the place after giving you what you deserved. Course of the law, indeed! I'll box your ears now if you say anything more. Get down off your horse and have something to eat yourself. I dare say you need it."

"This is what I call a rescue," whispered Yates to his linked companion.

What is a stern upholder of the law to do when the interferer with justice is a determined and angry woman accustomed to having her own way? Stoliker looked helplessly at Hiram as the supposed head of the house, but the old man merely shrugged his shoulders, as much as to say: "You see how it is yourself. I am helpless."

Mrs. Bartlett marched her prisoners through the gate and up to the house. "All I ask of you now," said Yates, "is that you will give Remark and me seats together at the table. We cannot bear to be separated even for an instant."

Having delivered her prisoners to the custody of her daughter, at the same



"STOLIKER," SHE EXCLAIMED, "I'M ASHAMED OF YOU."

time admonishing her to get breakfast as quickly as possible, Mrs. Bartlett went to the gate again. The constable was still on his horse. Hiram had asked him, by way of treating him to a non-controversial subject, if this was the colt he had bought from old Brown on the second concession, and Stoliker had replied that it was. Hiram was saying he thought he recognized the horse by his sire, when Mrs. Bartlett broke in upon them.

"Come, Sam," she said, "no sulking, you know. Slip off the horse and come in. How's your mother?"

"She's pretty well, thank you," said Sam, sheepishly, coming down on his feet again.

Kitty Bartlett, her gaiety gone and her eyes red, waited on the prisoners, but absolutely refused to serve Sam Stoliker, on whom she looked with the utmost contempt, not taking into account the fact that the poor young man had been merely doing his duty, and doing it well.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ROMANCE RUINED.

It Gets a Knockout Blow from a Practical Old Farmer.

A young girl friend of mine writes me from the interior of Pennsylvania to this effect:

"O, dear, the romance of the country is all in the books, I believe."

"You know how poetic my fancies are."

"Well, I came out here to try and feed them after a long course of starvation diet in city society, but it is not a success."

"The places are nice enough—some of them, at least—but the people—O, the people!"

"They have no imagination whatever."

"I was telling my landlord about a pretty little glen I had discovered. When I described it, he said, with a kind of lightheaded smile: 'O, yes! that's Peter Wood's land. No good on earth. He never could raise nothing' onto it. Now just look at that land! and he pointed to his treeless farm, laid out with long rows of cabbages, potatoes, vegetables and what-nots. 'That's the sunthin' worth talkin' about, that is!'"

"O, yes, I replied; 'but I'm speaking of scenery. The little glen is simply beautiful. I'm going to spend half my time there. I've given it such a pretty name, too.'"

"Shoo!" he remarked with another wooden grin. "What'd ye call it?"

"Verdure Valley," was my answer. "Isn't it pretty?"

"Durned if it ain't," he rejoined. "Prettier than the name it's always went by."

"And what was that?" was my query.

"Wall, it's allers bin called Skunkweed Holler."

"I am coming home at once."—N. Y. Recorder.

Rough on the Judge.
A tramp was brought before Judge Duffy, of New York. The charge was vagrancy and begging on the streets.

"So you deny begging on the streets?"

"Certainly I do, your honor."

THE REPUBLICAN CONSPIRACY.

Plotting to Undo the Work of the Democratic Congress.

The republicans in both houses of congress are putting partyism before patriotism as usual in these latter days.

When the president sent in his special message last Monday the sound-money republicans seemed disposed to join the sound-money democrats in affording relief to the treasury in the manner proposed. They seemed disposed to admit the truth of the president's statement that the treasury was in its present predicament not because of the insufficiency of the revenues, but because the laws relating to the currency were unwise and inadequate to the protection of the gold reserve.

Now all is changed. Although less than a week has elapsed, and although the business public has rallied to the support of the president with remarkable promptness and unanimity, we are told that "the party leaders in both house and senate are firmly convinced of the fact that the only difficulty at present lies in a lack of revenue."

And it is more than hinted that these leaders have come to an understanding not only that they will do whatever may be necessary to defeat the proposed legislation by this congress, but that in the next congress they will first pass a bill increasing the tariff rates and refuse to do anything to improve the currency system unless the president signs that bill.

In short, the plan is to force the president to accept a McKinley tariff or bankrupt the government and allow the country to lapse to the silver basis.

Of course, this diabolical programme has not been openly announced, nor will it be. But that it has been agreed upon is a fair inference from Senator Allison's recent remarks in the senate. After referring to the fact that the treasury had been running behind for some time he said: "The first duty of congress is to raise revenues as well as to appropriate for necessary expenses. The tariff bill has largely increased the free list, and brought in foreign articles with lowered duties. There is, therefore, ample means of increasing our revenue by a small increase of tariff rates. This should be done instead of drawing from the treasury reserve to pay current expenses. If a surplus had been maintained the gold reserve would not have been trenched on to meet the treasury notes."

Mr. Allison calmly ignores the fact that the treasury began to run behind before the end of the Harrison administration, and Mr. Foster, Harrison's secretary of the treasury, had made every preparation to issue bonds under the resumption. He seeks to place upon the democratic party the blame for the deficit and the run on the treasury for gold, both of which were due to republican legislation, and began before the close of the last republican administration. But let that pass.

The first thing to be done, Mr. Allison tells us, is to increase the tariff rates. But he cannot expect this congress to revise the tariff upward, especially as it will expire a month from now. He cannot mean to postpone remedial legislation until the next congress meets next December, for it will then be too late for such legislation, and there will be no excuse for increasing the tariff, because the present law will be producing revenue far in excess of the expenditure.

It is as plain as possible, therefore, that the republican programme hinted at by Mr. Allen is to force an extra session by preventing the passage of any measure of relief this session. Then the first thing, as he expressly states, will be to revise the tariff. That, judging from the past, will take at least six months. In the meantime nothing whatever will be done for the protection of the treasury. Probably nothing will be done afterward, for Mr. Allison voices the republican opinion that if the income exceeded the outgo the gold reserve would not be trenched upon to meet the treasury notes.

And so the diabolical republican scheme to force McKinleyism upon the country again or destroy the public credit by sinking us to the silver basis is completely exposed. But the scheme will not work. The administration will protect the treasury and the national honor by issuing bonds under the resumption act. The president will not call the new congress together to resume the agitation of the tariff. The new congress will not meet till December, and by that time there will be a surplus instead of a deficit, and there will be no excuse for reopening the tariff question.

The conspiracy of the republicans to force McKinleyism upon the country again or destroy the public credit and disgrace the nation will not be permitted to succeed.—Chicago Herald.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

Republicans Responsible for the Existing Conditions.

The most interesting fact in national politics is the obvious improvement in the republican attitude on the currency question. Heretofore the disposition has been on the part of the prominent men in that party to act simply as obstructionists, to treat the grave situation by which the country is confronted as a matter of interest only to the democracy, and to prevent the latter—so far, at least, as mere inaction would go—from any solution of the problem. The effort has been, in a word, to embarrass the democracy with a view to the manufacture of partisan capital; and there have not been wanting leaders and organs to openly proclaim that this is good politics for republicans. Now, however, there seems to be a disposition on the part of the better class of republican leaders to recognize the fact that they have a responsibility to the people as well as to the party, and to lend their aid in the direction of giving the country the financial legislation it so much needs.

It hardly needs to be said that republicans in congress are under obligation to pursue this course, not only as statesmen and public servants, but as partisans. The pretense that the condition which demands a change is of

democratic creation is of the flimsiest. Very largely, it is the direct result of improvident and injudicious legislation for which the republican party is directly responsible. In a measure, it is due to the Sherman silver act, the effects of which are still felt, though the act itself has been repealed. It is due still more largely, perhaps, to the failure to pass long since an act providing for the issue of bonds on short time at a low rate of interest—a failure which has compelled the government in the replenishment of the gold reserve to utilize an act providing for bonds at too high a rate of interest and to borrow therefore at great disadvantage. But still more it is due to the policy inaugurated long since by the republican party of reissuing the greenbacks and keep the government, to that extent, in the banking business. This is really the source and origin of all the financial woes from which the government is suffering to-day; for if the government were not compelled to maintain a reserve for the redemption of these greenbacks—which, as a matter of fact, are only redeemed to be at once reissued and again made an outstanding obligation—the large exportation of gold and the depletion of the treasury stock of that metal would be of comparatively little importance.

But if the republicans are really in earnest in their professions of readiness to act, with reference to the solution of the financial problem, and not for the mere making of partisan capital, it is needless to discuss the question of responsibility. The bill introduced by Senator Sherman indicates that he is at least in earnest; and the favor shown it by members of his party entitle them to a similar presumption. It does not go quite far enough in that it fails to provide for the retirement of the greenbacks. But it is excellent as far as it goes; and it ought not to be a difficult matter to amend it in the particular named, or to supplement it with another act expressly designed for the purpose of retiring the greenbacks. The provision for a short-time bond at a low rate of interest is in harmony with the recommendation of the president; and that for the issue of notes by the national banks up to the par value of their bond deposits accords with the views of most financiers who have been heard from on the subject. This bill, or something like it, should be taken up at once and made a law, as it easily can be, before congress adjourns. The senator or congressman who opposes it in the belief that he can thereby deprive the democratic party of any credit, or embarrass the administration, is not only unpatriotic, but exceedingly shortsighted. The people are not likely to hold in very high esteem the partisans who take such a view of their duties as public servants; and the discredit they bring on themselves as individuals their party will surely suffer from.—Detroit Free Press.

FALSE AND DISHONEST.

Republican Misrepresentations Regarding Cleveland's Hawaiian Policy.

There ought to be no misapprehension as to the significance of the "patriotic" outcries emanating from members of the senate and house of representatives over what they call the royalist revolt in Hawaii. They are in aid of an "aggressive foreign policy," which does not stop with the Sandwich islands, but comprehends in its loose-mindedness the absorption of every neighboring and adjoining island or country which now lies under what seems to the "patriotic" the baleful shadow of a foreign flag. These absorptionists are great admirers of Great Britain's enterprise in acquiring outlying lands and peoples. They sometimes speak of the national trait as "greed," but it is clear that they will never be truly proud of their own country until its maw for territory which is now the property of other people is quite as voracious as that of Great Britain. The assaults upon the Hawaiian policy of the administration are inspired by this desire for extension, the gratification of which would transform the nation which is now the most potent influence in the world for universal peace into a frowning military power, inviting war both by being constantly prepared for it and by its aggressions.

The plain truth is that Mr. Cleveland has no Hawaiian policy, and the attempts to make the country believe that he is plotting for a restoration of the monarchy are not honest. Like all honorable men whose minds are not disturbed by dreams of territorial extension, and whose patriotism has developed beyond the primitive stage when it can be gratified by a satisfactory count of the nation's armed men, he believes that the part played by Americans in office in the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy was disgraceful. He has therefore stated that the influence of this country was wrongfully exerted against a weak power, and that the wrong which was done by the agents of the government should, as far as possible, be repaired. We venture to say that Mr. Cleveland's position in this unfortunate episode will, in time, be regarded as one of the most courageous and honorable acts of a singularly courageous man. If congress had risen to the high plane to which the president invited it, the republic would have taught the older nations of the world that a government may possess the high moral quality which leads it to recognize and repair its own wrong—a quality which distinguishes the highest types of individual men from those beneath them.—Harper's Weekly.

The hungriest spoilsmen that the recent tidal wave washed into office seem to be that gang of republicans now running the Indiana legislature. They are not only preparing to gerrymander against all future democratic officeholders, but they have passed a law to deprive the democratic president of the senate of his powers, and are conspiring to usurp the functions of the democratic governor himself. A more direct plan would be to make an amendment to the constitution providing that none but republicans shall be eligible to hold office in the state.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Chase County Courant

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

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; at three months, \$1.75; at six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.50 cash in advance.



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

Table with columns for station names (Cedar Grove, Elmdale, Saffordville, etc.) and times for various routes.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

St. Valentine's day. Quite a snow fell Sunday. Dr. C. L. Conway went to Endora, to day. J. M. Tuttle is confined to his home, by sickness. Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Strickland's baby is very sick. Miss Frankie Watson visited in Emporia, last Sunday. E. Humbert, of Matfield Green, was in town yesterday. Miss Maude Thomas, of Elmdale, is quite sick, this week. J. H. Saker shipped cattle to Kansas City, last Sunday. Ed. Burch is driving one of the street cars, this week. Mrs. Alex McKenzie is visiting an old schoolmate, at Emporia. Every one is preparing for the Woodman's ball, on the 22nd. Read the gambling laws, on the 8th page of this week's COURANT. Miss Nettie Carter has returned home, from her visit in Florida. Geo. McDonald, of Strong City, is improving from quite a sick spell. It has snowed some every day this month, and not much snow at that. Mrs. W. W. Rockwood is recovering from a severe attack of lung fever. First-class room and board at the Hinkley House at \$3.50 per week. C. W. White and A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, were at Emporia, Monday. Jos. Herring returned, last Monday, from an eight weeks' visit in Minnesota. John Eagle has moved into the Parrigo house, just north of the post-office. E. D. Forney attended the S. of V. dedicatory exercises at Emporia, Thursday night. Wm. Wolfram, of Dunlap, intends to soon go back to Cincinnati, to live there again. The infant son of County Clerk M. K. Harman is very sick, with an eruptive fever. W. P. Pugh enjoyed a few days' visit, this week, from P. E. Lyons, of Leavenworth. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Oles visited friends and relatives at Emporia, last Monday and Tuesday. Wanted.—Furs of all kinds, highest market prices. E. W. Raymer, Clements, Kansas. Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's, Matfield Green. You can get reply postal cards, also photograph envelopes, at the post-office, in this city. John C. McGinley, of the Emporia Gazette, visited his parents, at Strong City, last Sunday. J. A. Burnley has, during the past few weeks, shipped in 264 head of cattle, from Colorado. Representative R. H. Chandler came home, Friday, and remained over Sunday with his family. Mrs. Dr. Brackett and baby arrived here, last week, from Nebraska, and the Doctor is now happy. Clarence E. Householder, whose wife died, last week, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. W. S. Romigh. Mrs. Jacob North and daughter, Mrs. Scott Winne, were down to Kansas City, Friday and Saturday. W. P. Martin, Superintendent of the street railway, left, Tuesday, for his fruit farm in California. Rid. R. Scribner has returned home, from Kansas City, where he was attending a commercial school. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. P. Gill are visiting Mrs. Gill's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Jones, at Rettiger's quarry. Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at once. Dr. W. H. Carter and son, David K. Carter, returned home, last Thursday, from a visit at Washington, D. C. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging.

Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Dobbins, of Pueblo, Col., formerly of this city, passed through Strong City, last Sunday, going west. Farm for rent, on Diamond creek, 139 acres in cultivation, 233 altogether. Cash rent. Apply to Tom Lawless, Strong City, Kansas. Feb-14 tf. The Rev. C. C. Hoffmeister and family will move to South Dakota, next month, where he will have charge of a Presbyterian Church. "Finnigan's Fortune," a truly Irish play, will be presented by the "Yaps," at the Strong City Opera House, next Saturday evening, Feb. 16. Guy Sackett, District Court Stenographer, slipped on the sidewalk in front of Union Hotel, a few days ago, and fell, spraining his left ankle. B. 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. Fritz Bahr, living on a branch of Rock creek, froze his feet while herding cattle, during the blizzard, last week, and may possibly lose them in consequence. Married, on Monday evening, Feb. 11, 1895, at the home of the bride, near Matfield Green, Chase county, by the Rev. Mr. Simons, Mr. John W. Nichol and Miss Anna Jones. The teachers and visitors attending the Teachers' Association, at Toledon, on March 2nd, will be met at the depot at Saffordville, with carriages to take them to the school house. The hotel of J. R. Critton, at Elmdale, was destroyed by fire, last Friday morning, together with its contents, the fire starting from a defective flue. Loss, about \$3,000; insurance, \$1,300. 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. Last Saturday afternoon Frankie Baldwin celebrated the eight anniversary of her birth by a very enjoyable party given to her little friends; and she was made the recipient of many little tokens of friendship. Mr. and Mrs. Joe Cline, a newly married couple, of Reno county, Kansas, arrived here, last week, on a visit to E. A. Burch's. Mr. Cline went on to Missouri, Tuesday, on business, and Mrs. Cline will return home in a few days. Send twelve cents in postage stamps to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will receive four copies of Kate Field's Washington, containing matter of special interest. Give name and address, and say where you saw this advertisement. 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. Mrs. Geo. Topping and children, of Cedar Point, are at Topeka, while her little son is receiving treatment for paralysis that remained after an attack of brain fever. Mr. Topping went to Kansas City, Friday, on receipt of a telegram announcing the death of his sister. The non-resident lawyers in attendance at this term of the District Court have been, T. D. Dickson and John Madden, of Emporia; R. L. King, T. O. Kelley and Frank Doster, of Marion; D. E. Palmer and Edwin A. Austin, of Topeka, and M. T. Simpson, of McPherson. Boys, put your marbles in Noah's ark, because under the present gambling law of Kansas, you may be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or be imprisoned not less than thirty days in the county jail, or suffer both fine and imprisonment, for playing marbles "for keeps." Miss Cora Carroll received a telegram, Friday, from her father, at Wakarusa, that her sister, Mrs. Anna Householder, could not live, and she took the train that night for her home. The next day Mrs. W. S. Romigh received a telegram announcing the death of her niece, Mrs. Householder, and she and Mr. Ed. Gerner took the night train for Wakarusa, to be present at the funeral the following day. 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. THE WEEKLY KANSAS CITY STAR Addresses the farmer as a business man and a citizen. Doesn't tell him how to farm, but how to sell, and where and when, and keeps a vigilant eye upon his rights as a shipper, a producer and a tax payer. All the news, and plenty of "good reading" for the family. Now read in 100,000 farm houses. Fifty-two big eight-page newspapers for 25 cents. To any one who sends the WEEKLY STAR five yearly subscribers, together with \$1.25 the paper will be sent one year free. QUARTERLY MEETING. The fourth and last Quarterly Meeting on Cottonwood Falls chapter of the M. E. Church, for this conference year, will be held in the M. E. church, Cottonwood Falls, on Sunday and Monday, February 17 and 18, 1895. On Sabbath, at 10 a. m. Love Feast; at 7 p. m., preaching by the Pastor; at 7 p. m., preaching by the Rev. H. Mc Birney, Presiding Elder; afterwards, sacrament of the Lord's Supper. All are cordially invited to attend these services. The business meeting of the Quarterly Conference will be held in the same church, on Monday, at 8:40 a. m. A full attendance of the officers is respectfully requested. THOS. LIDZY, P. C.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. The next Teachers' Association will be held at Toledon, 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. Dismissal for refreshments. EVENING SESSION, 7-9. 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. DEATH OF MRS. W. A. WOOD. Died, last Monday night, Feb. 11th, 1895, from pneumonia, complicated with other troubles, Mrs. Gracia Wood, consort of Wallie A. Wood, of Elmdale, Chase county, Kansas. Besides her husband, she leaves three children in this vale of tears, the youngest but four days old at the time of her death. She was a most amiable woman, and a devoted wife and mother. Thirteen years ago she was married to Mr. Wood, at Wichita, then her home. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, having, while a young girl, joined the church in charge of Dr. Hewitt, who will take charge of the funeral services at 11 o'clock, this (Thursday) morning, and her remains will be laid to rest in the Elmdale cemetery. Mr. Wood has the sympathy of the entire community in his sad bereavement. At a special meeting of Elmdale Lodge, No. 371, A. O. U. W., the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, Almighty God has seen fit, in His wisdom, to remove from our midst the wife of Bro. W. A. Wood, therefore, Resolved, That the members of Elmdale Lodge, A. O. U. W., extend to Bro. Wood our extreme sympathy, in this his hour of sad bereavement, and that the chair formerly occupied by Bro. Wood, be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days. By order of THE LODGE. KEELY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF FOR drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Saffordville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services. A. M. CONAWAY, M. D. GREAT MUSIC OFFER. Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on piano or organ together with eight cents in postage and we will mail you one copy Popular Music Monthly, containing ten pieces, full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. Address: Popular Music Monthly, Indianapolis Ind. ALMOST A NEW YORK DAILY. That Democratic wonder, The New York Weekly World, has just changed its weekly into a twice-a-week paper, and you can now get the two papers a week for the same old price—\$1.00 a year. Think of it! The news from New York right at your door fresh every three days—104 papers a year. LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Feb. 13, 1895: Miss Cecil Calvin, Theodore Collins, J. A. Fetters, J. H. Stone, Wm. Mary Thompson, Weisman & Johnson. All the above remaining uncalled for, February 27, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M. HOW A GREAT STORY WAS TOLD. 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. \$10 and \$20 Genuine Confederate Bills (only 50 cents each; \$100 and \$50 bills, 75 cents each. 25 and 50 cent shillings ten cents each. \$1 and \$2 bills 25 cents each. Sent securely sealed on receipt of price. Address, CHAS. B. BARKER, West Atlanta, Ga. IF IT GROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD. The Texas Coast country vies with California in raising grapes and strawberries. The 1895 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly 80,000 worth of grapes on 15 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

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 milk cows; span of mules, 3-year-olds; one Norman mare, 9-year-old; one Clydesdale mare, 9-year-old; one Clydesdale horse, 4-year-old; one span Norman horse, 3 and 4-year-olds; one sorrel pony, 6-year-old; one 4-year-old; one 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 Deere 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, or sums over \$5.00, 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. THE FARMERS' PROBLEM. The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus the more necessary that every farmer should be able to secure the best information obtainable. And there is nothing more useful than the kind of information furnished in the Kansas Farmer, a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the old reliable Kansas Farmer, a 20 page farm journal which was established in Kansas in 1882. It ranks among most of the journals of its class, and no other farming paper can afford to deprive him 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 the Kansas Farmer, and call at this office and subscribe for the KANSAS COUNTY COURANT and the KANSAS FARMER, both papers for one year for only \$2.25. 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 Farmer 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 "Box." A series of curious drawing lessons, 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. SERIAL STORY. "Ruben's Hindrances," by "Pansy." 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 California, by Mrs. Etiza Burroughs Buckhout. FRONTPIECE 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 cents 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, \$1.00, \$.50 per gallon. Penn. or Md. Rye, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 per gallon. Brand, Wines, Gin, Kummel, Alcohol, Rum. TRY A TEXAS TRIP To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer in winter. The Santa Fe is offering some low rate tickets with liberal conditions as to limit. Texas may be just the place you are looking for, as a home or for investment. DEXTER SHOE CO., 143 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS. Special terms to Dealers.

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, easier 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. Superior accommodations, with respect to dining cars, free chair cars and sleeper cars. Lougrie 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 tell how many and what kind of trees 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 FARMERS' PROBLEM. The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus the more necessary that every farmer should be able to secure the best information obtainable. And there is nothing more useful than the kind of information furnished in the Kansas Farmer, a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the old reliable Kansas Farmer, a 20 page farm journal which was established in Kansas in 1882. It ranks among most of the journals of its class, and no other farming paper can afford to deprive him 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 the Kansas Farmer, and call at this office and subscribe for the KANSAS COUNTY COURANT and the KANSAS FARMER, both papers for one year for only \$2.25. BOOKS & FREE. 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 Swett. THE KNOT-HOLE IN THE FENCE. Boys' Serial. BY Mrs. B. H. Dobbins. LITTLE PETERKIN 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 73 illustrations. A CHILD IN AN IRISH CASTLE. Adventure of real children in an ancient castle. By Mrs. B. H. Dobbins. 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 F. P. Humphrey. SUNSHINE CORNER. About children who become happiness makers. By Abby Norton Diaz. SONGS FOR CHILDREN'S VOICES. A monthly feature. DOLL-DRY-SMOKING. 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 6027-11 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 \$2.00. 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. Open the cover or Common Sense, within C. D. E. & E. sizes 1 to 8 and half sizes. Send your order, we will fill it. Illustrated Catalogue free. DEXTER SHOE CO., 143 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS. Special terms to Dealers.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS AT BURELS. "Hullo, Fatty, where are you going?" Fatty—"Down in town, to get fine oysters at Banerle'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, to 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 Madison building, east side of Broadway. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillet'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 C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. (e23-1) THOS. H. GRISHAM, EY. 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. NORTHCINGTON, of Emporia, will be at his branch office in COTTONWOOD FALLS, on Thursday of each week for the practice of his profession. Does bridge 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. 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 THE TIMES KANSAS CITY, MO. CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a complete answer and 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 splendidly illustrated weekly, elegantly illustrated, has for the world, \$3 a year. Specimen copies sent free. In addition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

[For showing a picture or bust of Washington on February 22 with evergreens.]



RISE—'tis the day of our Washington's glory. The garlands uplift for our liberties won. And sing in your gladness his echoing story. Whose sword swept for freedom the fields of the sun.

Not with gold, nor with gems, But with evergreens vernal. And the banners of stars that the continent span. Crown, crown we the chief of the heroes eternal. Who lifted his sword for the birthright of man!

He gave us a nation, to make it immortal. He laid down for Freedom the sword that he drew. And his shade leads us on to the radiant portal Of the glory of peace and the destinies new. Not with gold, nor with gems, But with evergreens vernal.

And the flags that the nations of liberty span. Crown, crown him the chief of the heroes eternal. Who laid down his sword for the birthright of man!

Lead, Face of the Future, serene in thy beauty. Till o'er the dead heroes the Peace star shall gleam. Till Right shall be Might in the counsels of duty. And the service of man be life's glory supreme.

Not with gold, nor with gems, But with evergreens vernal. And the flags that the nations in brotherhood span. Crown, crown we the chief of the heroes eternal. Whose honor was gained by the service of man!

O Spirit of Liberty! sweet are thy numbers! The winds to thy banners their tribute shall bring. While rolls the Potomac where Washington slumbers. And his natal day comes with the angels of spring.

We follow thy counsels, O hero eternal. To highest achievements the school leads the van. And, crowning thy brow with the evergreens vernal. We offer our all to the service of man.

—Hezekiah Butterworth, in Youth's Companion.

The Bride of Posey Bend

HAT impressed me most about Posey Bend, at first sight, was its display of flags and bunting. There was scarcely a house in the place, it seemed to me, that was not flying the national colors from window or roof. I was unable to account for this until the landlord of the tavern relieved my curiosity by reminding me that it was the 22d of February, and assuring me that the people of Posey Bend were intensely patriotic.

"Washington's birthday is purty nigh as big a day as the Fourth of July with us," said the landlord, with a ring of pride in his voice. "Ef you're thinkin' 'bout stayin' over night it'll be with yer while, I reckon, to see the celebration we're goin' to have in the town hall."

There was no question about my staying over night. An exasperating washout on the railroad had compelled me, much against my will, to stop at this little cross-road village, with no chance of being able to continue my journey for twenty-four hours, at least. The prospect was not a cheerful one, and I caught eagerly at the suggestion that the exercises in honor of Washington's birthday might afford the means of killing time, although under other circumstances I probably would have regarded it as something to be religiously avoided.

For the present the good-natured gossip of mine host was sufficiently diverting. I had found him quite alone in the "office" of his tumble-down old tavern, and apparently not averse to passing the time in conversation. His name, as I soon learned, was Maj. Thompson. He was a long, lank specimen, and as he sat with his chair tilted back against the wall, and one thin leg dangling over the other, he had almost the appearance of a skeleton.

"We allus celebrate Washington's birthday," he said, as he sent a stream of tobacco juice toward the stove. "Sling out the flags an' have some sort of a doin's appropert to the 'casion. I reckon when we was satisfied with a spellin' match, or a house-warmin', or a beer-dance, but hyer lately the young folks has kinder took hold an' now we have intertainments in the town hall, with reg'lar music an' singin' and declamations an' dialogues an' sich. They's two of 'em to-day."

"Two what?" "Intertainments. Norations an' music this afternoon, an' a sort of exhibition—tabloze, or ever what you call 'em—to-night. 'Safternoon Judge Ganderbuck's goin' to norate. Been makin' the same speech for twenty odd year. It's a good un, too, 'specially where he brings in 'bout the Father of his Country bein' the first in war, first in peace, an' first in the hearts of his countrymen, an' where he sez this broad land o' liberty is the proud her-

itage of—of—somethin' or other, I forget jes' what. But the biggest time'll be to-night, I reckon. The young folks is goin' to dress up in clothes like they uster wear a hundred year ago, representin' George Washington an' Marthy Washington, an' continental soldiers, an' Britishers, an' all them revolutionary people. An' at the end of it all they's goin' to be a weddin'."

"A weddin'?" "A rail out-and-out weddin'. Yes, sreece!"

"Do you mean that a couple of your town people will actually be married?" "Shor's you're a foot high," chuckled Maj. Thompson, evidently enjoying my show of interest. "The bridegroom's old Ezry Bunker, the richest man in the gas-belt, an' the bride is Bessie Powell, 'Squire Powell's youngest girl. They're to be married in the hall, an' after that have a sort of reception at the 'squire's house. Ezry Bunker's old enough to be the girl's father, too. Seems like a burnin' shame, 'cause they say Bessie keers a heap more for Lafe Clayton's little finger than she does fer Ezry Bunker an' his million. Lafe's a likely young feller, an' owns the best farm in the county. But Ezry he's got the money, an' the 'squire's got his eye on it, an' I wouldn't be a bit 'sprised ef

creature should be compelled to marry an ugly old ogre for his money.

That night Maj. Thompson and I went to the entertainment, and sat together during the performance. The hall was crowded, for many people had come in from the surrounding country to see the "exhibition," and particularly to attend the wedding of Squire Powell's daughter.

The entertainment was a series of pictures presented by men and women clad in the costumes of revolutionary times. Upon the whole it was a very creditable affair, and I was not surprised to learn that Bessie Powell had been the leading spirit in designing the tableaux and wardrobes. George Washington and his associates figured in the majority of the pictures, but one of the best of the series was "Paul Revere's Ride," represented by Lafe Clayton correctly dressed and equipped for the part, sitting on a handsome black horse, one arm extended toward a group of men, women and children as if in the act of warning them of the approach of the British. Man and horse were as motionless as if carved in stone, and when the curtain was drawn the audience demonstrated its approval in vociferous applause. The last number on the programme



THE CLOSING PICTURE.

the girl's pap's jes' natcherly forein' her to marry the old money-bags. That's why I say—hello!" broke off the major, as he glanced out of the window, "hyer comes Lafe this minute."

The door opened, and four or five heavily-booted men came stamping in. The foremost was a tall, athletic young man, with a red but rather handsome face, a sandy mustache and a pair of frank blue eyes that twinkled with good humor.

"Howdy, major!" exclaimed the young man, breezily. "Howdy, Lafe," returned the major, rising. "Howdy, boys," he added to the other members of the party.

The newcomers contented themselves with a curious glance in my direction, and then followed the landlord into an adjoining room, where the chinking of glasses soon mingled musically with loud, cheery voices and frequent explosions of laughter.

In a few minutes the men came trooping out of the inner room and left the house. Maj. Thompson resumed his seat with the remark:

"That's Lafe Clayton—that air sandy-complected feller. Lafe he'd been keepin' company with Squire Powell's girl for nigh on to two year, an' folks 'lowed they'd hitch, shore. Mighty likely sort of a boy, Lafe is, an' purty well off, too, but nothin' like as rich as old Ezry Bunker. That's why Ezry gits the girl, an', as I say, it's a dad-burned shame."

"But your Mr. Clayton seems to be light-hearted enough," I suggested. "He doesn't give one the impression of being downcast over the situation."

"That's what gits me," confessed the major, with a puzzled look. "It's been the talk o' the neighborhood that Lafe was dead in love with the girl, an' that she thought a powerful sight of him, an' we 'lowed the pore boy 'ud jes' natcherly pine away ef he had to give her up. I didn't reckon he'd come to town to-day at all, but he tells me he's goin' to be at the doin's to-night an' represent one o' them revolutionary chaps—Paul Revere, I b'lieve he said the feller's name was. Lafe's got the finest hoss in the county, an' he's goin' to take that hoss right into the hall an' on the platform, and play like he was this feller Paul Revere a-settin' on his hoss. It kinder beats me, I own up. 'Lowed he'd be purty to'ble disappointed, but he didn't act that away a bit."

At the hour appointed for the afternoon meeting I dropped into the town hall. It was a single-story building, the hall being on a level with the street, and at one period in the history of Posey Bend had done duty as a court-house. That was before the county seat had been removed to a more flourishing town. I was entertained by Judge Ganderbuck's tribute to the eagle, and joined lustily in the singing of "America," "The Star Spangled Banner," and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

But what interested me most was a sight of Bessie Powell, who was there with her father, the 'squire. I was surprised to find her a pretty girl, petite of form, with dark eyes and a ravishing smile, and without the faintest suggestion of the coarse country maiden in her appearance or manner. I began to feel something of Maj. Thompson's indignation that so charming a

was the "Continental Wedding." Everybody, of course, knew what that was to be. Old Ezra Bunker, in powdered wig and the uniform of a Continental army officer, and little Bessie Powell, in the most becoming of Martha Washington costumes, were to lend realism to the scene by being actually united in marriage, and the Methodist minister of Posey Bend was to officiate.

In a flutter of expectation the audience waited for the closing scene. There was a delay. Maj. Thompson and I were engaged in a whispered conversation when we became aware of a commotion on the platform behind the curtain. The disturbance quickly extended to the front rows of the audience, and people began to leave their seats and talk excitedly.

Maj. Thompson rose hurriedly and strode down the aisle. "In a minute or two he came back, his eyes bulging, his jaws opening and closing rapidly on his quid.

"The devil's to pay!" he exclaimed, "Bessie Powell has disappeared!"

Just then "Squire Powell, who had been cavorting about in high dudgeon down near the stage, came running up the aisle toward the street door shouting:

"It's Lafe Clayton! Stop him! Head him off, somebody! Don't let him get away! Where's the marshal?"

Close upon the 'squire's heels came old Ezra Bunker, in powdered wig and uniform, limping painfully and puffing.

As of one accord the bewildered people rose and began to push toward the door. In a few moments they were swarming out upon the street, Maj. Thompson and I among the rest.

We had scarcely reached the open air when the swift clatter of a horse's feet struck upon our ears, and a man's voice gave vent to a shout full of triumph and defiance. The next instant a horseman emerged from the darkness and dashed through the light that illuminated the street in front of the hall.

A magnificent black horse, on his back a man, still in the picturesque costume of Paul Revere, but with a long cape clasped about his neck and streaming out behind; in front of the saddle a female figure, wrapped in a cloak, its head resting on the man's breast.

It was the closing picture of the evening's entertainment, seen but an instant, but never to be forgotten. As he swept by Lafe Clayton waved his hand to the astonished people and shouted:

"Good night!"

In another moment horse and riders had vanished in the gloom, and the stupefied crowd stood listening to the hoof-beats dying away down the road.

stopped there long enough to be married, after which they proceeded to his home.

I have since learned that 'Squire Powell accepted the situation with a good grace when he found that there was no help for it, but that Ezra Bunker refused to forgive either Bessie or Lafe.

J. F. HENDERSON.

FIRST LADY.

Martha Washington in Society and in the Home.

As George Washington was the man of the moment, so was Martha Washington the woman of the hour. It has been said, in fact, by many historians that much of the success of the "Father of His Country" is to be attributed to the help and sympathy he always found in his wife. No wife who did not feel all of this could have written, as Martha Washington did, to a near friend, in 1774: "Yes, I foresee consequences—dark days, domestic happiness suspended, social enjoyments abandoned and eternal separations on earth possible. But my mind is made up; my heart is in the cause. George is right; he is always right. God has promised to protect the righteous, and I will trust Him."

It seems strange, when one recalls the brilliant and successful receptions she commenced in the executive mansion in New York and always continued in Philadelphia under the name of levees, that this woman, who from the first moment Washington was elected president gave a tone and a standing to the whole of continental society, should yet dislike official life. Nevertheless, so her biographers state, and add that she was greatly rejoiced when her husband refused a third term in 1796.

At her home at Mount Vernon she was undoubtedly at her best. A housekeeper of the real old school, surrounded by a bevy of maids, and with a great bunch of keys hanging from her waist, she attended to and oversaw every detail. Here her dress was of the simplest material and make. The silks and brocades that made her such a magnificent figure in New York had no place in her country manse. Her gowns were of home manufacture invariably.

Despite the dignity of the Washington homestead, its retinues and its liveries, a homely air of simplicity lurked within its doors. Mrs. Washington was an admirable hostess and liked the house to be full to overflowing. She is said to have been very beautiful, a rather small woman, with dark eyes, fair skinned and of quick temper. A touching instance of the affection her husband had for her is to be seen in the fact that after his death her miniature, which he had worn constantly for forty years, was found upon his breast.—Chicago Tribune.

A Genuine Sportsman.

No picture shows George Washington better than the glimpses and snatches we get of him on his broad lawn, sloping gently down to the Potomac, and in the hallway of his famous, now national, colonial manse, Mount Vernon, a glorious estate to have and to hold. It contained nine thousand acres of swamp, woodland, hill and meadow, and fishing, boating, shooting or chasing the fox could be enjoyed for the space of a day's traveling without ever once going over the boundaries. Washington was a keen and active hunter, and riding behind the hounds was a Virginia sport that met with his cordial approval. A thorough sportsman was he besides, and it is related how one fine day he sprang from his horse into a muddy pool, not caring for the barrel of a shotgun at close quarters, and wreaked vengeance on a poacher and trespasser.—Chicago Tribune.

Washington Was a Christian.

There are strong reasons to conclude that he was a devout Christian. In boyhood he wrote religious sentiments; he had religious services in his camp; he urged the appointment of chaplains of his troops; he forbade profane swearing among the soldiers; he was a church vestryman; when a day of fasting and prayer was appointed he says in his diary that he went to church and "fasted all day"; he was constantly attended church when he was in civil life, though the nearest church was seven miles distant; he took the communion when possible; though a member of the Church of England, he once applied to take the communion in a Presbyterian church, which shows his catholicity; and his public papers constantly acknowledge God as the ruler among nations, and as the object of human allegiance and worship.—N. W. Christian Advocate.

A Quaint Old Watch.

"What sort of a watch is this?" asked Duzenberry, picking up a curious old time-piece from an Austin watchmaker's show case.

"That," replied the watchmaker, "is a real curiosity. It is a watch that belonged to Alexander the Great, when he died on the barren island of St. Helena."

"The mischief you say. Why, man alive, in the days of Alexander the Great they didn't have any watches."

"That's just what makes it such a curiosity."

"And Alexander the Great did not die at St. Helena."

"He didn't, eh? Well that makes it a still greater curiosity," and, taking the rare relic from the hands of Duzenberry, he looked it up in his burglar proof safe.—Texas Siftings.

What, Indeed?

It was George Washington's birthday. The bells were ringing and the cannon were booming in commemoration of the father of his country. Little Ethel, aged five, wise and thoughtful beyond her years, was gazing out of the window apparently in deep thought. Suddenly she awoke from her reverie, and, turning around to her father, said: "Papa, what are they going to give George Washington for his birthday?"—Boston Herald.

FARM AND GARDEN.

HARD ROAD IN SAND.

New Jersey's Road Commissioner Tells How to Build One.

How can a hard road be made from one that is all sand, when there is but very little loam to be had?

No mention is made of any kind of material whatever, as being available. It is, therefore, inferred that a permanent roadbed is desired, for which purpose I would recommend a macadam roadbed, ten or twelve feet wide and six, eight or ten inches thick, according to the probable traffic over the road. A sandy bottom makes the best foundation for a telford or macadam road. Wet sand becomes hard, an illustration of which is to be seen upon the seashore. Wet clay becomes a sticky mass, and will ooze up between stone or brick. Hence, for a sandy road, grade and prepare the roadbed. After the proper excavation is made for the stone construction, should the bed be a mass of loose sand for several inches, a plank should be set on edge on each side of the space excavated. If water be handy, sprinkle the bottom and, if possible, roll it, then apply the stone for the bottom course all the way across the roadbed from plank to plank. Thoroughly roll, then put on the finishing courses and continue the rolling until the road is compact and solid. A little clay or loam or a slight coating of stone dust as a binder on the bottom course, might be used to advantage before applying the second course. Having thoroughly rolled the completed stone work, remove the plank and fill in the space with three or four-inch stone and ram or roll them solid. Bank up the sides with earth, using loam or clay. If this is not available, after sloping the sides to conform to the arch of the stone work, clean out the ditches on each side, spread out turf, grass and mud on top of the sand banking the stone, and roll it firm. If there is not sufficient of this material to make the basis for a sward, sow rye or crimson clover, and such grass seed as may be best suited to the locality and encourage a growth that will prevent washing, and also make a foundation for the support of vehicles when passing each other, as well as make a firm shoulder to hold the stone roadbed in position. A road of this character, if not over ninety miles from the quarries, should be built six inches deep (which will answer on many cross-country roads) for about forty-five cents per square yard. Of course, this depends to some extent on the distance from the railroad depot or boat landings.—Edward Burrough, New Jersey Commissioner of Public Roads.

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

Gen. Stone Talks of the Interest Shown in the Various States.

Official reports to the bureau of roads inquiry at Washington show that increased interest is taken in the good-roads movement, and that a large proportion of the railroad companies have agreed to further the idea by offering very low rates whenever any general movement is started. Gen. Roy Stone, in charge of the bureau, who has been spending some weeks attending road conventions in the west as the representative of the agricultural department, has returned to Washington. In reviewing the progress of the movement Gen. Stone said:

"In Indiana and Missouri great interest is being taken in the movement. In Nebraska there is not much need for general road improvements, except in the river counties. Owing to the naturally good roads, helped lately by the very dry weather, Kansas is interested in the question and anxious to make the improvements, and the legislature will undoubtedly take up the matter and make decided changes in legislation.

"Michigan will take some important steps this winter to make its county-roads law more successful. A very energetic movement is in progress in Wisconsin. In New Jersey state aid will probably be doubled in amount this year. The Massachusetts state commission has asked for \$1,000,000 to expend in the construction of state roads. There is some opposition to this, but the appropriation will be granted. General opinion favors convict and tramp labor for road improvement. The main idea is to use state prison convicts in preparing road materials, working in quarries where they can be guarded, and to use tramps, county prisoners and short-term convicts in macadamizing the roads."

A COMMERCIAL QUOTATION.



IS THERE ANYTHING IN THIS FOR ME?"—Good Roads.

This is a question which most men are apt to think, even if they do not ask it.

In working for improved roads we need no argument other than that it is directly profitable to have them. Sentiment is all right in its place, but the building of roads is strictly business and need be considered in no other light.

PAYING FOR ROADS.

The Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania Points Out a Method.

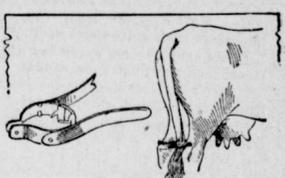
Experience in many districts has proved the practicability and economy of making a few miles, at least, of good permanent roadway each year. The saving effected by increased efficiency and by reduced expenses for repairs has demonstrated that it is certainly economy to make and keep up good roads; and a prevailing and well-directed local popular sentiment in favor of such public enterprise will generally suffice to secure them. The enormous state appropriation to schools has naturally created some demand for state aid to road improvements. But, as I pointed out in my disapproval of the so-called "road law" of 1891, and in my biennial executive message of 1893, the difficulties in the way of such a proposition are not only the wide difference of opinion as to a fair basis of apportioning state aid, but the vast sums of money required for the state to make any considerable beginning at constructing roads in all the districts of the commonwealth. By providing that the counties and not townships shall bear the original cost of new roads, the law already recognizes that public highways are a concern reaching beyond township, borough or town lines; and certain classes of bridges, too, are of such general use and necessity that their construction is undertaken by counties. The same public ways, traversing the direct route between principal points or populous centers, are of very general interest, and might be required to be of extra width and to be maintained with special care.

Some legal provision might be made to put these into control of the counties, upon recommendations of the grand jury approved by the courts; and certain license taxes now paid to the state might be diverted to the counties to provide specially for the increased cost of improving and maintaining such highways. Well-grounded complaint against the existing laws which permit taxpayers to "work out" their road taxes is steadily increasing. In these days of organization and subdivision of labor this relic of primitive usages might be profitably abandoned. The time for periodical or spasmodic road-mending has passed. The supervisor, with a few permanent hands and improved machinery, can be "on the road" to public advantage at all times, giving his attention wherever and whenever it is needed. The ordinary practical business system of maintaining any other valuable property, subject to expensive "wear and tear," needs to be applied to public roads, and any legislation which can promote this or remove existing obstructions to it merits approval.—From Gov. Pattison's Annual Message.

THE COW-TAIL HOLDER.

A Wisconsin Invention Which Fills a Long-Felt Want.

Persons whose avocation lies partly in milking cows are well aware of the great annoyance caused by the animal switching her tail about promiscuously, notably in fly time. The annoy-



COW-TAIL HOLDER.

ance is multiplied in case the tail is dirty or wet, which is very often the case. The end of the tail either takes the milker in the face or neck or flirts into the milk pail; perhaps both events happen.

The present device, which is here illustrated, has been patented by a Wisconsin man. It is the most rationally constructed device for the purpose that has been contrived, being effective and convenient to a great degree. It is also very simple to manufacture. A strip of elastic sheet metal is bent to form a circle, the meeting extremities being rounded apart to form easy contact points. Two oppositely disposed pieces are riveted to the circular clasp, the free ends projecting to form handles, the compression of which within the hand grasp opens the clasp points well apart and allows the device to be slipped on the tail, and then the rounded points are allowed to close within the deep recesses of the gambrel joint, where they take a secure hold. The operation is very easy, and will effectually confine the tail during the milking operation.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

EVERY moment spent in properly making and packing butter for market is a good investment.

It is pretty difficult accurately to judge the quality of our own butter. We are prejudiced witnesses. Let somebody else pass judgment on it.

We are asked if it is advisable to have a few Jerseys in a herd to increase the richness of the milk. Some esteem them very valuable for that purpose. Their cream adds to the color of the butter.

Much of the butter that comes to market is a mosaic, composed of variegated colors. This is the product of the handiwork of the country storekeeper. Such butter is a detriment to the best interests of all who have anything to do with it.—Farmers Voice.

"Of the Earth Earthy."

We are to-day a nation of fine and untrammelled people; 60,000,000 about in round numbers, enjoying more of prosperous conditions and beatitude than falls to the lot of other people, in fact, the envied of other nations. Yet with all our boasted advancement, we are content to wallow—figuratively, in mud—"of the earth earthy" in the matter of our unimproved roadways.—W. B. Kennedy, Major Fourth Cavalry, U. S. A.

A WOMAN'S NERVES.

The Story of a Woman to Whom Noise Was Torture.

Frustrated by the Least Excitement—Physicians Baffled by Her Case.

(From the Gate City, Keokuk, Iowa.)

Mrs. Helen Meyers, whose home is at 8515 Vernon Avenue, Chicago, and whose visit to Keokuk, Ia., will long be remembered, was at one time afflicted with a nervous malady which at times drove her nearly to distraction. "Those terrible headaches are a thing of the past," she said the other day to a Gate City representative, "and there is quite a story in connection with it, too."

My nervous system sustained a great shock some fifteen years ago, brought on, I believe, through too much worrying over family matters, and then allowing my love for my books to get the better of my discretion when my health was concerned. Why, whenever my affairs at home did not go along just as I expected, I would invariably become prostrated from the excitement, and I would consider myself fortunate indeed if the effects of the attack would not remain for a week. I was obliged to give up my pleasant home near the Lake Shore drive, because I could not stand the noise in that locality. I could find no place in the city which I deemed suitable to one whose nervous system was always on the point of explosion. To add to my misfortunes my complexion underwent a change, and I looked so yellow and sallow that I was ashamed to venture from the house at all.

"Madam," said my doctor to me soon after an unusually severe attack of the malady, "unless you leave the city and seek some place of quiet you will never recover." So I concluded I would visit my uncle, who lives in Dallas County, Iowa, and whose farm would surely be a good place for one in my pitiable condition. I picked up the Gate City one day and happened to come across an interesting recital of the recovery of some woman in New York State who was afflicted as I had been. This woman had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I thought that if Pink Pills cured that woman they might do the same for me. I began to take the pills according to directions, and I began to feel better from the start. After I had taken several boxes of them I was ready to go back to Chicago. My nervousness was gone and my complexion was as fresh as that of any sixteen-year-old girl in Iowa, and Pink Pills is what put the color in my cheeks. No wonder I am in such high spirits and feel like a prize fighter. And no wonder I like to come to Keokuk, for if it had not been for Pink Pills bought from a Keokuk firm I would not have been alive now," laughingly concluded the lady.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 800 Connecticut St., for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

HUMAN NATURE IN A HACK.

An Observant Policeman Gives an Example of How He Has Watched It.

"Yes," said the observant policeman, "it's aisy enough to tell whether a party in a hack is going away on a trip across the say or be just come back from wan. They both of 'em hev got their booties, and their portmanteaus, and their boxes, and faith, you can't tell from them things, for everything that we uses over here now is more Englisher than the English themselves. But they're jest as bad over on the other side of the water—bad cess to it for being so broad and so dape!—for me brother Terrence that went across last November, told me that over in the old country everything's American, from the hotels to the shoes.

"But as I was saying, 'tisn't by thim things I can tell whether a party's going away or coming back. It's by the party thimself. If they're going away they all sits with their fates turned dead ahid, and with a koin of set look to their eyes and mouth, as though they didn't dare smile or wink les people should think they wasn't accustomed to a big summer trip. Even the little wans set up sober as judges, and they look generally as though they do be tied up in slippers.

"But rest aisy, now, it's quite a defrent thing with a party that's just riding home from the stamer. Ivry window is that full of heads you can't see into the inside of the hack. They bob out their heads and look up this strate and down that strate, screwing their necks round to look up at the tall buildings wans more, and wondering why it is that New hev'n't changed at all while they've been away. The shplents is all off, all the stiffness has wored away. They've found that there was thousands and tens of thousands of other folks over there that have been takin' a big trep, and that they're only plain people after all. And, sor, to my mind, they're a hape sight plisnter to luk at bobbin' round and actin' like a passel of children in the hack than they are whin struck up like a lot of mummies.—N. Y. Sun.

A Philistine.

"Popper," said Miss Tractor, "I want a dollar."

"Fot for?" asked Mr. Con Tractor.

"I want to go to the exhibition that Mr. Paints is giving of his original sketches."

"And fot's original sketches, Oi dunno?"

"Why, the groundwork sketches, don't you know, of his fine paintings."

"Oho, that's it, is it? Yez will git no dollar for inny sooch monkey-doodle business as thot. Gowan out in to the shed and faste your eyes on the original scaffolds that your daddy built oop the coorthouse wid, an' be satisfoid wid thot."

And Mr. Tractor relighted his pipe and resumed his perusal of the sporting column of the newspaper.—Indianapolis Journal.

Too Literal.

"Little boy," admonished the good man, "why did you strike your little companion? See how he weeps!"

"Cause he hit me fast. See?" replied Speckled Mulligan of the hill.

"Ah, but that was no excuse for retaliation. If he smote you on one cheek you should have turned the other."

"Hully gee! I didn't hafter turn de udder cheek, mister. Dat bloke gived me a stinger wid his left duke an' den got in wid his right, an' say, I jes' handed 'im a pair o' fives dat put 'im ter sleep. See?"—Judge.

THE TARIFF IS A TAX.

Prices Declined When Duties Declined—The Benefit of Lower Prices Already Apparent.

If there are any republicans left (excepting Gov. McKinley, whose case is hopeless,) who are such chumps that they still think that "the tariff is not a tax, but if it is a tax the foreigner pays it," he should read what the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter of January 7, 1895, says about prices and tariffs.

It should be understood that free competition is almost unknown in the chemical and drug industries. Trusts, combines and pools restrict production in nearly all of the more important articles. Four large manufacturers practically sell from the same price lists. These lists mention 500 or 600 articles. New lists are issued monthly. The five or six smaller manufacturers, who make certain articles on these lists join with the "big four" in sustaining prices. Prices are kept at the point of greatest profit to manufacturers. If there is an import duty on an article (as there usually is) and manufacturers can increase their profits by taking advantage of the duty (as they usually can) they do so. Hence, prices of most articles are kept at or near the importing point, even when our manufacturers can (and often do) sell their products in foreign markets at much lower prices. If, then, duties are reduced prices of many articles must be reduced to prevent importation.

Reviewing "the past year in drugs," the Reporter says:

"The feature of the year was undoubtedly the speculation in opium, due to the possibility of \$1 per pound duty being placed upon the drug by congress. The price was advanced from \$2.20 in cases January 1 to \$3 the middle of February, under buying for speculation and consumption, but a decline soon set in, and in July \$1.85 was reached.

"Acid, boracic, dropped from 13 cents to 10 cents, competition and a reduction in the duty of 2 cents per pound being the cause.

"Acid, citric, dropped from 44 1/2 cents to 36 1/2 cents in barrels, foreign having been steadily offered at lower prices. The duty was reduced from 10 cents per pound to 25 per cent.

"Alcohol has been one of the most interesting studies in the market. The year opened at \$2.05 net, though sales were made at about \$2.01 net by the independents. At the close \$2.84 was the net quotation. The general tendency has been upward, owing in some measure to the higher prices of corn, but principally to the advance in the internal revenue tax from 90 cents per proof gallon to \$1.10.

"Castor oil is 4 1/2 cents lower, a change in the tariff causing makers to drop the price 4 cents the day the law came into operation.

"Chloral hydrate, is 25 cents lower, due to a tariff reduction.

"Camphor is off 8 cents, partly owing to the duty having been reduced, and in part to competition with foreign, especially the German."

Reviewing "heavy chemicals during 1894," the Reporter says:

"There has been a steady decline in values since the year opened, except for alkali, which, at the close, is a shade higher.

"Caustic soda has attracted considerable attention, more particularly since the change in the duty of one-half what it was under the old tariff. The year opened with prices for both domestic and foreign at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 cents, as to test, at which they remained, with comparatively few fluctuations, until the new tariff went into operation, when the leading domestic makers reduced their price to conform with the reduction in the duty, not only upon the regular contracts, but also made a reduction upon the goods unused in consumers' hands. The result of this liberal policy soon made itself felt in the large volume of orders received, not only for prompt delivery, but over the coming year as well. Competition at once began with foreign makers, and prices quickly declined, until the low price of 1 1/2 cents was reported as having been accepted for several contracts of high test, though 1 1/2 cents was the general price at which the bulk of the contracts were placed. While prices in this country, owing to the competition, were very much unsettled, the foreign markets showed no decline, except on goods for this country. The chief maker of caustic soda in this country exported several lots to the other side, where better prices could be obtained than in this market. With the arrival of these lots of American goods in Liverpool a halt was called in the warfare which was waging, and after several conferences between the representatives of the foreign and domestic manufacturers, prices were adjusted on the basis of 2 cents for future contracts and a slight advance above this figure for jobbing parcels, at which price the year closed.

"Previous to the reduction in the duty very little foreign bicarbonate of soda came into this country, thus giving the domestic manufacturers a monopoly of this article. This, however, was all changed when the new duty of 1/2 cent per pound against 1 cent under the old tariff, went into effect, thus enabling large sales to be made of foreign makes at prices ranging from 1 1/2 up to 1 3/4 cents per pound, according to the quantity, make and date of delivery. The domestic makers promptly met this by reducing the price for their ordinary brands, while still maintaining their original price for their special brands.

"The receipts of foreign sal soda during the first half year showed a decided falling off, though prices were fairly well maintained at about 85-100 cent per pound, but with the reduction of the duty, prices receded, thus stimulating what had previously been a slow trade. Supplies began to flow in, and in order to retain their trade prices were reduced, and at the close 62 1/2 to 65-100 cent may be called the prevailing quotation.

"It is claimed that of all the heavy chemicals the most unsatisfactory has been salt cake. In order to meet the foreign competition that was expected to follow the placing of this article on

the free list, domestic manufacturers revised their price list early in the season, and large sales were made in bulk, delivered at various points at prices ranging from 40 to 45-100 cent per pound, as to place of delivery, which certainly did not result in a very large margin of profit to the makers, for the reason that the price of muriatic acid was low, even though they curtailed their output of this article to a large extent."

NEW CANAL SCHEME.

Let a Free Canal Be Punched Through the New York Custom House.

Many leading republicans believe that our government should invest \$100,000,000 in the Nicaragua canal. They say that it would shorten the distance by steamers from New York to Hong Kong by 4,163 miles; to Yokohama by 6,827 miles; to Melbourne by 3,200 miles; to Valparaiso by 3,002 miles. They estimate that at least 3,500,000 tons of freight would pass through the canal each year and that if 82 per cent toll were charged all expenses of operating the canal would be met. The benefits to commerce, they say, would be incalculable. The cost of transportation would be greatly reduced and both sides of the world would be greatly benefited by cheaper goods.

All of which may be true. But is not this inconsistent argument for protectionists? Why levy a \$100,000,000 tax on our already tax-ridden people to remove one barrier to commerce when a much greater barrier can be removed by an act that shall at the same time greatly reduce our tax burden. The whole benefits to the people to come from the Nicaragua canal will be derived from cheaper products or goods. But it costs more to get goods across a McKinley tariff wall than it does to carry them twice around South America. Woolen, linen, silk or cotton goods could be carried several times around the world for what it costs to get them through a McKinley custom house. If the republicans, when they were making the McKinley tariff law, had added the word "free" after every article, instead of the complex and compound duties levied on most important articles, they would have conferred greater benefits upon their country than would be realized by the digging of a dozen Nicaragua canals. They could have done this in less time and at less expense than it required to make the McKinley bill.

It would cost nothing, and save hundreds of millions of dollars every year, to punch a free canal through the New York custom house. On the contrary, what benefit would be a Nicaragua canal if our tariff wall should be built higher? Yes, following their logic, this is exactly what republicans would do. "Because the Nicaragua canal," they would say, "has lowered the cost of bringing the products of Asia and Australia to our shores, it is necessary, to preserve our workmen from competition with the pauper labor of the Orient, to increase duties on all such products." Up would go the tariff wall. A 25 per cent advance in duties would more than counteract the effect of the Nicaragua canal upon prices.

It may be consistent for free traders to advocate governmental aid to canals. It certainly is inconsistent for protectionists to favor canals to cheapen the cost of goods and protective tariff to increase the cost of goods.

BYRON W. HOLT.

RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

What Small-Bore Republican Politicians

In the Senate Have Brought About. The soap thrown to the sugar trust by the republican side of the senate in the form of a discriminating duty against German sugars is a plain violation of our treaty relations with that country.

A prominent senator recently said to a reporter of the Chicago Herald:

"In all my experience in Washington, and it has extended through the best part of a quarter of a century, I have never seen a situation so disgraceful as that which we are now in concerning our relations with Germany. If we had had a state of affairs like this twenty years ago there would have been but one party in congress on the question of righting the wrong. If necessary the senate would have held meetings at night, or the president would have called a special session of congress, in order to repeal that discriminating duty as quickly as possible. A stain like that on the national honor would have been wiped out without a dissenting voice, and men of both parties would have been eager to have had a hand in the process. But what do we find at the present moment? The republicans of this body absolutely refuse to permit this duty to be stricken out. They refuse to permit the question to be brought before the senate. They admit the statute violates the treaty. As good lawyers as there are on that side—men like Platt, of Connecticut; Sherman, of Ohio; Chandler, of New Hampshire—say there is no doubt Secretary Gresham was right in his letter to the president admitting this discriminating duty to be a violation of our treaty obligations.

"They know the humiliating position this government is placed in, and yet what do they propose to do about it? Nothing. And why will they do nothing? Because they say this violation of a treaty was perpetrated in the democratic party, and it must stand so that party may bear the responsibility and the odium of it. We have just eulogized Daniel Webster. We have spent a day turning our eyes in admiration to the great men of the past. What a pity we have not some of those great men here to-day, sitting on the republican side—Webster for instance—to rise up iron-like and tell those narrow little politicians, always seeking party advantage while the national honor is in the dust, what their duty to the country is."

Likes The New Tariff.

W. D. Allen & Co., manufacturers of leather belting, Chicago, have no fear in regard to the new tariff. They write to the New York Herald that manufacturers are springing up in various parts of the country, that stocks are being replenished, and that they look for a revival of their business early in the year.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TOMMY—"Paw, what is an intellectual soiree?" Mr. Figg—"It is generally one where the refreshments do not cost much more than a dime a head."—Indianapolis Journal.

GRASS IS KING! Grass rules. It is the most valuable crop of America, worth more than either corn or wheat. Luxurious meadows are the farmers' delight. A positive way to get them and the only one we know, is to sow Salzer's Extra Grass Mixtures. Many of our farmers readers prize them and say they get 4 to 6 tons of magnificent hay per acre from Salzer's seeds. Over one hundred different kinds of Grass, Clover and Fodder Plant seeds are sold by Salzer.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT WITH 7c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La. Cross, Wis., you will get a sample of GRASS & CLOVER MIXTURE and their mammoth seed catalogue free. [K]

COURTESY—"When you proposed to Miss Dexter did you get down on your knees?" Barclay—"No, I couldn't; she was sitting on them."—Truth.

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

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

West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Wading, Kinnard & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Mr. Brown—"I've got a cold or something in my head." Mrs. Brown—"It must be a cold, dear, I'm sure."—Judge.

The Wastes of Siberia Are not more barren of comfort than the wastes of those who suffer from dyspepsia, from liver complaint or from kidney trouble. But in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters they can find relief. So can the malarious, the rheumatic, the neuritic, the feeble and the old. Use with persistence this remedy with a career of over a third of a century. A wine-glassful three times a day.

The trousers of your fashionable church minister never bag at the knees.—Rockland Tribune.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 11. CATTLE—Best beefs..... 3 30 @ 4 85
Stockers..... 2 75 @ 3 00
Native cows..... 1 25 @ 2 35
HOGS—Good to choice..... 3 40 @ 4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 5 1/4 @ 5 2 1/4
No. 2 hard..... 5 1/4 @ 5 2 1/4
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 41 @ 41 1/4
SOY-BEANS—No. 2..... 28 1/2 @ 29
RICE—No. 2..... 49 1/2 @ 50
FLOUR—Patent, per sack..... 1 10 @ 1 20
Fancy..... 1 15 @ 1 40
HAY—Choice timothy..... 8 50 @ 9 50
Fancy..... 7 50 @ 8 50
BRAN—(sacked)..... 65 @ 68
BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 17 @ 22
CHEESE—Full cream..... 10 @ 11
EGGS—Choice..... 21 @ 22
POTATOES..... 50 @ 60

ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Native and shipping 4 45 @ 4 85
Texans..... 2 25 @ 3 75
HOGS—Heavy..... 4 00 @ 4 50
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 3 25 @ 3 70
FLOUR—Choice..... 2 00 @ 2 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 41 @ 41 1/4
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 30 1/2 @ 31
RYE—No. 2..... 65 @ 65 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery..... 16 @ 22
LARD—Western steam..... 6 41 @ 6 53
PORK..... 10 20 @ 10 25

CHICAGO. CATTLE—Common prime..... 2 75 @ 5 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping..... 4 40 @ 4 65
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 75 @ 4 40
FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 2 30 @ 3 30
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 50 1/2 @ 51 1/2
CORN—No. 2..... 45 @ 45 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 28 @ 28 1/2
RYE..... 51 @ 52
BUTTER—Creamery..... 12 @ 23
LARD..... 6 45 @ 6 54 1/2
PORK..... 10 00 @ 10 10

NEW YORK. CATTLE—Native steers..... 4 35 @ 5 20
HOGS—Good to choice..... 3 25 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Good to choice..... 2 40 @ 1 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 57 1/2 @ 58 1/2
CORN—No. 2..... 45 @ 48
OATS—No. 2..... 33 1/2 @ 35 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery..... 16 @ 22 1/4

DASHAWAY—"You believe in the efficacy of prayer, uncle. But suppose a chicken from your neighbor's yard should hop by your kitchen door and you should get down on your knees and pray for that chicken to enter, do you think your prayer would be answered?" Uncle Ebony—"I mos' sartainly do, sah. But in dat case, sah, I should sprinckle a few grains of co'n on the step."—Life.

Mistral—"Doesn't obson show any aptitude as a Washington correspondent?" Miss—"Oh, my, yes! When he heard that baby Esther had the colic, he tried to interview the secretary of interior about it."—Life.

"I shall expect you," said the justice to the colored culprit, "to tell the whole truth." "De whole truth, sah?" "Yes." "Jedge, jes' gimme six months!"—Atlanta Constitution.

TWO PARTS of lips once chanced to meet behind a friendly door. "It seems to me That we have met before."—N. Y. Herald.

WHAT a great scheme it would be for the stage dancer of the day if she could, like Mercury, have wings on her heels to make 'em fly higher.—N. Y. Recorder.

"What's the trouble between Maud and Lily?" "Why, you see, Maud asked Lily to tell her just what she thought of her." "Yes." "And Lily told her."—Pick-Me-Up.

It is almost as easy to believe one when he speaks in derogation of others as when he speaks in praise of ourselves.—Boston Transcript.

\$5.00 to California. Is price of double berth in Tourist Sleeping Car from Kansas City on the famous Phillips-Keokuk Island Tourist Excursions. Through cars on fast trains leave Kansas City Wednesday on Ft. Worth and El Paso, and Fridays via Seaside Route. Write for particulars to A. H. MORFET, G. S. W. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

One great trouble about extravagance is that it always costs too much.—Galveston News.

Hall's Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves whooping cough, Pile's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Some people never learn to keep out of debt until after they lose their credit.—Galveston News.

Dr. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS CURE SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, POOR APPETITE, and all derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Of all druggists. ONCE USED ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

YOUNG SPIRITS, a vigorous body and robust strength follow good health. But all fall when the vital powers are weakened. Nervous debility and loss of manly power result from bad habits, contracted by the young, through ignorance of their ruinous consequences. Low spirits, melancholia, impaired memory, morose or irritable temper, fear of impending calamity and a thousand and one derangements of body and mind, result from such pernicious practices. All these are permanently cured by improved methods of treatment without the patient leaving home.

A medical treatise written in plain but chaste language, treating of the nature, symptoms and curability of such diseases, sent securely sealed in a plain envelope, on receipt of this notice, with 10 cents in stamps, for postage. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST FIT FOR A KING. \$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. \$4.75 FINE CALF & KANSAS. \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$2.50 22 WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE. \$2.12 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES' BEST BONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS. Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes. All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The price is uniform—no extra make. From \$1 to \$5 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age. KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY. DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label. If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by All Druggists.

50 YEARS OF SEEDS. We have sold five seeds—Vegetable, Flower, Grass, Grain—for half a hundred years—Book about all seeds that grow—no novel plants—plain statements of pain seed fact—we put everything into seed quality—Send address on postal card to PLANT SEED CO., 815 N. Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. For all Sewing Machines, STANDARD GOODS ONLY. Send for wholesale price list. BLACK & CO., 105 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. SEND NAME THIS PAPER every two weeks. A. N. K.—D 1539

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

St. Jacobs Oil CURES THE GREAT REMEDY PAINS OF MAN & BEAST

THE BEST ROOFING

SAMPLES AND FULL PARTICULARS FREE. WRITE FOR F. W. BIRD & SON, 100 N. W. 2nd St., East Walpole, MASS. LOOK FOR THE LITTLE GIRL ON ALL GENUINE "NEPONSET" WATERPROOF FABRICS.

FOR ROOFS, SIDES AND WALLS, for Houses, Barns, Henhouses, Greenhouses, Sheds, Haystacks, Wagon Covers, etc. They cost very much less than substitutes and wear for years. They are absolutely Waterproof, Frost-proof, Snow-proof and Vermin-proof. Nails and Tin Caps with each roll of Red Rope Roofing.

PISSO'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.

GAMBLING PROHIBITED.

Three Important Bills That Have Become Laws.

Provisions of the Bills to Prohibit Gambling, Lotteries and Betting—The Severe Penalties Attached for Their Violation.

The following bills, known as House Bills No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3, prohibiting lotteries, gambling and betting have passed the legislature, been signed by the governor, officially published, and are now in force:

AN ACT.

To prohibit lotteries, gift enterprises and policy schemes in the nature of lotteries.

Section 1. Any person who shall make, establish or promote, or aid or assist in making, establishing or promoting, or be in any manner concerned, either by writing or printing or otherwise, in making, establishing or promoting any lottery, gift enterprise, policy or scheme of drawing in the nature of a lottery, in this state, or shall knowingly advertise or make public, or cause to be advertised or made public, in any manner any lottery, gift enterprise, policy or scheme in the nature of a lottery, whether the same is being, or is to be conducted, held or drawn within or without this state, and every person who, within this state shall conduct, operate, manage or superintend any lottery, gift enterprise, policy or scheme in the nature of a lottery, or who shall in any manner assist or participate in so doing, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for a term not less than one year nor more than three years.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall sell, or offer to sell, or expose, or keep for sale or advertise for sale, in any manner, or who shall be concerned in the sale, the offer to sell, exposure to sale, or in advertising for sale, any lottery ticket, or pretended lottery ticket, or any writing, printing, token, device, or thing purporting to be a lottery ticket, or any writing, certificate, or thing, intended to evidence the right of the holder to a chance to receive any money or valuable thing as the result of any lottery drawing, and any person who shall sell, offer to sell, or advertise for sale, the chance to receive any money or valuable thing from the operation of any real or pretended lottery, gift enterprise, policy or scheme in the nature of a lottery, and any person who shall be in charge and use any device in determining the chance upon which property or money is to be procured, either in whole or in part at another's expense shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for a term not less than one year, or more than three years.

Sec. 3. In any prosecution under the preceding sections, it shall not be necessary to prove the actual existence of any lottery, gift enterprise, policy or scheme in the nature of a lottery, or the authentication of any such ticket, pretended ticket, or writing, certificate, or thing, or the genuineness of any signature thereto, or that the same was issued by authority of the manager of any such lottery, gift enterprise, policy or scheme in the nature of a lottery.

Sec. 4. Any person who by way of lottery, or by any scheme in the nature of a lottery, disposes of any property of value, or under the pretext of a sale, gift or delivery of any other property or any privilege or right, or in any manner, disposes, or offers, or attempts to dispose of property, with the intent to make the disposal thereof dependent upon, or connected with any chance of lot, dice, numbers, game, hazard or other gambling device, whereby such chance or device is made an additional inducement to the disposal or sale of such property, and whoever aids, either by printing or writing, or is in any way concerned with the setting up, managing or drawing of any such lottery, or in such disposal or offer or attempt to dispose of property by any such chance or device shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for a term not less than one year nor more than two years.

Sec. 5. Any person who in any house, shop, building, lot, or premises, under his control, knowingly permits the doing of any of the above felonies by this act, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for a term not less than two years, and when any tenant knowingly permits the commission of any such offense upon the leased premises under his control, the lease which he holds shall be of no further validity.

Sec. 6. The term lottery, as used in this act includes schemes for the distribution of money or property, among persons who have given or agreed to give, a valuable consideration for the chance, whether by means of a lottery, gift enterprise, or by some other name.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official paper.

AN ACT.

In relation to gambling and repealing section 23 of chapter 31 of the laws of 1887, as amended by section of chapter 149, laws of 1887, also repealing sections 21 of chapter 31 of the general statutes of Kansas of 1888 and all other provisions inconsistent therewith.

Section 1. Every person who shall set up or keep any table or gambling device commonly called ABC, Faro bank, E.C. roulette, equality, Faro, wheel of fortune, or any kind of gambling table or gambling device, adapted, devised and designed for the purpose of playing any game of chance for money or property, or shall receive, entice or permit any person to bet or play at or upon any such gambling table or gambling device, or at or upon any game played at or by means of such table or gambling device, either on the side of or against the location thereof, or shall keep a place or room to be used as a place for playing any game of cards for money or property, or keep a common gaming house, or keep a house, room or place to which persons are accustomed to resort for the purpose of gambling, shall on conviction, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than five years.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall permit any gambling table, bank or device, prohibited by the first section of this act, to be set up or used for the purpose of gambling, in any house, building, shed, booth, lot or other place, or premises, or shall be in charge of such place, or shall have the care, possession or control, shall on conviction, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than five years.

Sec. 3. Every person who shall knowingly lease or rent to another any house, building, shed, booth, lot or other place, or premises, or shall be in charge of such place, or shall have the care, possession or control, shall on conviction, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than five years.

Sec. 4. All places used for any of the unlawful purposes mentioned in this act are hereby declared to be nuisances and upon the judgment of a court having jurisdiction, finding such place to be a nuisance under this section, the sheriff, his deputy or under sheriff, or any constable of the proper county, or marshal of any city where the same is located shall be directed to shut up and abate such place by taking possession of all such devices and all other property used in keeping and maintaining such nuisance, and such personal property so taken shall be forthwith publicly destroyed by such officer.

The attorney-general, county attorney or any citizen of the county where such nuisance exists or is kept or is maintained, may maintain an action in the name of the state to abate and perpetually enjoin the same. The injunction shall be granted at the commencement of the action and no bond shall be required.

Any person violating the terms of an injunction granted in such proceedings shall be punished for contempt by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, and by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor

more than six months. In case judgment is rendered in favor of the plaintiff in any action brought under this section, the court rendering the same shall also render judgment for a reasonable attorney's fee in such action in favor of plaintiff and against the defendants therein, which attorney's fee shall be taxed and collected as other costs therein, and when collected, shall be to the attorney or attorneys of the plaintiff therein.

Sec. 5. Section 23 of chapter 31 of the general statutes of 1888, as amended by section 1, chapter 149 of the laws of 1887, and section 241 of said chapter 31, and all other acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official paper.

AN ACT.

To prohibit gambling and repealing section 23 of chapter 31 of the general statutes of 1888.

Section 1. Every person who shall either directly or indirectly by any money or property at any common gaming house or at any place to which persons are accustomed to resort for gaming purposes, or at any place kept for the purpose of being used as a place for gambling, whether such betting be upon any game of skill or chance either with or without cards or dice or by use of any kind of device or contrivance, or upon the throwing of dice, or upon any other game, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for a term not less than one year nor more than three years.

Sec. 2. Every person who, under circumstances not provided for in the preceding section shall bet any money or property at or upon any gaming table, bank or gambling device, or upon the result of the movement of any wheel or other device, or the throwing of dice, or upon the result of any game of skill or chance, whether with dice or cards or other thing, or hazard money or property upon chance to be determined by means of any kind of a device or contrivance, or upon any game played by any kind of gambling device, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 3. Section 23 of chapter 31 of the general statutes of 1888 is hereby repealed.

SEED GRAIN BILL.

The Measure as Finally Agreed Upon in Conference.

The seed grain bill for the relief of the destitute settlers of western counties, as finally agreed upon by the conference of the two houses of the Kansas legislature, is as follows:

Section 1. The state board of railroad commissioners shall purchase seed and appropriate the same among the counties of the Sixth and Seventh congressional districts of the state, according to population, as hereinafter provided, excepting the counties of Jewell, Mitchell, McPherson, Harvey, Sedgewick, Sumner, Harper, Kingman, Reno, Rice, Shawnee, Wabasha, Osage, Lyon, Coffey, Chase, Marion, Greenwood, Butler and Woodson, and shall notify the county commissioners of the amount to which the several counties are entitled under this act. The commissioners shall thereupon forthwith transmit to the board of railroad commissioners the county warrant of their respective counties, payable to the treasurer of state for the amount of the appropriation, which warrant shall have priority over all other outstanding warrants, and shall mature February 1, 1896.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the county commissioners of the several counties of railroad requisitions upon the board of railroad commissioners for the quantity and kinds of seeds required, not exceeding in value their proportionate amount.

Sec. 3. The county commissioners of the several counties shall receive said seed and shall give at least ten days' notice in the official paper of their respective counties, setting forth the time and place where they shall distribute said seed.

Sec. 4. Every applicant for seed shall be required to file in writing, on blanks which shall be furnished by the board of railroad commissioners, the name of the applicant, the family, the amount and kind of seed needed, and such application shall show the number of acres the applicant has in cultivation, the amount and kind of seed, if any, he has on hand, a list of his farming implements, the number and kind of teams owned by him, the length of time he has been residing in the county and state, and such other information as may be required by the state board of railroad commissioners, all to be verified by the applicant and two disinterested witnesses, who shall be known to some member of the board of county commissioners. No person shall receive seed who has not been a resident of the state for the year last past, and has not lost his crop of 1894 by reason of drought and who is otherwise able to procure seed, and not more than \$25 worth of seed shall be furnished to any one applicant.

Sec. 5. The county commissioner shall take from each applicant for seed an obligation for the cost of the seed furnished to such applicant, said obligation to become due payable on or before November 1, 1895, and to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum after maturity; to contain a description of the land on which the seed is to be sown and a statement of the interest of the applicant in such land, a copy of which shall be filed in the office of the register of deeds, and shall thereupon become a first lien on the crop grown from such seed, and the cost of such filing shall be a part of the obligation. The form of the obligation shall be provided by the railroad commissioners; the county commissioners shall collect such obligations and immediately transmit such collections to the state treasury, who shall indorse the same upon the proper county warrants.

Sec. 6. The board of county commissioners shall receive the sum of \$2 per day for the time actually employed in carrying out the provisions of this act, but such compensation shall not exceed the sum of \$20 for each commissioner, the same to be paid by their respective counties.

Sec. 7. For carrying out the provisions of this act there is hereby appropriated, out of the moneys of the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$100,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary.

Sec. 8. The state auditor is hereby directed to draw in favor of the railroad commissioners his warrants upon the treasurer of the state, from time to time, for the amount of purchases of seed made by the railroad commissioners, in all not exceeding the amount herein appropriated; all requisitions by the said railroad commissioners for warrants of the auditor shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by detailed statement of the kind, quantity and cost of the seed purchased and shall be verified by the oath of one of the railroad commissioners.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication in the official state paper.

KANSAS BANK FIGURES.

Reports of the Condition of State and Private Institutions Last Month.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 8.—State Bank Commissioner Breidenthal has received returns from his call for reports of the condition at the close of business January 10 of the 414 state and private banks in Kansas. The totals as compared with the figures on the corresponding day in 1894 are as follows:

Loans—1895, \$18,521,578.95; 1894, \$16,411,871.11; increase, \$2,109,707.84.
Overdrafts—1895, \$364,886.94; 1894, \$421,089.23; decrease, \$56,202.29.
Reserve—1895, \$6,451,367.98; 1894, \$6,194,706.71; increase, \$256,661.27.
Deposits—1895, \$10,307,677.79; 1894, \$15,437,493.75; increase, \$1,070,133.44.
Borrowed—1895, \$1,038,107.63; 1894, \$1,173,965.38; decrease, \$115,857.75.
Gold—1895, \$969,432.29; 1894, \$944,190.35; increase, \$25,241.93.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Senate Bill to Regulate the Charities—In Repealing House Proceedings.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 12.—The senate spent the greater part of the afternoon session in committee of the whole discussing the Householder bill for the regulation of the charitable institutions of the state. The amendment insisted upon by Senator Dillard, that the governor appoint three members of the proposed board of five from the political party polling the greatest number of votes at the last preceding election, and one member from each of the parties taking second and third places in strength was adopted, and the bill as amended was reported favorably.

The senate passed a bill giving the supreme court permission to hold its sessions in the senate chamber. The present quarters of the supreme court are inadequate, and the change would be agreeable to the court, the lawyers and the litigants.

The senate passed the house bills granting authority to the cities of Coffeyville and Cherokee to vote bonds for city water works. The bills have been transmitted to the governor.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The house did not meet until 3 o'clock and the session was devoted almost entirely to a consideration of the Ballinger fees and salaries bill. The first section which relates to the salaries of county treasurers, was discussed, but no agreement had been reached at 6 o'clock, when the house adjourned.

Representative Dennison introduced a bill in the house appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase of provisions for the needy settlers of the Sixth and Seventh congressional districts. Dennison says that the governor's special committee is unable to supply the demand for aid, and it is necessary for the state to act.

Representative Fraser introduced a bill in the house, the object of which is to assist county attorneys in the enforcement of the prohibitory law. The bill provides for an inquiry before a justice of the peace into any case of violation of the prohibitory law brought to his attention, and the justice of the peace is authorized to punish for contempt any witness who might refuse to answer questions.

It is said that the house committee on judiciary is considering the advisability of introducing a bill, repealing all laws in regard to capital punishment, as it is evident that the people of this state are not in favor of it.

WILL REBUILD THE DEPOT.

Representatives of Railroads in St. Joseph So Decide.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 12.—The St. Joseph Union depot destroyed by the fire of Saturday night, will be rebuilt and on a more pretentious scale than ever. The work of construction will begin as quickly as material can be put on the ground. A special meeting of the representatives of all the roads entering the depot, with the exception of the Santa Fe, was held at the office of President W. C. Brown, of the Union Depot Co., yesterday afternoon and the decision to rebuild at once was unanimous. A number of property owners interested in other sites made an effort to have the station built at some point farther up in the city, but it did not prevail. A temporary station is now in process of construction and will be finished by Wednesday.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Union Pacific Director—Postmasters for Western States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The president yesterday appointed J. H. Nelson Patrick, of Omaha, Neb., government director of the Union Pacific.

Postmasters—J. H. Hudson, Pine Bluff, Ark.; J. D. Adams, Rico, Colo.; W. C. Bremerman, Boone, Ia.; James A. Jackson, Howard, Kan.; August Klein, West Point, Neb.; Arthur A. Morse, Atkinson, Neb.; A. F. Hollabaugh, Falls City, Neb.; F. G. Edmiston, Crockett, Tex.; Eucild Martin, Omaha, Neb.; and John C. Curtis, Helena, Mont.

SANDBAGGED THEN FROZEN.

Murdered Remains of a Wichita Man Found in His House.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 12.—The murdered remains of C. A. Matkin were found in his home on South Emporia avenue yesterday by neighbors whose suspicions had been aroused by the absence of Matkin from his usual haunts. The body lay on the floor beside a bed dressed only in underclothes, and severe contusions on the head showed that Matkin was the victim of foul play. The officers say he was sandbagged and frozen to death while unconscious.

Gen. Bussey Injured.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Gen. Cyrus Bussey, ex-assistant secretary of the interior, was knocked down by a fast driven sleigh late yesterday afternoon and trampled upon by the horse attached to it. He has a bad scalp wound and it is thought he may have been injured internally. He was taken to the Emergency hospital and until an examination the physicians cannot tell whether or not he will recover.

Bimetallism in England.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—At the election of directors of the Manchester chamber of commerce there were seven bimetalist candidates. Only four of them were elected against five monometallists. This defeat of the bimetalist party in Lancashire, the chief center of the bimetallic agitation, is significant of the state of feeling in England on the question of a silver standard.

Freight Trains Collide at Crossing.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Feb. 12.—Freight train No. 418 on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis road, collided with a freight train on the Frisco road at Cherryvale yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The Memphis road engine was turned over and Engineer Charles Brantner and Fireman Pool are reported badly hurt.

The W. A. Crawford Dry Goods Co., of Sedalia, Mo., assigned to R. H. Moses for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are \$23,000; assets estimated at \$10,000.

KANSAS LAW MAKERS.

The Week's Proceedings of the Legislature Condensed.

A LARGE number of bills were introduced in the senate on the 8th and the session was an unusually busy one. A bill passed fixing the salaries of county officers in Osage county, and another bill for the return of the \$3,000 in the cholera fund to the state treasury. Mr. Dennison's bills taxing judgments and reducing the rate of interest to 8 per cent. passed; also Senator Danner's bill allowing county superintendents to dissolve school districts, and Senator Dillard's bill amending the mode of drawing jurors. A resolution asking congress to pension Kansas soldiers who served in the Indian wars passed. The house had another influx of bills when it met and the long journal had been read. The resolution asking congress to pass a law forbidding the issuing of licenses to liquor dealers who have no permits under the state law brought on a spirited discussion and was adopted. A joint resolution for providing coal for the destitute in the west was adopted. In the afternoon bills were considered in committee of the whole.

The senate disposed of much business on the 6th, although it was mostly of a local character. The Householder bill in regard to charitable institutions was considered. The senate held a night session for the consideration of local bills. The house joint resolution appropriating \$2,000 to purchase coal for destitute westerners passed. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Wilcoxson to compel insurance companies to give notice before cancelling policies, and one appropriating \$17,500 for the erection of a boilerhouse and electric plant at the industrial school for girls at Beckett. Bills were introduced in the house. In committee of the whole favorable reports were made on bills relating to mining; for furnishing the building for electrical engineering at the state university; the bill for plumbing and heating the new wing of the insane asylum. The bill for furnishing the new building at the insane asylum at Osawatimie; the Eekstein bribery bill; and the bill to protect hotelkeepers. As a substitute for all the former bills the committee on fees and salaries introduced a general bill cutting the profits of all county officers. The officers most affected are county treasurers and sheriffs.

When the senate met on the 7th the committee on insurance reported a bill which was presented and agreed to. Senator Danner offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the proper committee to report what employees were properly entitled to be paid for their services. It was determined that the list included 125 persons, authorized and unauthorized. Many bills were introduced. In executive session the appointment of George T. Anthony to be superintendent of insurance was not confirmed, and Senator Dennison in a speech made charges against the appointee which the senate appointed a committee, consisting of Senators Thayer and Dennison, to investigate.

The house got to work early. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Hill requiring railroads to pay road taxes assessed against them, and one by Mr. Stromquist to prevent the forcing of other business on the employment or to prevent employment. On third reading the following general bills passed: Relating to the collection of taxes; amending the statutes in regard to procedure before justice in civil cases; to authorize the state banks to reduce their capital stocks, and appropriations for plumbing at several state institutions. In the afternoon many bills were considered in committee of the whole.

The senate spent the entire day in committee of the whole on the 9th regarding under consideration the maximum freight rate bill. The bill is very long and work proceeded very slowly. No other bills were introduced. Messrs. Crowell and Crowell were confirmed as regents of the university and W. W. Martin as state agent at Washington. The house passed the bill abolishing the office of commissioner of elections in the next class. The judiciary committee recommended for passage the bill repealing the metropolitan police law. Many committees reported and in committee of the whole Mr. Veale's bill abolishing the office of commissioner of elections was first considered and adopted. The greater part of the afternoon session was taken up with a discussion of the prohibitory question. The bill of the committee on temperance provided additional penalties for the violation of the prohibitory law. Nineteen amendments were proposed, and the house got into such a tangle that a motion to postpone further consideration of the matter indefinitely prevailed.

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PROCEEDS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The disbursements made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, to the states and territories, provided in the act of August 30, 1890, applying a portion of the proceeds of public lands to the additional endowment and support of colleges and of agricultural and mechanic arts, were reported to congress by Acting Secretary of the Interior Sims yesterday.

Suffering in Europe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Advices state that all Europe is suffering from the cold weather and many people have frozen to death and there was much distress. At Sambucce, Italy, ten children have died of starvation and several other families have not tasted food for several days. Advices from Poland are to the effect that wolves, made bold by hunger, have attacked villages in herds, carrying off children and domestic animals, and that the inhabitants were terrorized.

Passenger Train Wrecked.

CHAPPELL, Neb., Feb. 9.—The Atlantic express on the Union Pacific was wrecked on a mile from here this morning, four cars and the engine being overturned. No one was injured, but as the thermometer registered 39 degrees below zero the passengers suffered greatly. The accident was caused by the breaking of a frosty rail.

Appointed by Gov. Morrill.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 11.—Gov. Morrill appointed W. G. Bird, of Kansas City, Kan., labor commissioner of the state, to succeed J. F. Todd, of Augusta. The governor also designated Dr. W. M. Sterrett, of Jetmore, Hodgeman county, to be secretary of the state board of health.

No Nickel-in-the-Slot Machines.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 9.—One result of the Cubison anti-lottery law is very manifest in Topeka. All of the nickel-in-the-slot machines which have been so numerous in the cigar stores and elsewhere have been locked up and the police report that there is not one in operation in the city.

Hotel Guests Burned Out.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Eleven persons were driven from their beds by a fire in the Royal hotel on Adams street at 5 o'clock this morning. All of them narrowly escaped death and all suffered intensely from the cold.

BLAZE AT OTTAWA, KAN.

The Most Destructive Fire That Ever Visited the City—The Hamblin House and Business Property Destroyed.

OTTAWA, Kan., Feb. 11.—Six stores, four offices and a hotel in ashes as a result of Saturday night's fire in this city, and \$40,000 worth of property destroyed. What proved to be the worst fire ever known in the city originated in the book store of Clark Bros., on Main street, last night about 10:30 o'clock, and it was 6 o'clock this morning before the fire department had control of the flames. Clark Bros.' book store, E. P. Stewart's men's furnishing store, C. B. Jones' boot and shoe store, J. C. Shomo's book and jewelry store, A. Morrison's drug store and J. C. Armstrong's jewelry store were burned, together with the Hamblin house and George Stinebaugh's insurance office, C. B. Mason's law office, Parkinson's land office and the offices of Davis and Gilley, physicians. Two buildings were burned to the ground, and a third completely ruined. They were all three-story brick blocks, located on the principal business corner of the city.

The origin of the fire will probably never be known. It started with an explosion in Clark Bros.' book store; but whether it was escaping gas, or fire works, or something else, is not known. The explosion was seen by several persons and the alarm was immediately turned in. In less than three minutes the fire department was on the scene. The fire, however, had gained much headway and burned through into the upper stories, where it swept along through the hallways and into the adjoining buildings almost unchecked. It made very slow but steady progress, and it was not thought that it would spread to any great extent, hence no effort was made to rescue the dry goods from the stores until too late. Otherwise most of the stocks would have been saved.

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KILLED FOUR MEN.

Fate of Section Men Who Were Digging Out a Stalled Train.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 11.—While digging out a snow-bound train on the Pennsylvania railroad near Iuknown yesterday afternoon, ten men were killed by a section of the Pacific express. Two were killed instantly, two injured so badly that they lived but a short time, and a fifth is in this city with a fractured skull, his arm broken in three places and severe contusions of the face.

Under the direction of Supervisor King the men were releasing two engines which had been stalled by the blizzard. The snow-bound train was on the east-bound passenger track, with the men, armed with shovels, all around it. As fast as they cleared snow away, wind would drive it over them and on the track on which the imprisoned cars stood. The air was full of it, making it difficult to see in any direction. Suddenly one of the workmen cried, "Look out!" Coming up the west-bound track was one of the sections of the Pacific express, which was scheduled to arrive at 3 o'clock in the morning, but which had been belated almost twelve hours. Before the men could get out of the way the express struck them.

THE EASTERN TROUBLE.

The Peace Envoys Ordered to Wait Fresh Credentials in Japan.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A dispatch to the Times from Yokohama says that China has declared her intention to telegraph corrected credentials to her peace envoys to Japan who were instructed by the emperor to remain at Nagasaki for further instructions. These envoys were a few days ago received by Count Ito, president of the Japanese council of ministers, who found from their credentials that they were not clothed with plenary power to conclude peace and therefore refused to treat with them. They started on their return to China, but are now waiting at Nagasaki until they hear further from their government. It is probable that the peace negotiations will be renewed in March.

GOVERNMENT PROTECTED.

Ample Powers to Prevent the Sale of Public Roads on First Mortgage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Chairman Reilly of the House Pacific railroads committee visited Secretary Carlisle today in accordance with the request of the committee to discuss with him the advisability or necessity of new legislation to protect the government interests in the roads by carrying out the intent of the act of 1877. The secretary is of the opinion that no new legislation is necessary, believing that the act referred to confers all necessary authority upon the executive officers of the government to employ funds, if necessary, to pay first mortgage bonds which are a lien prior to the government payments, which are soon to become due and which the companies may be unable to meet.

CASUALTIES ON THE LAKES.

An Interesting Report, Giving in Detail the Loss of Vessels and Lives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The agricultural department has issued an interesting report giving in detail the number of casualties occurring on Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario and the connecting rivers during the season of 1894. This includes besides the record of total loss of forty-four vessels and cargoes, involving a loss of \$643,243; the partial loss on sixty-eight vessels and cargoes to the amount of \$349,544 and the sacrifice of sixty-eight lives.

Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—The jannapping department of the National Oak works, on McLean avenue, was burned yesterday. The loss is \$50,000; fully insured. The main works narrowly escaped. The firemen had fifteen calls during the day, and a dozen or more of them have frozen hands and ears. None are seriously frozen.

Foreigners in Danger.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A dispatch received here from Shanghai says that there is an intense anti-foreign feeling on the Shan-tung peninsula, and that American missionaries are being hustled.

A NEW BOND ISSUE.

The President Sends to Congress a Special Message Giving Information of a New Bond Issue—The Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The president yesterday sent the following message to congress, after a final brief conference with Attorney-General Olney and Secretary Carlisle:

To the Congress of the United States: Since my recent communication to congress, calling your attention to our financial condition, and suggesting legislation which I deemed essential to our national welfare and credit, the anxiety and apprehension then existing in business circles have continued.

As a precaution, therefore, against the failure of timely legislation through congressional action, cautious preparations have been pending to employ to the best possible advantage in detail of better means, such executive authority as I possess, without additional legislation, to be exercised for the purpose of reinforcing and maintaining in our treasury an adequate and safe gold reserve.

In the judgment of those especially charged with this responsibility, the business situation is so critical and the legislative situation so unpromising with the omission thus far on the part of congress to beneficially enlarge the powers of the secretary of the treasury in this respect, as to enjoin immediate executive action with the facilities now on hand.

Therefore, in pursuance of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, the details of an arrangement have this day been concluded with parties abundantly able to fulfill their undertaking whereby bonds of the United States, authorized under the act of July 14, 1875, payable in coin, and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum to the amount of a little less than \$22,000,000, are to be issued for the purchase of gold coin amounting to a sum slightly in excess of \$20,000,000, to be delivered to the treasury of the United States, which sum, added to the gold now held in our reserve, will so restore such reserve as to make it amount to something more than \$100,000,000. Such premium is to be allowed to the government upon the bonds as to fix the rate of interest upon the amount of gold realized at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. At least one-half of the gold to be obtained is to be derived from abroad, which is a very important and favorable feature of the transaction.

The privilege is especially reserved to the government to substitute in part within ten days from this date in lieu of the 4 per cent. bonds other bonds in terms payable in gold and bearing only 3 per cent. interest, if the issued the same should