

Chase Courier & Comment.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIP'S FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1895.

NO. 19.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The senate committee on pensions indorsed a resolution, which Senator Palmer will introduce in the senate, extending the provisions of the act of June 27, 1890, the dependent pension act, to the officers and privates of the Missouri state militia and the provisional Missouri militia which served ninety days during the war, and the other widows and minor children. The decision affects about 10,000 pensioners.

SENATOR PLATT has given notice of an amendment, which he proposes to offer to the sundry civil bill, "that homestead settlers on the Shawnee, Pottawatomie and Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian lands in Oklahoma territory be granted an extension of two years within which to make the first payment provided for in the act of March 3, 1891, and such payment be made at any time within five years from the date of entry."

GEN. JAMES N. BEITUNE, former owner of "Blind Tom" and ex-solicitor-general of Georgia, was seriously ill at Washington on the 23d. His great age, 91 years, made his family fear the worst.

JUDGE LOCHREN, commissioner of pensions, has given orders that no members of the Missouri state militia shall be dropped from the pension rolls pending action of congress, already begun to perfect the law, which a recent decision of the interior department declared did not entitle the ex-militiamen of that state to pensions under the general disability act.

A BILL was introduced into congress to incorporate a railroad from New York to San Francisco.

The house committee on election of president and vice president on the 23d agreed to report a joint resolution amending the constitution so as to provide that the president shall be eligible to service but one term. There was one dissenting vote.

SENATOR SCHEIE has introduced as a substitute for the free coal bill sent to the senate by the house last session a bill levying an internal revenue tax of \$2 per barrel on beer.

The petition of John G. Moore for a mandamus against Commissioner Miller to prevent the collection of the income tax was overruled in the equity court at Washington. The case will be appealed to the United States supreme court.

SENATOR MARTIN was preparing a general bill to cover the interests of the various western states in the public domain as set forth in the law to allow 5 per cent. of the public lands in each of the states to be used for educational purposes. It is observed that this bill will give to Missouri about \$500,000 and to Kansas about \$2,000,000.

ANDREW PETERSON, of Chicago, has been appointed Danish consul for the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Montana, the Dakotas, Wyoming and Utah.

The president gave his annual state dinner at the white house to the diplomatic corps on the 24th.

A BUNDLE of papers was sent over from the white house to the department of justice on the 24th. They proved to be petitions from people living in the Third judicial district of Oklahoma asking that Justice Scott be removed from office. The new petitions show over 300 names and they had been sent direct to the president.

The civil service examinations to be held throughout the country during the first six months of the year have been arranged by the commission. Among the dates are: April 21, Springfield, Mo.; April 30, Kansas City, Mo.; April 5, Salina, Kan.; April 8, Wichita, Kan.; April 10, Oklahoma.

SENATOR MORGAN has taken up the matter of a court bill for the Indian territory and will add to the Indian appropriation bill the provisions contained in what is known as the Maddox bill, which takes all jurisdiction in cases in the Indian territory from the courts at Fort Smith, Ark., and Paris, Tex., and creates three new judgeships in the territory and six places for holding court. These three judges and Judge Parker, of Fort Smith, are also to constitute a supreme court.

SENATOR PLATT has offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill—a provision that homestead settlers on absentee Shawnee, Pottawatomie, Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands in Indian territory be granted extension of two years in which to make first payment.

GENERAL NEWS.

HORSETHIEVES have been making a wholesale raid in Lincoln, Payne and Pawnee counties, Ok., over thirty horses having been stolen in one week recently. At Stillwater stables were broken open in the center of the town and valuable animals stolen.

In Guatemala the populace were very much excited on the 27th and it was openly stated that unless Barrios made peace proposals at once to Mexico that he would be asked to resign the presidency.

Gov. MOSELEY, of the Chickasaw nation, is dead.

In Austin, Tex., Horace Chilton was elected as United States senator to succeed Senator Coke.

DISTRICT assembly No. 16, K. of L., at Wilkesbarre, Pa., has decided to withdraw from the general assembly and will hereafter continue as an independent labor organization.

At Brooklyn the great strike of the trolley men was reported nearing the end on the 27th, most of the lines being open and the companies in a position to operate their cars. The troops were also being withdrawn.

The tug Sea King reported at New London, Conn., that she had lost a lot of five barges off Point Judith in a recent gale. Ten men and three women were drowned.

Two men were fatally and five other persons seriously injured in a collision between two electric cars near Wilkesbarre, Pa. The collision occurred on a sharp curve and the motormen did not see each other until the cars were close together.

Two children of Thomas Williams, who lives near Lima, O., were fatally burned. The father was away from home and the mother was at the stable. She rescued one child and was frightfully burned herself, but the other child was dead before she reached it. Mrs. Williams will recover, but the other child will die.

JOHN BALDES fell 275 feet down a coal shaft at Springfield, Ill., and almost every bone in his body was broken.

The Santa Fe railway has notified its conductors to be on their guard against forged annual passes which have been issued by the wholesale.

JOHN SNYDER and Bridget Murphy were run over and killed at Coulterville, Pa., by a Baltimore & Ohio train. The couple were walking along the track on their way to church and, stopping from one track to escape the west-bound train, were struck by the west-bound train at a terrific speed. Their bodies were thrown 50 feet and were horribly mangled.

The McKinley Coal Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., reported the loss at Hickman, Ky., of a tow of eighteen coal bunks containing 432,000 bushels of coal, valued at \$40,000.

All the collieries of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. were to be idle during the week commencing the 28th. Eight thousand men would be without employment. Superintendent Lowell said the coal trade was never known to be so dull.

NEAR Natchez, Miss., a flatboat containing two men, a woman and a child was capsized in a whirlpool and all on board were drowned. The occupants of the boat were unknown.

SEVERE storms recently prevailed all over the coasts of Great Britain. In Scotland the fall of snow was particularly heavy. A fishing boat belonging to Dunbar, with a crew of seven on board, was lost, and off Cornwall a vessel with a crew of fourteen men had gone down.

MRS. MARGARET McVERNEY drowned two of her children at her home at Boston and after laying them out for burial, went to the police station and told the police. The woman was insane.

The treasurer of the South Carolina & Georgia railway, accompanied by an employe, was bearing a bag of money to the railway office at Charleston, S. C., when they were attacked by two men, who fired a pistol at them and seized the bag of money and escaped. The street was crowded at the time.

An official dispatch announced that the Japanese captured Yuen Chang Shen on January 20 and that on January 22 a force of 10,000 Chinese again attacked the Japanese positions, but were repulsed with heavy loss, leaving 1,100 dead on the field. The casualties on the Japanese side were twenty-eight men wounded.

Two 15-year-old boys, Dock Duke and Lee Day, of Ogden, Ill., while returning from school at that place the other evening, engaged in a fight, when Duke stabbed Day dead.

ADVICES received from Wei-Hai-Wei report that the Japanese had been repulsed with considerable loss. The Chinese took nine Japanese prisoners. Foreigners were leaving and a panic prevailed. The telegraph station on Chin Chen islands between Chee Foo and Wei-Hai-Wei had been abandoned. Traffic between the two towns was interrupted.

FIRE broke out in the kitchen on the top floor of the Hotel Vendome, New York, and gained considerable headway before the firemen got to work. There was no panic. The damage, which was mostly by water, was estimated at \$30,000.

At the annual meeting of California pioneers at Chicago on the 24th, 150 members were present representing all parts of the country. The following officers were elected: President, Addison Ballard; vice-presidents, George W. Hotchkiss and Camden Knight; secretary, H. H. Eastman; treasurer, George G. Pope.

At the town of Manitow, Man., the Hudson Bay Co.'s store, the Stewart hotel and several other buildings were destroyed. The losses will aggregate \$30,000.

THREE children of William Rebeck were alone at home at Milldale, Ky., two boys and a girl under 12 years old. They undertook to start a fire in the kitchen stove and poured coal oil on the kindling wood. When a match was lighted there was an explosion, the oil in the can ignited and the children were enveloped in flames. When neighbors ran in the two boys were dead and the girl in a dying condition.

ALL hope has been given up of the wreckage from the vessel off South Haven, Mich., and twenty-six persons known to have been on board when the steamer left Milwaukee were thought to be lost.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, a white man, aged 21, was hanged in the Franklin county jail at Rocky Mount, Va., on the 25th, for the murder of Jerry Barbour, a prominent farmer, two years ago. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence.

FAILURES for the week ended the 25th (Dun's report) were 363 in the United States, against 430 same time last year.

MARSHAL CANROBERT, the last marshal of France, was reported dying on the 27th.

M. DE GIERS, the Russian statesman, died of angina pectoris at St. Petersburg.

POPE LEO'S American encyclical has been published in Rome.

REPORTS from the town of Rusie, Wis., confirmed the news of the terrible suffering and starvation in that town. One-fifth of the people were without proper food, and a large number of them had not a pound of flour in the house. All the local aid was exhausted, as well as the town funds. Gov. Upham had been appealed to.

A SERIOUS wreck occurred at Alta Sena, Miss., on the Georgia Pacific branch of the Southern railway system. Unknown persons drew the spikes and took up a rail near a high trestle, and the westbound passenger train was wrecked. Engineer Jones was seriously scalded, Fireman Woods slightly injured and Baggage-master Tate badly bruised.

MEXICO, it was reported on the 25th, had decided to land troops on Guatemalan territory, although it was possible for diplomacy to intervene in time to avert war between the two republics.

At Blackwell, Ok., Abe O'Hara and Josh Cox quarreled over the merits of the towns of Parker and Blackwell and began shooting. Both men were fatally wounded.

DUN'S review of trade on the 25th said that events had not helped business any the past week, the number of hands employed had not increased and the future was a little clouded. Heavy sales of wool, however, had taken place, but wheat was sold at the lowest point known for the May option. Pork had also declined.

A RESIDENT of Crawfordville, Ind., claimed to have definite knowledge of the whereabouts of Taylor, the defaulting state treasurer of South Dakota, but would not give it up until assured of the reward.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities of the United States for the week ended January 25 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 10.3; outside New York the increase was 10.0.

A HAND of masked men demanded of the railroad and express agent at Sugarland, Tex., the contents of the safe. After a severe beating the agent opened the safe and the robbers got \$1,500 in part of their reservation in payment of the bandits' ransom and captured four of them.

THE British government barge Petrel, loaded with shot and shell, exploded at Gravesend, Eng., the other morning. No trace of her crew has been found.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

In the senate on the 28th the president's message was read and referred. The bill, providing for their settlement on a part of their reservation and the relinquishment of the remainder to the government, was agreed to. A bill to purchase sites for public buildings in certain cities was also agreed to. In the house, immediately after the reading of the president's message, Mr. Springer sent to the clerk's desk the administration currency bill and both were referred to his committee. The sugar duty was then debated.

FRANCIS CERTAIN CANROBERT, the last field marshal of France, died on the 25th, after a long illness, aged 86 years.

DAVID HAMPTON, who cut the throat of Mrs. Aherns, a woman of 70, and robbed her of her money, was electrocuted at Sing Sing, N. Y., on the 25th.

A TERRIBLE wreck occurred at Coatsville, 28 miles west of Indianapolis, Ind., on the 25th, a Vandavia train being wrecked by the spreading of the rails. Two persons were killed almost instantly, and from thirty to forty were seriously injured. The smoker left the track, but did not go over. The two rear cars caught fire, but were extinguished when the work of rescuing began.

COMMISSIONER MILLER, of the internal revenue bureau, has prepared a notice, copies of which will be posted in all cities and towns throughout the country, notifying those who come within the provisions of the income tax law of their duty in the premises.

The statement was made by one of the prominent labor leaders in the United States that the position of president of the Universal Labor union, which is now in process of organization, would be tendered to Gov. John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, within a short time.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND sent a special message to congress on the 28th on the necessity for prompt financial legislation. He reviewed the recent bond issues and confessed his reluctance to issuing any more with no better results than he had lately followed that course, but he was anxious to meet every national obligation with the strictest honor.

On the 28th the mercury remained constantly below zero at Chicago, and 2,000 public school children were dismissed because of the inability of janitors to keep the buildings warm.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

The President Sends One to Congress on Financial Matters.

THE ISSUE AND SALE OF BONDS.

An Adequate Gold Reserve Declared to Be Essential to Our Public Credit—Effective Congressional Action Asked—Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The president yesterday sent to congress the following special message on the financial question:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: In my last annual message I commended to the serious consideration of congress the condition of our national finances and in connection with this subject indorsed the plan of currency legislation which at that time seemed to furnish protection against impending danger. This plan has not been approved by congress.

In the meantime the situation has so changed and the emergency now appears so threatening that I deem it my duty to ask at the hands of the legislative branch of the government that it exercise its powers of legislation and confidence in our financial soundness and avert business disaster and universal distress among our people.

Whatever may be the merits of the plan outlined in my annual message, it is readily for list then existing and as a safeguard against the depletion of the gold reserve then in the treasury, I am now convinced that its rejection by the congress and our present advanced stage of financial perplexity necessitates additional or different legislation.

With natural resources unlimited in varied productive strength and with people whose activity and enterprise seek only a fair opportunity to achieve national success and greatness, our progress should not be checked by a false financial policy and a heedless disregard of sound monetary laws nor should the timidity and fear which they engender stand in the way of our prosperity.

It is hardly disputed that this predicament confronts us to-day. Therefore, no one in any degree responsible for the making and execution of our national policy can avoid the duty to deliberate in honesty and sincerely attempting to relieve the situation. Manifestly this effort will not succeed unless it is made untrammelled by the prejudice of partisanship and with a steady determination to resist the temptation to relinquish party advantage. We may well remember that if we are affected with financial difficulties all our people in all stations of life are concerned and surely these who are not directly benefited by the promotion of party interests are an excuse for permitting our present troubles to advance to a disastrous conclusion.

The only way left open to the government for procuring gold is by the issue and sale of notes. The only bonds that can be issued were authorized nearly twenty-five years ago, and are not well calculated to meet our present needs. Among other disadvantages, they are not redeemable in gold and, as a result, they are not convertible into specie or gold, which, in existing conditions, detracts largely and in an increasing ratio from their desirability as investments. It is by no means certain that bonds of this description will be sold for their face value, and it is not certain that the bonds of a price creditable to the financial character of our government.

The most dangerous and irritating feature of the question, however, remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the treasury is supplied with the gold obtained without cancelling a single government obligation and solely for the benefit of those who find it profitable to hold them, or whose fears induce them to hold it at home.

We have outstanding about \$90,000,000 of currency notes of the government for which gold may be demanded, and curiously enough the law requires that when presented for redemption and paid in gold they shall be refused. Thus the same notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from the treasury, nor can the process be arrested as long as private parties who profit by it or otherwise see an advantage in repeating the operation. More than \$800,000,000 in these notes have already been redeemed in gold and notwithstanding such redemption, they are still outstanding.

Since the 17th day of January, 1894, one hundred interest-bearing debt has been increased \$100,000,000 for the purpose of obtaining gold to replenish our gold reserve. Two issues were made, amounting \$50,000,000 each—one in January and the other in November. As a result of the first issue there was realized something more than \$58,000,000 in gold. Between that issue and the succeeding one in November, comprising the period of ten months, nearly \$102,000,000 in gold were drawn from the treasury. This made the second issue necessary and upon that more than \$8,000,000 in gold was again realized.

Between the date of this second issue and the date of the other in November, as a result of two months, more than \$69,000,000 in gold were expended without any cancellation of government obligations or in any permanent way benefiting our people or improving our pecuniary situation.

The financial events of the past year suggest facts and conditions which should certainly attract attention. More than \$172,000,000 in gold have been drawn out of the treasury during the year for the purpose of shipping abroad or hoarding at home. While nearly \$168,000,000 of the same were drawn out during the first ten months of the year, a sum aggregating more than two thirds of the amount, being about \$93,000,000, was drawn out during the following two months, thus indicating a marked acceleration of the depleting process with the lapse of time. The obligations upon which this gold has been drawn from the treasury are still outstanding and are available for use in repeating the exhausting operation at shorter intervals as our perplexities accumulate.

Conditions are certainly supervening to make the bonds which may be issued to replenish our gold less useful for that purpose.

An adequate gold reserve is in all circumstances absolutely essential to the upholding of our public credit and to the maintenance of our high national character. Our gold reserve has again reached such a stage of diminution as to require its speedy reinforcement.

The conditions that must inevitably follow present conditions and methods will certainly lead to misfortune and loss not only to our national credit and prosperity and to financial enterprise, but to those of our people who seek employment as a means of livelihood and to those whose only capital is their daily labor.

It will hardly do to say that a simple increase of revenue will cure our troubles. The apprehension now existing and constantly increasing as to our financial ability does not rest upon a calculation of our revenue. The time has passed when the eyes of investors abroad and our people at home were fixed upon the revenues of the government. Changed conditions have attracted their attention to the gold of the country. There need be no fear that we cannot pay our current expenses with such money as we have. There is now in the treasury a comfortable surplus of more than \$63,000,000, but it is not in gold and therefore does not meet our difficulty.

Whether ideas may be insisted on as to silver or bimetalism, a proper solution of the question now pressing upon us only requires a

recognition of gold as well as silver, and a concession of its importance, rightfully or wrongfully acquired, as a basis of national credit—a necessity in the honorable discharge of our obligations payable in gold and a badge of solvency. I do not understand that the real friends of silver desire a condition that might follow inaction or neglect to appreciate the meaning of the present emergency, if it should result in the entire bankruptcy of gold from our financial and currency arrangements.

Besides the treasury notes which certainly should be paid in gold amounting to nearly \$400,000,000, there will fall due in 1901 \$100,000,000 of bonds issued during the last year, for which we have received gold, and in 1907 nearly \$600,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds issued in 1877. Shall the payment of these obligations in gold be repudiated? If they are to be paid in such a manner as the preservation of our national honor and national solvency demands, we should not destroy or even imperil our ability to supply ourselves with gold for that purpose.

While I am not unfriendly to silver, and while I desire to see it recognized to such an extent as is consistent with financial safety and the preservation of national honor and credit, I am not willing to see gold entirely banished from our currency and finances.

In my opinion the secretary of the treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the government for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and the redemption and cancellation of the United States legal tender notes and the treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of July 14, 1890. We should be relieved from the humiliating process of issuing bonds to procure gold to immediately and repeatedly drawn out on these obligations for purposes not related to the benefit of our government or our people. The principal and interest of these bonds should be payable in their own gold, because they should be sold only for gold and representative and because there would now probably be difficulty in favorably disposing of bonds not containing this stipulation.

I suggest that the bonds be issued in denominations of \$5 and \$50 and their multiples, and that they bear interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum. I do not see why they should not be payable fifty years from their dates. We of the present generation have large amounts to pay if we meet our obligations, and long bonds are most salable. The secretary of the treasury might well be permitted to exercise his discretion to receive on the sale of bonds the legal tender and treasury notes to be retired, and of course when they are thus retired they should be canceled.

These bonds under existing laws could be deposited in national banks as security for circulation up to the face value of these or any other bonds so deposited except bonds outstanding carrying only 2 per cent. interest and which sell in the market at less than par.

National banks should not be allowed to take out circulating notes of a less denomination than \$10, and when such are now outstanding and to be retired, except for legal tender and retirement, they should be canceled, and notes of the denomination of \$10 and upwards issued in their stead. Silver certificates of the denomination of \$10 and upwards should be replaced by certificates of denomination under \$10.

Objection has been made to the issuance of interest-bearing obligations for the purpose of retiring the non-interest-bearing legal tender notes. In point of fact, however, these notes have burdened us with a large amount of interest and it is still accumulating. The aggregate interest on the original issue of bonds, the proceeds of which in gold bonds, constitute the reserve for the payment of the notes, amounted to \$75,325,850 on January 1, 1895, and the annual charge for interest on these bonds for those issued for the same purpose during the last year will be \$3,145,000, dating from January 1, 1895.

While the cancellation of these notes would not relieve us from the obligations already incurred on their accounts, these figures are given by way of suggesting that their existence has not been free from interest charges, and that the longer they are outstanding, judging from the experience of the last year, the more expensive will they become.

In conclusion I desire to frankly confess my reluctance to issuing more bonds in present circumstances and with no better results than have lately followed that course. I cannot, however, refrain from adding to an assurance of my anxiety to co-operate with the present congress in any reasonable measure of relief an expression of my determination to leave nothing undone which furnishes a hope for improving the situation or checking a suspicion of our disinclination or disability to meet with the strictest honor every national obligation.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
The Executive Mansion, January 28, 1895.

GOV. ALTGELD WANTED.

THE Presidency of the Universal Labor Union to be tendered to him.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—The statement was made yesterday by one of the most prominent labor leaders in the United States that the position of president of the Universal Labor union, which is now in process of organization, would be tendered to Gov. John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, within the next few weeks.

If the plans of the organizers of the Universal Labor union can be practically carried out in accordance to the theory of its projectors the result will be the most gigantic combine of labor ever undertaken for a defensive and offensive campaign against capital. The proposed organization contemplates bringing together into one common band every man who works—not merely the engineer, the fireman, the brick mason, the carpenter and the members of the thousand and the trades or guilds, but the clerks, the bookkeepers and the men who do the brain work for corporations in the capacity of employes.

A MAN'S REVENGE.

FARMER HARDWICK Kills His Ex-Wife's Brother and Ends His Life.

MEXICO, Mo., Jan. 29.—Daniel Hardwick went to the house of James Ward, 4 miles south of here, yesterday and called the latter to the fence. After a few words Hardwick drew a revolver and shot Ward three times in the heart. He died instantly. Hardwick ran down the road a short distance and shot himself in the head. He lived only a few hours.

Last Thursday Mrs. Hardwick was granted a divorce in the circuit court on the ground of non-support and brutal treatment. She was a sister of the murdered man, and Hardwick claimed that her affections had been alienated from him by her folks, especially James. This is supposed to be the reason he committed murder and suicide. Ward was about 30 years old and Hardwick about 38. The divorced wife is about 33 years old and is a good looking woman.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Newspaper Men.

The third annual meeting of the Kansas Editorial Association assembled at Topeka on Monday, the 21st, and was called to order by President Jinkin, of the Sterling Bulletin. Several committees were appointed and the membership committee reported the names of those entitled to membership, about seventy-five papers being represented, and many new applications for membership were received. The legislative committee reported in favor of the law compelling all insurance companies doing business in the state to publish their regular reports in papers of general circulation in each county in which they write policies. The annual address of the president was delivered and papers on various subjects were read. The address stated that at the beginning of 1894 there were 734 journals published in Kansas. During the year 102 of these public luminaries were quenched in the waters of adversity, but 150 new ones rose to shine with greater splendor than their extinguished predecessors. There are now 782 publications in Kansas, a net gain of forty-eight, or nearly one a week during 1894.

In the evening the editors were entertained at Music hall by a musical and literary programme, at which Lieut.-Gov. Trotman welcomed them to the city, to which W. K. Brown, of the Kingman Journal, responded. The next day the association held a business session at which many papers were read. The editors then took the train for Lawrence and visited the state university and Indian school.

Miscellaneous.

The hotel men of the state recently held a convention at Topeka.

Dr. A. H. Dykes, the populist secretary of the board of health, has resigned, to take effect April 1.

The real estate men met in convention at Leavenworth some days ago, and effected a permanent organization. A boom is looked for.

A delegation of suffrage women met the senate committee on elections the other afternoon and presented a petition bearing several thousand names, praying the legislature to resubmit the woman suffrage amendment.

After his election to the United States senate, Hon. Lucien Baker tendered his resignation to the governor as state senator. The governor declined to receive it and Mr. Baker will probably continue as state senator during the session of the legislature.

The executive committees of the G. A. R. met at Lawrence and arranged to entertain the visiting delegation to the state encampment in that city February 25, 27 and 28, by giving a grand reception at the Eldridge hotel and adjoining hall on Monday evening, February 25.

E. D. Sill, conductor of a water train on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad, fell from the train while making a switch at Olathe the other day, and was run over by the train and instantly killed. He was about 40 years of age, married and resided at Auburn Park, Ill.

The governor and board of railroad commissioners recently ordered four cars of penitentiary coal to be shipped to the county commissioners of Scott county for distribution among the poor there. The order was made in obedience to the house resolution. Other shipments will be made on request.

Councilman Nelson, of Junction City, was recently the victim of a bad run-away accident. He sustained three fractures of the skull, both ears were torn nearly off and the scalp on one side of his head was cut so badly that it dropped down on the side of his head. His body and arms were badly bruised and cut.

Mr. Cubbison's bill to place fraternal insurance orders under the supervision of the state superintendent of insurance and to compel them to comply with the law governing "old line" life companies, it is stated, has raised a storm of protest from men who carry fraternal insurance. Mr. Cubbison says he introduced the bill by request.

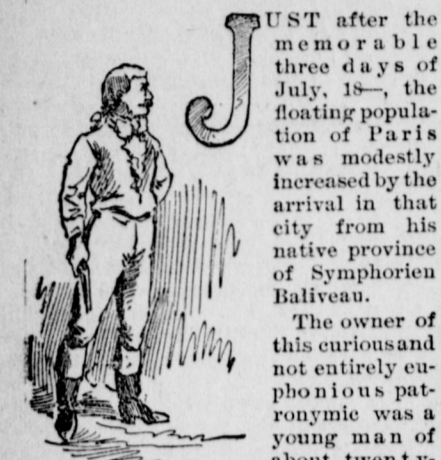
Mr. Hanna, of Graham county, introduced a joint resolution in the house on the 24th "that it be recommended that the several political parties make their respective nominations for United States senator in their state conventions; that such nominees be regarded by the legislature as the choice of the respective parties to be voted upon by the legislature."

When the republican legislative caucus assembled at Topeka on the evening of the 21st the opposition to Mr. Burton united upon Hon. Lucien Baker, of Leavenworth, for United States senator, and on the tenth ballot Mr. Baker was nominated, receiving 55 votes to 46 for Burton, 3 for Ady and 1 for Ingalls. Mr. Baker's nomination was made unanimous and subsequently ratified by the legislature in joint session.

Subpenas were recently issued by the clerk of the United States court at Topeka for more than \$1,000 settlers upon lands purchased by them from the Union Pacific railroad in the counties of Dickinson, Ellsworth and Saline. The suit is brought by the government upon the claim that the railroad never secured proper title to the lands before selling to the settlers. The farms involved are said to be among the finest in the counties named.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.
W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, -- KANSAS.

HIS ABNORMAL AMBITION.



JUST after the memorable three days of July 18--the floating population of Paris was modestly increased by the arrival in that city from his native province of Symphorien Baliveau.

The owner of this curious and not entirely euphonious patronymic was a young man of about twenty-five years, neither handsome nor ugly, fat nor lean--the type, in fact, that one daily elbows on the boulevards and never looks at twice.

I need not add, of course, that such was not his own opinion; on the contrary, he was deeply impressed with the consciousness of his own charms, and equally determined to profit by them for the attainment of the object of his ambition--notoriety.

"Everything is in my favor," said he--"good looks, money and a determination to succeed. All I want is a short cut to celebrity; a duel will give me that."

The next evening while he was treating himself to a bavarose at Tortoni's, a short, muscular individual, dressed in the latest mode, with a bristling mustache and a self-satisfied air, took his seat at an adjoining table.

The provincial, after a critical inspection of the newcomer, rose from his chair, and saluting him courteously, requested him to favor him with the address of his tailor.

"Why?" inquired he, curiously.

"Because I am struck, monsieur," said Symphorien, "with the good taste of your costume. That green coat with silver buttons becomes you so admirably."

"You think so? Well, your wish can be easily gratified, for I chance to have a card of my tailor in my pocket. Behold it!"

amazed them still more by demanding the amount of the bill, as he desired to settle it beforehand.

With one accord they protested against the need of so speedy a settlement; they had every confidence in monsieur's solvency, and were not in the slightest hurry!

"That may be," replied he, "but I am. I have a duel this afternoon with Martial Roque, and though I am no novice in such matters and have caught a swallow on the wing many and many a time, one cannot be sure with so dangerous an antagonist what may happen."

Staub and Sakosky stared at each other aghast. Such an off-hand proceeding took the breath out of them.

They reflected on the chance--most unlikely of course, but still possible--of his proving himself the better shot of the two. Roque owed them a regular pot of money, and if he should chance to fall by Symphorien's bullet, who would pay their bills?

Staub looked at Sakosky, Sakosky looked at Staub. It was enough. They understood each other.

"Monsieur," said the latter, "in a case like yours the choice of seconds is a matter of great importance. May I take the liberty of inquiring the names of those who act in your behalf?"

"I have none as yet," replied the young provincial; "I shall probably take the first two soldiers I meet; anyone, in short. I have no acquaintances in Paris to whom I can apply."

"Then, monsieur," said Staub, "I may venture to make you a proposition. Whenever I have a leisure moment I am generally to be found in some shooting gallery where our skillful marksmen congregate. Therefore, as you are unprovided with seconds, if you will condescend to accept my services and those of M. Sakosky--"

"Willingly, monsieurs," interrupted Symphorien, who desired nothing better. "You anticipate my wish and save me an infinity of trouble."

Three hours later the two principals and their seconds, punctual to the minute, arrived at the spot fixed upon for the encounter.

"What!" exclaimed Roque, "he has chosen you?"

THE FARMING WORLD.

FRUIT IN THE WEST.

How to Grow a Successful Orchard in the Great Corn Belt.

Fruit growing in the west is no longer an experiment, but an established fact, as was clearly demonstrated at the great exposition in Chicago. But to grow a successful orchard in the great corn belt of the west requires careful management.

The ground should be strong and rich. The idea that some have advanced that thin soil is needed for an orchard, is a thing of the past. The soil must be strong enough to grow a good crop of corn.

The location should be on the highest elevation possible, so as to afford air drainage to lessen the danger from frost in the blossoming period, and assist in ripening the terminal buds for winter.

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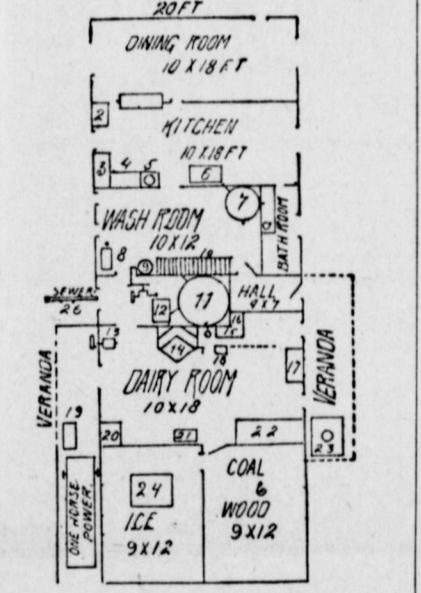
AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

The Location of the Dairy Room Demands Considerable Attention.

On a dairy farm the location of the dairy room should be a matter of careful study and much forethought. Two points should be kept in view, the ability to do the work in a workmanlike manner with the fewest steps and in the shortest time, and locating the conveniences so that they may help the other work along.

On the other side of the room is a long veranda, which covers the one-horse tread power that drives the line shaft with a belt run on a pulley, just outside the room.

The advantages of having the dairy room near the kitchen are, that the kitchen fire heats the water for washing the dairy tools and cleaning up; one does not have to face the weather in going from one to the other; the ice-box is near by, a great convenience for the table, also the milk, cream and buttermilk; the line shaft is where one can attach the washing machine.



PLAN OF DAIRY ROOM CONNECTED WITH KITCHEN.

1. 2 and 3. Dishes. 4. Dish sink. 5. Hand sink. 6. Kitchen range. 7. Cistern supplies range and bath and overflow goes into large cistern underground. 8. Cistern pump and sink. 9. Washing machine. 10. Back stairs. 11. Tank of well water. 12. Sink for washing pails, etc. 13. Separator. 14. Churn. 15. Scales. 16. Sals. 17. Shelf where butter is covered and tied up. 18. Stool where jars are filled. 19. Bone mill. 20. Cupboard for color, etc. 21. Heating stove. 22. Writing desk. 23. Ice-box.

and a bone mill to grind waste bones from the kitchen for the poultry, and we dream, in the future, of a successful dishwasher run by the same power.

The older a man is when he gets married the sooner he commences taking his lunch at noon down town.--Acheson Globe.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Many years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., combined this medicine of vegetable ingredients which had an especial effect upon the stomach and liver, rousing the organs to healthy activity as well as purifying and strengthening the blood.

Now, after two months I am entirely relieved of my Rheumatism. My appetite is excellent; food well digested; bowels regular and sleep much improved.

Rather Hard to Suit.

"Mr. Chugwater," inquired the agent, "are you carrying any insurance?"

"I am not."

"Haven't you ever thought you ought to be insured?"

"I have."

"Our company is one of the strongest and best in the country. One of its peculiar features is that you don't have to pay anything."

"Would your company insure me for twenty thousand dollars?"

"It would."

"Do you think I would pass the necessary examination?"

"I haven't any doubt of it whatever."

"Well," snorted Mr. Chugwater, "if your company would take a risk of twenty thousand dollars on such a wind-broken, consumptive, dyspeptic, rheumatic, broken-down, hump-shouldered, lean, withered and dried up old hunk as I am I don't want to have anything to do with it. Good day."--Chicago Tribune.

JUST TEN YEARS

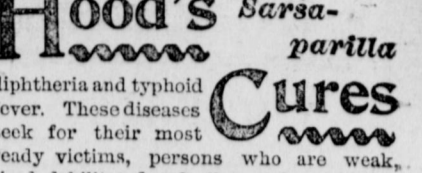
Since a Remarkable Happening.

An interesting Interview With a Prominent Commercial Traveller.

The newsgatherer on his daily search for items of interest often comes across happenings of more than passing note. It was during a recent conversation with Mr. A. H. Huxford, the well-known commercial traveller, with the Cochran Lumber Company, that a reporter of the Commercial learned of a wonderful case.

Purify Your Blood

Strengthen and invigorate your nerves and muscles, tone your stomach and digestive organs, and build up your whole system by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
diphtheria and typhoid fever. These diseases seek for their most deadly victims, persons who are weak, tired, debilitated and all run down, owing to impure and impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitalizes the blood and thus wards off disease.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.
KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.

He 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.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FIT FOR A KING.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes.

CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM
Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Always Relieves Inflammation. Heals the Sore. Protects the Membrane from colds. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

WALTER BAKER & CO.
The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
DO NOT BE DECEIVED
with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, and Durable.

50 YEARS OF SEEDS
We have sold live seeds--Vegetable, Flower, Grass, Grain--for half a hundred years--Book about all seeds that grow--no colored plates--plain statements of plain seed facts--we put everything into seed quality--Send address on postal for it.

THE NATIONAL MFG & IMPORTING CO.
856 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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

In his inaugural address, Governor Morrill ridicules those citizens who look to the government for support. He forgets that the entire fabric of paternalism rests upon the protective theory of the Republican party. But it is too much to expect people to see the absurdity of their own hobbies. It is enough for them to laugh at the fads of others.—*Wichita Beacon.*

When it is said that Democratic legislation caused the ports of France, Germany and other foreign nations to close their doors against American meats, it should not be forgotten that under Republican protection American packers and shippers have, for years, held the prices of their products sold for home consumption at a figure 10 to 30 per cent. higher than said packers and shippers received from the same grade of meats in the foreign market. The quintessence of Democratic principle in this regard is that, the rights of the consumer are equal to the rights of the producer and manufacturer. It is high time that American consumers secured their rights, and if the effect of Democratic legislation has temporarily closed the markets of Europe against our meats, home consumers will reap the benefits of lower prices on this staple, engendered by enforced competition between the packers.

TELL BY THE HIDE.

A Georgia cattle buyer, who is also a good Presbyterian, was somewhat surprised recently to find out how utterly unknown in a certain part of the Cohutta mountains was the good old Presbyterian Church. It is said that he had stopped at a humble cabin home, and during the absence of the men of the house was negotiating with the old woman for the purchase of a cow. In the course of the conversation he remarked to her that she lived very far back in the mountains. She replied: "Yes, but a little fudder up the rode than's several other families." Wondering what religious faith would be hers, he required if there were any Presbyterians about there. "I can't say," she said; "I never pay any attention to such things, I wouldn't know one if I was to see it. But John is a powerful hunter, and you can look back of the house among his hides, and maybe you can tell if he has ever kilt one."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

TINY REPUBLICS OF THE WORLD.

A quaint little republic came to light only recently when the citizens of Andorra boldly threw off the yoke of tribute to the French. This true it was only the sum of \$200 which they refused to pay; but their action was sufficient to recall from obscurity for a moment the Lilliputian realm nestling on the heights of the Pyrenees. The vale of Andorra measures less than eighteen miles in either direction; but it is the home of one of the oldest republics in the world, the constitution of which is four years older than England's Magna Charta. The Andorrese number in all about 10,000 souls, and these and their ancestors have lived for 100 years in the heart of Europe without having written one word of its history.

But Andorra is only one of a score of tiny republics—miniature nations, some of which are only to be found marked on navigators charts, Tavaraola, for instance, is the smallest republic on the face of the globe. It occupies an island off the northeast coast of Sardinia, and comprises fifty-five people. It enjoys, however, the distinction of equal suffrage. Then there are Goust, Franceville and San Marino, all smaller than Andorra. Truly, one-half of the world knows not the other half.—*Philadelphia Record.*

HOW TO IRRIGATE A GARDEN.

BY I. L. DIESEN, GARDEN CITY, KAS., IN *Western Homestead.*

This is a very important subject to write on. Still not nearly so easy to put on paper as to show the readers of the *Homestead* how to do it, if they were at my farm for a half-day.

If possible to do so, it is always best to flood the land before you prepare the ground; then when dry enough to work, prepare and plant at once, and your seed will always come up before it needs watering again. For radish, peas, lettuce and turnips, I always prepare the ground level and flood. Now when there is no rain or ten days, and about the second day after applying the water the ground should be worked with a Junior planter or with hoe, so as to keep the top of the soil from baking, which it will surely do if it is not cultivated. If a person is short of water, it is best to make small furrows along the rows and water through them. Always plant in drills; never sow broadcast where you expect to irrigate garden products.

For cabbage and tomatoes I always plow furrows and set them on one side of the furrow, about a third way down from the top along the side of furrow. You can set either of these plants the hottest day and follow them up with the water as fast as you set them, and not lose any. About the third day water them again, and then after a day or two cultivate. I have no trouble to get good stands of either.

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, It appears to the Board, from the best information attainable, that there is no sufficient evidence to warrant the further prosecution of the State of Kansas against G. J. Yeager et al., in which John Bielman is prosecuting witness, and that it will entail a large amount of costs to prosecute the same;

Therefore, be it resolved by the Board of County Commissioners of Chase County, Kansas, That we disapprove of the future prosecution of the same and recommend to the County Attorney

that he dismiss the same, upon payment by aforesaid defendants of all the costs which shall have accrued at time of dismissal of the prosecution.

JOHN McCASKILL,
 C. I. MAULE,
 N. E. SIDENER,
 Chairman.

The above order of the Board of Commissioners was overlooked in last week's issue. What shall we think or say of such an order? What does it mean? We may put two interpretations upon it, one of which is of a political nature. To take this view of the case would not be complimentary to our new County Attorney. In that view of the case it would be saying to the people of Chase county, you have elected an incompetent attorney, and to save him from exposing his incompetency, we, your commissioners, though it is none of our business, recommend that the case be dismissed. We will, however, acquit the Board of this view of the case and discuss it from the standpoint that the Board indicates in the resolution, its cost to the county.

It seems remarkable that our County Board should, all at once, become so careful of the county finances, as to ask that criminals be not prosecuted, for fear of a little cost to Chase county. That men who congregate together at night, take ropes to hang their victim, and because he resists, shoot him, must not be prosecuted, for sooth, it may cost the county a few dollars. If the Board believes the parties arrested are not guilty, why the afterthought that the case be dismissed on payment of costs by the defendants. It is the province of a jury of twelve men of the body of the county to say the evidence is sufficient and not the County Board. A lawyer of recognized ability has had the defendants bound over by presenting the evidence to a competent committing magistrate and now why not let the law take its course. If the Board are so very solicitous of the county finances why did not the thought come to them, when they made the unlawful order remitting railroad taxes? Why did they not think of that when they let the contract to build an arch stone bridge across South Fork that has cost near \$3,000, and on a road seldom traveled? Why did they not think of that when they were ordering piles from Missouri to construct temporary bridges, while the trains which brought the piles, carried back Chase county stone to build permanent bridges in Missouri?

We are not given to criticism, only when matters run to an extreme, and we think this order of the Board so outrageously out of place, that we cannot pass it by silently.

We demand of Judge Earle that he refuse any motion in his Court to *nolle* this case. John Bielman is a citizen of Chase county and will carry to the grave a crippled arm, caused by the midnight mob who intended to kill him, and it is due to justice that the case be investigated in the courts. The people of Chase county have reposed confidence in the learning and ability of Mr. Robinson, as county prosecutor, and now let the matter rest with him and Judge Earle, where it properly belongs.—*Reveille.*

We have copied the foregoing for the purpose of adding our voice to the demand made of Judge Earle that he refuse any motion in his Court to *nolle* this case. This thing of letting criminals or supposed criminals run at large in Chase county, forsooth because their trial would necessitate an expense to the county, is becoming too much of a chesnut, and should be frowned down by all who have the public good of heart. We have every confidence in the honesty of purpose of the County Commissioners both as public officers and as private citizens, but we do think they erred in passing this resolution. If they had jurisdiction in the case it would have been time enough for them to have exercised their prerogative of pardoning the parties after conviction had been had.

THE CITY SCHOOLS.

The following is a report of the City Schools for the school month ending Jan. 18, 1895:

ROOM.	TEACHER.	Number Enrolled.	Av. No. Belonging.	Av. Daily Attendance.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Number Tardinesses.	Per cent. Tardiness.	Not Absent Nor Tardy.
High School	Lower, Kiser	69	55	51	73.9	13	18.8	70
Grammar	J. S. Stanley	31	24	21	67.7	10	32.3	21
Second Intermediate	Carrie Breese	37	35	33	89.2	4	10.8	33
First Intermediate	Anna K. Rockwood	36	34	31	86.1	5	13.9	31
Second Primary	Rida W. Winters	38	36	32	84.2	6	15.8	32
First Primary	Minnie Ellis	60	57	52	86.7	8	13.3	52
Totals		263	249	231	87.7	49	18.6	214

"BANNER" ROOMS.
 Largest No. enrolled, Miss Ellis.
 Highest per cent. of attendance, Mr. Stanley.
 Lowest per cent. of tardiness, Miss Ellis.
 Greatest number neither absent nor tardy, compared with average number belonging, Miss Rockwood.
 PERFECT IN ATTENDANCE.
 HIGH SCHOOL.
 Senior class.—None.
 Middle.—Ethel Johnson, Elsie Gillette.
 Junior.—Daisy Blades, Mary Clem-

ent, Rena Hunt, Chas Montgomery, Eight Grade.—Alex Gibb, Nellie Guthrie, Fred Murdock, Vay Johnson.
 MR. STANLEY'S ROOM.
 Eight Grade.—Anna Arnold, Emma Baker, Etta Childs, Bella Clements, May Childs, Orphia Strail, Don Allen.
 Seventh Grade.—Maud Strail, Cora Howard, Bertha Perrigo, Dudley Doolittle.

MISS BREESE'S ROOM.
 Fifth Grade.—Allie Beymer, Eva Kuhl, Janet McNea, Edna Allen, Della Murdock.
 Sixth Grade.—Lonnie Kuhl, Sidney Breese, Charlie Coe, Rosa Murdock, Viola Gillette, Lottie Brooks, Lulu Buffington, Jennie Williams.

MISS ROCKWOOD'S ROOM.
 Fourth Grade.—Frankie Baldwin, Inez Gillette, Seppie Johnson, Maud Kuhl, Anna Sanders, Beatrice Nowlan, Bertha Nowlan, George Mounce.
 Fifth Grade.—Freddie Jones, Freddie Patterson, Lona Butler, Gracie Perry.

MISS WINTERS' ROOM.
 2 A Grade.—Elmer Nowlan, Laddie Arnold, Whitson Breese, Anna Brooks, Callie Doering, Bessie Hait, Frank Billings.
 3 A Grade.—Albert Dodge, Cecil Morrison, Chas. Plumberg, Bertha Strail, Burtie Allen, Ren Arnold, Bessie Timmons.

MISS ELLIS' ROOM.
 1 B Grade.—John Bauerle, Carl Bauerle.
 1 A Grade.—Claude Heck, Davie Burch, Lenore Allen, Gladys Hunt, Mary Timmons.
 2 B Grade.—Zella Doering, Kittie Duchanois.

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

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

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

FIFTY DOLLARS GIVEN AWAY.

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

"Winter and Summer" were never more charmingly pictured than they are this season on Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendar. This calendar is made in the shape of a heart and is ornamented with two child faces, lithographed in bright and natural colors, one peeping out, amid the snow flakes, from a dainty cap, and the other lighted up with all the glory of the summer sunshine. The usual information about the lunar changes and other astronomical events is given, and the calendar, besides being "a thing of beauty," is also useful every day in the year. It may be obtained at the druggist's, or, if his supply is exhausted, six cents in stamps should be sent to C.I. Hood & Co., proprietors Hood's Sarsaparilla, Lowell, Mass., who will forward a calendar free. For ten cents two calendars will be sent.

BOOKS & FREE

For one "CAPSHEAF" Soda wrapper and six cents in stamps.

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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.



MEALS AT ALL HOURS AT URSULA.

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

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. (62-1)

TROB. H. GRISHAM. E. Y. GREEN
GRISHAM & GREEN,
 ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
 Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.
 Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

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 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
 Practices in all State and Federal courts

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

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

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

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 452-11

THE PANSY
 PROSPECTUS. 1894-'95

Beginning with the November Number.

A SERIAL STORY.
 "Reuben'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. Eliza 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 cts. net.

WANTED.—A Representative for the greatest book ever offered to the public. Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$168. Another \$138.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to
RAND, M'NALLY & CO.,
 CHICAGO.

LOOK AT THIS.

Two thousand dollars worth of Shoes.
 Positively Closing Out Sale.
 I will close out my entire Stock of Shoes at
COST PRICE.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG CRY.
 Give me a call before buying elsewhere, and be convinced.
ADAM BRECHT, two doors north of postoffice, Strong City.

W. H. HOLSINGER,
 DEALER IN
 Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.



FREE SIMPLIFIED INSTRUCTOR
 For the PIANO or ORGAN.

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

A PETITION

To the members of the Senate and House of Representatives
OF THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE;
 We, citizens and Taxpayers of Kansas, do hereby respectfully petition your honorable body to Re-submit the Prohibitory Amendment to a vote of the people.

NAME. REP. DEM. POP. IND.

Please fill up and return to Oscar Bischoff, Assistant Secretary, Kansas Resubmission League, Topeka, Kansas.

The Oldest Wholesale Whiskey House in Kansas City.
STANDARD LIQUOR CO.,
 OLIVER & O'BRYAN.
 Established by R. S. Patterson 1868.
 614 BROADWAY, - - MO.
 Kentucky Bourbon, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 per gallon.
 Penn. or Md. Rye, \$2, \$2.50, \$3 per gallon.
 Brandy, Wines, Gin, Kummel, Alcohol, Rum.

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

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.

OUR ANNUAL WINTER CLEARING SALE

OUR ANNUAL WINTER CLEARING SALE

will commence on SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1895. We wish to close out every dollar's worth of surplus stock in the next few weeks and will make unheard of prices on fine clothing.

No marking up and then down with us. Every reduction which we shall make is a bonafide saving to you. We have too many goods and offer them at the following prices:

GLOVES and MITTENS

Every heavy Glove and Mitten in stock reduced. Men's heavy working mittens, leather-faced, 25¢

Men's Suits

Not a suit in the store reserved. Everything is in the sale.

- Any 6, 7 or 8 dollar suit \$ 5.00
- Any 10 dollar suit for 7.50
- Any 12 dollar suit for 9.00
- Any 15 dollar suit for 11.00
- Any 18 dollar suit for 13.00
- Any 20 dollar suit for 15.00
- Any 22 or 24 dol. suit 16.50

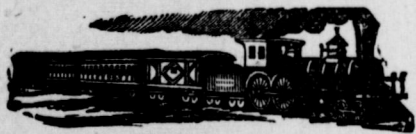
The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1895.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

Terms—per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$3.00; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

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

MAST.	A. X.	COLL.	Ch. L.	Ch. X.	K. C.
Cedar Grove	12 05	10 55	2 45	11 18	10 13
Clements	1 02	11 05	2 55	11 50	10 23
Elmdale	1 14	11 19	3 05	11 48	10 36
Evans	1 17	11 23	3 08	11 55	10 40
Strong	1 25	11 31	3 15	12 10	10 48
Elmtown	1 32	11 40	3 22	12 27	10 57
Saffordville	1 37	11 46	3 28	12 36	11 05
W. ST.	1 37	11 46	3 28	12 36	11 05
Saffordville	6 23	6 12	1 35	2 32	1 17
Elmtown	6 31	6 17	1 42	2 40	1 25
Strong	6 42	6 24	1 50	2 50	1 34
Evans	6 52	6 30	1 57	3 12	1 43
Elmdale	6 56	6 34	2 00	3 18	1 47
Clements	7 13	6 44	2 12	3 38	2 03
Cedar Grove	7 22	6 52	2 20	3 55	2 13

O. K. & W. R. R.

MAST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Hynes	2 20am	4 50pm	
Evans	2 07	7 30	
Strong City	1 45	6 57	8 00pm
Cottonwood Falls			8 10
Gladstone			8 25
Bassett			4 10
W. ST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Bassett			4 20pm
Gladstone			4 50
Cottonwood Falls			5 15
Strong City	3 10am	8 30am	5 30
Evans	3 20	8 45	
Hynes	3 40	9 15	

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

W. C. Giese was on the sick list, last week.

Senator W. A. Morgan was at home over Sunday.

Miss Emma Kilgore has been quite sick, this week.

Patrik Raleigh, of Strong City, is on the sick list.

Rev. C. C. Hoffmeister has gone to South Dakota, on business.

11th below zero was the way the thermometer stood Tuesday night.

Mrs. W. W. Roodwood is recovering from a severe spell of sickness.

Mrs. E. W. Pinkston, of Cedar Point, is visiting in this city, this week.

County Clerk M. K. Harman was to Wichita, Wednesday of last week.

First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, is quite sick.

Men's Overcoats

Not one reserved. Your choice from the entire stock—Ulsters and Sack Coats.

Any 4.50 overcoat \$ 3.00
 Any \$6 or \$8 " 5.00
 Any \$10 overcoat 7.50
 Any \$12 overcoat 8.50
 Any \$15.50 or \$15 overcoat 10.50
 Any \$16.50 " 11.50
 Any \$18 overcoat 12.50
 Any \$20 or \$22 overcoat 15.00

The prices on these are less than the cost to manufacture. "A hint to the wise is sufficient." They will not last long at these prices.

All Underwear, Caps, Boy's Flannel Waists, Men's Wool Shirts, Boy's Overcoats, and Men's Duck Coats will go at Less than Cost to Manufacture.

HOLMES & GREGORY,

—*— CLOTHIERS —*—

—LEADING—
 CLOTHING HOUSE
 OF
 CHASE COUNTY.

HOLMES & GREGORY

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Wm. J. McNeen enjoyed a visit, the latter part of last week and the fore part of this week, from his cousin, David Gow, of Cowley county, Louisiana.

J. R. Jeffrey and his sister, Miss Maggie, of Elmdale, left Tuesday night, for West Virginia, to visit their mother, who is very ill, from a fall she had some weeks ago.

Mrs. W. G. Patten, and son, Glen, returned Tuesday, from Abingdon, Ill. where they had been at the death bed of Mrs. Patten's mother, who died, last Friday, and was buried on Sunday.

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.

News has been received here of the death, at Perry, Michigan, of Mrs. Elizabeth Hark, widow of the late Dr. C. E. Hark, of this city, which occurred on January 15th. She had many friends here who will mourn her death.

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.

Last Monday, the fine, beautiful farm of Frederick Pracht was sold at Sheriff's sale, and purchased by the plaintiff in the foreclosure proceedings. This is one of the best farms on Middle creek. Thus another farmer has been struck down by the past years of financial tinkering.—*Reveille*.

And why didn't you add "and supplementary legislation?"

On the night of the Old Settlers' reunion there was such a crowd in town that the hotels could not accommodate all of them, and, K. F. Bauerle, whose heart beats ever responsive to such demands, and whose building of stone is on a solid foundation, took in all his house would hold, kept up his fires for them during the night, having no good rooms for them, and bid them good cheer in the morning, when they left.

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.

THANKS.
 In behalf of the "Militia of '56" I desire to publicly thank Mr. L. P. Sany for his very liberal present to the Company of \$5 in cash on the evening of the Old Settlers' entertainment.

HARRY BREES, Capt.

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, too, and plenty of "good reading" for the family. Now read in 100,000 farm houses. Fifty-two big eight-page newspapers for 25 cents. To any one who sends the WEEKLY STAR five yearly subscribers, together with \$1.25 the paper will be sent one year free.

EDUCATION DAY.
 An entertainment will be given at the Presbyterian church, this city, on Monday evening, February 3d, in the interest of the Emporia College. The entertainment will be musical and literary, and furnished by students from the College. Admission free. Collection will be taken.

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

SEND US THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THREE OR MORE PERFORMERS ON PIANO OR ORGAN TOGETHER WITH EIGHT CENTS IN POSTAGE AND WE WILL MAIL YOU ONE COPY POPULAR MUSIC MONTHLY, CONTAINING TEN PIECES, FULL SHEET MUSIC, CONSISTING OF POPULAR SONGS, WALTZES, MARCHES, ETC., ARRANGED FOR THE PIANO AND ORGAN.
 Address: Popular Music Monthly, Indianapolis Ind.

LETTER LIST.
 Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Jan. 30, 1895:

Alfred Bailey,
 O. J. Corwin,
 Mrs. O. J. Corwin,
 Mrs. E. J. Mitchell,
 Mrs. Mary Moon Meredith.

All the above remaining uncalled for, February 13, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

A WEDDING.
 Mr. Edward Ferlet and his sister, Miss Rosa, of Cottonwood Falls, Kans., are visiting their brothers, Leo and T. A. Ferlet, in this city. Their visit is made in order that they may be present this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the wedding of Mr. Leo Ferlet and Miss Bettie McKown, at the Camden street Christian church. Mr. L. S. McKinney, of Galveston, uncle of the bride, is also in attendance. The bride is a charming lady of Galveston, and Mr. Ferlet is one of our most popular young business men and K. of P. They will be "at home" at No. 123 California street.—*San Antonio (Texas) Daily Light*, Jan. 23 '95.

The happy groom is a former Cottonwood Falls boy, who has many friends all over Chase county, who join the COURANT in wishing him and his happy bride a long life of prosperity and happiness.

Men's Extra Pants

None reserved—300 pairs to select from.

- Any \$1.25 or 1.50 pants..... \$1.00
- Any 2.00 pants..... 1.50
- Any 2.50 pants..... 1.75
- Any 3.00 pants..... 2.25
- Any 4.00 pants..... 3.00
- Any 4.50 pants..... 3.25
- Any 5.00 pants..... 3.50
- Any 6.00 pants..... 4.00
- Any 7.00 pants..... 4.75
- Men's \$1 and \$1.50 Jeans Pants..... .75
- Men's \$2 Jean Pants..... 1.00

Boys' Long Pant Suits

Not one reserved. Every suit goes. A golden opportunity to fit out the boys.

- Any \$4 suit..... \$3.00
- Any \$5 suit..... 3.75
- Any \$6 suit..... 4.50
- Any \$7 or \$7.50 suit..... 5.00
- Any \$8 suit..... 5.50
- Any \$9 suit..... 6.50
- Any \$10 suit..... 7.50
- Any \$12 suit..... 8.50

Boys' Knee Pant Suits

Every one goes—none reserved.

- Any \$1.25 suit..... \$.90
- Any \$1.50 suit..... 1.10
- Any \$2.00 suit..... 1.50
- Any \$2.50 suit..... 1.75
- Any \$3.00 suit..... 2.25
- Any \$4.00 suit..... 3.00
- Any \$4.50 suit..... 3.25
- Any \$5.00 suit..... 3.50
- Any \$6.00 suit..... 4.50
- Any \$7.00 suit..... 5.00

HERE'S A GOOD THING

GEISECKE BOOTS

At less than cost to make. We have too many.

- \$2.75 boots at..... \$2.00
- \$3 boots at..... 2.25
- \$3.50 boots at..... 2.50
- \$4.50 boots at..... 3.25
- Boy's Geisecke \$2.00 boot..... 1.50
- Boy's Geisecke \$2.50 boot..... 1.75
- Boy's Geisecke \$2.75 boot..... 2.00
- Boy's Geisecke \$3.00 boot..... 2.25
- Men's wool boots and overs, very best quality, \$3.25 quality \$2.50, \$3.00 quality for \$2.25.

Never has there been such an opportunity to buy goods at such bargains.

Not a garment in our entire stock of clothing reserved.

Take your choice at these unheard of prices. Our goods are always marked in plain figures—no deception.

Remember the sale commences Saturday, January 19, 1895.

Sale commences Saturday, January 19, 1895.

From the Leader.
 THE OLD SETTLERS.

They gathered last Tuesday night in numbers and enthusiasm. Cold weather had no terrors for the men and women who came to Kansas prior to '60. And the roll call was answered by many voices firm and strong, though tried by prairie winds and constant usage.

The program was opened by a pleasant air, played by the Mandolin Club.

The President, Mr. Arch Miller then gave the introductory address. It was short, pithy and excellent. He gave a short reminiscence of a couple of families, who in the early days, determined to "go back" where there was good society, that after two years wandering in Iowa, Nebraska and elsewhere, they returned with the belief that here they found the best society in the land, and it is Mr. Miller's belief that it is so to this day, only more so; and he advised all young men to get wives here instead of going to less favored places.

The roll call was given by Miss Anna K. Morgan, and as the names were called three names met the response of the tolling bell.

Miss Louie Patten sang a beautiful pathetic song, in a sweet, clear voice.

The Kansas Militia, composed of fourteen boys, ranging from ten to fourteen years old, gave a series of military tactics under the command of Harry Breeze. The maneuvers were interspersed with songs, and probably were the source of more pleasure to the entire audience, than any other part of the program.

A most excellent address upon Kansas was read by J. L. Cochran. It contained much general information. It spoke most hopefully of our financial condition and claimed for Kansas a preeminence over nearly every state in the union.

The Bazaar Quartette gave the "Bill of Fare" in a way that made the audience rise with a strength of voice that deafened the neighbors and demand an encore. It was given with "Get a Board the Gospel Ship." The quartette is made by Messrs Louie Patten and Grace Hays and Messrs Chandler and Cameron, with Miss Mamie Chandler at the organ.

The recitation, Way back in Jim Lane's day," by Miss Emma Goudie, was finely rendered and was greeted with great enthusiasm.

J. H. Mercer sang "Girl Wanted," and as usual, when "Joe" sings everybody was delighted and wanted more. The local hit in the last verse struck the audience for a rousing cheer. As an encore he sang "When you know the girl you love, loves you."

The address of John Madden, was varied and interesting. Many stories, both merry and sad, but largely ludicrous, were greeted with sympathetic applause. Mr. Madden is a versatile speaker, and is

a favorite with Chase county audiences and his address last Tuesday night was one of his best efforts.

E. F. Holmes, Miss Myra Tuttle and Mrs. S. F. Perrigo, as a trio sang "Sweet Distant Chimes," with beauty and sweetness.

Little Ella Madden spoke for a little Kansas girl, very nicely.

The Mandolin club gave a fine selection. Mrs. S. F. Perrigo sang an alto "O Lost Love," with one of the finest alto voices in the state, and the song was weird, sweet and pathetic.

The program for the evening closed with a character solo "My Nancy Gone" by Levi Chandler that was "just too funny for anything," and the audience was convulsed with laughter. As an encore he sang an Irish song.

Following the program were several volunteer speeches. Frank Lalogue has had an eventful career, having been a soldier in the Crimean war. He came to Kansas in 1850, and his memory is stored with many incidents that always finds ready listeners.

Mr. P. B. McCabe responded to a call and expressed his pleasure in the successful program of the old settlers.

The house was handsomely decorated with the National colors, with pictures and mottoes, and as it should be, John Loy's cabin stood in the fore ground. Two split bottomed chairs stood upon the stage, which were made by Squire Gandy and A. B. Watson in the "early days" and they are still strong and a good example for modern chairmakers. After the general exercises followed an old fashioned dance, which was kept up till nearly morning.

YOU NEED A VACATION.

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

Camping out in tents, living in cottages or boarding at the big hotels—the cost is little or much, as you please. The Santa Fe Route has on sale excursion tickets to all principal Colorado and Utah resorts. Inquire of nearest agent.

MUSIC FREE TO YOU.

We will send 173 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic, absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NAVY, our charming illustrated magazine. The music includes Little Fisher Maiden, The Ra Ra Boom de ay, I Whistle and Wait for Katie, After the Ball, Comrades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, Old Madrid, and 155 others. Bear in mind, you shall have this immense quantity by sending 10 cents, silver. You will be delighted. Address: AMERICAN NAVY CO., 172 Pearl St., Boston, Mass. mensl

GOOD NIGHT.

Pale in the amber-flooded west,
A horned moon dips low;
And soft through silver silences
The rose-winds faintly blow.
Yet still the horned moon shall lend
A lance of lingering light,
To cross the wind, to cross the dusk,
And give my love good night.
The long lake, rippling through its reeds,
Hath lilies all about;
At fall of dew each sleepy flower
Folds up its leaves of snow.
Yet one fair lily-bud shall waltz,
To smile all virgin-white,
Across the dark, across the dew,
And give my love good night.
The light may fall, the lily fade,
The lightning's lurid glow
Flame in the sky—the rose winds rise
To storm that rudely blow.
Yet constant still, as rose to June,
This heart shall take delight,
Across the dark, across the world,
To give my love good night.
—Martha M. Williams, in Godey's.



CHAPTER VI—CONTINUED.

"Oh, I am not complaining about that, at all," said the hammock, magnanimously. "You are acquiring practical knowledge, Renny, that will be of more use to you than all the learning taught at the schools. My only desire is that your education should be as complete as possible; and to this end I am willing to subordinate my own yearning desire for scullery-work. I should suggest that instead of going to the trouble of entirely removing the covering of the potato in that laborious way you should merely peel a belt around the greatest circumference of the potato. Then, rather than cook them in the slow and soggy manner that seems to delight you, you should boil them quickly, with some salt placed in the water. The remaining coat would then curl outward, and the resulting potato would be white and dry and mealy, instead of being in the condition of a wet sponge."
"The beauty of a precept, Yates, is the illustrating of it. If you are not



"IS RICHARD YATES THERE?" HAILED THE VOICE.

satisfied with my way of boiling potatoes, give me a practical object-lesson." The man in the hammock sighed reproachfully.
"Of course an unimaginative person like you, Renny, cannot realize the cruelty of suggesting that a man as deeply in love as I am should demean himself by attending to the prosaic details of household affairs. I am doubly in love, and much more, therefore, at that old bore Euclid used to say, is your suggestion unkind and uncalled for."
"All right; then don't criticize." "Yes, there is a certain sweet reasonableness in your curt suggestion. A man who is unable or unwilling to work in the vineyard should not find fault with the pickers. And now, Renny, for the hundredth time of asking, add to the many obligations already conferred, and tell me, like the good fellow you are, what you would do if you were in my place. To which of these two charming but totally unlike girls would you give the preference?"
"Damn!" said the professor, quietly.
"Hello, Renny?" cried Yates, raising his head. "Have you cut your finger? I should have warned you about using too sharp a knife."
But the professor had not cut his finger. His use of the word given above is not to be defended, still as it was spoken by him, it seemed to lose all relationship with swearing. He said it quietly, mildly, and, in a certain sense, innocently. He was astonished at himself for using it, but there had been moments during the past few days when the ordinary expletives used in the learned volumes of higher mathematics did not fit the occasion.
Before anything more could be said there was a shout from the roadway near them.
"Is Richard Yates there?" hailed the voice.
"Yes. Who wants him?" cried Yates, springing out of the hammock.
"I do," said a young fellow on horseback. He threw himself off a tired horse, tied the animal to a sapling—which, judging by the horse's condition, was an entirely unnecessary operation—jumped over the rail fence and approached through the trees. The young man saw coming towards them a tall lad in the uniform of the telegraph service.
"Well," said the lad, "I've had a hunt and a half for you. Here's a telegram."

"How in the world did you find out where I was? Nobody has my address."
"That's just the trouble. It would have saved somebody in New York a pile of money if you had left your address. No man ought to go to the woods without leaving his address at a telegraph office, anyhow." The young man looked at the world from a telegraph point of view. People were good or bad, according to the trouble they gave a telegraph messenger. Yates took the yellow envelope addressed in lead pencil, but, without opening it, repeated his question:
"But how on earth did you find me?"
"Well, it wasn't easy," said the boy. "My horse is about done out. I'm from Buffalo. They telegraphed from New York that we were to spare no expense; and we haven't. There are seven other fellows scouring the country on horseback with duplicates of that dispatch, and some more have gone along the lake shore on the American side. Say, no other messenger has been here before me, has he?" asked the boy, with a touch of anxiety in his voice.
"No; you are the first."
"I'm glad of that. I've been 'most all over Canada. I got on your trail about two hours ago, and the folks at the farm house down below said you were up here. Is there any answer?"
Yates tore open the envelope. The dispatch was long and he read it with a deepening frown. It was to this effect:
"Fenians crossing into Canada at Buffalo. You are near the spot; get there quick as possible. Five of our men leave for Buffalo to-night. Gen. O'Neill is in command of Fenian army. He will give you every facility when you tell him who you are. When five arrive they will report to you. Place one or two with Canadian troops. Get one to hold the telegraph wire, and send over all the stuff the wire will carry. Draw on us for cash you need; and don't spare expense."
When Yates finished the reading of this he broke forth into a line of language that astonished Remark and drew forth the envious admiration of the Buffalo telegraph boy.
"Heavens and earth and the lower regions! I'm here on my vacation. I'm not going to jump into work for all the papers in New York. Why couldn't those fools of Fenians stay at home? The idiots don't know when they're well off. The Fenians be hanged!"
"Guess that's what they will be," said the telegraph boy. "Any answer, sir?"
"No. Tell 'em you couldn't find me."
"Don't expect the boy to tell a lie," said the professor, speaking for the first time.
"Oh, I don't mind a lie," exclaimed the boy, "but not that one. No, sir. I've had too much trouble finding you. I'm not going to pretend I'm no good. I started out for to find you, and I have. But I'll tell any other lie you like, Mr. Yates, if it will oblige you."
Yates recognized in the boy the same emulous desire to outstrip his fellows that had influenced himself when he was a young reporter, and he at once admitted the injustice of attempting to deprive him of the fruits of his enterprise.
"No," he said, "that won't do. No; you have found me, and you're a young fellow who will be president of the Telegraph company some day, or perhaps hold the less important office of the United States presidency. Who knows? Have you a telegraph blank?"
"Of course," said the boy, fishing out a bundle from the leather wallet by his side. Yates took the paper and flung himself down under the tree.
"Here's a pencil," said the messenger. "A newspaper man is never without a pencil, thank you," replied Yates, taking one out of his inside pocket.
"Now, Remark, I'm not going to tell a lie on this occasion," continued Yates.
"I think the truth is better on all occasions."
"Right you are. So here goes for the solid truth."
Yates, as he lay on the ground, wrote rapidly on the telegraph blank. Suddenly he looked up and said to the professor: "Say, Remark, are you a doctor?"
"Of laws," replied his friend.
"Oh, that will do just as well." And he finished his writing.
"How is this?" he cried, holding the paper at arm's length:
"JOHN A. BELLINGTON, Managing Editor ARGUS, New York: I'm flat on my back. Haven't done a hand's turn for a week. Am under the constant care, night and day, of one of the most eminent doctors in Canada, who even prepares my food for me. Since I left New York trouble of the heart has complicated matters, and at present baffles the doctor. Consultations daily. It is impossible for me to move from here until present complications have yielded to treatment.
"Who would be a good man to take charge in my absence."
"There," said Yates, with a tone of satisfaction, when he had finished the reading. "What do you think of that?"
The professor frowned, but did not answer. The boy, who partly saw

through it, but not quite, grinned, and said: "Is it true?"
"Of course it's true!" cried Yates, indignant at the unjust suspicion. "It is a great deal more true than you have any idea of. Ask the doctor there if it isn't true. Now, my boy, will you give in this when you get back to the office? Tell 'em to rush it through to New York. I would mark it 'rush,' only that never does any good and always makes the operator mad."
The boy took the paper and put it in his wallet.
"It's to be paid for at the other end," continued Yates.
"Oh, that's all right," answered the messenger, with a certain condescension, as if he were giving credit on behalf of the company. "Well, so long," he added. "I hope you'll soon be better, Mr. Yates."

Yates sprang to his feet, with a laugh, and followed him to the fence. "Now, youngster, you are up to snuff. I can see that. They'll perhaps question you when you get back. What will you say?"
"Oh, I'll tell 'em what a hard job I had to find you, and let 'em know nobody else could 'a' done it, and I'll say you're a pretty sick man. I won't tell 'em you gave me a dollar."
"Right you are, sonny; you'll get along. Here's five dollars, all in one bill. If you meet any other of the messengers, take them back with you. There's no use of their wasting valuable time in this little neck of the woods."
The boy stuffed the bill into his vest pocket as carelessly as if it represented cents instead of dollars, mounted his tired horse, and waved his hand in farewell to the newspaper man. Yates turned and walked slowly back to the tent. He threw himself once more into the hammock. As he expected, the professor was more taciturn than ever, and, although he had been prepared for silence, the silence irritated him. He felt ill used at having so unsympathetic a companion.
"Look here, Remark, why don't you say something?"
"There is nothing to say."
"Oh, yes, there is. You don't approve of me, do you?"
"I don't suppose it makes any difference whether I approve or not."
"Oh, yes, it does. A man likes to have the approval of even the humblest of his fellow creatures. Say, what will you take in cash to approve of me? People talk of the tortures of conscience, but you are not uncomfortable than the most east-iron conscience any man ever had. One's own conscience one can deal with, but a conscience in the person of another man is beyond one's control. Now, it is like this. I am here for quiet and rest. I have earned both, and I think I am justified in—"
"Now, Mr. Yates, please spare me any cheap philosophy on the question. I am tired of it."
"And of me too, I suppose?"
"Well, yes, rather—if you want to know."
Yates sprang out of the hammock. For the first time since the encounter with Bartlett on the road, Remark saw that he was thoroughly angry. The reporter stood with clenched fist and flashing eye, hesitating. The other, his heavy brows drawn down, while not in an aggressive attitude, was plainly ready for an attack. Yates concluded to speak and not strike. This was not because he was afraid, for he was not a coward. The reporter realized that he had forced the conversation, and remembered he had invited Remark to accompany him. Although this recollection stayed his hand, it had no effect on his tongue.
"I believe," he said, slowly, "that it would do you good for once to hear a straight, square, unbiased opinion of yourself. You have associated so long with pupils, to whom your word is law, that it may interest you to know what a man of the world thinks of you. A few years of schoolmastering is enough to spoil a Gladstone. Now, I think of all the—"
The sentence was interrupted by a cry from the fence:
"Say, do you gentlemen know where a fellow named Yates lives?"
The reporter's hand dropped to his side. A look of dismay came over his face, and his truculent manner changed with a suddenness that forced a smile even to the stern lips of Remark.
Yates backed towards the hammock like a man who had received an unexpected blow.
"I say, Renny," he said, "it's another of those cursed telegraph messengers. Go, like a good fellow, and sign for the dispatch. Sign it 'Dr. Remark, for R. Yates.' That will give it a sort of official medical bulletin look. I wish I had thought of that when the other boy was here. Tell him I'm lying down." He flung himself into the hammock, and Remark, after a moment's hesitation, walked towards the boy at the fence, who had repeated his question in a louder voice. In a short time he returned with the yellow envelope, which he tossed to the man in the hammock. Yates seized it savagely, tore it into a score of pieces, and scattered the fluttering bits around him on the ground. The professor stood there for a few moments in silence.
"Perhaps," he said at last, "you'll be good enough to go on with your remarks."
"I was merely going to say," answered Yates, wearily, "that you are a mighty good fellow, Renny. People who camp out always have rows. This is our first; suppose we let it be the last. Camping out is something like married life, I guess, and requires some forbearance on all sides. That philosophy may be cheap, but I think it is accurate. I am really very worried about this newspaper business. I ought, of course, to fling myself into the chasm like that Roman fellow, but, hang it, I've been flinging myself into chasms for fifteen years, and what good has it done? There's always a crisis in a daily newspaper office. I want them to understand in the Argus office that I am on my vacation."
"They will be more apt to understand from the telegram that you're on your death-bed."
Yates laughed. "That's so," he said; "but, you see, Renny, we New Yorkers live in such an atmosphere of exaggeration, and if I did not put it strongly it wouldn't have any effect. You've got to give a big dose to a man who has been taking poison all his life. They will take off ninety per cent. from any statement I make, anyhow, so you see I have to pile it up pretty high before the remaining ten per cent. amounts to anything."
The conversation was interrupted by the crackling of the dry twigs behind them, and Yates, who had been keeping his eye nervously on the fence, turned around. Young Bartlett pushed his way through the underbrush. His face was red; he had evidently been running.

"HERE'S TWO BOOKS THEY WANTED YOU TO SIGN."
envelopes, although he thanked the young man heartily for bringing them. "Stuck-up cuss!" muttered young Bartlett to himself as he shoved the signed books into his pocket and pushed his way through the underbrush again. Yates slowly and methodically tore the envelopes and their contents into little pieces and scattered them as before.
"Begins to look like autumn," he said, "with the yellow leaves strewn the ground."
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A SELF-IMPORTANT OFFICIAL.
One of These Fussy Nobodies Calls Up a Good Old Story.
There are officials in charge of some of the bureaus in the government departments who cannot disabuse their minds of their own importance to save them, and consequently they conduct themselves so as to impress every one who happens to come near them with a proper conception of their dignity. A few days ago a gentleman in business in Washington happened to have something to transact with the rather youthful chief of a treasury division, and was treated to a display of almost regal arrogance by the official. The poor, humble civilian was telling some friends about his experience.
"If he had been the Abkoon of Swat," he said, "and I the lowliest of his subjects, he couldn't have been more awful and mighty. He reminded me of a story I once heard about a young man who lived down in Mississippi before the war. He was not very well off in worldly goods, but made up in assumption what he lacked in solidity. A neighbor of his happened to be a bankrupt and was forced to sell all his property at auction. Among his possessions was an ancient and decrepit darkey, who could barely walk. He was bent and misshapen and local gossip put him down as being over a hundred years old. The auctioneer put him up as one of the chattels when all the rest of the chattels were disposed of, and the young man I spoke of bid the old creature in for a dollar. The former owner couldn't understand the fellow's reason for buying the darkey, and approached the auctioneer.
"Say, Tom," he queried, "I wonder what made young Jones buy old Dick?"
"Shaw," answered the auctioneer, "that's easy to tell. Jones was just dying to hear somebody call him master."—Washington Star.

Better Lawyer Than Judge.
If a story told of Richard Prendergast is true he must be a better lawyer than he is judge. He took a case on one occasion, so the tale runs, that promised well except for one thing. There was a precedent that was directly against him.
"That other case will surely be brought up," said the client.
"Never mind," replied the ex-judge. "I can get around that. It's a fool decision. Who rendered it?"
"You did."
"I did?"
"Yes, when you were on the bench."
"Well, that doesn't make any difference," returned the lawyer, calmly, "I can beat it, anyway."
And he did. He went into the county court and showed that the previous decision was not according to law and could not be held to establish a precedent. He was successful in practically overruling his own decision and won the case.—Chicago Post.

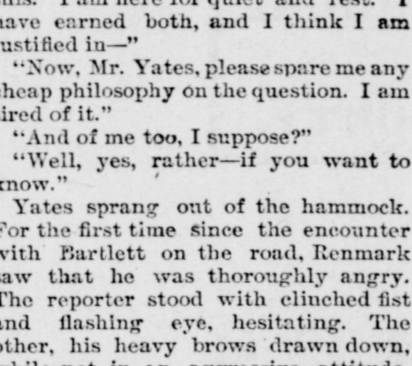
A Bad Guess.
It was a sunshiny morning and all nature was a-smile. The birds were singing in the budding trees and the flowers were filling the air with their fragrance. There was a joyousness in all the world and the tramp ambled up to the kitchen door with a heart full of hope and a stomach full of room for breakfast. He banged away at the upper panel in the door and the cook made her appearance.
"Well, what do you want?" she inquired, in a tone slightly off the general pitch.
"Guess," he responded, coquettishly.
"Guess not," she retorted, slamming the door in his face, and he went out of there as if he had been hit in the back with a bag of railroad spikes.—Detroit Free Press.

SMARTER THAN SATAN.
A Legend Told by the Good Burghers of Vienna.
How Dr. Canamus Outwitted the Evil One—Rather Than Marry the Doctor's Widow and the Cloven-Hoofed Giant Canceled Their Contract.
[Written for This Paper.]
At the age of thirty Dr. Canamus was a greater philosopher than Empedocles and more famous in the skill of medicine than the son of Apollo himself. He had effected so many marvelous cures and had so often proved by the clearest of reasoning that he was ever ready to perform even more wonderful operations than his science. As he could find no colleague sufficiently versed in the medical art to have a discussion with him, he was wont from time to time to provoke the devil,

without, however, much hope of his appeal being responded to. Nevertheless, one day Satan sent up his card, and Dr. Canamus sent down word that he would be delighted to see him.
Satan came in and modestly said: "I come to offer you my services, as I have heard you are in quest of a secretary. Without possessing your wonderful genius, I think I shall be able to be of use to you."
The doctor accepted the offer. A contract was signed between the two parties. The devil undertook to satisfy all the desires of Canamus, without being able to claim his soul anywhere else but in the city of Rome. Canamus, who had already been all over Italy, and had no desire to pay the pope a second visit, gayly accepted the condition.
The new secretary had given himself an inexorable and pitiless master. He was compelled to submit to much harsh treatment.
But the time came when Canamus seemed to get tired of science for the love of science itself. He went from Brussels, in Belgium, to live in Vienna, Austria, where, not content with being cited as one of the most clever and the richest of doctors, he wished to rank among the Viennese nobility and marry a titled lady.
Satan soon brought him an invitation for the court ball. Canamus went there in a magnificent carriage drawn by four horses. He wore full court dress and had a sword hanging by his side.
When the orchestra struck up a quadrille, the empress herself walked across the ballroom to the doctor, and introduced him to one of a group of most handsome young ladies, who appeared to have absorbed the doctor's attention most, not only by the fire of her lovely eyes, but also by the richness and beauty of her costume.
The dance over, Canamus was overcome by an emotion quite new to him. The empress spoke to him again:
"I can see, doctor, that your partner has captured your heart. Your bashfulness needs assistance. I will help you. The young lady you have danced with has not remained indifferent to your homage. I have asked her for you in marriage. She is yours."
Never was marriage concluded more rapidly. Satan, as is generally known, is most powerful at court. Two weeks after the ball Dr. Canamus was the happy husband of Emily of Knisberg—the Knisbergs were one of the oldest and most noble families of Austria.
Conjugal happiness is the shortest of all felicity. The husband was a Croesus and a savant into the bargain; Emily came of one of the most aristocratic families of the country. Unfortunately their characters were essentially different, and husband and wife were never of the same opinion.
Their honeymoon lasted barely a month. The doctor would be wont to say that with his immense fortune he might have obtained the hand of an English princess, or at least of a German one; his wife would try to make him believe that even a woman of the people would have been too much honor for him.
In the discussion the doctor, for once, got best. For Emily had no difficulty in proving that to make a big fortune one plucky and lucky speculation—or, at most, the lifetime of one man—was amply sufficient, whilst to constitute nobility many generations were indispensable.
Emily deplored her *mesalliance* and did all in her power to humiliate the doctor. Canamus grew angry. He sent for his secretary and ordered him to confound his wife by procuring for him a tremendous genealogy.
Twenty-four hours later Satan returned to the doctor's study holding a parchment in his hand—a parchment of such dimensions that it required fully ten minutes to unroll it.
"It is impossible," said Satan, "to find anything more genuine. Your ancestors were born in China, Palestine, and by special permission they obtained the right to prefix Cana to the family name of Mus. Your forefather, Canamus, was born about 50 B. C., and had numerous posterity. It is herein stated that one of his descendants founded Canaia and another the

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Satan smiled at the sight of his master, who, no sooner in possession of his genealogical tree, became fully cognizant of all the grand sentiments of hereditary dignity.
Emily arrived on the scene at this moment.
"Madame," said her husband, "we are going to leave Vienna and visit the castle of the late King John Canaloys in Bohemia. Funds are required to renovate the old chateau which has been neglected for many years. Until now I have been more observant of my reputation and have neglected the great works of my ancestors. There has been scandalous talk about my disrespect. I mean to put an end to all disparagement."
The peremptory tone in which this revelation was pronounced had no small effect on the proud lady, *nee* Knisberg.
The following day the couple set out for Bohemia.
Satan had bought an old ruined castle for his master. A hundred workmen were set to reconstructing its towers and ramparts.
After a sojourn of a few days the couple left with the intention of visiting all the capitals of Europe. Their travels soon came to an end. But one city remained. "Before returning to the castle," said Emily, "we must go to Rome."
"No, no!" exclaimed Canamus. "What can inspire you in the Holy city with such repulsion?"
"Malaria!" replied Canamus. "Malaria is the only malady against which my art is powerless."
"There certainly is something else," replied Emily; "your emotion leads me to believe that you have some particular reasons for not going to Rome. I shall go alone, and I shall be able to judge of your affection by the alacrity you show in coming so fetch me."
She left Venice for Rome and Canamus breathed in freedom.
After a week of what the doctor called "delightful liberty" Canamus thought it high time to return to the castle of the Canaloys. He took passage on board a vessel going from Venice to Trieste, but scarcely had he walked the deck than Satan, contract in hand, advanced toward him saying: "You belong to me now!"
"How do you make that out?" anxiously inquired the doctor.
"Read the name of this vessel."
Canamus read the name—"City of Rome!"
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YOU ARE MINE!
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SATAN APPEARS.

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Vain Regret.
"It is sad to think," sighed the New York bank cashier, as he walked into the night with his valise in his hand and gazed upon the massive marble bank building, "sad to think that I must leave this noble structure behind me. But I must do so; I cannot take it with me."
And, dropping a tear, he grabbed his valise with a tighter grip and hurried to the Grand Central depot.—Texas Siftings.

quay, which was but about fifty yards distant.
"You are robbing me," said Satan, who had followed him.
"Well, listen to me," said Canamus. "As you have a strong desire to get me into your power,

ACUTE DYSPEPSIA.

Sympathetic Heart Disease Often Attends It.

The Modern Treatment Consists in Removing the Cause.

(From the Republican, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.)

Mrs. V. Curley, who has resided in Clarence, Iowa, for the past twenty-two years, tells an interesting story of what she considers rescue from premature death. Her narrative is as follows: "For ten years prior to 1894 I was a constant sufferer from acute stomach trouble. I had all the manifold symptoms of acute dyspepsia, and at times other troubles were present in complication. I did not know what it was to enjoy a meal. No matter how careful I might be as to the quality, quantity and preparation of my food, distress always followed eating. I was dependent and blue. Almost to the point of insanity at times, and would have been glad to die. Often and often I could not sleep. Sympathetic heart trouble set in, and time and again I was obliged to call a doctor in the night to relieve sudden attacks of suffocation which would come on without a moment's warning.

My troubles increased as time wore on, and I spent large sums in doctor bills, being compelled to have medical attendants almost constantly. During 1892 and 1893 it was impossible for me to retain food, and water brushes played me, and I was reduced to a skeleton. A consultation of physicians was unable to determine just what did ail me. The doctors gave us as their opinion that the probable trouble was ulceration of the coats of the stomach, and held out no hope of recovery. One doctor said: "All I can do to relieve your suffering is by the use of opium."

About this time a friend of mine, Mrs. Symantha Smith, of Gildden, Iowa, told me about the case of Mrs. Thurston, of Oxford Junction, Iowa. This lady said she had been afflicted much the same as I had. She had consulted local physicians without relief, and had gone to Davenport for treatment. Giving up all hope of recovery, she was persuaded by a friend to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result was almost magical.

I was led to try them from her experience, and before many months I felt better than I had for a dozen years. I am now most free from trouble, and if through some error of diet I feel badly, this splendid remedy sets me right again. I have regained my strength, and am once more in my usual flesh. I sleep well and eat without distress. I have no doubt that I owe my recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I only wish that I had heard of them years ago, thereby saving myself ten years of suffering and much money."

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

POT LUCK IN THE MOUNTAINS.

A Grouse Shot with a Revolver and Trout Caught with Improvised Tackle.

Talking of good eating, one of the best meals I ever had was in the southern Colorado mountains. I was on the last stretch of a two hundred mile journey alone on horseback. To save my horse I had taken along as little truck as I could do with, so that on the morning when I started out to make the last fifty miles of my route my total provisions consisted of some coffee and part of a can of condensed milk. I knew that if I couldn't raise something to eat on my way I was going to go hungry for the rest of my long day's journey. As luck would have it I came upon a Mexican shepherd's house in a little valley about the middle of the forenoon, and turned off to see what I might find there. The men were away from home with their sheep so I could get no meat and all I could buy was a half loaf of bread.

Noontime found me with thirty miles to go and wolfishly hungry. Right ahead was just the sort of a place for a halt, in a little grove of oak and pine trees with plenty of cool green grass, and a mountain stream coming down out of a canyon. I had made up my mind to a dinner of dry bread and coffee, when, directly ahead, a plump young mountain grouse flew up from the ground and lighted upon a low limb that overhung the path, and sat there looking at me as much as to say 'I've come to make you a dinner.' He was so near and stood so still that I shot his head off with my revolver.

Feeling better on the subject of dinner, I picked my horse out to graze among the trees, started a little fire, and picked my grouse. The ripple of the stream suggested the thought: "I wonder if there isn't a trout waiting for me in that eddy under the bank?" I crawled to the edge and looked down into the little pool. Under the shadow of the bank half a dozen fine trout were lying side by side as close as sardines in a box. I worked back to my saddle, got out fish hook and line, which every Colorado mountain traveler should carry, caught a grasshopper for bait, and with a dead tree branch for rod dropped my line into the pool. The biggest trout—a pound and a half fellow—rose to it and in a moment more was flopping upon the grass.

I let the fire down to a bed of hot coals. The trout I opened along the back, basted him with the fat of the grouse, then stuck the bird and the trout upon sticks over the coals to roast. There was no lack of salt for seasoning; and my dinner of trout, grouse, bread, and coffee was a great one. I picked the fish's bones clean and then those of the grouse. The bread was dark and soggy, but sweet, and I ate it to the last crumb. My coffee made in the tin cup from which I drank it was delicious. As I smoked my after dinner pipe, watching my horse fill up on the green grass, I felt that I could say with the epicurean rhymer: "Fate cannot harm me, I have dined to-day."—N. Y. Sun.

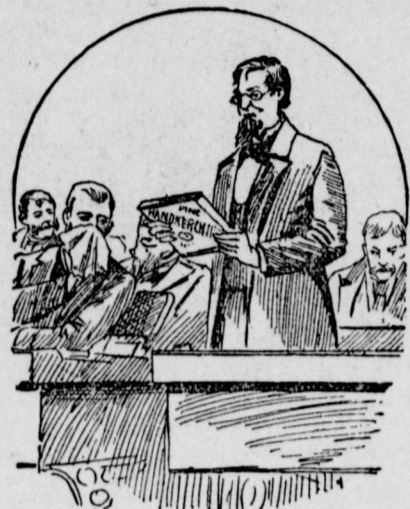
"What time of night was it you saw the prisoner in your room?" asked the defendant's attorney, in a recent suit. "About three o'clock." "Was there any light in the room at the time?" "No, sir. It was quite dark." "Could you see your husband at your side?" "No, sir." "Then, madame, said the attorney triumphantly, please explain how you could see the prisoner and could not see your husband." "My husband was at the club bar."—Philadelphia Call.

WASHINGTON MELANGE.

Some Good Stories Heard in the National Capital.

How Hon. Rouben Haysed Fooled His Colleagues—A Pathetic Little War Story—A Famous Chef Talks About Ducks.

[Special Washington Letter.] Jerry Simpson learned to wear socks after he came to Washington. He was capable of learning the ways of civilization. Hon. William S. Holman, of Indiana, who has been continuously in congress for thirty-two years, tells a story concerning a character like Simpson who came from a western state about twenty-five years ago; a man who could not or would not change his ways nor mend his manners. The gentlemen who occupied seats near this queer character liked him, generally speaking, and did not want to wound his feelings. The old fellow never used a handkerchief, but repeatedly during the day blew his nose with his fingers.



Senator Gordon is very proud of his state and proud of the great men whom Georgia has produced. He was always an intense admirer of Robert Toombs, and speaks of him as one of the most remarkable men ever known in public life in any section of our country. Very few people of the present generation know anything about Toombs. His days of greatness and power in affairs were before and during the civil war. His career closed in 1865, and he died a few years ago in affluent obscurity at his old home in Washington, Ga. He personally knew every president excepting the first three, Washington, Jefferson and Adams. He twice declined cabinet portfolios, having been offered the positions of secretary of the treasury and secretary of war. He accepted the position of secretary of state in the confederate cabinet because he felt it his duty to the cause which he espoused.

It is said by those who knew him best that he was not the ardent advocate of secession that he has been pictured, but that, on the contrary, he opposed the secession in its earlier days, and did all in his power to bring about a compromise of the troubles between the north and south. He supported the Crittenden compromise heartily and with apparent sincerity, but when he found that it could not be carried out, he wrote his Georgia friends advising secession, and finally telegraphed to Atlanta: "All is at an end. North determined. Am in favor of secession." Georgia accepted his advice and seceded. He could have been potential in holding Georgia in the union. The political leaders loved him, and if he had stood firmly, with Alexander H. Stephens, for the union, Georgia would have remained loyal. Toombs became

secretary of state in the confederacy, and major general in the confederate army. He could have had any position within the gift of the people of Georgia after the close of the civil war, but he voluntarily went into the retirement of private life.

What Kind of Duck to Buy. John Chamberlin, the celebrated cook and restaurateur, knows more about the qualities of all varieties of game than any man in his vicinity. Concerning the red-head and canvasback duck he says: "There are canvasbacks and canvasbacks. No two breeds are exactly alike, though a big and plump canvasback duck is about the nearest approach to gastronomic heaven that we have thus far been able to discover in the nineteenth century. The very best canvasbacks are born and killed in our section. You can buy them, according to the bill of fare, in every oyster house in New York. But I am sorry to say that guile and deception exists there as elsewhere in the world. In Washington and Baltimore I prefer the canvasback. In New York, except in a small number of famous restaurants, which I could name, I consider the red-head the better of the two ducks to buy."—SMITH D. FRY.

A QUEER FIND.

How a Beadle of the Innholders' Company Found One of Its Measures. A curious relic, a century and a half old, was accidentally found by the beadle of the Innholders' Company while taking a stroll through Houndsditch. In the matter of measures for corn or for beer, from pottles to pewter pots, the gentleman is an antiquarian connoisseur, and when he saw on an old stall a strange looking article he instinctively knew that it was an ancient bottle for measuring corn, and might even have had in its day the honor of belonging to the company with which he is associated.

"That's that?" he asked the dealer. "That's a spittoon," was the reply. "It's a curious one, isn't it?" continued the beadle. "All I know," answered the dealer, "is that it's werry old and werry dirty, and I'll let you have it dirt cheap."

He was as good as his word, and for a ridiculously small sum the officer of the Innholders' company became the possessor of the "spittoon." Article he cleaned and polished the article he found it to be one of the company's own measures, bearing the date of 1761, and the names of the master and warden of the year. The beadle intends to present the measure to the guild. It is curious to note that the master of the company in the year mentioned was Mr. Nixon, while in 1894 that position was occupied by Mr. Nixon.—London Telegraph.

and, catching her breath at every word, she said: "Have you come without your furlough? Go back! Edward, go back! Let me and the children go down to the grave, but, for heaven's sake, save the honor of our name!"

There was not an officer on that court-martial who did not feel the force of the prisoner's defense, but each in turn pronounced the verdict "guilty." The proceedings of the court were reviewed by Gen. Lee, and upon the record was written: "HEADQUARTERS A. N. V.—The finding of the court approved. The prisoner is pardoned and will return to his company."

"R. E. LEE, General." The court-martial could reach no other conclusion than to find him guilty. The commanding general could pardon him, and did pardon him. Edward Cooper was afterwards a brave confederate soldier. He went north after the war was over and was a successful business man in New York city, where he died recently.

Toombs Was a Great Man.

How the vessel tossed at sea! Reader, did you ever cross the "briny"? If so, we will bet a good cigar you were sea sick. Don't let the sea's impeachment. If you had Hostetter's Stomach Bitters with you, you were all right, otherwise not. This medicinal cordial relieves every disturbance of the stomach, liver and bowels, malaria, rheumatism and kidney trouble, and is highly recommended by tourists and commercial travelers.

No MATTER how good the deacon is, he will always look wise and pleased if anybody follows when he was a boy.—Somerville Journal.

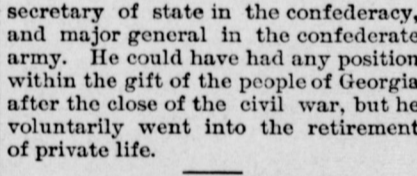
The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 5c. and 25c. bottles.

UP IN ARMS—the babies—Philadelphia Record.

PLEASANT, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Senna. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, etc. in different cities like KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, NEW YORK.



ROBERT TOOMBS.

HOW I MADE \$1,200

By not sowing Salzer's seeds! That is what a jolly farmer said as he entered our sanatorium. How is that? Why, says he, Salzer's seeds not only grow but they produce enormously. Had I planted a few acres more of his oats, wheat, corn, potatoes, grass and clover seeds, I would have had to double the capacity of my barns; that would have cost me \$1,200. It is a fact that if you want big, rousing farm, grass and vegetable crops, you must sow Salzer's seeds. IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT WITH 7c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed company, La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a sample of GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURE and their plant and seed catalogue.

"I SEE," said Mrs. Wickwire, "that two million boxes of oranges were frozen on the trees in Florida and don't understand it." "Don't understand it?" echoed Mr. Wickwire. "The statement is plain enough." "Yes, but do they grow in boxes on the trees?"—Indianapolis Journal.

How the Wind Blows!

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Advertisement for Royal Baking Powder, featuring the text 'To the Younger Cooks, the beginners in the art of bread and cake making, there is no aid so great, no assistant so helpful, as the Royal Baking Powder. It is the perfect leavening agent and makes perfect food. Do not make a mistake by experimenting with any other.'

LADY (to her husband)—"I am growing so fat that Lam beginning to feel quite alarmed about it. I have just discovered that I weigh two hundred and forty pounds." "Two hundred and forty pounds! And where did you get weighed?" "On the butcher's scales." "Oh, then, calm yourself. You weigh exactly half."—Le Figaro.

Advertisement for St. Jacobs Oil, stating it is the perfect cure for neuralgia without relapse, collapse, mishaps or perhaps.

Advertisement for James Pyle's Pearlina Washing Compound, highlighting its effectiveness for cleaning various fabrics like woolens, flannel, marble, china, glass, wood, metal, etc.

Advertisement for S.S.S. Mercurial, describing it as a cure for rheumatism and other ailments, and mentioning its effectiveness for blood disorders.

Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion, featuring the iconic image of a man carrying a large fish on his back, and describing it as a powerful medicine for various ailments like coughs, colds, and weakness.

Advertisement for Marvellous Resurrection Plant, claiming it can revive dead plants and is a miracle cure for various ailments.

A TRAIN WRECK.

A Fast Vandalia Train Goes Down an Embankment.

OVER THIRTY PEOPLE INJURED.

A Man and Woman Killed—A Bob Sled Collided with a Cable Car and Several Young People are Seriously Hurt.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29.—A terrible wreck, causing the loss of life and maimed limbs, occurred at Coatsville at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Vandalia train No. 20, due in this city at 2:35, was wrecked by the spreading of the rails. Two persons were killed almost instantly and from thirty to forty were seriously injured.

The train was running at full speed and was about ten minutes late. It had just passed the town of Coatsville and was rounding a curve when the track spread. The private car of President R. W. McKeen, which was in the rear, jumped the track. This was followed by the parlor car and then the ladies' car. All went off the track, the two rear cars going down the embankment 10 feet before the train could be stopped. The smoker left the track, but did not go over. The two rear cars caught fire, but were extinguished when the work of rescuing began.

A man soon died after being taken from the car. In his pocket were found letters indicating that his name was John W. Norton, manager of the Grand opera house at St. Louis. He was carried to a schoolhouse unconscious, and lived only a short time. He did not speak.

Mrs. W. S. Towers, of Carthage, Mo., was carried from the car and died while being taken to the schoolhouse. The injured were carried up the embankment to houses on the north side of the track, and soon the townspeople and physicians gathered to give assistance. It is miraculous that so many escaped unhurt. The wrecking crew was sent to the scene and the track soon cleared. No cause is known for the wreck, only that the track spread. Coatsville, the scene of the wreck, is 28 miles west of Indianapolis.

COLLIDED WITH A GRIP CAR.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—A bob-sled laden with young people collided with a northbound Broadway cable car at Bissels. The sled had gained such terrific velocity as it sped down hill from the new water tower that when its "bumper" struck the cable train it knocked the trailer from the track. The force of the contact threw the sled under it and dumped its terrified occupants. Fortunately the gripman succeeded in stopping the car after it had gone but a few feet further. It was simply miraculous that none of the coasters were killed. As it was the following were injured: Miss Mamie Kniffen, right hip and knee dislocated; Miss Maud Bennett, permanently maimed, back hurt; Miss Alice Tontrop, right side injured; Miss Ella Antrop, back severely strained; Miss Inez Bethune, right side hurt; Sam Hefferin, right side and knee bruised; George Tontrop, leg sprained; Leonard Kniffen, right arm hurt; Wann Teasdale, head badly bruised.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Mrs. Eddy, the Recognized Head of the New Religious Sect.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Rev. Mary Baker Eddy is the founder and recognized head of the Christian Science church, which denomination has just erected a magnificent structure in this city, costing over \$200,000. The Boston church was organized by Mrs. Eddy, and its first meeting held on April 19, 1879. Mrs. Eddy was born in Concord, N. H., in 1825. She married Col. Grover at an early age, but he lived only one year. In 1866 she met with a severe accident and her case was pronounced hopeless by the physicians. One Sunday morning, when her death was hourly expected, she suddenly became aware of angelic presence and ministrations, requested those with her to withdraw, but soon, to their bewilderment, she walked into the adjoining room. Her friends thought she had died and that they saw her apparition. Since that she has been a believer in the principle of divine healing, which she has preached for nineteen years. In 1887 she married Dr. Asa Gilbert Eddy.

Did They Find the Dime?

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—Fire yesterday caused by the dropping of a match by Edward Brady among some cotton batting in search for a lost dime, destroyed Tyler's hotel, corner Grand and Easton avenue, and Hogan Bros. dry goods store underneath. No one was injured, though the hotel occupants had to hurry out of their rooms. Total loss, \$30,000; insurance about the same.

Fire started on the fourth floor of the Castle hotel at New York and resulted in a loss of \$100,000, partly covered by insurance. All the guests escaped.

The president has sent the following nominations to the senate: Postmasters—John B. Hopkins, Appleton City, Mo.; William Lewis, Lee's Summit, Mo.

He Knew It.

She was provoked with him, very much provoked, but she was his wife and he was determined to be gentle with her.

"Why," she exclaimed angrily; "I could have married a dozen men better than you are."

"I know it, my dear," he assented sweetly, "but if you had you'd have been in the penitentiary for bigamy."—Detroit Free Press.

Some Caution Necessary.

First Burglar—Everything is fixed. You an' me is to enter the house an' bring out the things, and Bill an' Jim will be on the outside, with four or five wagons to load 'em in.

Second Burglar (doubtfully)—Better not get more'n four wagons. I'm afraid five might attract the attention of the police.—N. Y. Weekly.

She Couldn't Be Blamed.

"Were you surprised when Charley asked you to be his wife?"

"Surprised is no name for it. Why, Belle, I never gave him any provocation."—Judge.

Long Sentence for Quigley.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Edwin Quigley, the municipal bond forger, was today sentenced to fifteen years and six months' imprisonment by Recorder Goff.

Two of a Sleighting Party Killed.

MIDDLEBURG, Pa., Jan. 26.—Two members of a sleighting party were instantly killed and five others badly injured by being struck by a train on the Pennsylvania railroad this morning. The party were returning from a ride to Sunbury and the noise made by the sleigh bells prevented their hearing the train.

Conviction and Suicide.

PORT CLINTON, O., Jan. 25.—The jury in the case of George E. St. John, a real estate dealer, charged with dealing in cancelled mortgages, brought in a verdict of guilty at 4 o'clock this morning. St. John was at once arrested and put in jail. Half an hour later he shot himself through the head, dying instantly.

No Color Line for Women.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—At the regular session of the Women's club last night, the consideration of the resolution touching the question of the color line as it affected membership in the club engaged the attention of the meeting. The resolution was originally introduced about two months ago and has been the subject of much consideration. It was discussed in the committee of the whole, which committee by a decisive majority reported in favor of there being no line drawn as to race or color. The committee submitted the report to the meeting, which adopted it overwhelmingly.

Wrecked by Floating Ice.

BRAZIL, Ind., Jan. 25.—The mammoth iron bridge which was being constructed over El river, in the south part of the county, was piled in a shapeless mass at the bottom of the river last night. The heavy chunks of ice knocked loose the foundation.

Three Stores Burned.

CLINTON, Mo., Jan. 23.—A fire at Johnston, 20 miles southwest of here, just after midnight, destroyed three out of five stores there. Walter McCowen's drug store, Stapleton's dry goods store and his hardware store adjoining were burned.

Coal for Scott County's Poor.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 25.—Gov. Morrill and the state board of railroad commissioners have ordered four cars of penitentiary coal to be shipped to the county commissioners of Scott county for distribution among the poor there. This order was made in obedience to the house resolution. Other shipments will be made on request.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

The Week's Proceedings in a Condensed Form.

The Hawaiian affair was again the subject of discussion in the senate on the 21st. Mr. Hill then spoke in opposition to the conference report on the deficiency bill which provides for collecting the income tax. The senate finally decided on its amendments, including Mr. Hill's, and the Nicaragua canal bill was laid before the senate and an understanding reached as to when a final vote should be taken. The fortifications bill was then passed. It carries an appropriation of \$1,935,537. The house passed several public building bills and on Monday Mr. McKee (Ark.) a resolution was adopted to direct the secretary of the interior to furnish an estimate of the cost of surveying the lands of the Cherokee, Creek and Seminole Indians in the Indian territory.

On the 22d the pooling bill was favorably reported to the senate from the committee. Then the Hawaiian matter came up on Mr. Kyle's resolution expressing the disapproval of the senate with the action of the administration in withdrawing warships from Hawaii. Senators George and Gray defended the administration and Senator Lodge spoke vehemently in opposition. At the close of the Hawaiian debate the Nicaragua canal bill was further considered. The house finally passed the Indian appropriation bill, which carried \$9,660,920, as reported, but was increased before final passage by an amendment adding \$1,060,000 to pay the first installment for payment for the Cherokee outlet. The house adjourned at 5 o'clock.

The senate on the 23d discussed at some length the treasury emergency. Several plans to relieve the treasury were discussed, notably one by Mr. Smith (N. J.) providing for a temporary bond issue pending investigation by a monetary commission, and another by Mr. Jones (Ark.) providing for a bond issue and conditional restoration of silver. Mr. Burrows was sworn in as senator from Michigan and Mr. Turpie continued his remarks in opposition to the Nicaragua canal scheme, which he denounced in severe terms. At the close of the remarks the senate adjourned. When the house met Mr. Dingley (Me.) called attention to what he termed the utter failure of the Paris tribunal's regulations for the protection of the Alaskan seal herd and to the probable complete extinction of the herd unless steps were immediately taken to secure the cooperation of Great Britain for the protection of the seals. Debate on the sundry civil bill occupied the remainder of the session.

When the senate met on the 24th Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to prevent the tapping of telegraph wires used by news associations. Mr. Allen (Neb.) introduced a resolution for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States, and that pending such proposition this government should station the necessary war vessels near to protect the interests of Americans. The resolution went over. Mr. Lodge (Ind.) introduced a resolution to amend the Hawaiian resolution then passed and Senator George spoke in defense of the action of the administration. At the conclusion of Mr. George's speech the Nicaragua canal bill was further discussed. Mr. Pritchard, elected to the Carolina seat, introduced the late Senator Vance, who was sworn in and the senate soon adjourned. The whole day in the house was devoted to consideration of the sundry civil bill. A long discussion followed in connection with an appropriation of \$265,000 for the Mississippi river commission. The bill was nearly completed when the house adjourned at 4:40 o'clock.

In the senate on the 25th the resolution of Mr. Mitchell calling for detailed information as to the amount of sugar bounty claims was agreed to and the Hawaiian question came up. Mr. Allen (Neb.) addressed the senate. Mr. Mills (Tex.) also spoke on the question. He declared the sugar interest as the cause of the trouble and defended the course of the administration in the matter. He characterized the sugar trust as more powerful than the government of the islands. The Nicaragua canal bill was further discussed and about 6 o'clock passed by the decisive vote of 31 yeas to 21 nays. It guarantees the bonds of the company to the amount of \$70,000,000, the government of the United States taking a first lien on the property of the company as security. The house, after further debate, passed the sundry civil bill. It carries \$88,125,721. Two propositions were offered respectively by Mr. Sayers and Mr. Coombs, the former to give the secretary of the treasury power to issue bonds of such dimensions as he should see fit instead of as at present and the latter to retire and cancel the gold certificates and make them non-redeemable for customs dues after July 1 next, furnished the principal theme of discussion. Mr. Sayers' proposition was defeated, while that of Mr. Coombs was carried without division. The majority report in the Judge Rice case, refusing to prefer charges, was presented, and Mr. Bailey (Tex.) received permission to present a minority report.

The senate further continued the Hawaiian debate on the 26th. Senator Lodge replied to the remarks of Senator Mills, denying the charge made that New England held Hawaiian bonds. Senator Fry followed in a very severe speech, also declaring the charge untrue. At the conclusion of the debate a vote was taken. The policy of the administration was sustained by a vote of 21 yeas to 22 nays. Mr. Pettigrew voting with the democrats and Peffer with the republicans. After deciding to give the bankruptcy bill the right of way the senate adjourned. After routine business the house went into committee of the whole to consider the bill repealing that part of the tariff bill of 1891 in regard to differentials on sugars imported from bounty paying countries. The debate continued until after 5 o'clock when the house adjourned.

Father of Arithmetic.

Annaberg, in Saxony, is sure of a place in the world's history, if for no other reason than that it was the home of Adam Riese, the "father of arithmetic," and the town council is preparing to raise an elaborate monument to his memory. Riese was a contemporary of Luther, though quite an other stamp of man. He was born in Bavaria, but became a miner in the Saxon Erzgebirge, and afterward set up a school. There he published the first series of books in German for training the youth in the art of reckoning and the mysteries of weights and measures. He had four sons, and they all took naturally to figures and continued their father's work after his death in 1559. The result was that the Riese name was the bete noir of the German schoolboy for more than two hundred years.—N. Y. Advertiser.

He Knew It.

She was provoked with him, very much provoked, but she was his wife and he was determined to be gentle with her.

"Why," she exclaimed angrily; "I could have married a dozen men better than you are."

"I know it, my dear," he assented sweetly, "but if you had you'd have been in the penitentiary for bigamy."—Detroit Free Press.

Some Caution Necessary.

First Burglar—Everything is fixed. You an' me is to enter the house an' bring out the things, and Bill an' Jim will be on the outside, with four or five wagons to load 'em in.

Second Burglar (doubtfully)—Better not get more'n four wagons. I'm afraid five might attract the attention of the police.—N. Y. Weekly.

She Couldn't Be Blamed.

"Were you surprised when Charley asked you to be his wife?"

"Surprised is no name for it. Why, Belle, I never gave him any provocation."—Judge.

Long Sentence for Quigley.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Edwin Quigley, the municipal bond forger, was today sentenced to fifteen years and six months' imprisonment by Recorder Goff.

Two of a Sleighting Party Killed.

MIDDLEBURG, Pa., Jan. 26.—Two members of a sleighting party were instantly killed and five others badly injured by being struck by a train on the Pennsylvania railroad this morning. The party were returning from a ride to Sunbury and the noise made by the sleigh bells prevented their hearing the train.

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KANSAS LAW MAKERS.

The Week's Proceedings of the Legislature Condensed.

The senate spent most of the forenoon on the 22d discussing financial matters. The session was on Mr. Senn's resolution requesting the Kansas delegation in congress to exert their influence to prevent the further issue of bonds. Nearly every senator adopted by a party vote. After the introduction of several bills and reports of committees, at noon the senate took a formal vote for United States senator. Thirty-eight votes were cast, Lucien Baker receiving 16; L. B. King, 10; Senator Dennison, 8; Botkin, 1; Doster, 1; Daniels, 1; Ridgley, 1. The senate then adjourned. In the house Mr. Cox introduced a resolution for an investigation of the insurance department, which was adopted. It provides for a committee of three. A resolution was also offered by Mr. Butler to investigate charges against Warden Chase, of the penitentiary, which went over. After the introduction of bills, the speaker announced the standing committees on temperance, banks and public health. Three class cities were authorized: Baker, 91; King, 26; Martin, 8; Ridgley, 1; Glick, 1. At 3 o'clock the house adjourned.

The senate on the 23d Senator Brown introduced a bill to prevent the publication of "advisory rate sheets" for insurance companies. Senator Forney introduced a bill appropriating \$880 to reimburse Mrs. Lease for costs in litigation for her position on the state board of charities after Gov. Lewelling removed her. The senator said she won the fight and the state should pay the costs. A few bills were introduced and at noon the senate adjourned the house to declare the result of the vote for United States senator. It then adjourned. The house, by almost a unanimous vote, unseated C. C. Wirtman, populist, of Greeley county, and gave the seat to A. M. Glenn, republican. Several bills were introduced and at noon the senate was received and the result of the vote for United States senator declared. In joint convention Lucien Baker received 16 votes; Senator King, 10; John Martin, 8; G. W. Glick, 1; Dr. Botkin, 1; Mr. Baker was declared elected and the joint convention dissolved. In the afternoon the speaker announced a number of the committee and the house adjourned at 5 o'clock.

The senate on the 24th defeated the Dillard bill for the repeal of the metropolitan police law by a vote of 29 to 2. Senator Helm introduced a bill reducing the salary of the chancellor of the state university. The bill fixes the maximum salary at \$3,500. The governor sent in the name of Morton Abaugh of Kirman, as a member of the state board of charities to succeed Hinchay, who resigned. The bill was passed. Senator Dillard offered a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the condition of the permanent school fund of the state, the committee to report to the special session of the legislature. The house held short session, adjourning at 2 o'clock to give the committees time to work. During that time, however, about forty bills were introduced. Among the bills introduced were the following: Authorizing the appointment of a fish commissioner at a salary of \$3 per day for time actually employed, not to exceed 200 days in each year, and defining his duties; providing for the civil rights of all persons, regardless of color or race, and a bill to prohibit the issuance of railroad passes to public officials. Several bills passed, and a resolution for the election of United States senators by the people went over.

In the senate on the 25th a petition was presented for the better protection of fish. The invitation to attend the banquet to Senator Baker, at Leavenworth, was accepted. The bill declaring legal tender gold, which passed. The afternoon session was taken up in discussing the state printership contract. The record was made to show that no joint session had been held since the passage of the act. A protest was made and it was on the record, but the request was refused and the protest tabled. In executive session the nominations sent in by Gov. Morrill were confirmed. The house held a very brief session. Mr. Coombs introduced an anti-pass bill. The bill reducing the rate of interest from 8 per cent was favorably reported. The senate concurrent resolution asking for an amendment to the constitution of the United States conferring upon congress the power to enact legislation against combinations and trusts passed. The speaker announced another batch of standing committees and the house adjourned until Monday afternoon.

In the senate on the 26th Mr. Sterne introduced a bill to abolish the offices of justices of the peace in cities of the first class and erecting a city court. The bill was passed. Taylor succeeded in having Mr. Cubbins' anti-lottery and anti-gambling bills advanced on the calendar by substituting them for bills of his own upon the same subject. Senator jumper's bill reducing railroad rates was favorably reported. The bill also has an anti-pass clause. Senator Dillard's joint resolution for an investigation of the school fund, which passed, provided for a committee of both houses to examine thoroughly the securities held by the school fund and report the actual cost value of each, and to fix the responsibility of illegal investments, etc. The house transacted no business.

A SUMMER SCHOOL.

Site for the New Presbyterian Chautauqua in Indiana Selected.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Bass Lake, Ind., has been selected for the site of the new Presbyterian summer school and resort, fashioned after Chautauqua. The school will be controlled by the Presbyterian church, but will be conducted on liberal lines, and it is expected to draw its support from all denominations. Work will be begun immediately on the large hotel, lecture rooms and other buildings that will comprise the institution, and an electric road will be built connecting Bass Lake with the grounds. The school will be opened the coming summer.

SURVEYING INDIAN LANDS.

Estimate of the Cost Submitted to Congress by Secretary Smith.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Responding to a house resolution the secretary of the interior has sent to that body a letter submitting estimates of the amount of money necessary to survey lands in the Indian territory as follows: Choctaw lands, 6,688,000 acres, \$181,553; Cherokee lands, 5,031,000 acres, \$139,976; Creek lands, 3,040,495 acres, \$79,149; Seminole lands, 375,000 acres, \$9,763. A proper survey of the Chickasaw land, comprising 4,650,935 acres, in accordance with the public land system of surveys, would cost \$121,073.

Lynchers Overheard by a Girl.

O'NEILL, Neb., Jan. 25.—The attorney-general has two witnesses in the Barrett Scott case, one of them, Miss Iza Lansworth, who says that the real lynchers of Scott have not been arrested. Her father was invited to join the vigilantes and she overheard the plotting.

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KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Constitutional Convention Bills Passed by the Senate—Two Election Cases.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 29.—The gist of bills in the senate yesterday was very light. Mr. Taylor had one to prohibit the sale of adulterated cigarettes by requiring the inspection of all cigarettes offered for sale. Mr. O'Bryan, by request, presented one authorizing county commissioners to levy a tax to make rain-making experiments. Mr. Senn introduced a concurrent resolution urging the representatives in congress to prevent the passage of the Nicaragua canal bill. The joint resolution recommending the calling of a constitutional convention was reconvened for passage. Mr. Shearer's bill to define and regulate the charges at public stock yards was under consideration when the committee of the whole arose.

Senator O'Bryan introduced a bill amendatory to the exemption law. It provides that insurance on exempt property cannot be collected for debt. There is a similar provision in regard to damages for personal property. The committee on judiciary made a favorable report on Senator Brown's joint resolution for a vote of the people on an amendment to the state constitution prohibiting the issuance of passes to public officials. A favorable report has been made on Senator Danner's bill, making it unlawful for any minor under 16 years of age to smoke cigars or tobacco, or have in his possession tobacco in any form. The violation of the proposed law is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$2 nor more than \$15 for every offense.

The committee on state affairs has made a favorable report on Senator Sterne's bill prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age, and children under 16 years of age who cannot read and write in the English language, during the hours in which the public schools are in session. A favorable report has been made by the committee on corporations on Senator Brown's bill, providing that no corporation shall be permitted to do business until its capital stock shall have been paid up dollar for dollar. Senator Willecockson's bill, prohibiting the carrying of deadly weapons, and regulating the traffic of same, has been reported upon favorably by the committee on state affairs.

The committee on ways and means has reported favorably on Senator Thacher's bill for the maintenance of the experimental station at the state university, established to promote and conduct experiments for the destruction of chinch bugs by contagion or infection. The bill appropriates \$3,000 for the work. The committee on agriculture has made a favorable report on Senator Shearer's bill prohibiting the inspection of hogs for the purpose of dockage in public stock yards. A violation of the provisions is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Albert Biglow Paine's bill for the establishment of asylums for the poor, introduced by Senator Dillard, was passed. The bill provides that it shall be lawful for the county commissioners in any county when they deem it advisable, to purchase a tract of land in the name of the county and thereon to build, establish and organize an asylum for the poor and employ some responsible person or persons, resident in the county, to take charge of the same upon such terms and under such restrictions as the commissioners shall consider most advantageous for the interests of the county and the poor.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Twenty bills were introduced. Only one, however, was of general importance. It was for the establishment of a state board of irrigation, consisting of three members who shall conduct experiments in western Kansas to determine the supply of water and the most practical method of using it for irrigation purposes. The committee on elections reported on two contest cases—J. G. Michaels against A. P. Hemminger, from Haskell county, and Henry Booth against E. P. Luper, from Pawnee county. In both cases it was recommended that the contest proceedings be dismissed, leaving Hemminger and Luper in their seats. Hemminger is a republican. Luper is a populist. Henry Booth, the contestant is a republican. The report of the committee was adopted. A large portion of the session was devoted to discussion of Representative Hanna's resolution for the nomination of candidates for United States senator by the various political parties. A motion to table the resolution was finally defeated by a vote of 59 to 53, and the measure was referred to the committee on federal relations. A bill granting the Chicago-Topoka Heat & Power Co. the right to construct a dam across the Kansas river at Topeka was passed.

NEWS NOTES.

Francois Certain Canrobert, the last field marshal of France, died on the 28th, after a long illness, aged 86 years.

David Hampton, who cut the throat of Mrs. Aherns, a woman of 70, and robbed her of her money, was electrocuted at Sing Sing, N. Y., on the 28th.

Attorney-General Olney has given an opinion to the secretary of war, holding that army and navy officers come within the scope of the income tax law.

The president has sent the following nominations to the senate: Postmasters—John H. Hopkins, Appleton City, Mo.; William Lewis, Lee's Summit, Mo. J. H. Gahegan, a switchman for the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railway, was run over by a Santa Fe train while working in the yards at Kansas City, Mo., and instantly killed.

The Air Line train from Louisville to St. Louis had its combination mail and baggage car destroyed by fire from an overheated stove about 5 miles east of St. Louis. All of the baggage and mail was burned except one registered pouch thrown out by the clerk.

AN EXPLOSION.

The Boiler in a Grain Elevator at Rosedale Blows Up.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Jan. 25.—A boiler in the Johnson-Brinkman grain elevator in Rosedale blew up at 6:25 o'clock this morning, completely destroying the building in which the engine and boilers were located. The elevator proper was badly wrecked, and the machinery therein was badly damaged. William Wilkenson, the night watchman, started fire under the boiler early this morning and then went away. He was about a block off when the explosion took place. Engineer H. S. Frye was then at his home. Nobody was in the wrecked building or about the premises. The engineer hastened to the scene after the explosion and managed to extinguish a fire, which had started among the corn cobs and wrecked timbers. Pieces of boiler iron were scattered for blocks over territory adjacent. Windows in the houses near by were broken by the force of the explosion, but no one was hurt. The damage to the building and machinery is about \$5,000.

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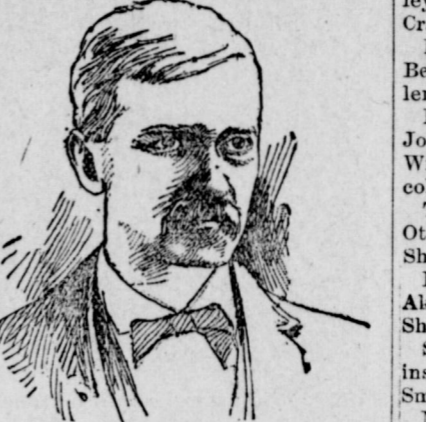
HON. LUCIEN BAKER.

Brief Sketch of the Life of the New United States Senator from Kansas.

The Kansas legislature in joint convention at noon on the 23d formally ratified the nomination of Hon. Lucien Baker, of Leavenworth, as United States senator from Kansas to succeed Hon. John Martin, his term commencing March 4, 1895, and continuing six years. The total vote in joint convention was 162, of which Mr. Baker received 104.

Senator Baker was born in Fulton county, O., forty-eight years ago. His early education was secured in the common schools and completed with three years' study in the Methodist Wesleyan college at Adrian, Mich., of which his brother-in-law, Prof. D. C. Thomas, is now president. Leaving the college, Mr. Baker studied law and was admitted to the bar in Monroe county, Mich., in 1868.

In April, 1868, he located at Leavenworth and has since that time been engaged in the practice of his profession at that place. In 1873 he was elected city attorney and held the office for one term. In 1874 he was the re-



LUCIEN BAKER.
publican nominee for county attorney of Leavenworth county and was defeated by 100 votes by Hon. L. M. Goddard, now chief justice of Colorado. In 1882 he was a candidate for congressman-at-large when the "Big Four" were nominated, consisting of Hon. E. N. Morrill, S. R. Peters, B. W. Perkins and Lew Hanback. Mr. Baker was defeated by Hanback with a small majority. In 1892 he was nominated and elected by the republicans of Leavenworth county for state senator, defeating Hon. Thomas P. Fenlon by a majority of more than 2,500, running largely ahead of his ticket. Mr. Baker took an active and leading part in the discussions of the state senate during the turbulent session of 1893.

Mr. Baker was married in Leavenworth in 1873 to Miss Mary Higginbotham. He has one son, Bur Baker, at the Ann Arbor (Mich.) law school; one daughter, Miss Mary L., aged 18, who is attending Vassar college. Mr. Baker is a brother of Hon. John H. Baker, who represented the Goshen, Ind., district in congress for six years and is now United States district judge for the Indiana district, having been appointed by President Harrison. From the practice of his profession, which has always been successful, Mr. Baker has amassed a very comfortable competency.

In 1880 Mr. Baker came near losing his life during a street fight in Leavenworth between D. R. Anthony and T. C. Thurston. Thurston had but recently been acquitted of the charge of murder for the killing of W. W. Emery, in which Baker had successfully acted as his attorney. Anthony and Thurston got into a quarrel and when they met a fight resulted. Thurston shot Anthony and a stray bullet from his pistol struck Mr. Baker, his late attorney, who was several hundred yards distant, which inflicted a very serious wound. Mr. Baker fully recovered. He declined to prosecute Thurston, as the bullet that struck him was purely a stray shot. Thurston, however, received a long sentence to the penitentiary, but was pardoned by Gov. Humphrey just before the expiration of his term of office as governor.

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Coal for Scott County's Poor.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 25.—Gov. Morrill and the state board of railroad commissioners have ordered four cars of penitenti